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BY THE SAME AUTHOR
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Braude's Handbook of Humor for All Occasions

Braude's Source Book for Speakers and Writers

New Treasury of Stories for Every Speaking and Writing Occasion

Speaker's Encyclopedia of Humor

Lifetime Speaker's Encyclopedia

Speaker's Desk Book of Quips, Quotes and Anecdotes

Braude's Treasury of Wit and Humor

Complete Speaker's and Toastmaster's Library

Braude's Handbook of Stories for Toastmasters and Speakers

Jacob M. Braude

Speaker's and Toastmaster's Handbook of Anecdotes By and About Famous Personalities

PRENTICE-HALL, INC.

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J.

When the torpedoes struck around one o'clock in the morning many of the inexperienced GI's were caught sleeping without their lifejackets, although that was contrary to orders. In the fright and confusion some were still without them even after all the surplus stocks had been distributed.

Each of the four chaplains wore a life jacket when he began working among the men to comfort the wounded, to calm the shocked, to help distribute lifejackets, to guide men toward the lifeboats. Places in the boats were declined by the chaplains. When last seen in the light of flares just before the ship went down, not one of the chaplains wore a lifejacket. Theirs had been forced on unwilling soldiers taught to obey the orders of their superiors. These four dedicated men, symbolic of religious freedom in America, stood together arm-in-arm praying for those young men of America for whom now only prayers were left.

Business

JORDAN, DAVID STARR

131. David Starr Jordan, trying to advise a difficult young man on choosing a career, finally asked in despair, "Isn't there anything on earth you'd like to be?"

"Why, yes," the young man drawled, "I'd like to be a retired businessman."

FIELD, MARSHALL

132. When Marshall Field II was a small child, he displayed some of the cautious shrewdness which made his grandfather the greatest merchant prince in America.

Being left alone in a hotel lobby for half an hour, young Marshall approached an old lady and asked if she could crack nuts.

"No, dear," replied the old lady. "I lost all my teeth years ago."

"Then," said master Field, extending both hands full of pecans, "please hold these while I go and get some more pecans."

EDISON, THOMAS A.

133. One incident in connection with the development of electrical lighting is especially interesting. Edison sold electric bulbs for forty cents each, while they cost him \$1.10. Then he got the cost down to eighty

cents, but still sold them for forty cents. The third year the cost was reduced to fifty cents, with the losses skyrocketing because of rapidly increased sales. By the fourth year, costs were down to thirty-seven cents, and the losses were quickly recovered. Electric lighting would have been greatly retarded had Edison insisted on making a profit on the earlier lamp sales that were made.

CONNOR, JOHN T.

134. John T. Connor, when Secretary of Commerce, pointed out the importance of business in the United States when he said, "The business organization is the very heart of the system that provides the goods and services which enable man to devote more of himself to higher attainments. Thus, the business system is the essential material means to an ultimately spiritual goal."

EASTMAN, GEORGE

135. George Eastman, captain of Kodak, had always had a genius for detail. After looking over the architect's plan some years ago for a theatre with 6,000 seats which he was planning to give the city of Rochester, Mr. Eastman indicated general approval, but thought there was room for two more seats in the orchestra.

"Why raise the issue about two seats when there are 6,000 in the theatre?" queried the architect.

And Mr. Eastman is reported to have replied: "Each extra seat, for which there is ample room would bring in an additional revenue of 30 cents a show, making sixty cents for the day, or \$3.60 a week, figuring six performances. At the end of the year, the revenue would amount to \$187.20, which, incidentally, is the interest on \$3,120 for a year."

BELL, ALEXANDER GRAHAM
TWAIN, MARK

136. One afternoon Mark Twain, who lost more than one hard-earned fortune by investing in harebrained schemes described to him in glittering terms, observed a tall, spare man, with kindly blue eyes and eager face, coming up the path with a strange contraption under his arm. Yes, it was an invention, and the man explained it to the humorist, who listened politely but said he had been burned too often.

Calmness

"But I'm not asking you to invest a fortune," explained the man. "You can have as large a share as you want for \$500." Mark Twain shook his head; the invention didn't make sense. The tall, stooped figure started away.

"What did you say your name was?" the author called after him.

"Bell," replied the inventor a little sadly, "Alexander Graham Bell."

C

Calmness

FOCH, MARSHAL

137. When somebody asked Marshal Foch how he managed to "win" World War I, he is reported to have said, "By smoking my pipe, not getting excited, and reserving all my strength for the task at hand."

Card Playing

KORDA, SIR ALEXANDER

138. The British movie producer, Sir Alexander Korda, who was knighted for his artistic achievements, won heavily in a poker game with a rich man. Next day the man sent him a check written in red ink with a note of explanation. "Dear Alexander," it said, "as you see, I've written the check with my heart's blood."

Shortly thereafter the two men played another poker game and this time it was Sir Alexander who lost heavily. The next morning he too sent his opponent of the night before a check—written in blue ink—to cover his losses. With it went a little note: "I, too, have written the check with the blood of my heart. But please note the difference in color. Yours, Alexander Korda."

Cause and Effect

KIMPTON, LAWRENCE

139. Lawrence Kimpton, when Chancellor of the University of Chicago, once told an audience of the time he was playing host to a visiting

Chairman-Chairman

foreign scientist. In preparation for the day when they would be the state of New York and seeing the great Niagara Falls, Cl Kimpton took the time to acquire a mass of facts and data on the great natural phenomenon and was all prepared to entertain an his guest with interesting and unusual information.

Approaching the scene and watching the great the Chancellor remarked to his guest:

"Do you realize that approximately 4,534,288 gallons of water go over those falls every minute?"

"Sure, and what's to prevent it?" was the visiting scientist's casual reply.

Caution

COWARD, NOEL

140. Message written by Noel Coward on a postcard showing a picture of the Venus de Milo: "You see what will happen to you if you keep on biting your nails."

TREAGRE, QUINCY S.

141. Quincy S. Treagre, manager of a peanut store in Rapid Rapids, Michigan, reported to police that a gunman had robbed him of \$75. That figure appeared in newspaper accounts, and soon after the police chief received the following letter:

"That Treagre guy said he lost \$75 Saturday, but he lost only \$20.20. My boys are asking for a full split and I can't give it. I'll give you \$20 each because I'll lose money on the job. Now I want you to put a retraction in the papers. If he don't he can't say he wasn't v

Chairman-Chairmanship

CARY, LUCIAN

142. Lucian Cary tells us that the secretary of the Ladies' Luncheon Club arose after coffee to present the speaker of the day, "the author, Mr. Lucian Cary." "Normally," she said with her bright smile, "this honor would fall to our president, who has never missed any of our speakers. But today she is in Atlantic City—and how do you envy her!"

Integrity

"You mean to say you're not going to flag this train?"

"Nope—not without orders."

Morgan hurried into the station and emerged carrying a red flag. A whistle was heard up the track. The millionaire flourished the flag, and the train came to a stop.

"You'll hear about this," J. P. Morgan told the station master as he boarded the train.

"Don't get excited," was the reply. "The 8 o'clock always stops."

Integrity

FILLMORE, MILLARD
STUART, ALEXANDER H. H.
WEBSTER, DANIEL

423. Alexander H. H. Stuart and Daniel Webster were both members of President Fillmore's cabinet. One day, on coming home, Stuart found in his hall a brace of ducks with Mr. Webster's name on them.

Knowing they were left by mistake, he told his coachman to take them to Webster's house and tell him the facts. In time the coachman returned with the ducks.

"I have delivered your message to Mr. Webster," said the coachman. "I told him the ducks were left at your house by mistake."

"What did he say?" asked the puzzled Stuart.

"Well, sir," replied the coachman, "Mr. Webster told me to take the ducks back to you and thank you for being more honest than he is, for your ducks, which were left at his house by mistake, are already on the fire."

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

424. When he was twenty-four years old, Abraham Lincoln served as the postmaster of New Salem, Illinois, for which he was paid an annual salary of \$55.70.

Even then, 24 years before he entered the White House, the rail splitter was showing the character that earned him the title of "Honest Abe."

The New Salem post office was closed in 1836, but it was several years before an agent arrived from Washington to settle accounts with ex-postmaster Lincoln, who was a struggling lawyer not doing too well.

Introduction of Speaker

The agent informed him that there was \$17 due the government. Lincoln crossed the room, opened an old trunk and took out a yellowed cotton rag bound with a string.

Untying it, he spread out the cloth and there was the \$17. He had been holding it untouched for all these years.

"I never use any man's money but my own," he said.

Interdependence

ANDERSON, MARIAN

425. Singer Marian Anderson nearly always refers to herself as "one" or "we." Explaining this habit, she says, "When you realize that whatever you do in life is never something you do absolutely alone, you do not like to be saying, 'I did this. . . . I . . . I . . . I.'"

Interference

WEIZMANN, CHAIM

426. After an active life as scientist and statesman, the late Chaim Weizmann could not reconcile himself to the office of first President of Israel.

His duties were severely limited in scope and nature under Israel legislation, and Dr. Weizmann, accustomed to a busy political life, found little to occupy his time.

Once, while reviewing an Israeli army parade, he dropped his handkerchief. A Brigadier-General sitting nearby returned it to him.

The President thanked the general effusively and went on in the same strain for several minutes.

The General, bewildered at this display of gratitude, said, "But all I did was to return your handkerchief, sir."

"Yes, but you don't understand how valuable it is to me," the President rejoined gravely, but with a twinkle in his eye. "You see, it's all that's left for me to stick my nose into these days."

Introduction of Speaker

QUINN, PETER A.

427. Shortly after his defeat for re-election to Congress in 1946, New York City Court Justice Peter A. Quinn says he was introduced as

Time

BARNES, PAUL

877. Paul Barnes, radio actor, tells of the receptionist at NBC in New York who was helping an aspiring actress fill out an audition blank. When the actress was asked her age she hesitated. The receptionist waited patiently while seconds ticked by, then she quipped, "Better hurry up. Every minute makes it worse!"

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

878. When Theodore Roosevelt was visiting in Germany, he sent to find out if he could call upon the Kaiser as he had never met him before. The Kaiser said he could give up only half an hour of his time. Roosevelt sent back word that he was sorry that he could only spare fifteen minutes.

Tip-Tipping

GATES, JOHN W.

879. The millionaire speculator, John W. (Bet-a-million) Gates was a lavish tipper. Ironically, this resulted at times in poorer service.

Gates was a particular favorite of bellhops. At one time, when he was stopping at a New York hotel, he instructed his secretary to tip them 25¢ for any service, no matter how trivial.

After a few weeks, it struck him that he must be getting a staggering amount of service, as the tips were running into several hundred dollars a week. His heavy mail, about 100 letters a day, was being brought up with something less than promptness.

Gates put two and two together and made an investigation. Sure enough, he discovered that the mail was being delivered one letter at a time.

HOJA, NASREDDIN

880. Tipping is evidently an ancient problem. There is a charming tale about Nasreddin Hoja, a 13th century Turkish philosopher, who once went to a public bath in a neighboring city.

The attendants, noticing his shabby costume, paid him little attention and brought him a torn towel and a tiny piece of soap. On leaving, Hoja gave a gold piece to each of the attendants, who mentally kicked themselves for having been deceived by his ragged appearance.

He returned to the same bath the following week, dressed as before. This time he was received with great deference—new towels, scented soap, much bowing and scraping with the anticipation of more gold pieces.

But, on leaving, he gave each attendant a nickel, replying to their startled looks:

"The gold pieces I gave you last week were for the way you treated me today; the nickels I've just given you are for the way you treated me last week."

Tit for tat

A.K.A. TRADE

SKINNER, CORNELIA OTIS

881. When Cornelia Otis Skinner opened in a revival of Shaw's *Candida*, he cabled, "Excellent. Greatest." Miss Skinner, overwhelmed, cabled back, "Undeserving such praise." Shaw answered, "I meant the play." Miss Skinner bristled and replied, "So did I."

HOPE, BOB

882. At a golf tournament, Bob Hope was wearing a Hawaiian shirt. A smart aleck in the gallery tugged at the tails flapping around Hope's hips and yelled, "Hey, Bob! Your slip's showing."

Hope let the snicker subside, then casually looked the heckler over. "Yeah?" he said. "Well, so's your father's."

TWAIN, MARK

883. Mark Twain tells us of a neighbor of his, a connoisseur of books, who knew less about the art of being friendly than he did about first editions. Once Mark Twain asked if he might borrow a book, and the connoisseur replied, "You may consult it in my library, but I cannot let you take it away."

There came a day when the book-lover asked if he might

borrow Mark Twain's lawn mower, whereupon the humorist replied, "Certainly, but you must use it in my garden."

HOPE, BOB

884. Bob Hope was telling about the girl who objected to kissing. She had heard that it's dangerous because you can pick up eight million germs in a single smack.

"But," Hope told her, "you could give that many away yourself and break even."

KHRUSHCHEV, NIKITA S.
RICKOVER, HYMAN G.

885. When Admiral Hyman G. Rickover met the Soviet Prime Minister, Khrushchev asked, "Are you the admiral who's always talking about preparing for war with Russia?" To which the admiral replied, "Are you the Mr. Khrushchev who's always talking about attacking the United States?"

MOLNAR, FERENC

886. The Hungarian playwright Ferenc Molnar used to tell a story of Furstenberg, a German banker, who telephoned another banker to make an appointment. The man said he would have to look through his engagement book first.

Furstenberg could hear the surf of the pages being ruffled in the banker's book. No time free in January, February or March, the man reported. The third of April was his first free afternoon. "Oh April third," said Furstenberg, "I have a funeral."

BERNHARDT, SARAH
HURET, JULES

887. During a tour of the United States in 1880, Sarah Bernhardt entered a Protestant Church, and there heard a clergyman denounce her as "an imp of darkness, a female demon sent from the Modern Babylon to corrupt the New World." "On returning to her hotel," says Jules Huret, in his *Memoirs of Sarah Bernhardt*, "she wrote and sent to the clergyman this letter: 'My dear confrere: Why attack me so violently? Actors ought not to be hard on one another. Sarah Bernhardt.'"

ANTHONY, SUSAN B.
GREELEY, HORACE

888. Just prior to the Civil War, Susan B. Anthony was endeavoring to enlist the support of Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, in the cause of woman's rights. The great editor was opposed to woman's suffrage, among other reasons declaring that women were useless in wartime.

"What would you do," he demanded, "in the event of civil war?"

"Just what would you do, Mr. Greeley," promptly replied Miss Anthony. "I would sit in my office and write articles urging other people to go and fight."

LILLIE, BEATRICE

889. Beatrice Lillie once attended a garden party wearing the famous Peel pearls. She was approached by a lady of great pretensions, who remarked, "What lovely pearls; I suppose they are genuine?" Beatrice indicated that they were. "Of course," said the lady, "you can always tell by biting them. Let me try." "Certainly," said Lady Peel, sarcastically, "but of course you know that you can't tell real pearls with false teeth."

BOURGET, PAUL
TWAIN, MARK

890. "When an American has nothing else to do, he can always spend a few years trying to discover who his grandfather was," remarked Paul Bourget to Mark Twain.

"Right, Monsieur," answered Twain, "and when all other interests fail for a Frenchman, he can always try to find out who his father was, I reckon."

CHEVALIER, MAURICE

891. The famous playwright could not place him. "Chevalier? Chevalier?" he repeated. "What is it you do, young man? I'm afraid I'm not familiar with your work."

To an actor, this was an unforgivable offense. Instead of being offended, however, Chevalier was relieved.

"I'm glad to hear that," he said. "I'm not familiar with your work, either. Now we can start on even terms."

t: **A TREASURY
OF HUMOROUS
QUOTATIONS**

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**For Speakers, Writers,
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NEW YORK, EVANSTON, AND LONDON

BRITISH-BUREAUCRACY

an Englishman. *George*

BROADWAY

Mark Kelly

BROOKLYN

Oliver Herford

BROTHER

ally wants something that
"ubbard

Chinese Proverb

BROTHERHOOD

ressed me the most is the
e is of it. *Mark Twain*

BROTHER-IN-LAW

ect for his brother-in-law.

BUDGET

ollars and get your money's

Brett Lyon

your suspicions. *A. A.*

p in the budget. *Burton*

le decimal point. He has
among regimented ciphers,
ed to know when budgets

BUILDING

Herbert

BURDEN

burden. *François de La*

BUREAUCRACY

ernment ought to assume
lustry." This means that

BUSINESS

45

bureaucrats should be permitted to take risks with the taxpayers' money that no one is willing to take with his own. *Henry Hazlitt*

799 Bureaucracy is a giant mechanism operated by pygmies. *Honoré de Balzac*

BUSINESS

800 The playthings of our elders are called business. *St. Augustine*

801 The nature of business is swindling. *August Bebel*

802 To open a shop is easy; the difficult thing is keeping it open. *Chinese Proverb*

803 He who does not accept cash when offered is no businessman. *Ibid.*

804 The ancient Hebrews had a goat on which all the sins were placed, so the holding company idea isn't new. *Anonymous*

805 When two men in a business always agree, one of them is unnecessary. *William Wrigley, Jr.*

806 Business is so much lower a thing than learning that a man used to the last cannot easily bring his stomach down to the first. *Lord Halifax*

807 The greatest part of the business of the world is the effect of not thinking. *Ibid.*

808 All you have to do in business is to stand and watch the world go by, and it certainly will. *Herbert V. Prochnow*

809 Almost any day now we expect a tired businessman to tell his wife he was late for dinner because his plane was delayed one-half hour in London. *Ibid.*

810 It is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do. *Robert Louis Stevenson*

811 There is much more hope for humanity from manufacturers who enjoy their work than from those who continue in irksome business with the object of founding hospitals. *Alfred North Whitehead*

812 Half the time when men think they are talking business, they are wasting time. *Edgar W. Howe*

813 Business? That's very simple: it's other people's money. *Alexandre Dumas, fils*

814 There are two times in a man's life when he should not speculate: when he can't afford it and when he can. *Mark Twain*

815 Go to your business, pleasure, whilst I go to my pleasure, business. *William Wycherley*

816 Business will be either better or worse. *Calvin Coolidge*

817 All business sagacity reduces itself in the last analysis to a judicious use of sabotage. *Thorstein Veblen*

818 It is very vulgar to talk about one's own business. Only people like stockbrokers do that, and then merely at dinner parties. *Oscar Wilde*

819 My own business always bores me to death. I prefer other people's. *Ibid.*

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Books by James C. Humes

Podium Humor

Instant Eloquence

PODIUM HUMOR

A RACONTEUR'S TREASURY OF WITTY
AND HUMOROUS STORIES

James C. Humes

HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK, HAGERSTOWN,
SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON



1817

my birthday the house common-room table became piled high with lovey-dovey cards, passionately-worded post cards, and perfumed letters from girls I never knew. When the count went past six hundred, the housemaster called me in for a talking to. "James," he said, "we in England are more conservative about our private lives. I would suggest that you ration your love life, as we do now our jam and sugar, to two or three a week." (England was still rationing then.)

So you need only two or three stories to liven even the most dull topic. Not long ago I heard William Casey (then chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission but now head of the Export-Import Bank) speak to a group of investment bankers. These are the three stories he built into his presentation:

"We businessmen get a little uptight about our image today. We are attacked by consumer groups, environmentalists, and other groups for lacking sensitivity. It recalls to me the case of a big-business leader who went to Houston for a heart-transplant operation. He was told by the surgeon that the donors of the hearts included a twenty-four-year-old track star, a forty-year-old steamfitter and an eighty-year-old banker. Although he had only a few minutes to decide which of the three he wanted, he instantly chose the eighty-year-old banker's heart. In the recovery room his wife asked, 'Why did you choose the oldest of the three hearts?' He replied, 'I just chose the heart that had never been used before!'"

"There is only one thing wrong with the proposal and that is it's against the law. It violates a federal statute. It recalls the advice once given to J. P. Morgan, who was trying to put together one of his big cartels. His lawyers questioned the validity of some of his proposed actions. Morgan, not liking the advice he was getting, wired the eminent lawyer John Gregorious Johnson, who was vacationing in the Bahamas. The wire asked whether he thought such a merger could work out. Johnson wired back, 'Merger possible, jail certain.'"

"Everyone has tax problems these days. A friend of mine told me about an acquaintance of his—a big businessman who was being audited by the IRS. It was an all-day affair. The investigator

went over his write-offs—his entertainment expenses. When it was all over he was so shaken he put a call through to his favorite call girl.

"As he finally began to unwind with his second martini in an out-of-the-way restaurant, he turned to the girl. 'Honey, you sure are in the right business. You make all that money and don't have to report it.'

" 'I'm not sure,' she replied. 'You see, I can't write anything off for depreciation.' "

In London's Victoria Embankment there is a tablet inscription to W. S. Gilbert of Gilbert and Sullivan fame. It reads, "His foe was folly and his weapon wit." Over the years I have heard many speakers—advertising men, business consultants, sociologists, educators, and politicians—use wit to underscore the dangerous implications of a certain policy or program.

I once heard a New York advertising executive use these two stories:

"On the surface it looks like a very clever promotion. But I question whether it will actually have the results we want. It's like the special half-fare rate one of the airlines recently introduced for wives accompanying their husbands on business trips. Anticipating some valuable testimonials, the publicity department of the airline sent out letters to all the wives of businessmen who used the special rates, asking how they enjoyed their trip. Responses are still pouring in asking, 'What trip?'"

"What we should ask ourselves is, who is it that we want to reach? Who is it that we want to make a favorable impression on? I recall the answer a young Marine gave to a nurse while recovering at a Navy hospital. The youthful Leatherneck was composing a letter home to his wife. A kindhearted nurse was taking down the note. 'The nurses here,' he dictated, 'are a rather plain lot.' 'Why,' exclaimed the nurse, 'don't you think that's rather unfair?' The soldier smiled and exclaimed, 'Yes, it is, but it will make my wife very happy.'

A management consultant from a Chicago firm at a conference of businessmen told this story about the necessity for planning ahead:

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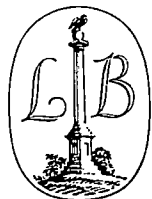
L. Familiar Quotations

*A collection of passages, phrases and
proverbs traced to their sources in
ancient and modern literature*

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED

John Bartlett

Edited by EMILY MORISON BECK
and the editorial staff of Little, Brown and Company



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY • BOSTON • TORONTO

¹ Ships are only hulls, high walls are nothing,
When no life moves in the empty passage-
ways.¹ *Oedipus Rex*,² l. 56

² How dreadful knowledge of the truth can be
When there's no help in truth!
Ib. l. 316

³ The tyrant is a child of Pride
Who drinks from his great sickening cup
Recklessness and vanity,
Until from his high crest headlong
He plummets to the dust of hope.³
Ib. l. 872

⁴ The greatest griefs are those we cause our-
selves. *Ib.* l. 1230

⁵ Time eases all things.⁴ *Ib.* l. 1515

⁶ Look upon Oedipus
This is the king who solved the famous riddle
[of the Sphinx].⁵ *Ib.* l. 1524

⁷ Let every man in mankind's frailty
Consider his last day; and let none
Presume on his good fortune until he find
Life, at his death, a memory without pain.⁶
Ib. l. 1529

⁸ For God hates utterly
The bray of bragging tongues.
*Antigone*⁷ [c. 442 B.C.], l. 123

⁹ Our ship of state, which recent storms have
threatened to destroy, has come safely to har-
bor at last.⁸ *Ib.* l. 163

¹⁰ I have nothing but contempt for the kind of
governor who is afraid, for whatever reason,
to follow the course that he knows is best for

¹See Thucydides, 81:8, and Shakespeare, 242:19.

²Translated by DUDLEY FITTS and ROBERT FITZGERALD.

³See *Proverbs* 16:18, 24:12.

Pride will have a fall.—*English proverb* [c. 1509]

A variant is: Pride goeth before a fall.

Pride goeth before, and shame cometh behind.—*Treatise of a Gallant* [c. 1510]

Pride will have a fall; / For pride goeth before and
shame cometh after.—JOHN HEYWOOD, *Proverbs* [1546],
pt. I, ch. 10

⁴See Terence, 96:9, and La Fontaine, 296:17.

⁵The riddle of the Sphinx: What creature walks in the
morning on four feet, at noon upon two, and at evening
upon three? Oedipus solved it: Man, as a baby crawling
on hands and knees, then erect on his feet, and in old age
with a staff. The Sphinx, a monster with a woman's head
and bust and a lion's body with wings, waylaid passers on
the road to Thebes to propound the riddle, destroying
anyone who failed to guess the answer. Oedipus solved
the riddle, the Sphinx destroyed herself, and the grateful
Thebans made him king. See Seferis, 85:3.

⁶See *Ecclesiasticus* 11:28, 35:22; Solon, 62:17; and Aes-
chylus, 71:8.

There is a saying among men, put forth of old, that you
cannot rightly judge whether a mortal's lot is good or evil,
until he dies.—SOPHOCLES, *Trachiniae*, l. 1

⁷Translated by DUDLEY FITTS and ROBERT FITZGERALD.

⁸See Alcaeus, 62:21.

the State; and as for the man who sets private
friendship above the public welfare—I have
no use for him, either. *Ib.* l. 181

¹¹ Nobody likes the man who brings bad
news.⁹ *Ib.* l. 277

¹² Money: There's nothing in the world so de-
moralizing as money.¹⁰ *Ib.* l. 295

¹³ How dreadful it is when the right judge
judges wrong! *Ib.* l. 323

¹⁴ Numberless are the world's wonders, but
none
More wonderful than man.
Ib. l. 333 (*Ode I*)

¹⁵ It is a good thing
To escape from death, but it is not great
pleasure
To bring death to a friend. *Ib.* l. 437

¹⁶ But all your¹¹ strength is weakness itself
against
The immortal unrecorded laws of God.
They are not merely now: they were and shall
be
Forever, beyond man utterly.
Ib. l. 452

¹⁷ Grief teaches the steadiest minds to waver.
Ib. l. 563

¹⁸ All that is and shall be,
And all the past, is his [Zeus's].
Ib. l. 611 (*Ode II*)

¹⁹ Show me the man who keeps his house in
hand,
He's fit for public authority.¹²
Ib. l. 660

²⁰ Anarchy, anarchy! Show me a greater evil!
This is why cities tumble and the great
houses rain down,
This is what scatters armies! *Ib.* l. 672

²¹ Reason is God's crowning gift to man.
Ib. l. 684

²² The ideal condition
Would be, I admit, that men should be right
by instinct;
But since we are all likely to go astray,
The reasonable thing is to learn from those
who can teach. *Ib.* l. 720

²³ Love, unconquerable,¹³
Waster of rich men, keeper
Of warm lights and all-night vigil

⁹See Shakespeare, 205:20 and 241:4.

¹⁰See *I Timothy* 6:10, 51:2, and Plato, 84:12.

¹¹Creon.

¹²See *I Timothy* 3:5, 50:25.

¹³See Sophocles, 75:5; Virgil, 103:24; and Chaucer,

145:20.

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⁵See

⁶Trar

⁷See

⁸See

⁹See

¹⁰Trar

Socrates¹

469–399 B.C.

- 1 Often when looking at a mass of things for sale, he would say to himself, "How many things I have no need of!"

From *DIAGENES LAERTIUS, Lives of Eminent Philosophers, bk. II, sec. 25*

- 2 Having the fewest wants, I am nearest to the gods. *Ib. 27*

- 3 There is only one good, knowledge, and one evil, ignorance. *Ib. 31*

- 4 My divine sign indicates the future to me. *Ib. 32*

- 5 I know nothing except the fact of my ignorance.² *Ib.*

- 6 Bad men live that they may eat and drink, whereas good men eat and drink that they may live.³

From *PLUTARCH, How a Young Man Ought to Hear Poems, 4*

- 7 I am not an Athenian or a Greek, but a citizen of the world.⁴

From *PLUTARCH, Of Banishment*

- 8 Crito, I owe a cock to Asclepius; will you remember to pay the debt?

From *PLATO, Phaedo (Socrates' last words)*

Democritus

c. 460 – c. 400 B.C.

- 9 Whatever a poet writes with enthusiasm and a divine inspiration is very fine.⁵

Fragment 18

- 10 In truth we know nothing, for truth lies in the depth.

Fragment 117

¹ Much of Plato, especially in the *Apology* and *Phaedo*, is thought to be direct quotation from Socrates. See Plato, 83:16.

² See Milton, 288:16.

³ He used to say that other men lived to eat, but that he ate to live. — *DIAGENES LAERTIUS* [c. 200], *Lives of Eminent Philosophers, Socrates, sec. 14*

See Molière, 298:4, and Franklin, 347:1.

⁴ We must eat to live and live to eat. — *FIELDING* [1707–1754], *The Miser, act III, sc. iii*

⁵ See Bacon, 180:13; Paine, 385:2; Garrison, 505:10; and F. D. Roosevelt, 781:5.

Diogenes, when asked from what country he came, replied, "I am a citizen of the world." — *DIAGENES LAERTIUS* [c. 200], *Lives of Eminent Philosophers, Diogenes, sec. 6*

Citizen of the world, as I hold myself to be. — *BOSWELL, Life of Johnson* [1791], vol. I, p. 521 (Everyman edition)

⁶ Apparently the earliest reference to the madness or divine inspiration of poets.

See Robert Burton, 258:13; Wordsworth, 425:10; and Robert Lowell, 89:15.

- 11 By convention there is color, by convention sweetness, by convention bitterness, but in reality there are atoms and space.

Fragment 125

- 12 Word is a shadow of deed.

Fragment 145

Hippocrates

c. 460–400 B.C.

- 13 I swear by Apollo Physician, by Asclepius, by Health, by Panacea, and by all the gods and goddesses, making them my witnesses, that I will carry out, according to my ability and judgment, this oath and this indenture. . . . I will use treatment to help the sick according to my ability and judgment, but never with a view to injury and wrongdoing. . . . I will keep pure and holy both my life and my art. . . . In whatsoever houses I enter, I will enter to help the sick, and I will abstain from all intentional wrongdoing and harm, especially from abusing the bodies of man or woman, bond or free. And whatsoever I shall see or hear in the course of my profession in my intercourse with men, if it be what should not be published abroad, I will never divulge, holding such things to be holy secrets. Now if I carry out this oath, and break it not, may I gain forever reputation among all men for my life and for my art; but if I transgress it and forswear myself, may the opposite befall me.

*The Physician's Oath*⁶

- 14 Healing is a matter of time, but it is sometimes also a matter of opportunity.

Precepts, 6 ch. 1

- 15 Time is that wherein there is opportunity, and opportunity is that wherein there is no great time. *Ib.*

- 16 Sometimes give your services for nothing, calling to mind a previous benefaction or present satisfaction. And if there be an opportunity of serving one who is a stranger in financial straits, give full assistance to all such. For where there is love of man, there is also love of the art. For some patients, though conscious that their condition is perilous, recover their health simply through their contentment with the goodness of the physician. And it is well to superintend the sick to make them well, to care for the healthy to keep them well, also to care for one's own self, so as to observe what is seemly.⁷ *Ib. 6*

⁶ Translated by W. H. S. JONES (Loeb Classical Library).

⁷ See Plato, 84:5.

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1 of 6 pages

ACTS OF INJUSTICE, AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

i. 77.

Ἀδικοῦμενοι τε, ὡς ἔοικεν, οἱ ἀνθρώποι μᾶλλον ὀργίζονται ἢ βλάπτεται· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου δοκεῖ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι, τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος καταναγκάζεσθαι.

Mankind, as it seems, are more apt to resent acts of injustice than acts of violence. Those that are inflicted by equals are regarded as the result of a grasping and rapacious disposition; those coming from superiors are submitted to as a matter of necessity.

THE PRESENT IS GRIEVOUS TO SUBJECTS.

i. 77.

Τὸ παρὸν γὰρ αἰετὶ βαρὺ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις.

The present is always burdensome to subjects.

THE SUCCESS OF WAR DEPENDS VERY MUCH ON MONEY.

i. 83.

Καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πόλεμος οὐχ ὑπὸν τὸ πλεόν, ἀλλὰ δαπάνης, ὅς τ' ἐν ὅττι αὐτῷ ὠφελεῖ, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἡπειρώταις πρὸς θαλασσίους.

The success of war is not so much dependent on arms, as on the possession of money, by means of which arms are rendered serviceable, and more particularly so when a military power is fighting with a naval.

See (Lat.) Money the sinews of war.

WAR SOMETIMES IS TO BE PREFERRED TO PEACE.

i. 120.

Ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μὲν ἔστιν, εἰ μὴ ἀδικούντο, ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικοῦμένων ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, εὐ δὲ παρὰ τὸν πόλεμον πάλιν ξυμβῆναι, καὶ μήτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτυχίᾳ ἐπαρεσθαι μήτε τῇ ἡσυχίᾳ τῆς εἰρήνης ὑδόμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι.

It is, indeed, the part of the wise, so long as they are not injured, to be lovers of peace. But it is the part of the brave, if they are injured, to give up the enjoyments of peace, that they may enter upon war; and, as soon as they are successful, to be ready to sheathe their swords. Thus, they ought never to allow themselves to be too much elated by military success, nor yet to be so fond of peace as to submit to insult.

See (Lat.) War only to be made to secure peace.

DIFFERENCE OF RESULTS IN PLANS.

i. 120.

Πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνωσθέντα ἀβουλοτέρων τῶν ἐναντίων τυχόντως περὶσπώθη, καὶ ἐν πλείω δὲ καλῶς δοκούντα βουλευθῆναι ἐς τοὺς ἀντιπάλους αἰσχυρῶς περιέστη· ἐνθυμεῖται γὰρ οὐδεὶς ὁμοίᾳ τῇ πίστει καὶ ἐργῷ ἐπιτίσθαι, ἀλλὰ μετ' ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐργῇ ἐλλείπομεν.

For many enterprises, that have been badly planned, have come to a successful issue, from the thoughtless imprudence of those against whom they were directed; and a still greater number, that have appeared to be entering on the path of victory, have come to a disastrous end. This arises from the very different spirit with which we devise a scheme, and put it into execution. In council, we consult in the utmost security; in execution, we fail from being surrounded with dangers.

THE POOR MORE WILLING TO GIVE THE SERVICES OF THEIR BODIES THAN THEIR MONEY.

i. 141.

Αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς πολέμους μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιαι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχονται. Σώμασι τε ἐτοιμότεροι οἱ αἰτούργοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ χρήμασι ναυμαχίᾳ, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων καὶ περιγενέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ παρὰ δόξαν, ὥστε εἰκόσ, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηκύνεται.

Accumulated wealth is a far surer support of war than forced contributions from unwilling citizens. The poor, who gain their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, are more willing to give the services of their body in defence of their country, than to contribute from their contracted means. The former, though at some risk, they think it possible may survive the crisis; while the latter, they are certain, will be gone for ever, especially if the war should be protracted beyond expectations—a very likely event.

HOW MARITIME SUPREMACY IS TO BE ATTAINED.

i. 142.

Τὸ δὲ ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἐστίν, ὥστε καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται, ὅταν τύχη, ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον μηδὲν ἐκείνῳ παρέργον ἄλλο γίνεσθαι.

Seamanship, and a knowledge of maritime affairs, is as much a science as any other art. It cannot be learned by snatches, nor can a knowledge of it be acquired except by a persisting and uninterrupted devotion to its study.

NOBILITY AND MERIT ARE ONLY AMONGST A FEW.

Polit. v. 1.

Εὐγένεια γὰρ καὶ ἀρετὴ, ἐν ὀλίγοις ταῦτα δ', ἐν πλείοσιν εὐγενεῖς γὰρ καὶ ἀγαθοὶ οὐδαμοῦ ἑκατὼν ἄποροι δὲ πολλοὶ πολλαχοῦ.

For nobility and worth are to be found only amongst a few, but their opposite amongst the many; for there is not one man of merit and high spirit in a hundred, while there are many destitute of both to be found everywhere.

See (Lat.) The good are few.

THE BEGINNING IS THE HALF OF THE BUSINESS.

Polit. v. 4.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ γὰρ γίγνεται τὸ ἀμάρτημα ἢ δ' ἀρχῇ λέγεται ἡμῖν εἶναι παντός.

For the mischief lies in the beginning; for the beginning is said to be "half of the whole."

WHENCE SEDITIONS ARISE IN A DEMOCRACY.

Polit. v. 5.

Αἱ μὲν οὖν δημοκρατίαι μάλιστα μεταβάλλουσι διὰ τὴν τῶν δημαγωγῶν ἀσέλγειαν. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ, ἰδίᾳ συκοφαντοῦντες τοὺς τὰς οὐσίας ἔχοντας, συστρέφουσιν αὐτοὺς· συνάγει γὰρ καὶ τοὺς ἐχθίστους οὐκ οὐκὸς φόβος· τὰ δὲ, κοινῇ τὸ πλῆθος ἐπαγόντες.

Democracies are chiefly subject to revolutions from the dishonest conduct of demagogues. For partly by lodging informations against men of property, and partly by rousing the common people against them, they induce them to unite; for a common fear will make the greatest enemies to join together.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Polit. v. 6.

Ἀσθενὲς γὰρ τὸ στασιάζον.

For a government in a constant state of turmoil is weak.

See Matt. xii. 2, 3.

A FIRM STATE.

Polit. v. 7.

Μόνον γὰρ μόνιμον τὸ κατ' ἀξίαν ἴσον, καὶ τὸ ἔχειν τὰ αὐτῶν.

The only stable state is that where every one possesses an equality in the eye of the law, according to his merit, and enjoys his own unmolested.

TAKE CARE THAT NOTHING BE DONE CONTRARY TO LAW.

Polit. v. 8.

Ἐν μὲν οὖν ταῖς εὖ κεκραμέναις, πολιταῖς, ὥσπερ ἄλλο τι δεῖ τηρεῖν, ὅπως μὴθὲν παρὰ νόμους· καὶ μάλιστα τὸ μικρὸν φυλάττειν· λανθάνει γὰρ ἐπεισδύουσα ἡ παράβασις, ὥσπερ τὰς οὐσίας αἱ μικραὶ δαπάναι δαπανῶσι, πολλάκις γινόμεναι. Λανθάνει δὲ ἡ μετάβασις, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀθρόα γίγνεσθαι.

For in states that are well blended particular care ought, above all things, to be taken that nothing be done contrary to law; and this should be chiefly looked to in matters of small moment: for small violations of law advance by stealthy steps, in the same way as, in a domestic establishment, trifling expenses, if often repeated, consume a man's whole estate.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A STATESMAN.

Polit. v. 9.

Τρία δὲ τινα χρὴ ἔχειν τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἀρξεν τὰς κυρίας ἀρχάς· πρῶτον μὲν, φιλοῦν πρὸς τὴν καθεστῶσαν πολιτείαν· ἔπειτα, δύναμιν μεγίστην τῶν ἔργων τῆς ἀρχῆς· τρίτον δ' ἀρετὴν καὶ δικαιοσύνην ἐν ἐκάστῃ πολιτείᾳ, τὴν πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν.

There are three qualifications which ought to be possessed by a man who aspires to fill the high offices of state: first, he must be well disposed, and prepared to support the established constitution of his country; next, he ought to have a special aptitude for the office which he fills; and, thirdly, he should have the kind of virtue and love of justice which suits the particular state in which he lives.

THE GOOD NEVER FLATTER.

Polit. v. 11.

Καὶ γὰρ διὰ τοῦτο πονηρόφιλον ἢ τυραννίς· κατακευβήμενοι γὰρ χαίρουσι. Τοῦτο δ' οὐδ' ἂν εἰς ποιήσειε φρόνημα ἔχων ἐλεύθερον· ἀλλὰ φιλοῦσιν οἱ ἐπικεικίς ἢ οὐ κατακευβήμενοι. Καὶ χρήσιμοι οἱ πονηροὶ εἰς τὰ πονηρά· ἥλιψ γὰρ ὁ ἦλος, ὥσπερ ἡ παροιμία.

On this account tyrants are fond of bad men; for they like to be flattered. No man of high and generous spirit is ever willing to indulge in this habit: the good may feel affection for others, but will not flatter them. Besides, bad men assist them in their evil deeds: "Like to like," as the proverb says.

TYRANTS ARE AT ENMITY WITH MEN OF MERIT.

Polit. v. 11.

Διὸ καὶ τοῖς ἐπικεικίσι πολεμοῦσιν, ὡς βλαβεροῖς πρὸς τὴν ἀρχήν· οὐ μόνον διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξιοῦν ἀρχεσθαι δεσποτικῶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ

by the cowardice of each individual. For he who accuses others might have maintained his own post, and if each had done so, success must have been the result.

WE READILY BELIEVE WHAT WE WISH.

Olynth. iii. 19.

Διόπερ ῥᾶστον ἀπάντων ἐστὶν αὐτὸν ἐξαπατῆσαι· ὁ γὰρ βοῦ-
λεται, τοῦθ' ἕκαστος καὶ οἰεται, τὰ δὲ πράγματα πολλὰκις οὐχ οὕτως
πέφυκεν.

So that nothing is so easy as to deceive one's self; for what we wish, that we readily believe; but such expectations are often inconsistent with the real state of things.

We find the same idea in "Achilles Tatius de Leucippes et Oistophontis Amoribus" (lib. vi. 17).—

Λόγος γὰρ ἐλπίδος εἰς τὸ τυχεῖν ἔρωτος ἐς πειθῶ ῥᾶδιος. Τὸ γὰρ ἐπιθυμοῦν σύμμαχον, ὁ θέλει λαβῶν. ἐγείρει τὴν ἐλπίδα.

"For the words which show the hope of obtaining the wished-for object are readily believed; which arises from this, that the simple desire aiding the wishes excites the hope."

And again, in "Heliodorus" (lib. viii.), we find—

"Ἄ γὰρ ἐπιθυμεῖ ψυχὴ, καὶ πιστεύει φιλεῖ.

"For what the mind wishes, that it also believes."

See (Lat.) *Belleve, men.*

LOW PURSUITS ENGENDER LOW SENTIMENTS.

Olynth. iii. 31.

"Ἔστι δ' οὐδέποτε, οἶμαι, μέγα καὶ νεανικὸν φρόνημα λαβεῖν μικρὰ καὶ φαῦλα πράττοντας· ὅποι' ἅττα γὰρ ἂν τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα τῶν ἀνθρώπων ᾗ, τοιοῦτον ἀνάγκη καὶ τὸ φρόνημα ἔχειν.

It is impossible for those who are engaged in low and grovelling pursuits to entertain noble and generous sentiments. No; their thoughts must always necessarily be somewhat similar to their employments.

LET THE PROSPEROUS SHOW KINDNESS TO THE UNHAPPY.

Pro Rhod. 21.

Δεῖ γὰρ τοὺς εὐτυχοῦντας περὶ τῶν ἀτυχοῦσων δεῖ φαίνεσθαι τὰ βέλτιστα βουλευομένους, ἐπειδήπερ ἀδελφὸν τὸ μέλλον ἅπασιν ἀνθρώποις.

Those enjoying prosperity should always be ready to assist the unfortunate, for no one can say what the future may bring forth.

IN POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS THE POWERFUL PRESCRIBE TO THE WEAK.

Pro Rhod. 29.

Τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἰδίων δικαίων τῶν ἐν ταῖς πολιτείαις οἱ νόμοι κοινῇ τὴν μετουσίαν ἔδωκαν καὶ ἰσὴν καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι καὶ τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς τῶν δ' Ἑλληνικῶν δικαίων οἱ κρατοῦντες ὁρίσται τοῖς ἥττοσι γίγνεται.

For in civil society the rights of individuals, without reference to their power or weakness in the state, are determined by the laws. But in national concerns the powerful always prescribe to the weaker.

THE PRAISING OF A MAN'S SELF IS BURDENSOME.

De Cor. 3.

"Ἐτερον δ', ὃ φύσει πᾶσι ἀνθρώποις ὑπάρχει, τῶν μὲν λοιδοριῶν καὶ τῶν κατηγοριῶν ἀκούειν ἡδέως, τοῖς ἐπαινοῦσι δ' αὐτοὺς ἀχθεσθαι.

It is the natural disposition of all men to listen with pleasure to abuse and slander of their neighbour, and to hear with impatience those who utter praises of themselves.

So Proverbs (xxvii. 2).—"Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips."

See (Lat.) *Bragging.*

THE TRUE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

De Cor. 35.

Ὅθι γὰρ τὰ ῥήματα τὰς οικειότητος ἔφη βεβαίουν, μᾶλα σεμνῶς ἐνομαζών, ἀλλὰ τὸ ταῦτα συμφέρειν.

For it is not words that give strength to friendship, but a similarity of interests.

So Proverbs (xvii. 24).—"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly; and there is a Friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

See (Lat.) *Friendship.*

A TRAITOR.

De Cor. 47.

Οὐδεὶς γὰρ, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸ τοῦ προδοῦντος συμφέρον ζητῶν χρήματα ἀναλίσκει, οὐδ' ἐπειδὴν ὧν ἂν πρήτῃται κύριος γένηται, τῷ προδότη συμβούλιον περὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐτι χρήτας· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἂν ᾗ εὐδαιμονέστερον προδοῦν. Ἄλλ' οὐκ ἐστι ταῦτα πόθεν; πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ. Ἄλλ' ἐπειδὴν τῶν πραγμάτων ἐγκρατὴς ὁ ζητῶν ἀρχεῖν καταστῇ, καὶ τῶν ταῦτα ἀποδομένων δεσπότης ἐστί, τὴν δὲ πονηρίαν εἰδὼς τότε δὴ, τότε καὶ μισεῖ καὶ ἀπιστεῖ καὶ προσηλακίζει.

It is not the benefit of the traitor that is looked to by the man who bribes him, nor, after he has obtained what he bargained for,

THE GODS.
De Cor. 289.

Μηδὲν ἀμαρτεῖν ἐστὶ θεῶν καὶ πάντα κατορθοῦν
ἐν βίῳ, μοῖραν δ' οὐ τι φυγεῖν ἔπεται.

Chance to despise, and fortune to control,
Doth to the immortal gods alone pertain;
Their joys unchanged, in endless currents roll;
But mortals combat with their fate in vain.

THE VIRTUOUS CITIZEN.
De Cor. 321.

Δύο δ', ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν φύσει μέτριον πολίτην ἔχειν δεῖ,
ἐν μὲν ταῖς ἐξουσίαις τῆς τοῦ γενναίου καὶ τοῦ πρωτείου τῇ πόλει
προαίρεσιν διαφυλάττειν, ἐν παντὶ δὲ καιρῷ καὶ πράξει τὴν εὐνοίαν
τούτου γὰρ ἡ φύσις κυρία, τοῦ δύνασθαι δὲ καὶ ἰσχύειν ἕτερα.

There are two qualities which ought always to distinguish a
virtuous citizen: he ought, in the high offices of state, to maintain
the honour and pre-eminence of his country, and in all times and
circumstances to show kindly feelings; these are dependent upon
nature, but abilities and success are the gifts of another power.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS.

FLOURISHED FROM B.C. 29 TO B.C. 7.

DIONYSIUS, a celebrated writer on Latin antiquities, was a native
of Halicarnassus, and came to Rome about B.C. 29, at the close of
the civil wars. Here he continued for twenty-two years, making
himself acquainted with the customs and transactions of the
Romans. His work is entitled "Roman Antiquities," and goes
back to the origin of the nations of Italy. It closed with the year
B.C. 265, the year before the first Punic war, when the history of
Polybius properly begins. It contains many details on the laws
and customs of Rome, which are valuable, as they are nowhere
else to be found. It was contained in twenty books, of which
eleven only have come down to us, with some fragments of the
others. They bring the history of Rome down to B.C. 440.

THE WORKS OF AN AUTHOR ARE THE IMAGE OF HIS MIND.
i. 1.

Ἐπεικῶς γὰρ ἅπαστες νομίζουσιν εἰκῶς εἶναι τῆς ἐκδοῦς ψυχῆς
τούς λόγους.

For the general observation is strictly correct, that the works of
an author may be considered the representation of his mind.

SUPERIORS GOVERN INFERIORS.
i. 5.

Φύσεως γὰρ δὴ νόμος ἅπασι κοινός, οὐδὲς καταλύσει χρόνος,
ἀρχεῖν δὲ τῶν ἡττόνων τοὺς κρείττους.

It is a common law of nature, which no time will ever change,
that superiors shall rule their inferiors.

See (Lat.) The weakest go to the wall.

A NATION IMPROVED BY SUFFERINGS AND DIFFICULTIES.
i. 9.

Ἐπὲρ ταῦτα δὲ πάντα, κόσμῳ τοῦ πολιτεύματος, οὐ ἐκ πολλῶν
κατεστήσαντο παθημάτων, ἐκ παντὸς καιροῦ λαμβάνοντές τι χρήσι-
μον.

But, above all these, by their form of government, which they
improved by learning wisdom from the various misfortunes which
happened to them, always extracting something useful from every
occurrence.

So Romans (v. 3)—"Knowing that tribulation worketh patience; and
patience, experience; and experience, hope."

See (Lat.) Experience.

EVERYTHING INVOLUNTARY DESERVES FORGIVENESS.
i. 58.

Ἄπαν δὲ συγγνώμης ἄξιον τὸ ἀκούσιον.

Everything that is involuntary deserves to be forgiven.

GOD.
i. 77.

Μηδὲν ἂν τοῦ θεοῦ λειτουργήματα τῆς ἀφθόρτου καὶ μακαρίας φύσεως
ἀνάξιον ὑπομένοντες.

God is incapable of doing anything which is unworthy of a pure
and happy nature.

So Psalm (cxvi. 5)—"Gracious is the Lord, God is merciful."

AUTOMATIC COVER SHEET

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1 of 4 pages

NEWS BRIEFS

the Gulf region, there is no longer any need to advise Greek nationals to avoid travelling to countries in the region, with the exception of Iraq for which the advisory is still effective."

REAL ESTATE

European Community

The European Commission on Wednesday threatened to take legal action against Greece unless it abolished laws barring foreigners from buying houses and land in border regions.

European Commissioner Martin Bangemann said Greece, an EC member, was violating rules in the founding treaties of the European Community which guaranteed freedom of movement and establishment for EC citizens.

He made the statement in a written reply to a European Parliament member who asked the Commission, the executive body of the 12-nation EC, why a German working half the year in Greece was not allowed to buy a house there.

The Commission could decide to bring Greece before the European Court of Justice if it ignores the call to scrap the laws, which ban foreign property ownership in areas covering 55% of the country.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Soviet Minister

Details of Soviet Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh's forthcoming three-day visit to Greece were discussed at a meeting between Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis and Soviet Ambassador in Athens Anatoly Slusar.

"We discussed details of preparations for the forthcoming visit of Mr. Bessmertnykh's to Greece," Slusar told reporters after the meeting.

The Soviet Foreign Minister is expected to visit Greece from April 8-10 for talks with the Greek government leadership on issues ranging from bilateral relations to the situation in the Balkans and the Cyprus problem, as well as Greek-Turkish relations and Soviet-European Community relations.

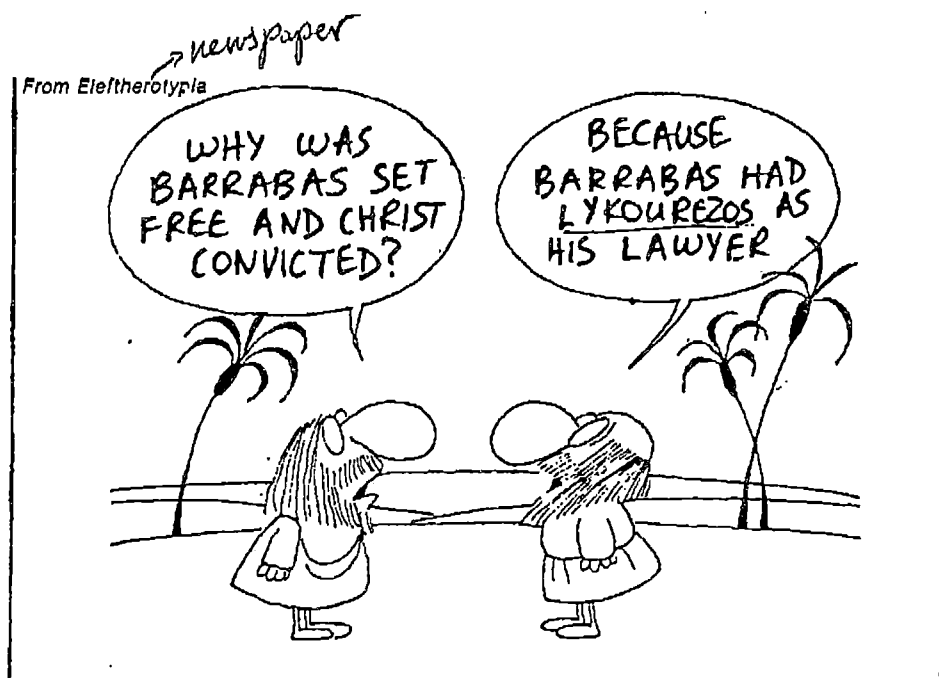
The talks will also focus on the recent nationalist unrest in the region, developments in Eastern Europe and the situation in the Middle East.

"We also discussed the substance of (Bessmertnykh's) visit and relations between Greece and the Soviet Union, about which I am very optimistic," Slusar said.

Asked whether Soviet leader Mikhail Gor-

April 8, 1991

From Eleftherotypia



bachev would visit Greece, Slusar replied: "For the time being we only discussed the Soviet Foreign Minister's visit."

HUMAN RIGHTS

Kurds in Iraq

Greece on Thursday expressed concern over the reported use in Iraq of "weapons of mass destruction" against the Kurdish population and called on Baghdad to exercise self-restraint.

A Foreign Ministry announcement said: "Greece views with concern and regret the recent developments in Iraq and the reported use, for the second time, of weapons of mass destruction against its Kurdish citizens. It appeals to the Iraqi authorities to exercise self-restraint so as to avoid the further deterioration of the situation in the region."

The Greek government, the announcement said, has "repeatedly expressed its opposition to the use of force and particularly military methods for the settlement of domestic problems, in the belief that commonly accepted lasting solutions can only be achieved through dialogue and democratic procedures".

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Albania

The Greek government on Thursday rejected press reports that its policy aimed to divide ethnic Greek-Albanians in Northern Epirus in view of the first free general elec-

tions in Albania on Sunday.

"The reports (claiming) that the tactic of the Greek government divides the ethnic Greeks of Northern Epirus (Southern Albania) are unfounded," said government spokesman Vyron Polydoros.

The spokesman added that "Greece does not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries as a matter of principle. It expresses the hope that the elections in Albania will be held under democratic circumstances and with the best conditions. We want the democratization process in Albania to proceed and succeed."

ENERGY

Natural gas pipeline

The Soviet Union has accepted a Greek request that part of Moscow's financial participation in the construction of a natural gas pipeline be paid in Greek products.

The head of Moscow's commercial representation in Athens, Plaksin, handed a memorandum to National Economy Undersecretary Aristides Tsiplakos Friday on the paying off of the construction of the main pipeline to carry Soviet natural gas to Greece.

With this move, the Soviet side has accepted a Greek request that 75% of the value of the Soviet participation in the project be covered by Greek products which would be decided between the Greek and Soviet sides and the remaining 25% be paid in free currency, a ministry statement said.

The \$1.3-billion pipeline, scheduled for completion by 1993, will be built from the

GREECE'S WEEKLY/41

Kassandra's diary

★ The dispute between the owners of *Kathimerini* publishing group and the government continues and is taking on dimensions of a political thriller. The story goes this way. *Kathimerini* daily and "Sky" radio network, were purchased by shipowner Aristides Alafouzos from the temporary administrator of "Grammi S.A." (the publishing company of the fugitive bnaker George Koskotas,) Harry Bousboureilis. A few days after Bousboureilis was appointed by Koskotas as administrator of the company, the latter escaped to Latin America and afterwards was arrested in the United States. Subsequently, Alafouzos had also rented from Bousboureilis one building and some printing facilities in order to publish his daily. At the same time, Bank of Crete — which has substantial claims over "Grammi" (debts towards the Bank exceeding by far the net worth of the company) — was trying to take under its control the management of "Grammi" but in spite of reasons probably related, the bank was not using very convincing arguments, and was losing all the court cases called on the occasion. All except, that of last week the appointment of Harry Bousboureilis was ruled illegal (and thus all his actions including the sales of *Kathimerini* and "Sky", not to mention rent contracts), a new administrator was appointed by the bank. The reaction of Alafouzos, who realizes that the next step will be the nullification of the purchases he made from "Grammi", came first in an attack against all political leaders in the form of a commissioned opinion poll which has shown that the majority of the Greeks are convinced that all political leaders are thieves. Next came the revelation by *Kathimerini* of a "scandal" related to oil purchases by the Public Petroleum Cor-

poration DEP from the company Diamandouros Bros, representatives of the grain group Cargill, which according to the paper has damaged the state with several billion drachmas because of the oil price fluctuations between the delivery and the invoicing day. The issue, which under normal circumstances would have been considered a regular oil transaction (which sometimes results in profits and sometimes in losses) would have thus passed unnoticed, but was given emphasis because one of the members of the Diamandouros Bros company was a witness against Nikos Athanassopoulos (the PASOK minister who baptized the Yugoslavian corn, Greek and was jailed for smuggling it into the EEC), and consequently the oil deal was interpreted as a sort of compensation for the services rendered in the Athanassopoulos trial which, in our view, is not the case. To the general confusion and while a court decision for the legitimacy of the *Kathimerini* and "Sky" sales is due soon, the *Eleftherotypia* daily entered into the game supporting the government, and the *Kathimerini* accused the owner of *Eleftherotypia* Kitsos Tegopoulos as not being the owner of the paper as he pretends to be, having sold it secretly to Socratis Kokkalis. The latter is the owner of the Intracom company and is the man who achieved 50 years after the civil war, national conciliation in Greece, convincing (he only knows how) all political leaders to unite and was awarded huge contracts of the state-controlled telephone company, overpriced about 250-300% than current market prices. Of course Kokkalis, who besides being the owner of any company in Greece starting with the word Intra (i.e. Intracom, intrasoft, intratec, etc.), has taken advantage of the opportunity to "give a hand" to the government

with his daily *Epikerotita* while it seems that in order to give a "better hand" will publish a new morning paper which will back the government (to offset the damage of *Kathimerini*) called either *Eleftheria* (Freedom) or *Anagnostis* (Reader). The picture is implemented by the entrance in the game of the Var-diniyannis group.

★ Growing problems are faced by the neofascist Moon publishing group (Greek News and Athens Shopper). After they were visited by tax auditors, they were also visited by the Labor office. You see, it happens that if you employee a foreigner in "White Africa" you have to get him a working permit and pay for his Social Security contributions.

★ I read with interest the high performances of British Airways. Seventy crew members died in the last three years from AIDS while dozens of AIDS virus affected British Airways staff are flying domestic and European flights. Another high performance of the company is that most of its staff, is engaged in homosexual activities. Under the circumstances British appears to be the safest airline. Indeed, who will think to hijack a British aircraft?

★ News from the Mayor of "Baghdad" Antonis Tritsis. His latest peace initiative actually found no followers. After he solved all of Athens' problems (garbage, pollution, traffic jams, etc.), he called all the EEC ambassadors in the office the Municipality of Athens has allowed him to use in order to discuss the problems of the Middle East. Unfortunately only two ambassadors, out of 12, appeared at the meeting, the French and the Italian. All the others declined the honor.

★ Rather late, the French

Ambassador Jacques Thubau has expressed his concern for the way French companies were treated in the purchases of OTE — the state-controlled telephone company. I am of the opinion that should he have acted on time as other ambassadors do, he would not only have helped the French company acquire for 24 billion drs., a contract that two other companies acquired for more than 70 billion drs., but he would have also assisted certain people from ending up in jail.

★ A few remarks about the new, forthcoming scandal. It seems that against the opinion of the Tourism Minister Yannis Kefaloyannis, the Ministry of Civilization has cancelled a Tourism Organization project to develop the Anavyssos area, where instead of foreign investment of \$108 million for a tourist complex employing 800 people, an Athenian horse riding course will be built, so as not to lose track of our Byzantine roots where in the Ippodrome, the Blues (Veneti) were competing against the Greens (Prassini). Yet, at the bottom line it might not be a scandal, but a wise move, if you think that the only insured income of the state nowadays is the collection from Lotto and the national lottery. Cash money for Yannis Paleokrassas coming all from the underground economy.

★ It is not a joke but real, genuine conversation. "The government is acting not as a power administrator but like the administrator of a condominium apartment building" a friend of mine, — businessman — said to an other friend, — cabinet minister — but he was interrupted by a third friend who asked the first, "You mean that they steal on crude oil?"

C

NEWS BRIEFS

Strofades group of islands south of Zakynthos (Zante).

Tsipiras, who is also spokesman for the "Greek anti-hunting initiative", charged that dozens of hunters, among them prominent shipowners and industrialists using speedboats and private helicopters bearing forged "Olympic Airways" markings, were responsible for the slaughter.

The Strofades group is the first point of arrival for the turtle-doves as they migrate in the spring from North Africa to Europe.

"It is a disgrace to the Greek people," said Tsipiras, stressing that the hunting period ended on March 10.

"If the killing does not stop, we shall go next week and confront the hunters dynamically," Tsipiras said.

According to figures given at the press conference, the ratio of one hunter for every 28 Greeks, or 3.5% of the population, is a European record. The corresponding ratio for Spain is 1:39, Great Britain 1:162, Germany 1:235 and Holland 1:445.

Also addressing the press conference, Carlo Consiglio, Professor of Zoology at the University of Rome, said that Greece should shorten its hunting period or risk conviction by the European Court.

Consiglio said that in Italy and Greece, "the scientific regulation of hunting is not possible since many hunters are ignorant and unable to distinguish between protected and unprotected species."

He said that last year 18 million Italians voted for the abolition of hunting in a referendum which was however invalidated because the total number of voters was lower than the compulsory 50%.

Serge Boutinot, Professor of Biology and Vice-President of the Anti-Hunting Organization of France, said that he was optimistic about an end to hunting in his country since "for the last 15 years the number of hunters has continuously dropped...while those opposed to hunting have increased."

In Greece however, according to Tsipiras, the number of hunters is increasing.

On the indirect results of hunting, Tsipiras said that hunters were responsible for polluting the Greek countryside with 3,600 tons of lead annually, while between August 20, 1990 and March 10 this year, 19 persons were killed and 70 injured in accidents.

TERRORISM

Bombs

Three bombs exploded outside two branches of the American Citibank at dawn Sunday causing damage but without casualties, police said.

April 8, 1991

From Eleftherotypia



The first two explosions went off outside a bank branch on Drossopoulou and Hanion Streets in the Kypseli residential district and a third one at the Citibank branch on Panormou Street in Ambelokipi.

The blasts shattered windows in nearby apartments and heavy damage to cars parked in the vicinity.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the attacks, but police said an unidentified woman telephoned a private radio station warning that the bombs would go off, but gave no further details.

SMUGGLING

Captain cleared

A Danish ship's captain charged with smuggling arms through Greece was acquitted by a Greek court on Monday, court sources said.

Erik Petersen, 45, was arrested and his 396-ton Danish-registered ship *Pegasus* was confiscated on March 20 for carrying through Greek waters 273 tons of explosives and five containers of arms without Greek official permits.

The court acquitted Petersen saying the ship's agent was responsible for getting permits for the arms, which had been sent by the British government to Hong Kong and Brunei.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Greece on Turkey

The Greek government said on Monday that it was not opposed to Turkey's European orientation but that it was up to Ankara to show goodwill and take steps towards a set-

tlement of the Cyprus problem.

The government spokesman made the statement in reply to press questions on an interview with Cyprus President George Vassiliou which appeared in the Greek Sunday newspaper *To Vima*.

In the interview, Vassiliou said that Turkey should improve its relations with the United States and Europe in order to pave the way for its future entry to the EC. He said that if Turkey adopted "what we call the European way of life, this will be to the benefit of our region".

"The Greek government is not opposed to Turkey's European orientation, but it is up to Ankara to show its goodwill and take those steps for the shaping of conditions for a settlement of the Cyprus problem," spokesman Vyron Polydoros said, noting that "the positions of Athens and Nicosia are identical".

CYPRUS ISSUE

Damanaki

Now that the Gulf war has ended and the post-war agenda has opened, there is a unique opportunity to activate international public opinion so that the Cyprus problem may be solved on the basis of all the United Nations resolutions, Coalition of the Left and Progress President Maria Damanaki said Saturday on her return from a visit to Cyprus.

During her three-day stay in Cyprus, at the head of a Coalition delegation, Damanaki held talks with President George Vassiliou, Archbishop Chrysostomos, President of the House of Representatives Dr. Vassos Lyssarides and the leaders of the five parliamentary parties.

GREECE'S WEEKLY/43

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(Classical)

By THOMAS BENFIELD HARBOTTLE

11

With Author and Subject Indexes

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“Γεγόναμεν γὰρ πρὸς συνεργίαν, ὡς πόδες, ὡς χεῖρες, ὡς βλέφαρα,
ὡς οἱ στοῖχοι τῶν ἄνω καὶ κάτω ὀδόντων.”
MARCUS AURELIUS. *Quod sibi ipsi scripsit*, II., 1.

“We are born for co-operation, like the feet, the hands, the eyelids, and
the upper and lower jaws.”

“Γελά δ' ὁ μῶρος, κἄν τι μὴ γελοῖον ᾖ.”
MENANDER. *Monosticha*, 108.

“The fool will laugh though there be nought to laugh at.”

“Γελοῖον γὰρ, ἢ δ' ὅς, τόν γε φύλακα φύλακος δεῖσθαι.”
PLATO. *Republic*, III., 13. (*Stephens*, p. 403, E.)—(*Glauco*.)

“That a guardian should require another guardian to take care of him is
ridiculous indeed.”—(*Jowett*.)

“Γέλως ἄκαιρος ἐν βροτοῖς δεινὸν κακόν.”
MENANDER. *Monosticha*, 88.

“How terrible is ill-timed merriment.”

“Γέλως μὴ πολὺς ἔστω, μὴ ἐπὶ πολλοῖς, μὴδὲ ἀνειμένος.”
EPICTETUS. *Enchiridion*, XXIII., 4.

“Do not laugh much or often or unrestrainedly.”

“Γεννῶντάς τε καὶ ἐκτρέφοντας παῖδας, καθάπερ λαμπάδα τὸν βίον
παραδιδόντας ἄλλοις ἐξ ἄλλων.”

PLATO. *Laws*, VI., 18. (*Stephens*, p. 776, B.)—(*The Athenian*.)

“They shall beget and rear children, handing on the torch of life from one
generation to another.”—(*Jowett*.)

“Γένοιτο κἄν ἄπλουτος ἐν τιμαῖς ἀνὴρ.”
SOPHOCLES. *Fragment* 718.

“Though one be poor his fame may yet stand high.”—(*Plumptre*.)

“Γένος οὐδὲν εἰς Ἑρωτα
σοφίῃ, τρόπος πατεῖται
μόνον ἄργυρον βλέπουσιν.”

ANACREON. *Odes*, XXIX. (XXVII., B), 5.

“Love for lineage nothing cares,
Tramples wisdom under foot,
Worth derides, and only looks
For money.”

“Γένους δ' ἐπαινός ἐστιν ἀσφαλέστατος
κατ' ἀνδρ' ἐπαινέειν, ὅστις ἂν δίκαιος ᾖ
τρόπους τ' ἄριστος, τοῦτον εὐγενῇ καλεῖν.”
ASTYDAMAS. (*Stobaeus, Florilegium*, LXXXVI., 3.)

“'Tis best the man to study ere you praise
High lineage; in whome'er ye justice find
And righteousness, him call ye nobly born.”

the Servant.)

S. Way.)

Watchman.)
ght;
Plumptre.)

—(Chorus.)

Monosticha, 98.

βῆς, δεσπότας

I., 6, 4, 92.)
station you will

fragment 105.

2.—(Orestes.)

XXVII., 24.

Monosticha, 81.

“Τυνὴ πολυτελής ἐστ’ ὀχληρὸν, οὐδ’ ἔα
ζῆν τὸν λαβόνθ’ ὥς βούλετ’. ἀλλ’ ἔνεστί τι
ἀγαθὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῆς, παῖδες· ἐλθόντ’ εἰς νόσον
τὸν ἔχοντα ταύτην ἐθεράπευσεν ἐπιμελῶς,
ἀτυχοῦντι συμπαρέμεινεν, ἀποθανόντα τε
ἔθαψε, περιέστειλεν οἰκείως.”

MENANDER. *Misogenes*, Fragment 1, 7.

“How burdensome a wife extravagant;
Not as he would may he who’s ta’en her live.
Yet this of good she has: she bears him children;
She watches o’er his couch, if he be sick,
With tender care; she’s ever by his side
When Fortune frowns; and should he chance to die,
The last sad rites with honour due she pays.”

“Δακρύνει γέλασσα.”

HOMER. *Iliad*, VI., 484.

“Smiling through tears.”—(Lord Derby.)

“Δακὼν δὲ στόμιον ὥς νεοζυγῆς
πῶλος βιάζει καὶ πρὸς ἡνίας μάχει.”

ÆSCHYLUS. *Prometheus Vinc-tus*, 1009.—(Hermes.)

“Like a colt
Fresh harnessed, thou dost champ thy bit, and strive
And fight against the reins.”—(Plumptre.)

“Δαιμόνιοι, τί δὲ κερδὸς ὁ μυρίος ἔνδοθι χρυσὸς
κείμενος; οὐχ ὥδε πλούτου φρονέουσιν ὄνασις.”

THEOCRITUS. *Idylls*, XVI., 22.

“Fools, what avail thy coffers brimming o’er
With gold? not thus do wise men use their wealth.”

“Δεῖ γὰρ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς οἰκείους πρᾶους αὐτοὺς εἶναι, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς
πολεμίους χαλεπούς.”

PLATO. *Republic*, II., 15. (Stephens, p. 875, B.)—(Socrates.)

“They ought to be gentle to their friends and dangerous to their enemies.”
—(Jowett.)

“Δεῖ δὲ χρημάτων, καὶ ἄνευ τούτων οὐδὲν ἔστι γενέσθαι τῶν δεόντων.”

DEMOSTHENES. *Olynthiaca*, I., 20.

“Money we must have, for without it we cannot accomplish any of our
desires.”

“Δεῖ καρτερεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσι καὶ θαρρεῖν περὶ τῶν μελλόντων.”

ISOCRATES. *Archidamus*, XX., 48. (Stephens, p. 125, D.)

“We must meet our present troubles with fortitude, and be of good cheer
with regard to the future.”

“Δεῖ τὸ βέλτιστον αἰεὶ, μὴ τὸ ῥᾶστον ἅπαντας λέγειν.”

DEMOSTHENES. *Chersonesus*, 72.

“It behoves us all to say what is best, not what is easiest.”

Fragment 29.

osticha, 99.

XVII., 14.)

Fragment 5.

f

Fragment 13.

"

—(Creon.)

l. S. Way.)

—(Medea.)

S. Way.)

"Μηδὲ πολυξείνον μηδ' ἄξεινον καλέεσθαι."

HESIOD. *Works and Days*, 715.

"Be not too lavish nor too mean in hospitality."

"Μηδὲ τρισὶ τοῖς ἀξυμφορωτάτοις τῇ ἀρχῇ, οἰκτῶ καὶ ἡδονῇ λόγων καὶ ἐπιεικείᾳ ἁμαρτάνειν."

THUCYDIDES. *History*, III., 40, 2.

"Avoid the three errors which are most disastrous to empire, namely, pity, placability, and clemency."

"Μηδὲ ὑπὲρ τὸν πόδα ἔστω τὸ ὑπόδημα."

LUCIAN. *Pro Imaginibus*, 10.

"Let not the shoe be too large for the foot."

"Μηδεῖς με φαύλην κάσθενῇ νομιζέτω
μηδ' ἡσυχαίαν, ἀλλὰ θατέρου τρόπου,
βαρείαν ἐχθροῖς καὶ φίλοιςιν εὖμενῇ."

EURIPIDES. *Medea*, 807.—(*Medea*.)

"Let none account me impotent, nor weak,
Nor meek of spirit! Nay, in other sort,
Grim to my foes, and kindly to my friends."—(*A. S. Way*.)

"Μηδεῖς τὰ θεῶν ὀνόσαιτο."

THEOCRITUS. *Idylls*, XXI. (XXVI.), 38.

"Let none blame things divine."

"Μηδὲν ἁμαρτεῖν ἐστὶ θεῶν."

DEMOSTHENES. *De Corona*, 289.

"Only the gods make no mistakes."

"(Ἐκ φιλοσοφίας ἔφησεν αὐτῷ περιγεγονέναι τὸ) Μηδὲν θαυμάζειν."

PYTHAGORAS. (*Plutarch, de Recta Audiendi Ratione*, XIII.)

"It was through philosophy, he said, that he had come to be surprised at nothing."

"Μηδὲν χρημάτων ἔνεκα πράττειν."

PERIANDER. (*Diogenes Laertius*, I., 7, 4, 97.)

"Do nothing for the sake of money."

"Μηδέποτε δοῦλον ἡδονῆς σαυτὸν ποιεῖ·

λάγνης γυναικός ἐστιν οὐκ ἀνδρὸς τόδε."

ANAXANDRIDES. *Fabulae Incertae*, Fragment 9.

"Ne'er make thyself a slave of pleasure; that
Befits a wanton woman, not a man."

"Μηδέποτε μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιήσας ἔλπιζε λήσειν· καὶ γὰρ ἂν τοὺς ἄλλους λάθης, σαυτῷ συνειδήσεις."

ISOCRATES. *Ad Demonium*, IV., 16. (*Stephens*, p. 5, B.)

"If you do aught of which you are ashamed, hope not to hide it; for, though you hide it from others, it will be known to your own conscience."

“Οὐδὲν ἀνδρείας χρήζομεν, εἰν πάντες ὦμεν δίκαιοι.”

AGESILAUS. (*Plutarch, Agesilai Apophthegmata*, 3.) (190, F.)

“We should have no need of courage, if justice were universal.”

“Οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώποισιν οἶον ἄργυρος
κακὸν νόμισμ' ἔβλαστε· τοῦτο καὶ πόλεις
πορθεῖ· τόδ' ἄνδρας ἐξανίστησιν δόμων,
τόδ' ἐκιδιάσκει καὶ παραλλάσσει φρένας
χρηστὰς, πρὸς αἰσχροὺς πράγμαθ' ἵστασθαι βροτῶν.”

SOPHOCLES. *Antigone*, 295.—(*Creon*.)

“Nothing in use by man, for power of ill,
Can equal money. This lays cities low,
This drives men forth from quiet dwelling-place
This warps and changes minds of worthiest stamp
To turn to deeds of baseness.”—(*Plumtre*.)

“Οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ μηδενὸς ἔρχεται, ὥσπερ μηδ' εἰς τὸ οὐκ ὄν ἀπέρ-
χεται.” MARCUS AURELIUS. *Quod sibi ipsi scripsit*, IV., 4.

“Nothing proceeds from nothingness, as also nothing passes away into non-existence.”

“Οὐδὲν γὰρ οὕτως ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις γλυκύ
ὥς τοῦκλαεῖν τὰλλότρια.”

MENANDER. *Fabulae Incertae*, Fragment 496.

“There's nothing gives more pleasure to mankind
Than chattering of other folk's affairs.”

“Οὐδὲν γὰρ, ὥς φαμέν, μάτην ἢ φύσις ποιεῖ.”

ARISTOTLE. *Politica*, I., 2. (Cf. *de Partibus Animalium*, II., 13,
7, and IV., 12, 4.)

“Nature, as we say, does nothing without an object.”

“Οὐδὲν γε μὴν ἔλεγε τὸ παράπαν ἐν τῷ βίῳ χωρὶς ἀσκήσεως κατορ-
θοῦσθαι, δυνατὴν δὲ ταύτην πᾶν ἐκνικῆσαι.”

DIOGENES. (*Diogenes Laertius*, VI., 2, 6, 71.)

“Nothing in life can be brought to perfection without care, which, indeed, is capable of overcoming every obstacle.”

“Οὐδὲν με λυπεῖ μάλλον ἢ χρηστὸς τρόπος
εἰς χαλεπὸν ὅταν ᾖ συγκεκλεισμένος βίον.”

MENANDER. *Fabulae Incertae*, Fragment 124.

“There's nothing sadder than a noble nature
Imprisoned in the bonds of a hard life.”

“Οὐδὲν ὁ μάγειρος τοῦ ποιητοῦ διαφέρει·
ὁ νοῦς γάρ ἐστιν ἐκατέρῳ τούτων τέχνη.”

EUPHRON. *Fabulae Incertae*, Fragment 1, 15.

“Your true cook differs nothing from a poet;
For both have mind, and both—make it their trade to show it.”
—(*F. A. Paley*.)

“Ἐν μὲν εἰρήνῃ παρέχω τὰ τέρπνα, ἐν δὲ πολέμοις νεῦρα
τῶν πράξεων γίνονται.”

CRANTOR. (*Sextus Empiricus, Adversus Ethicos, XI., 53.*)

“In peace I provide enjoyment, and in war become the sinews of
action.”

“Τὸν πλοῦτον (εἶπε) νεῦρα πραγμάτων.”

BION OF BORYSTHENES. (*Diogenes Laertius, IV., 7, 3, 48.*)

“Riches are the sinews of affairs.”

“Τὰ χρήματα νεῦρα τῶν πραγμάτων.”

CLEOMENES. (*Plutarch, Cleomenes, XXVII.*)

“Money is the sinews of affairs.”

“Ὑς ποτ' Ἀθηναίαν ἔριν ἤρισε.” THEOCRITUS. *Idylls, V., 23.*

“The sow once was fain to rival Athene.”

“Φάρμακον δὲ κακῶν ἀκεστήριον, λήθη.”

APPIANUS. *De Rebus Punicis, LXXXVIII.*

“The drug that heals our sorrows, forgetfulness.”

“Φαῦλοι βροτῶν γὰρ τοῦ πονεῖν ἡσσωμένοι
θανεῖν ἐρώσιν.”

AGATHON. (*Aristotle, Ethica Eudemia, III., 1, 26.*)

“Small men, by toil o'ercome, desire to die.”

“Φαύλου ἀνδρὸς, καθάπερ κυνὸς κακοῦ, μᾶλλον δεῖ τὴν σιγὴν, ἢ τὴν
φωνὴν εὐλαβεῖσθαι.”

DEMOPHILUS. *Similitudines ex Pythagoreis, 9.*

“From a mean man, as from a worthless dog, we would sooner have
silence than sound.”

“Φεῦ· τοῦ θανόντος ὡς ταχεῖά τις βροτοῖς
χάρις διαρρεῖ καὶ προδοῦς ἀλίσκεται.”

SOPHOCLES. *Ajax, 1266.—(Teucer.)*

“Alas! how soon the credit of the dead
Flits and is gone, and proves but treacherous stay.”—(*Plumptre.*)

“Φεῦ, φεῦ, τὸ φῦναι πατρὸς εὐγενοῦς ἀπο
ᾧσιν ἔχει φρόνησιν ἀξιώμα τέ.
καὶ γὰρ πένης ὦν τυγχάνῃ χρηστὸς γεγῶς,
τιμὴν ἔχει τίν', ἀναμετρούμενος δέ πῶς
τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς γενναῖον ὠφελεῖ τρόπῳ.”

EURIPIDES. *Temenidae, Fragment 15.*

“Lo, how a man gains credit and renown,
If he but be of noble parents born!
Though he be poor, yet if of high descent
His rank's assured, and his own character
He purifies by taking as his measure
His sire's nobility.”

"Υμνοι δὲ καὶ ἀθανάτων γέρας αὐτῶν."

THEOCRITUS. *Idylls*, XVII., 8.

"Song doeth honour even to the gods."

"Υπν' ὀδύναις ἀδαῆς, ὕπνε δ' ἀλγέων,

εὐαδὲς ἡμῖν ἔλθοις,

εὐαίων εὐαίων, ὦναξ." SOPHOCLES. *Philoctetes*, 827.—(Chorus.)

"Come, blowing softly, Sleep, that know'st not pain,

Sleep, ignorant of grief,

Come softly, surely, kingly Sleep, and bless."—(Plumptre.)

"Υπνε, ἀναξ πάντων τε θεῶν, πάντων τ' ἀνθρώπων."

HOMER. *Iliad*, XIV., 239.

"Sleep, universal king of gods and men."—(Lord Derby.)

"Υπνος γὰρ δὴ πολλὸς οὔτε τοῖς σώμασιν οὔτε ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἡμῶν,
οὐδ' αὖ ταῖς πράξεσι ταῖς περὶ ταῦτα πάντα ἀρμόττων ἐστὶ κατὰ
φύσιν."

PLATO. *Laws*, VII., 13. (Stephens, p. 808, B.)—(The Athenian.)

"Much sleep is not required by nature, either for our souls or bodies, or
for the actions in which they are concerned."—(Jowett.)

"Υπνος δὲ πάσης ἐστὶν ὑγίεια νόσου."

MENANDER. *Monosticha*, 522.

"Sleep is a remedy for every ill."

"Ἀνάπαυσις ἐστὶ τῶν κακῶν πάντων ὕπνος."

MENANDER. *Monosticha*, 596.

"From every ill sleep doth some respite bring."

"Υπνος τὰ μικρὰ τοῦ θανάτου μυστήρια."

MNESIMACHUS. *Fabula Incerta*, Fragment.

"Sleep, the lesser mysteries of death."

"Υπὸ γὰρ λόγων ὁ νοῦς τε μετεωρίζεται,
ἐπαίρεται τ' ἄνθρωπος."

ARISTOPHANES. *Aves*, 1447.—(Peisthetaerus.)

"For both the mind by words is elevated,
And man exalted."—(Wheelwright.)

"(Τὴν παροιμίαν δ' ἐπαινῶ,
τὴν παλαιάν)· ὑπὸ λίθῳ γὰρ
παντί που χρὴ
μὴ δάκῃ ῥήτωρ ἀθρεῖν."

ARISTOPHANES. *Thesmophoriazusae*, 527.—(Chorus.)

"I praise the wisdom
Of that old proverb—'Under every stone
'Tis right to peep, lest in some secret corner,
Ready to bite you, lurk an orator'."—(Wheelwright.)

"Υποτέμνεται τὰ νεῦρα τῶν πραγμάτων."

DEMOSTHENES. (*Aeschines*, *In Ctesiphontem*, 166.)

"The sinews of affairs are severed."



GREEK CONSTITUTION

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CONSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Editors
ALBERT P. BLAUSTEIN & GISBERT H. FLANZ

GREECE

by GISBERT H. FLANZ

Constitutional Chronology 1975-1988
by GISBERT H. FLANZ & LOUIS PAGONIS

Translation of the Amended Text of the Constitution
Revised and Updated by LOUIS PAGONIS

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC

Pursuant to Resolution No 12 of the Fifth Revisionary Parliament of the Hellenes on the enactment and putting into force of the country's new Constitution», dated 7th June 1975, we decide:

A. The publication in the Government Gazette of the final Constitution of Greece, put into force on the basis of this Resolution, and which is as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION OF GREECE

IN THE NAME OF THE HOLY AND CONSUBSTANTIAL AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY
THE FIFTH REVISIONARY PARLIAMENT OF THE HELLENES
RESOLVES

PART ONE BASIC PROVISIONS

SECTION I THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Article 1

1. The form of government of Greece is that of a parliamentary republic.
2. The sovereignty of the People is the foundation of Government.
3. All powers are derived from the People and the Nation; they shall be exercised as specified by the Constitution.

Article 2

1. Respect and protection of the value of the human being constitutes the primary obligation of the State.
2. Greece, adhering to the generally acknowledged rules of international law, pursues the strengthening of peace, and of justice and the development of friendly relations between peoples and States.

SECTION II

RELATIONS

OF CHURCH AND STATE

Article 3

1. The prevailing religion in Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. The Orthodox Church of Greece, acknowledging our Lord Jesus Christ as its head, is inseparably united in doctrine with the Great Church of Christ in Constantinople and with every other Church of Christ of the same doctrine, observing unwaveringly, as they do, the holy apostolic and

synodal canons and sacred traditions. It is autocephalous and is administered by the Holy Synod of serving Bishops and the Permanent Holy Synod originating thereof and assembled as specified by the Statutory Charter of the Church in compliance with the provisions of the Patriarchal Tome of 29 June 1850 and the Synodal Act of 4 September 1928.

2. The ecclesiastical regime existing in certain districts of the State shall not be deemed contrary to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
3. The text of the Holy Scripture shall be maintained unaltered. Official translation of the text into any other form of language, without prior sanction by the Autocephalous Church of Greece and the Great Church of Christ in Constantinople, is prohibited.

PART TWO

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

Article 4

1. All Greeks are equal before law.
2. Greek men and women have equal rights and equal obligations.
3. All persons possessing the qualifications for citizenship as specified by law are Greek citizens. Withdrawal of Greek citizenship shall be permitted only in case of voluntary acquisition of another citizenship or of undertaking service in a foreign country contrary to the national interests, under the conditions and procedure more specifically provided by law.

4. Only Greek citizens shall be eligible for public service, except as otherwise provided by special laws.
5. Greek citizens contribute without distinction to public charges in proportion to their means.
6. Every Greek capable of bearing arms is obliged to contribute to the defence of the Fatherland as provided by law.
7. Titles of nobility or distinction are neither conferred upon Greek citizens nor recognized.

Article 5

1. Every person shall have the right to develop freely its personality and to participate in the social, economic and political life of the country, insofar as it does not infringe upon the rights of others or violate the Constitution and moral values.

2. All persons living within the Greek territory shall enjoy full protection of their life, honour and freedom, irrespective of nationality, race or language and of religious or political beliefs. Exceptions shall be permitted only in cases provided for by international law.

The extradition of aliens prosecuted for their action as freedom-fighters shall be prohibited.

3. Personal liberty is inviolable. No one shall be prosecuted, arrested, imprisoned or otherwise confined except when and as the law provides.

4. Individual administrative measures restrictive of the free movement or residence in the country and of the free exit and entrance therein of every Greek shall be prohibited. Such measures may be imposed in exceptional cases of emergency and only in order to prevent the commitment of punishable acts, following a criminal court ruling as specified by law. In extremely urgent cases the ruling may be issued after the administrative measure has been imposed and within three days at the latest, otherwise it is lifted ipso jure.

Interpretative clause:

Paragraph 4 does not preclude the prohibition of exit from the country for persons being prosecuted on criminal charges by act of the public prosecutor, or the imposition of measures necessary for the protection of public health or the health of sick persons, as specified by law.

Article 6

1. No person shall be arrested or imprisoned without a reasoned judicial warrant which must be served at the moment of arrest or detention pending trial, except when caught while committing a criminal act.

2. A person who is arrested while committing a criminal act or on a warrant shall be brought before the competent examining magistrate within twenty-four hours of his arrest at the latest; should the arrest be made outside the seat of the examining magistrate, within the shortest time required to transfer him thereto. The examining magistrate must within three days from the day the person was brought to him either release the detainee or issue a warrant of imprisonment. Upon application of the person brought to him or in case of force majeure confirmed by decision of the competent judicial council, this time-limit shall be extended by two days.

3. Should either of these time-limits elapse before action has been taken, any warden or other officer, civil or military servant, responsible for the detention of the arrested person must release it immediately. Non-compliance shall be punished for illegal detention and shall be liable to restore any damage caused to the sufferer and to compensate him with an amount of money for moral damage, as specified by law.

4. The maximum duration of detention pending trial shall be specified by law; such detention may not exceed a period of one year in the case of felonies or six months in the case of misdemeanours. In entirely exceptional cases, the maximum durations may be extended by six or three months respectively, by decision of the competent judicial council.

Article 7

1. There shall be no crime, nor shall punishment be inflicted unless specified by law in force prior to the perpetration of the act, defining the constitutive elements of the act. In no case shall punishment heavier of that specified at the time of the perpetration of the act be inflicted.

2. Torture, any bodily injury, impairment of health or the use of psychological violence, as well as any other offence against human dignity, are prohibited and punished as provided by law.

3. General confiscation of property is prohibited. The death sentence shall not be imposed for political crimes, unless these are composite.

4. A law shall provide for the conditions under which the State, following a judicial decision, shall indemnify persons unjustly or illegally convicted, detained pending trial, or otherwise deprived of their personal liberty.

Article 8

No person shall against its will be deprived of the judge assigned to him by law. Judicial committees or special courts, under any name whatsoever, shall not be constituted.

Article 9

1. Every person's home is a sanctuary. Personal and family life of the individual is inviolable. No house search shall be made except when and as specified by law and always in the presence of representatives of the judicial power.

2. Non-compliance to the preceding provision shall be punished for violating the sanctuary of the home and for abuse of power, and shall be liable to full damages to the sufferer, as specified by law.

Article 10

1. Each person, acting on his own or together with others, shall have the right, observing the laws of the State, to apply in writing to public authorities, who shall be obliged to take prompt action in accordance with provisions in force, and to give a written and reasoned reply to the applicant as provided by law.

2. Prosecution of an applicant for punishable acts contained in the application shall be permitted after the final decision of the authority to which the application was addressed has been served and permission of this authority has been obtained.

3. A request for information shall oblige the competent authority to reply, provided the law thus stipulates.

Article 11

1. Greeks shall have the right to assemble peaceably and unarmed.

2. The police may be present only at open-air public assemblies. Open-air assemblies may be prohibited by a reasoned police authority decision in general if a serious threat to public security is imminent and, in a specific area, if a serious disturbance of social and economic life is threatened, as specified by law.

Article 12

1. Greeks shall have the right to form non-profit associations and unions, in compliance with the law, which, however, may never subject the exercise of this right to prior permission.

2. An association may not be dissolved for violation of the law or of

substantial provision of its statutes, except by court judgement.

3. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply as the case may be, to unions of persons not constituting an association.

4. Restrictions on the right of civil servants to associate may be imposed by law. Restrictions on this right may also be imposed on employees of local government agencies or other public law corporate bodies or public corporations.

5. Agricultural and urban cooperatives of all types shall be self-governed according to the provisions of the law and of their statutes; they shall be under the protection and supervision of the State, which is obliged to provide for their development.

6. Establishment by law of compulsory cooperatives serving purposes of common benefit or public interests or common exploitation of farming areas or other wealth-producing sources shall be permitted, on condition however that the equal treatment of all participants shall be assured.

Article 13

1. Freedom of religious conscience is inviolable. Enjoyment of individual and civil rights does not depend on the individual's religious beliefs.

2. All known religions shall be free and their rites of worship shall be performed unhindered and under the protection of law. The practice of rites of worship is not allowed to offend public order or moral principles. Proselytism is prohibited.

3. The ministers of all known religions shall be subject to the same supervision by the State and to the same obligations toward it as those of the prevailing religion.

4. No person shall be exempted from discharging its obligations to the State or may refuse to comply with the laws by reason of its religious convictions.

5. No oath shall be imposed except by law determining the form thereof.

Article 14

1. Every person may express and diffuse his thoughts orally, in writing and through the press in compliance with the laws of the State.

2. The press is free; Censorship and all other preventive measures are prohibited.

3. The seizure of newspapers and other publications before or after circulation is prohibited.

Seizure by order of the public prosecutor shall be allowed exceptionally after circulation and in case of:

- a. an offence against the Christian or any other known religion;
 - b. an insult against the person of the President of the Republic;
 - c. a publication which discloses information on the composition, equipment and set-up of the armed forces or the fortifications of the country, or which aims at the violent overthrow of the regime or is directed against the territorial integrity of the State;
 - d. an obscene article obviously offensive to public decency, in the cases stipulated by law.
4. In all cases specified under the preceding paragraph, the public prosecutor must, within twenty-four hours from the seizure, submit the case to the judicial council which, within the next twenty-four hours, must rule whether the seizure is to be maintained or lifted; otherwise it shall be lifted ipso jure. An appeal and a recourse to the supreme Court may be launched by the publisher of the newspaper or other printed matter seized and by the public prosecutor.
5. The manner in which full retraction shall be made in cases of inaccurate publications shall be determined by law.
6. After at least three convictions within five years for punishable acts defined under paragraph 3, the court shall order the definite ban or the temporary suspension of publication of the printed matter and, in severe cases, shall prohibit the convicted person from practising the profession of journalist as specified by law. The ban or suspension of publication shall be effective as of the date the court order becomes irrevocable.
7. Press offences shall be subject to immediate court hearing and shall be tried as provided by law.
8. The conditions and qualifications requisite for the practice of the profession of journalist shall be specified by law.
9. The law may specify that the means of financing newspapers and periodicals should be disclosed.

Article 15

1. The protective provisions for the press in the preceding article shall not be applicable to films, sound recordings, radio, television, or any other similar medium for the transmission of speech or images.
2. Radio and television shall be under the immediate control of the State and shall aim at the objective transmission, on equal terms, of information and news reports as well as works of literature and art; the

qualitative level of programs shall be assured in consideration of their social mission and the cultural development of the country.

Article 16

1. Art and science, research and teaching shall be free and their development and promotion shall be an obligation of the State. Academic freedom and freedom of teaching shall not exempt anyone from his duty of allegiance to the Constitution.
 2. Education constitutes a basic mission for the State and shall aim at the moral, intellectual, professional and physical training of Greeks, the development of national and religious conscience and at their formation as free and responsible citizens.
 3. The number of years of compulsory education shall not be less than nine.
 4. All Greeks are entitled to free education on all levels at State educational institutions. The State shall provide financial assistance to those who distinguish themselves, as well as to students in need of assistance or special protection, in accordance with their abilities.
 5. Education at university level shall be provided exclusively by institutions which are fully self-governed public law corporate bodies. These institutions shall operate under the supervision of the State and are entitled to financial assistance thereof; they shall operate on the basis of their statutory laws. Merging or splitting of university level institutions may take place notwithstanding any contrary provisions, as a law shall provide. A special law shall define all matters pertaining to student associations and the participation of students therein.
 6. Professors of university level institutions shall be public officers. The remaining teaching personnel likewise perform a public function, under the conditions specified by law. The statutes of respective institutions shall define matters relating to the status of all the above.
- Professors of university level institutions shall not be dismissed prior to the lawful termination of their term of service, except in the case of the substantial provisions under article 88 paragraph 4 and following a decision by a council whose majority is constituted by highest judicial functionaries, as specified by law.
- The retiring age of professors of university level institutions shall be defined by law; until such law is in-

sued professors on active service shall retire ipso jure at the end of the academic year at which they have reached the age of sixty-seven.

7. Professional and any other form of special education shall be provided by the State, through schools of a higher level and for a time period not exceeding three years, as specifically provided by law which also defines the professional rights of graduates of such schools.

8. The conditions and terms for granting a license for the establishment and operation of schools not owned by the State, the supervision of such and the professional status of teaching personnel therein shall be specified by law.

The establishment of university institutions by private persons is prohibited.

9. Sports shall be under the protection and the ultimate supervision of the State.

The State shall make grants to and shall control all types of sporting associations, as specified by law. The use of grants, in accordance with the purpose of the associations receiving them shall also be specified by law.

Article 17

1. Property is protected by the State; rights deriving therefrom, however, may not be exercised contrary to public interest.

2. No one shall be deprived of his property except for the public benefit, which must be duly proven, when and as specified by law and always following full compensation corresponding to the value of the expropriated property at the time of the court hearing on the provisional determination of compensation. In cases in which a request for the final determination of compensation is made, the value at the time of the court hearing of the request shall be considered.

3. Any change in the value of expropriated property occurring after promulgation of the act of expropriation and resulting exclusively therefrom shall not be taken into account.

4. Compensation shall in all cases be determined by civil courts. Such compensation may also be determined provisionally by the court after hearing or summoning the beneficiary, who may be obliged, at the discretion of the court, to furnish a commensurate guarantee for collecting the compensation as provided by law.

Prior to payment of the final or provisional compensation determined by the court, all rights of the owner shall be maintained intact and occupation of the property shall not be allowed.

Compensation in the amount determined by the court must in all cases be paid within one and one-half years at the latest from the date of promulgation of the decision regarding provisional determination of compensation payable and in cases of a direct request for the final determination of compensation, from the date of promulgation of the court ruling, otherwise the expropriation shall be revoked ipso jure. The compensation as such is exempt from any taxes, deductions or fees.

5. A law provides for cases of compulsory compensation of the beneficiaries for lost income from expropriated property until the time of payment of the compensation.

6. In the case of execution of works serving the public benefit or for the benefit of the economy of the country, a law may allow the State to expropriate other additional zones beyond the areas necessary for the construction of the works. The said law shall specify the prerequisite conditions and terms of such expropriation as well as the manner of disposal for public or public utilities purposes in general of areas expropriated in excess of those required for the works under construction.

7. The digging of underground tunnels at the required depth without compensation, may be allowed by law for the execution of works of evident public utility for the State, public law corporate bodies, local government agencies, public utility agencies and public enterprises, on condition that the usual exploitation of the property situated above shall not be hindered.

Article 18

1. The ownership and disposal of mines, quarries, caves, archaeological sites and treasures, mineral, running and underground waters and underground resources in general shall be regulated by special laws.

2. The ownership, exploitation and administration of lagoons and large lakes, as well as of the general disposal of areas resulting from the draining thereof, shall be regulated by law.

3. Requisitions of property for the needs of the armed forces in case of war or mobilization, or for the pur-

pose of facing an immediate social emergency that may endanger public order or health shall be regulated by special law.

4. Redistribution of agricultural areas for the purpose of exploiting the land more profitably, as well as the adoption of measures to prevent excessive parcelling or to facilitate rehabilitation of small parcelled farm holdings, shall be allowed in accordance with the procedure specified by special law.

5. In addition to the cases specified in the preceding paragraphs, any other deprivation of the free use and usufruct of property required owing to special circumstances may be provided for by law. The law shall specify the obliger and the procedure of payment to the obligee of the equivalent for the use or usufruct, which must be commensurate to conditions prevailing on each occasion.

Measures imposed in accordance with this paragraph shall be lifted as soon as the special reasons that required them shall have ceased to exist. In case of undue prolongation of the measures, the Council of State shall decide on their revocation, by categories of cases, upon recourse by any person having a legitimate interest.

6. A law may regulate the disposal of abandoned lands for the purpose of revalorizing them to the benefit of the national economy and the rehabilitation of destitute farmers. The same law shall provide for the matters of partial or full compensation of owners, in case of their reappearance within a reasonable time limit.

7. Joint compulsory ownership of adjoining properties in urban areas may be introduced by law if independent rebuilding on the said properties or some of them does not conform with the operative or prospective building regulations in the area.

8. Farmlands belonging to the Patriarchal Monasteries of Aghia Anastasia Pharmacolytria in Chalkidiki, of Vlatades in Thessaloniki and Ioannis the Evangelist Theologos in Patmos, but not the dependencies thereof, cannot be subject to expropriation. Likewise the property in Greece of the Patriarchates of Alexandria, Antiocheia and Jerusalem and that of the Holy Monastery of Mount Sinai cannot be subject to expropriation.

Article 19

Secrecy of letters and all other forms of free correspondence or communi-

cation shall be absolutely inviolable. The guarantees under which the judicial authority shall not be bound by the secrecy for reasons of national security or for the purpose of investigating especially serious crimes, shall be specified by law.

Article 20

1. Every person shall be entitled to receive legal protection by the courts and may plead before them his views concerning his rights or interests, as specified by law.

2. The right of a person to a prior hearing shall also be enforced in any administrative action or measure adopted at the expense of his rights or interests.

Article 21

1. The family, as the foundation of the preservation and the advancement of the Nation, as well as marriage, motherhood and childhood, shall be under the protection of the State.

2. Families with many children, persons disabled in war and peacetime victims, war widows and orphans, as well as persons suffering from incurable bodily or mental disease are entitled to the special care of the State.

3. The State shall care for the health of citizens and shall adopt special measures for the protection of youth, old age, the disabled and for the relief of the needy.

4. The acquisition of a home by the homeless or those inadequately sheltered shall constitute an object of special State care.

Article 22

1. Work constitutes a right and shall enjoy the protection of the State, which shall care for the establishment of conditions of employment for all citizens and of the moral and material advancement of the rural and urban working population.

All working people, irrespective of sex or other distinctions, shall be entitled to equal pay for work of equal value rendered.

2. General working conditions shall be determined by law, supplemented by collective labour agreements contracted through free negotiations and, in case of the failure thereof, by rules stipulated by arbitration.

3. Any form of compulsory work is prohibited.

Special laws shall determine the requisition of personal services in case

of war or mobilization or to face defence needs of the country or urgent social emergencies resulting from disasters or liable to endanger public health, as well as the offer of personal work to local government agencies to satisfy local needs.

4. The State shall care for the social security of the working people, as specified by law.

Interpretative clause:

The general working conditions comprise the definition of the manner of collection and the obligation to collect and return to trade unions membership fees, specified in their respective statutes.

Article 23

1. The State shall adopt due measures safeguarding trade union freedom and the unhindered exercise of related rights hereto within the limits of the law, against any infringement.

2. Strike constitutes a right, and is exercised by lawfully established trade unions in order to protect and promote the financial and the general labour interests of the working people.

Strikes under any form whatsoever are prohibited in the case of judicial functionaries and those serving in the security corps. The right to strike shall be subject to the specific limitations of the law regulating this right in the case of public servants and employees of local government agencies and of public law corporate bodies as well as in the case of the employees of all types of enterprises of public nature or of public utility, the operation of which is of vital importance in serving the basic needs of the social entity. These limitations cannot be carried to the point of abolishing the right to strike or hindering the legal exercise of this right.

Article 24

1. The protection of the natural and cultural environment constitutes a duty of the State. The State is bound to adopt special preventive or repressive measures for the preservation of the environment. Matters pertaining to the protection of forests and forest areas in general shall be regulated by law. Alteration of the use of State forests and State forest areas is prohibited, except where agricultural development or other uses imposed for the public interest prevail for the national economy.

2. The master plan restructuring of the country, and the reshaping, development, town planning and ex-

pansion of towns and residential areas in general shall be under the regulatory authority and the control of the State, in the aim of serving the functionalism and the development of settlements and of safeguarding the best possible living conditions.

3. For the purpose of designating an area as residential and of activating its town plans, property included therein must participate, without compensation from the respective agencies, in the disposal of land necessary for the creation of roads, squares and public utility areas in general, and in contributing the expenses for the execution of basic public utility town planning works, as specified by law.

4. The law may provide for the participation of property owners of an area designated as residential in the revalorisation and general accommodation of that area on the basis of an approved town plan, in exchange for real estate of horizontal storeys of equal value, in the area that shall finally be designated as suitable for construction or the buildings of such areas.

5. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall also be applicable in the rehabilitation of existing residential areas. Spaces remaining free after rehabilitation shall be disposed for the creation of common utility areas or shall be sold to cover expenses incurred for the town-planning rehabilitation, as specified by law.

6. Monuments and traditional areas and elements shall be under the protection of the State. A law shall provide for measures restrictive of private ownership deemed necessary for protection thereof, as well as for owners.

Article 25

1. The rights of man as an individual and as member of the social entity are guaranteed by the State and all agents of the State shall be obliged to ensure their unhindered exercise.

2. Recognition and protection of the fundamental and inalienable rights of man by the State aims at the achievement of social progress in freedom and justice.

3. Abusive exercise of rights is not permitted.

4. The State shall have the right to claim of all citizens to fulfill the duty of social and national solidarity.

PART THREE
ORGANIZATION
AND FUNCTIONS
OF THE STATE

SECTION I
STRUCTURE OF THE STATE

Article 26

1. Legislative power shall be vested in Parliament and the President of the Republic.
2. Executive power shall be vested in the President of the Republic and the Government.
3. Judicial power shall be vested in the courts of law, the judgements of which shall be executed in the name of the Greek People.

Article 27

1. No change in the boundaries of the State can be made without a law passed by the absolute majority of the total number of members of Parliament.
2. Foreign military forces are not acceptable in the Greek territory, nor may they remain in or traverse it, except as provided by law voted by the absolute majority of the total number of members of Parliament.

Article 28

1. The generally acknowledged rules of international law, as well as international conventions as of the time they are sanctioned by law and become operative according to the conditions therein shall be an integral part of domestic Greek law and shall prevail over any contrary provision of the law. The enforcement of the rules of international law and of international conventions to aliens does always depend on the condition of reciprocity.
2. To serve an important national interest and promote cooperation with other States authorities under the Constitution may be vested by a convention or agreement in agencies of an international organization. A majority of three-fifths of the total number of members of Parliament shall be necessary to vote the law sanctioning the treaty or agreement.
3. Greece shall freely proceed by law voted by the absolute majority of the total number of members of Parliament, to limit the exercise of national sovereignty, insofar as this is dictated by an important national

interest, does not infringe upon the rights of man and the foundations of democratic government and is effected on the basis of the principles of equality and under the condition of reciprocity.

Article 29

1. Greek citizens possessing the right to vote may freely found and join political parties, the organization and activity of which must serve the free functioning of democratic government.

Citizens who have not yet acquired the right to vote may participate in youth sections of parties.

2. The financial support of parties by the State and the publicity of electoral expenses of parties and parliamentary candidates may be provided by law.
3. Manifestations of any nature whatsoever in favour of political parties are absolutely prohibited to judicial functionaries, the military in general, members of the security corps and public servants, as well as the operative activities in favour of a party to employees of public law corporate bodies, public enterprises and local government agencies.

SECTION II
THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC

Chapter One

Election of the President

Article 30

1. The President of the Republic adjusts the function of the institutions of the Republic. He shall be elected for a term of five years, as specified in articles 32 and 33.
2. The office of the President shall be incompatible with any other office, position or function.
3. The presidential tenure commences upon the swearing in of the President.
4. In case of war, the presidential tenure shall be extended until termination of the war.
5. Re-election of the same person as President is permitted only once.

Article 31

A person is eligible to the presidency if, as the descendant of a Greek father, he has been a Greek citizen for at least five years; has attained the age of forty and is legally entitled to vote.

Article 32

1. The President of the Republic shall be elected by Parliament through secret ballot in a special session called for the purpose by the speaker at least one month before the expiration of the tenure of the incumbent President, as specified by the Standing Orders.

In case of definite incapacity of the President of the Republic to discharge his duties as specified in paragraph 2 of article 34, as well as in case of his resignation, death, or removal from office in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Parliament shall be assembled to elect a new President within ten days at the latest from the premature termination of the tenure of office by the previous President.

2. The election of a President shall in all cases be made for a full term.

3. The person receiving a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of Parliament is elected President of the Republic.

In the event of said majority not being attained, the ballot is repeated after five days.

Should the second ballot fail to attain the required majority, the ballot shall once more be repeated after five days; the person receiving a three-fifths majority of the total number of members of Parliament shall be elected President of the Republic.

4. Should the third ballot fail to attain the said raised majority, Parliament shall be dissolved within ten days and elections for a new Parliament shall be called. The appropriate decree shall be signed only by the incumbent President of the Republic and if such does not exist by the Speaker in his capacity as acting President.

As soon as Parliament thus elected shall have been constituted as a body, it shall proceed through secret ballot to elect the President of the Republic by a three-fifths majority of the total number of members of Parliament.

Should the said majority not be attained, the ballot shall be repeated within five days and the person receiving the absolute majority of the votes of the total number of members of Parliament shall be elected President of the Republic. Should this majority also fail to be attained, the ballot shall once more be repeated after five days between the two persons with the highest number of votes and the person receiving a relative majority shall be deemed elected President of the Republic.

5. Should Parliament be absent, a special session shall be convened to elect the President of the Republic, as specified in paragraph 4.

In the event of a dissolution in whatever way of Parliament, the election of the President of the Republic shall be postponed until the new Parliament shall have been constituted as a body and within twenty days at the latest thereof, as specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 and in adherence with the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 34.

6. Should the procedure specified under the preceding paragraphs for the election of a new President not be completed in time, the incumbent President of the Republic shall continue the discharge of his duties even after his term of office has expired, until a new President of the Republic shall be elected.

Interpretative clause:

A President of the Republic who has resigned prior to the expiration of his tenure may not be a candidate in the elections resulting from his resignation.

Article 33

1. The President elect shall enter office on the day following the expiration of the term of the outgoing President or, in all other cases, on the day following his election.

2. Before entering office, the President of the Republic shall take the following oath before Parliament: "I do swear in the name of the Holy and Consubstantial and Indivisible Trinity to guard the Constitution and the laws, to care for faithful observance thereof, to defend the national independence and territorial integrity of the Country, to protect the rights and liberties of the Greeks and to serve the general interests and progress of the Greek People."

3. A law shall provide for the civil list of the President of the Republic and the functioning of services necessary for the discharge of his duties.

Article 34

1. In the event of the President of the Republic departing abroad for more than ten days, or in the event of his death, his resignation, his removal from office or his incapacitation on any ground for the discharge of his duties, he shall be temporarily replaced by the Speaker of Parliament; or if there is no Parliament, by the Speaker of the preceding Parliament and should the latter refuse or not exist by the Government collectively.

During the term of the substitution of the President, the provisions concerning the dissolution of Parliament shall not be applicable except in the case specified in article 32 paragraph 4, as well as the provisions relating to the dismissal of the Government and recourse to a referendum as specified in article 37 paragraph 4 and article 44 paragraph 2.

2. Should the incapacity of the President of the Republic to discharge the duties of his office be prolonged for a period exceeding thirty days, Parliament shall be compulsorily convoked even if it has been dissolved, for the purpose of resolving, by a three-fifths majority of the total number of its members, if the situation calls for the election of a new President. In no case however may the election of a new President of the Republic be delayed for more than six months from the commencement of his replacement due to his incapacity.

Chapter Two

Powers and liability from the acts of the President

Article 35

1. No act of the President of the Republic shall become operative nor be executed unless it has been countersigned by the competent Minister, who, by his signature alone, shall be rendered responsible, and unless it has been published in the Government Gazette.

If the Government has been dismissed and the Prime Minister has not countersigned the relative decree, it shall be countersigned by the new Prime Minister.

2. Exceptionally the following acts do not require countersigning:
 - a. the appointment of the Prime Minister,
 - b. the issuance of an order of inquiry according to Article 37 paragraphs 2, 3 and 4,
 - c. the dissolution of Parliament according to Article 32 paragraph 4 and according to Article 41 paragraph 1, if the Prime Minister has not countersigned it, and it is not countersigned by the Council of Ministers according to Article 53 paragraph 1,
 - d. the sending back to Parliament of a draft law or a legislative proposal it has passed according to Article 42 paragraph 1,
 - e. The powers specified in article 32 paragraph 4, article 37 paragraph 3, article 41 paragraphs 1 and 4 and article 44 paragraph 2.
 - f. The messages addressed to the nation under totally extraordinary

circumstances, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 44.

g. The staff appointments to the administrative services of the Presidency of the Republic.

3. The decree concerning the promulgation of a popular referendum pertaining to a legislative bill, in accordance with Article 44 paragraph 2, shall be countersigned by the President of Parliament.

Article 36

1. The President of the Republic complying in any case to the provisions of article 35 paragraph 1, shall represent the State internationally, declare war, conclude treaties of peace and alliance, of economic cooperation and of participation in international organizations or unions and he shall announce them to Parliament with the necessary explanations whenever the interest and the security of the State thus allow.

2. Agreements on trade, as well as taxation, economic cooperation and participation in international organizations or unions and any other containing concessions for which under provisions of this Constitution no provision can be made without a law, or which may be onerous to the Greeks, as individuals, shall not be operative without ratification by a law voted by Parliament.

3. Secret articles of an agreement or treaty may in no case reverse the open ones.

4. The ratification of international treaties may not be the object of legislative authorization as specified in article 43 paragraphs 2 and 4.

Article 37

1. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Prime Minister and on his recommendation shall appoint and dismiss the other members of the Government and the Under Secretaries.

2. The leader of the party which has an absolute majority of the seats in Parliament shall be appointed Prime Minister. If no party has an absolute majority of seats in Parliament, the President of the Republic shall assign to the leader of the party with a relative majority an exploratory mandate to determine the possibility of forming a government enjoying the confidence of Parliament.

3. If this possibility does not exist, the President of the Republic shall issue a new exploratory mandate to the leader of the second strongest party. If this does not succeed, the President of the Republic shall assign an exploratory mandate to the leader of the third strongest party. Every

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mandate shall be completed within three days. If all mandates are not successful the President of the Republic shall summon the leaders of all political parties to explore the possibility of forming a government consisting of [members] of all political parties represented in Parliament for the implementation of elections. If the formation of a government which would enjoy the confidence of the Parliament is impossible, or if it fails, the President shall entrust to the Presidents of the Council of State or of the Court of Cassation or the Court of Accounts the task of forming a government on the broadest possible basis to carry out the election and to dissolve Parliament.

4. In cases in which according to the above articles a mandate for the formation of a government or an exploratory mandate should have been entrusted and the party does not have a leader or a deputy leader or if he has not been elected to be a deputy in Parliament, the President of the Republic shall issue a mandate to the person who has been proposed by the parliamentary fraction. The proposal for the mandate must be made within three days from the day that the President of the Parliament or his deputy informed the President of the Republic of the strengths of the parties in Parliament. This must be presented before a notification of any mandate is issued.

Article 38

1. The President of the Republic dismisses the government of its duties on its resignation or if the Parliament has withdrawn its confidence, in accordance with Article 84.

In such cases paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 37 shall be applied correspondingly.

If the Prime Minister of the resigned government is the leader or deputy leader of the party which controls an absolute majority of deputies, Article 37 paragraph 3 sentence 3 shall be applied correspondingly.

2. If the Prime Minister resigns or dies, the President of the Republic shall appoint to [the post of] Prime Minister the person who has been proposed by the parliamentary fraction of the party to which the Prime Minister belonged, within a maximum of three days. Until the nomination of the Prime Minister, the duties of the Prime Minister shall be carried out by the ranking Vice Minister or a Minister.

Interpretive clause: The provision of paragraph 2 shall also be applied in the event that the President of the Republic is being replaced [ANAPLIROSIS] in accordance with Article 34.

Article 39

[Article 39 -- Abrogated]

Article 40

1. The President of the Republic shall convene Parliament to a regular session once a year as specified in articles 64 paragraph 1 and to an extraordinary session whenever he shall judge this to be reasonable, and he shall proclaim the commencement and termination of each parliamentary term in person or through the Prime Minister.

2. The President of the Republic may suspend a parliamentary session only once, either by postponing its commencement or adjourning it.

3. Suspension of a session may not be extended beyond a period of thirty days, nor may such suspension be repeated during the same session without the consent of Parliament itself.

Article 41

1. The President of the Republic may dissolve Parliament if two governments have either resigned or have been voted down and if the composition of the government does not assure stability. The elections are administered by the government, which has the confidence of the Parliament to be dissolved. In all other circumstances sentence 3 paragraph 3 of Articles 37 applies correspondingly.

2. The President of the Republic may dissolve Parliament on the proposal of the government, which has received a vote of confidence by Parliament in order to resolve an issue of extraordinary national significance for the purpose of reviewing a popular mandate. The dissolution of the Parliament for the same reason is excluded.

3. The decree concerning the dissolution of Parliament, countersigned in the case of the preceding paragraph by the Council of Ministers, must at the same time contain a proclamation of elections within thirty days and the convocation of the new Parliament within thirty days of the elections.

4. A Parliament elected following the dissolution of a Parliament may not be dissolved before the expiration of one year from the opening of its activity except in cases specified in Article 37 paragraph 3 or in paragraph 1 of this article.

5. Dissolution of Parliament shall be compulsory in the case specified in article 32 paragraph 4.

Article 42

1. The President of the Republic shall promulgate and publish the laws voted by Parliament within one month. The President of the Republic may, within the time limit stipulated in the preceding sentence, send back a bill voted by the Parliament stating the reasons for returning it.
2. A bill or legislative proposal which has been returned by the President of the Republic shall be presented to the plenary session; if it is voted again by an absolute majority of the deputies according to the procedure [stated] in Article 76 paragraph 2, the President is obligated to promulgate and publish it within 10 days of the [second] voting.

Article 43

1. The President of the Republic shall issue the decrees required for the execution of laws; he may never suspend the application of laws nor exempt anyone from their execution.
2. On the proposal of the competent Minister, the issuance of regulatory decrees shall be permitted by virtue of special authorization by law and within the limits of such authorization. Authorization for the purpose of issuing regulatory acts by other administrative agents shall be permitted in cases concerning the regulation of specific matters or matters of local interest or of a technical and detailed character.

[Paragraph 3 -- repealed]

4. Under laws voted by the plenary sitting of Parliament, authorization may be granted for the issuance of regulatory decrees for the regulation of matters specified by such laws. These laws shall outline the general principles and directives of the regulation to be followed and shall set time-limits within which the authorization must be used.
5. Matters which, as specified in article 72 paragraph 1, pertain to the authority of the plenary sitting of Parliament cannot be the object of authorization as specified in the preceding paragraph.

Article 44

1. Under extraordinary circumstances of an urgent and unforeseeable necessity, the President of the Republic may, on the proposal of the Cabinet, issue acts of legislative content. Such acts shall be submitted to Parliament for ratification, as specified in the provisions of article 72 paragraph 1, within forty days from their issuance or within forty

days from the convocation of a parliamentary session. Should such acts not be submitted to Parliament within the above said time-limits or if they should not be ratified by Parliament within three months from their submission, they will henceforth cease to be operative.

2. The President may, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers, following a vote by an absolute majority of the deputies, order a referendum on crucial national issues.

The President of the Republic may, by decree, order a referendum on important societal issues, concerning already voted legislative proposals, except for matters concerning public finance, if approved by three-fifths of the total number of deputies on the proposal of two-fifths, in accordance with the rules of parliamentary procedure and with the law for the implementation of this paragraph. During the legislative period of the Parliament [there may be] no more than two referenda concerning legislative proposals.

If a legislative proposal is accepted, the term for the implementation of Article 42, paragraph 1, begins with the execution of the referendum.

3. The President of the Republic shall, on totally exceptional circumstances, address messages to the nation, which shall be published in the Government Gazette.

Article 45

The President of the Republic shall be the head of the Nation's Armed Forces, whose command shall be exercised by the Government, as specified by law. The President shall bestow ranks on those serving therein, as specified by law.

Article 46

1. The President of the Republic shall appoint and dismiss public servants, in accordance with the law, except in cases specified by law.
2. The President of the Republic shall confer the established decorations in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws.

Article 47

1. The President of the Republic shall have the right, on a recommendation by the Minister of Justice and after consulting with a council composed in its majority of judges, to grant pardons, to commute or reduce sentences inflicted by the courts, and to revoke all consequences at law of sentences inflicted and served.
2. The President of the Republic

shall only with the consent of Parliament have the right to grant pardon to a Minister convicted as provided in article 86.

3. Amnesty may be granted only for political crimes, requiring a majority of three-fifths vote of the total number of deputies.

4. Amnesty for common crimes cannot be granted even by a law.

Article 48

1. In case of war or mobilization, owing to external dangers or immediate threat to national security and an armed movement to overthrow the democratic regime, Parliament shall, on the proposal of the government, decide to put the entire territory of the State or part thereof under a state of siege [KATASTASEOS POLIORKIAS] and put into effect the Law on the state of siege.

It establishes exceptional courts [EXAIRETRIKA DIKASTHRIA] and suspends all or some of the provisions of Article 5 paragraph 4, Articles 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 paragraphs 1 to 4; Article 14, 19, 22 paragraph 3, Articles 23, 96 paragraph 4 and Article 97.

In the decision of the Parliament the duration of the effectiveness of the measures taken must be specified [and] is not to exceed 15 days.

2. If the Parliament is not in session or [if] there is an objective impossibility of its convening on time, the measures referred to in the previous paragraph shall be taken by presidential decree, on the proposal of the Council of Ministers. The government shall present the decree to Parliament for its consent as soon as it can convene, regardless of whether the term of the legislature has ended or whether the Parliament has been dissolved, but in any case, within fifteen days.

3. The effectiveness of the measures specified in the preceding paragraphs can only be extended by fifteen days by a decision of the Parliament, which is to be summoned even if its legislative term has ended or if it has been dissolved.

4. The effectiveness of the measures specified in the preceding paragraphs shall cease, [LHXIN TOY CHRONOY], at the end of the time periods specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, except if they are extended by a decision of Parliament; [but] in any case with the termination of war, if they were taken for that reason.

5. From the time that the measures, referred to in the previous paragraphs come into effect, the President may on the proposal of the government, issue legislative decrees, for the disposition of urgent matters or for the restoration of the constitutional order.

These [legislative decrees] shall be presented within 15 days from their issuance or the meeting of Parliament for consent [KYROSIN]. If they are not presented within the time limits specified above or if they are not approved within 15 days following their presentation, they cease to be in effect. The law concerning the state of siege cannot be amended during its application.

6. The decisions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 are taken by a majority of the total number of deputies. A decision concerning paragraph 1 must be taken by a two-thirds majority of the total number of deputies.

7. During the entire period of the effectiveness of the measures taken pertaining to the state of siege according to this Article, the provisions of Articles 61 and 62 of the Constitution, shall be in effect automatically, even if the Parliament has been dissolved or if its legislative term has expired.

Chapter Three

Special Responsibilities of the President of the Republic

Article 49

1. The President of the Republic shall in no case be held responsible for any acts performed in the course of the discharge of his duties, except only for high treason or intended violation of the Constitution. For acts not related to the discharge of his duties, prosecution shall be suspended until the expiration of the presidential term.

2. A proposal to bring charges against and commit for trial the President of the Republic shall be submitted to Parliament signed by at least one-third of its members and shall require for its adoption a resolution by two-thirds majority of the total number of its members.

3. If the proposal is adopted, the President of the Republic shall be committed for trial before the court specified in article 86, the provisions of which shall be accordingly applicable in this case.

4. From commitment for trial the President of the Republic shall abstain from the discharge of his duties, and shall be replaced as specified in article 34. He shall resume his duties if his term has not expired, as of the issuance by the court specified in article 86 of the judgement acquitting him.

5. The implementation of the provisions of the present article shall be provided by law enacted by Parliament in plenary session.

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One or more of the Ministers may be appointed Deputy Prime Ministers by decree initiated by the Prime Minister.

A law shall regulate the status of Alternate Ministers and Ministers without portfolio and Under-Secretaries who may be members of the Government, as well as the status of permanent service Under-Secretaries.

2. No person may be appointed member of the Government or Under-Secretary if he does not possess the qualifications required for members of Parliament as specified in Article 55.

3. Any professional activity whatsoever of members of the Government, Under-Secretaries and the Speaker of Parliament shall be in abeyance during the discharge of their duties.

4. The incompatibility of the office of Minister and Under-Secretary with other functions may be established by law.

5. In the absence of a Deputy Prime Minister, the Prime Minister shall appoint, whenever the need arises, one of the Ministers as his provisional Deputy.

Article 82

1. The Government shall define and direct the general policy of the Country, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws.

2. The Prime Minister shall safeguard the unity of the Government and he shall direct the actions of the Government and of public services in general for the implementation of Government policy within the framework of the laws.

Article 83

1. Each Minister shall exercise the authority specified by law. Ministers without portfolio shall exercise the authority vested in them by decision of the Prime Minister.

2. Under-Secretaries shall exercise the authority vested in them by joint decision of the Prime Minister and the competent Minister.

Chapter Two

Relations between Parliament and the Government

Article 84

1. The Government must enjoy the confidence of Parliament. The Government shall be obliged to request a vote of confidence by Parliament

within fifteen days of the date the Prime Minister shall have been sworn in, and may also do so at any other time. If at the time the Government is formed, Parliament has suspended its works, it is summoned to express its opinion on the motion of confidence within fifteen days.

2. Parliament may decide to withdraw its confidence from the Government or from a member of the Government. A motion of censure may not be submitted before the lapse of six months from the rejection by Parliament of such a motion.

A motion of censure must be signed by at least one-sixth of the number of members of Parliament and must explicitly state the subjects on which the debate is to be held.

3. A motion of censure may, by exception, be submitted before the lapse of six months, if it is signed by the majority of the total number of members.

4. A debate on a motion of confidence or censure, shall commence two days after the motion was submitted, unless the Government, in the case of a motion of censure, requests immediate commencement;

the debate may not be prolonged for more than three days from its commencement.

5. A vote on a motion of confidence or censure is held immediately upon the termination of the debate; it may, however, be postponed for forty-eight hours if the Government so requests.

6. A motion of confidence cannot be adopted unless it is approved by the absolute majority of the members present, which however cannot be less than two fifths of the total number of members. A motion of censure shall be adopted only if it is approved by the absolute majority of the total number of members.

7. Ministers and Under-Secretaries who are members of Parliament shall vote on the above motions.

Article 85

The members of the Cabinet and the Under-Secretaries shall be collectively responsible for general Government policy, and each of them for the actions or omissions within his authority, according to the provisions of laws on the liability of Ministers. A written or oral order of the President of the Republic may in no case whatsoever relieve Ministers and Under-Secretaries of their responsibility.

Article 86

1. Parliament shall have the right to

prefer charges on serving or former members of the Government and on Under-Secretaries, in accordance with the laws on the liability of Ministers, and to arraign them before an ad hoc court presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which shall be composed of twelve judges chosen by lot by the Speaker of Parliament in public sitting from among the members of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of Courts of Appeal who held office prior to the preferment of the charges, as specified by law.

2. Prosecution, judicial enquiry or preliminary examination of the person specified in paragraph 1 for actions or omissions committed during the discharge of their duties shall not be permitted without a prior resolution of Parliament.

If in the course of an administrative inquiry evidence should arise adequate to establish responsibility of a member of the Government or an Under-Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the law on the responsibility of Ministers, those in charge of the inquiry shall forward the evidence to Parliament through the Public Prosecutor, after the termination of the administrative enquiry. Only Parliament shall be entitled to suspend criminal prosecution.

3. Should the procedure on a motion against a Minister or Under-Secretary be discontinued for any reason whatsoever, including by reason of barring by limitation, Parliament may at the request of the accused person, resolve the establishment of a Special Committee of members of Parliament and highest judicial functionaries to investigate the charges, as specified by the Standing Orders.

SECTION FIVE

THE JUDICIAL POWER

Chapter One

Judicial Officers and Staff

Article 87

1. Justice shall be administered by courts composed of regular judges who shall enjoy functional and personal independence.

2. Judges shall in the discharge of their duties be subject only to the Constitution and the laws; in no case whatsoever shall they be obliged to comply with provisions enacted in abolition of the Constitution.

3. Regular judges shall be supervised by judges of a superior rank and by the Public Prosecutor and the deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme

Court; Public Prosecutors shall be supervised by Supreme Court judges and Public Prosecutors of a superior rank, as specified by law.

Article 88

1. Judicial functionaries shall be appointed by Presidential decree in compliance with a law specifying the qualifications and the procedure for their election; the appointment shall be for life.

2. The remuneration of judicial functionaries shall be commensurate with their office. Matters concerning their rank, remuneration and their general status shall be regulated by special laws.

3. A training and trial period of up to three years prior to their appointment of regular judges may be provided by law. During this period they may also discharge the duties of a regular judge, as specified by law.

4. Judicial functionaries may be dismissed only in compliance to a court judgment for criminal conviction or a grave breach of discipline or illness or disability or professional inadequacy, confirmed as specified by law and in compliance with the provisions of article 93 paragraphs 2 and 3.

5. Retirement from the service of the judicial functionaries shall be compulsory upon attainment of the age of sixty-five years for all functionaries up to and including the rank of Court of Appeal judge or Deputy Prosecutor of the Court of Appeals, or a rank corresponding thereto. For judicial functionaries holding a rank higher than the stated or corresponding thereto, retirement shall be compulsory upon attainment of the age of sixty-seven years. For the application of this provision, the 30th of June of the year of retirement shall in all cases be taken as the date of attainment of the above age limit.

6. Transfer of judicial functionaries into another branch is prohibited. Exceptionally, the transfer of regular judges shall be permitted to fill up the half of the posts of deputy prosecutor in the Supreme Court as well as to fill up posts of associate judges or Public Prosecutors of the lower courts; the transfer shall be permitted upon request as specified by law.

7. The courts or councils especially provided by the Constitution and composed of members of the State Council and the Supreme Court shall be presided over by the member having seniority in rank.

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Interpretative clause:
In the true interpretation of article 88, appointment to the position of deputies and councillors to the Comptrollers Office shall be permitted, as specified by law.

Article 89

1. Judicial functionaries shall be prohibited from performing any other salaried service or practising any other profession.
2. Exceptionally, judicial functionaries may be elected members of the Academy or professors or assistant professors of institutes of University schools and they may sit on special administrative courts and on councils and committees, but not on the Boards of Directors of enterprises or business concerns.
3. Judicial functionaries may be assigned administrative duties either along with their main duties or exclusively for a certain period of time, as provided by law.
4. Participation in the Government of judicial functionaries shall be prohibited.
5. The establishment of an association of judicial functionaries shall be permitted, as specified by law.

Article 90

1. Promotions, appointments, transfers, detachments, and reassignments of judicial functionaries shall be effected by presidential decree, promulgated after prior decision by the supreme judicial council. This council shall be composed of the president of the respective highest court and members of the same court chosen by lot from among those having served in it for at least two years, as specified by law. The Prosecutor of the Supreme Court participates in the supreme judicial council on civil and criminal justice, while the General Commissioner of State to the Comptrollers Council shall participate to the judicial council of it.
2. In the case of judgments concerning promotions to the positions of Councillors of State, Supreme Court Judges, Deputy Prosecutors of the Supreme Court, President Judges of Appeals, Prosecutor of Appeals and Councillor to the Comptrollers Council, the council prescribed in paragraph 1 shall be supplemented by additional members, as specified by law. The provision of the last passage of paragraph 1 shall be applicable in this case.
3. If the Minister of Justice should disagree with the decision of a supreme judicial council, he may refer the matter to the plenum of the competent high court, as specified

by law. A judicial functionary omitted for promotion has also the right of recourse to this plenum, under the conditions specified by law.

4. The decision of the plenum on a matter referred to it as well as the decisions of supreme judicial councils with which the Minister has not disagreed, shall be binding upon him.
5. Promotion to the office of the President or Vice-President of the Council of State, the Supreme Court and the Comptrollers Council shall be effected by presidential decree issued on the proposal of the Cabinet upon selection among the members of the respective highest court, as specified by law.

Promotion to the office of Supreme Court Prosecutor shall be effected by similar decree and upon selection from among the members of the Supreme Court and the Deputy Public Prosecutor of this Court.

6. Decisions or acts in compliance to the provisions of the present article shall not be subject to contestation before the Council of State.

Article 91

1. Disciplinary authority over judicial functionaries from and above the rank of member of the Supreme Court or a rank corresponding thereto shall be exercised by a supreme disciplinary council, as specified by law.
- Disciplinary prosecution shall be initiated by the Minister of Justice.
2. The Supreme Disciplinary Council shall be composed of the President of the Council of State as Chairman, two Vice-Presidents or Councillors of the Council of State, two Vice-Presidents or members of the Supreme Court, two Vice-Presidents or Councillors of the Comptroller's Council and two ordinary professors of law of the Law Schools of the country's universities, as members. The members of the Council shall be chosen by lot from among those having at least three years of service in the respective highest court or law school. Members belonging to the court of which the conduct of one of the judges, prosecutors or commissioners of which the Council has been called on to judge, shall be excluded.
- When disciplinary action against members of the Council of State is taken, the Supreme Disciplinary Council shall be presided over by the President of the Supreme Court.
3. The disciplinary authority over all other judicial functionaries shall be exercised, in the first and second instance by councils composed of regular judges chosen by lot, as

specified by law. Disciplinary action may also be initiated by the Minister of Justice.

4. Disciplinary decisions taken in accordance with the provisions of this article shall not be subject to contestation before the Council of State.

Article 92

1. The secretarial staff of all courts and prosecutor's offices shall consist of permanent employees. They may be dismissed only in compliance with a court judgment for criminal conviction or by decision of a judicial council on account of a grave breach of discipline, illness or disability, or professional inadequacy, attested to in the manner specified by law.

2. The qualifications of secretarial staff employees of all courts and prosecutors' offices and their general status shall be provided by law.

3. Promotions, details, detachments and transfers of all judicial employees shall be effected with the concurring opinion of a judicial council; disciplinary authority over them shall be exercised by the judges, prosecutors or commissioners who are their superiors in the hierarchy and by the judicial councils, as specified by law.

Recourse against decisions on promotions as well as disciplinary decisions shall be permitted, as specified by law.

4. Notaries public, registrars of mortgages and transfers, and directors of cadastral offices shall be permanent as long as corresponding services and positions exist. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be correspondingly applicable in this case.

5. Retirement shall be compulsory for notaries public and unsalaried registrars of mortgages and transfers upon attainment of the age of seventy years; for the others retirement shall be compulsory upon attainment of the age specified by law.

Chapter Two

Organization and Jurisdiction of the Courts

Article 93

1. The courts are distinguished into administrative, civil and criminal courts, and they are organized by special laws.

2. The sittings of all courts shall be public, except when the court decides that publicity would be detrimental to good morals or that

special reasons call for the protection of the private or family life of the litigants.

3. All court judgments must be specifically and thoroughly reasoned and they shall be pronounced in a public sitting. Publication of the minority opinion shall be compulsory. A law shall specify matters concerning the entry of any minority opinion into the minutes as well as the conditions and prerequisites for the publicity thereof.

4. The courts shall be bound not to apply laws the contents of which are contrary to the Constitution.

Article 94

1. The trial of substantial administrative contestations belongs to the jurisdiction of existing ordinary administrative courts. Contestations of this category which have not yet come under the jurisdiction of such courts must compulsorily be subjected to this jurisdiction within five years from the date this Constitution shall enter into force; this time limit may be extended by law.

2. Until the remaining categories of substantial administrative contestations come under the jurisdiction of ordinary administrative courts, either as a whole or by category, they shall continue to be under the jurisdiction of civil courts, with the exception of those for which special laws have established special administrative courts, at which the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 of article 93 are observed.

3. Civil courts shall have jurisdiction in all private disputes, as well as on cases of voluntary jurisdiction assigned to them by law.

4. Any other administrative competence as defined by law may be assigned to civil or administrative courts.

Interpretative clause:

Only the ordinary taxation courts established by virtue of legislative decree 3845/1958 are considered as ordinary administrative courts.

Article 95

1. The jurisdiction of the Council of State pertains mainly to:

a. The annulment upon petition of executive acts of administrative authorities for excess of power or violation of the law.

b. The reversal upon petition of final judgments of administrative courts for excess of power or violation of the law.

c. The trial of substantial administrative contestations submitted

thereto by the Constitution and the laws.

d. The elaboration of all decrees of a regulative character.

2. The provisions of article 93 paragraphs 2 and 3 hereinabove shall not be applicable in the exercise of the authority specified under subparagraph (d) of the preceding paragraph.

3. The trial of categories of cases of the jurisdiction of annulment of the Council of State may by law come under ordinary administrative courts of another degree, the jurisdiction of the Council of State in the highest instance being, however, reserved.

4. The jurisdiction of the Council of State shall be regulated and exercised as provided more specifically by law.

5. The administration shall be bound to comply with the annulling judgments of the Council of State. A violation of this obligation shall originate the liability of any culpable functionary as specified by law.

Article 96

1. To the jurisdiction of regular criminal courts belong the punishment of crimes and the taking of all measures provided by criminal laws.

2. By a law provision may be made:
(a) to assign also to authorities exercising police duties the trial of police order violations punishable by fine, (b) to assign to agrarian security authorities the trial of petty offences related to landed property and private disputes emanating therefrom. In both cases judgments shall be subject to appeal before the competent ordinary court; such appeal shall have power to suspend the execution of the judgment.

3. Special laws shall regulate matters pertaining to juvenile courts. The provisions of articles 93 paragraph 2 and 97 may not apply to juveniles.

The judgments of these courts may be pronounced in camera.

4. Special laws may provide for:
a. Military, naval and air force court-martials, which shall have no jurisdiction over civilians.
b. Prize courts.

5. The courts specified under section (a) of the previous paragraph shall be composed in majority of members of the judicial branch of the armed forces, invested with the guarantees of functional and personal independence specified in article 97 paragraph 1 of this Constitution. The provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 of article 93 shall be applicable to the sittings and judgments of these courts. Matters

pertaining to the application of provisions of this paragraph, as well as the time upon which they shall enter into force, shall be specified by law.

Article 97

1. Felonies and political crimes shall be tried by mixed jury courts composed of regular judges and jurors, as specified by law. The judgments of these courts shall be subject to the legal remedies specified by law.

2. Felonies and political crimes which prior to the date of this Constitution coming into force have, by constituent acts, motions and special laws, been subjected to the jurisdiction of courts of appeal shall continue to be tried by the said courts, as long as a law does not transfer them to the jurisdiction of mixed jury courts.

Other felonies may be subjected to the jurisdiction of the same courts of appeal by law.

3. Crimes of any degree committed through the medium of the press shall be under the jurisdiction of ordinary criminal courts, as specified by law.

Article 98

1. The jurisdiction of the Comptrollers Council pertains mainly to:

a. The audit of expenditures of the State, and of local government agencies or other public law corporate bodies subject to its audit by special laws.

b. The presentation to Parliament of the financial report and balance sheet of the State.

c. Counsel concerning laws on pensions or on the acknowledgement of service for granting of the right to a pension in accordance with article 73 paragraph 2, as well as on all other matters specified by law.

d) The audit of the accounts of accountable officials and of the local government agencies and public law corporate bodies specified in section (a).

e) The trial of legal means in contestations arising from pension grants and from the audit of accounts in general.

f) The trial of cases related to liability of civil or military public servants and local government agency servants for any loss, through fraud or negligence incurred to the State or on the above agencies and corporate bodies.

2. The authority of the Comptrollers Council shall be regulated and exercised as specified by law. The provisions of article 93 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not be applicable in the

cases specified in sections (a) through (d) of the preceding paragraph.

3. The judgments of the Comptrollers Council in the cases specified in paragraph 1 shall not be subject to the control of the Council of State.

Article 99

1. Suits of wrongful judgment against judicial functionaries shall be tried, as specified by law, by a special tribunal composed of the President of the Council of State as President, and one Councillor of State, one Supreme Court judge, one Councillor of the Comptrollers Council, two ordinary law professors of the law schools of the country's universities and two barristers among the members of the Supreme Disciplinary Council for barristers, all of whom shall be chosen by lot.

2. Any member of the special tribunal who belongs to the judicial body or branch of justice whose officer's actions or omissions the tribunal is called upon to judge shall be exempted. In the case of such a suit against a member of the Council of State or a functionary of the ordinary administrative courts, the special tribunal shall be presided over by the President of the Supreme Court.

3. No permission shall be required to institute a suit for wrongful judgment.

Article 100

1. A Special Highest Court shall be established, to whose jurisdiction shall belong:

a. The trial of objections in accordance with article 58.

b. Verification of the validity and results of a referendum held in accordance with article 44 paragraph 2.

c. Judgment in cases involving the incompatibility or the forfeiture of office by a member of Parliament, in accordance with article 55 paragraph 2 and article 57.

d. Settlement of any conflict between the courts and the administrative authorities; or between the Council of State and the ordinary administrative courts on one hand and the civil or criminal courts on the other hand; or between the Comptrollers Council and any other courts.

e. Settlement of controversies on whether a law enacted by Parliament is fundamentally unconstitutional, or on the interpretation of provisions of such law when conflicting judgments have been pronounced by the Council of State, the

Supreme Court or the Comptrollers Council.

f. The settlement of controversies related to the acknowledgement of rules of international law as generally accepted, in accordance with article 28 paragraph 1.

2. The Court specified in paragraph 1 shall be composed of the Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court and the Comptrollers Council, four Councillors of State and four members of the Supreme Court chosen by lot for a two-year term. The Court shall be presided over by either the President of the Council of State or the President of the Supreme Court depending on seniority.

In the cases specified under sections (d) and (e) of the preceding paragraph, the composition of the special court shall be expanded to include two ordinary law professors of the law schools of the country's universities, chosen by lot.

3. The organization and function of the Court, the nomination and replacement of and the assistance to its members, as well as the procedure to be followed shall be determined by special law.

4. The judgments of the special Court shall be irrevocable.

Provisions of law declared unconstitutional shall be invalid as from the day of publication of the respective judgment, or as from the date specified by the judgment.

SECTION SIX

ADMINISTRATION

Chapter One

Organization of the Administration

Article 101

1. The administration of the State shall be organized on the basis of decentralization.

2. The administrative division of the Country shall be modelled on geoeconomic, social and transportation conditions.

3. Regional State functionaries shall have general decisive authority on matters of their region, while the central services shall in addition to special authorities have the general guidance, coordination and supervision of the regional functionaries as specified by law.

Article 102

1. The administration of local affairs belongs to the local government agencies, the first level of which consists of municipalities and communi-

ties. Other levels shall be specified by law.

2. Local government agencies shall enjoy administrative independence. Their authorities shall be elected by universal and secret ballot.

2. The law may provide for compulsory or voluntary associations of local government agencies to execute works or render services; they shall be governed by a board of elected representatives of each municipality or community participating and shall be taken in proportion to their population.

4. The law may provide for the participation in the administration of local government agencies of the second level of elected representatives of local professional, scientific or cultural organizations and of the State administration not exceeding one-third of the total number of members.

5. The State shall supervise local government agencies, without infringing upon their initiative and freedom of action. The disciplinary punishments of suspension and dismissal from office of elected agents of local government agencies, with the exception of cases involving ipso jure forfeiture of office, shall be pronounced only with the consent of a council composed in its majority of regular judges.

6. The State shall be concerned for the securing of necessary funds for the fulfilment of the mission of local government agencies. Matters pertaining to the yield and distribution among local government agencies of the taxes or duties provided for in their favour and collected by the State shall be specified by law.

Chapter Two

Status of the Administrative Agents

Article 103

1. Civil servants shall be the executors of the will of the State and shall serve the people, owing allegiance to the Constitution and devotion to the Fatherland. The qualifications and the manner of appointment of civil servants shall be specified by law.

2. No one may be appointed to a post not provided by legislation. Special laws may provide for exceptions to cover unforeseeable and urgent needs with personnel hired for a certain period of time on a private law contract.

3. Organic posts of specialized scientific as well as technical or auxiliary personnel may be filled by personnel hired on a private law contract. The terms of employment and the

specific guarantees under which this personnel shall dwell shall be specified by law.

4. Civil servants holding organic posts shall be permanent so long as these posts shall exist. Their salaries shall evolve in accordance with the provisions of the law; except when retiring upon attainment of the age limit or when dismissed by court judgment, civil servants may not be transferred without an opinion or lowered in rank or dismissed without a decision of a service council consisting of at least two-thirds of permanent civil servants. Against the decisions of these councils recourse may be sought before the Council of State, as specified by law.

5. Highest administrative servants holding posts outside of the civil service hierarchy, persons directly appointed on an ambassadorial rank, employees of the Presidency of the Republic and the offices of the Prime Minister, Ministers and Under-Secretaries may by a law be exempted from permanency.

6. The provisions of preceding paragraphs shall apply to employees of Parliament, which in other aspects shall be totally subject to the Standing Orders, as well as to employees of local government agencies and other public law corporate bodies.

Article 104

1. None of the employees mentioned in the preceding article may be appointed to another post of the civil service or of local government agencies or of other public law corporate bodies, or of public enterprises or public utility agencies. As an exception appointment to a second post may be permitted by a special law, in compliance with the provisions of the following paragraph.

2. Additional salaries or emoluments of any kind of employees mentioned in the preceding article may not exceed each month the total salary received from their organic post.

3. No prior permission shall be required to bring to trial civil servants as well as employees of local government agencies or other public law corporate bodies.

Chapter Three

Regime of Aghion Oros (Mount Athos)

Article 105

1. The Athos peninsula extending beyond Megali Vigla and constituting the region of Aghion Oros shall, in accordance with its ancient privileged status, be a self-governed part

of the Greek State, whose sovereignty thereon shall remain intact. Spiritually Aghion Oros shall come under the jurisdiction of the Oecumenical Patriarchate. All persons leading a monastic life thereon acquire Greek nationality without further formalities, upon admission as novices or monks.

2. Aghion Oros shall be governed in accordance with its regime by its twenty Holy Monasteries among which the entire Athos peninsula is divided; the territory of the peninsula shall be exempt from expropriation.

Administration of the Aghion Oros region shall be exercised by representatives of the Holy Monasteries, constituting the Holy Community. No change whatsoever shall be permitted in the administrative system or in the number of Monasteries of Aghion Oros, or in their hierarchical order, or in their position to their subordinate dependencies. Heterodox or schismatic persons shall be prohibited from dwelling thereon.

3. The determination in detail of the regimes of Aghion Oros and the manner of operation thereof is effected by the Charter of Aghion Oros, which, with the cooperation of the State representative, shall be drawn up and voted by the twenty Holy Monasteries and ratified by the Oecumenical Patriarchate and the Parliament of the Greeks.

4. Faithful observance of the regimes of Aghion Oros shall in the spiritual field be under the supreme supervision of the Oecumenical Patriarchate, and, in the administrative, under the supervision of the State, which shall also be exclusively responsible for safeguarding public order and security.

5. The aforementioned powers of the State shall be exercised through a governor whose rights and duties shall be determined by law.

The law shall likewise determine the judicial power exercised by the monastic authorities and the Holy Community, as well as the customs and taxation privileges of Aghion Oros.

PART FOUR

SPECIAL, FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SECTION A

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Article 106

1. In order to consolidate social peace and protect the general interest, the State shall draft a program

and coordinate economic activity in the Country aiming at safeguarding economic development of all sectors of the national economy. The State shall take all measures required to develop sources of national wealth in the atmosphere, in underground and undersea deposits, and to promote regional development and to further especially the economy of mountainous, insular and border areas.

2. Private economic initiative shall not be permitted to develop at the expense of freedom and of human dignity, or to the detriment of the national economy.

3. While reserving the protection provided in article 107 in connection with the re-export of foreign capital, a law may regulate the acquisition by purchase of enterprises or the compulsory participation therein of the State or other public agencies in the event these possess the character of a monopoly or are of vital importance to the development of sources of national wealth or are intended primarily to offer services to society as a whole.

4. The cost of purchase or the counterpart to the compulsory participation of the State or other public agencies must indispensably be fixed by a court and must be full, corresponding to the value of the purchased enterprise or the participation therein.

5. A shareholder, partner or owner of an enterprise the control of which devolves upon the State or upon an agency controlled by the State as a result of compulsory participation in accordance with paragraph 3 shall be entitled to request the purchase of his share in the enterprise, as specified by law.

6. The law may provide on the participation in the expenditure by the State of those benefiting from the execution of public utility works or works of a more general significance to the economic development of the Country.

Interpretative clause:

The value specified in paragraph 4 does not include such value due to the monopolistic character of the enterprise.

Article 107

1. Legislation of a higher formal validity enacted before 21 April 1967, pertaining to the protection of foreign capital shall continue to possess such validity and shall be applicable to capital imported henceforth.

The same validity is possessed by the provisions of Chapters A through

D of Section A of Law 27/75 «on the taxation of ships, compulsory contributions for the development of the merchant marine, establishment of foreign shipping companies and regulation of related matters.»

2. A law, to be promulgated once and for all, shall within three months of the date of the coming into force of this Constitution specify the terms and the procedure for the revision or cancellation of administrative acts or agreements contracted on investment of foreign capital by virtue of legislative decree 2687/1953 that were promulgated in any form whatsoever between April 21, 1967 and July 23, 1974, with the exception of those pertaining to the registration of ships under the Greek flag.

Article 108

The State shall care for Greeks residing abroad and for the maintenance of their ties with the Mother Homeland. The State shall also attend to the education and social and professional advancement of Greeks working outside the State.

Article 109

1. The alteration of the contents or terms of a will, codicil or donation insofar as its provisions in favour of the State or for a public utility purpose are concerned, is prohibited.

2. By exception it shall be permitted to dispose of a bequest or donation in favour of the same or for another public utility purpose in the area designated by the donor or the testator or in the wider region thereof, as specified by law, when it is certified by a court judgment that the will of the donor or the testator cannot be fulfilled for any reason whatsoever, either as a whole or in its major content as well as if it can be more fully satisfied by the change of use.

SECTION II

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 110

1. The provisions of the Constitution shall be subject to revision, except those which designate the form of government as a Parliamentary Republic and those of articles 2 paragraph 1, 4 paragraphs 1, 4 and 7, 5 paragraphs 1 and 3, 13 paragraph 1, and 26.

2. The need for a revision of the Constitution shall be confirmed by a

resolution of Parliament adopted at the proposal of not less than fifty members of Parliament by a three-fifths majority of the total number of its members in two ballots held with at least one month in between them. This resolution shall define the provisions to be revised.

3. Upon a resolution by Parliament on the revision of the Constitution, the next Parliament shall in the course of its first session decide on the provisions to be revised by an absolute majority of the total number of its members.

4. Should a proposal for revision of the Constitution receive the majority of the votes of the total number of members but not the three-fifths majority specified in paragraph 2, the next Parliament may, in its first session, decide on the provisions to be revised by a three-fifths majority of the total number of its members.

5. Every revision of provisions of the Constitution voted shall be published in the Government Gazette within ten days from its vote by Parliament and shall come into force through a special parliamentary resolution.

6. Revision of the Constitution is not permitted before the lapse of five years from the completion of a previous revision.

SECTION III

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 111

1. Any provision of a law or of an administrative act of a regulatory character which is contrary to the Constitution is abolished as from the date of its coming into force.

2. Constituent acts promulgated between July 24, 1974 and the convocation of the Fifth Revisionary Parliament as well as Resolutions thereof shall continue to be in force and this is to apply even to provisions therein contrary to the Constitution. Their amendment or abolition by law is permitted. As from the date of the coming into force of the Constitution, the provision of article 8 of the 3rd constituent act of September 3, 1974 concerning the retirement age limit for professors of institutions of university level is abolished.

3. Article 2 of presidential decree 700 of October 9/9, 1974 «on partial reenactment of articles 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 95, and 97 of the Constitution and lifting of the law on a state

of sieges as well as the Legislative Decree 167 of November 16/16, 1974 on granting of the legal remedy of appeal against the judgments of the military tribunals shall remain in force allowing for their amendment or abolition by law.

4. The resolution of April 16/29 1952, shall remain in force for six months from the date of the coming into force of this Constitution. Within this time-limit, the amendment, implementation or abolition of the constituent acts and resolutions referred to in article 3 paragraph 1 of the aforementioned resolution shall be permitted, as well as the remaining in force of some of these, as a whole or in part, even after the lapse of this time-limit with the restriction that the provisions amended, implemented or remaining in force cannot be contrary to this Constitution.

5. Greeks deprived in any manner whatsoever of their citizenship up to the coming into force of this Constitution shall recover it upon decision by special committees of judicial functionaries, as specified by law.

6. The provision of article 19 of legislative decree 3370/1955 on sanctioning of the Code of Greek citizenship shall remain in force until it is repealed by law.

Article 112

1. On matters where provisions of this Constitution explicitly require the promulgation of a law to regulate them, the laws and administrative acts of a regulatory character, as the case may be, in force at the time this Constitution comes into force, with the exception of those which are contrary to provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force until the law shall be promulgated.

2. The provisions of articles 109 paragraph 2 and 79 paragraph 8 shall enter into force as from the date of the coming into force of each of the laws especially provided by each of these provisions. The above law must be promulgated at the latest by the end of the year 1976. Until the law provided for in article 109 paragraph 2 comes into force, the constitutional and legislative set-up in force at the time this Constitution enters into force shall continue to be applied.

3. The Constituent act of 5 October 1974, which shall remain in force, shall be construed as meaning that the suspension of the exercise of the duties of professors as from their election as members of Parliament shall not, throughout the duration of the present parliamentary period,

be extended to include teaching, research, authorship, and scientific work in laboratories of respective schools; but the participation of these professors in the administration of schools and in the election of teaching personnel in general or in the examination of students shall be excluded.

4. The application of article 16 paragraph 3, on the number of years of compulsory education, shall be applied in its entirety by a law within five years of the coming into force of this Constitution.

Article 113

The Standing Orders of Parliament, the resolutions pertaining thereto, and the laws specifying the manner in which Parliament shall function, shall continue to be in force till the new Standing Orders enter into force, except for the provisions which are contrary to the provisions of this Constitution.

For the function of the Sections of Parliament provided by articles 70 and 71 of the Constitution, the provisions of the last Standing Orders regulating the work of the Special Legislative Committee of article 35 of the Constitution of January 1, 1952 shall be supplementary applied as provided by article 3 of the resolution A dated December 14, 1974. Until the new Standing Orders come into force the Committee of article 71 of the Constitution shall be composed of sixty regular members and thirty substitutes, to be selected by the Speaker from among all parties and groups, in proportion to their strength. In case of dispute prior to the publication of the new Standing Orders on provisions to be applied the Plenum or the Section of Parliament in reference to the operation of which the question has arisen shall decide.

Article 114

1. The election of the first President of the Republic must take place at the latest within two months from publication of this Constitution in a special session of Parliament, to be called at least five days in advance by the Speaker; the provisions of the Standing Orders as to the election of the Speaker shall be observed.

The President-elect shall assume the discharge of his duties upon being sworn in, at the latest within five days of his election.

The law specified in article 49 paragraph 5 on the regulation of matters related to the responsibility of the President of the Republic must be promulgated before December 31, 1975.

Until the law specified in article 33 paragraph 3 comes into force, matters defined therein shall be administered by the provisions pertaining to the provisional President of the Republic.

2. As from the coming into force of the Constitution and until the President of the Republic to be elected shall assume the discharge of his duties, the provisional President of the Republic shall exercise the authority vested in the President of the Republic by the Constitution, with the restrictions specified in article 2 of resolution B dated December 24, 1974 of the Fifth Revisionary Parliament.

Article 115

1. Until the law provided in article 86 paragraph 1 is promulgated the standing provisions on prosecution, interrogation and trial of acts and omissions specified in article 49 paragraph 1 and article 85 shall be applied.

2. The law provided by article 100 must be promulgated within one year at the latest from the coming into force of the Constitution. Pending promulgation of the said law and the function of the Special Highest Tribunal to be established:

a. Disputes on the matters specified in article 55 paragraph 2 and article 57 shall be solved by parliamentary resolution, in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Orders on personal issues.

b. The examination of the validity and the returns of a referendum held in accordance with article 44 paragraph 2, as well as the trial of objections to the validity and the returns of parliamentary elections in accordance with article 58 shall be assigned to the Special Court provided by article 73 of the Constitution of January 1, 1952; the procedure of articles 116 seq. of presidential decree 650/1974, shall be applied.

c. The settlement of conflicts specified in article 100 paragraph 1 section (d) shall come under the jurisdiction of the Court specified in article 65 of the Constitution of January 1, 1952; laws related to the organization, functioning and procedure before the said Court shall remain temporarily in force.

3. Until the coming into force of the law provided by article 99 suits for wrongful judgment shall be tried by the court provided for under article 110 of the Constitution of January 1, 1952 and in accordance with the procedure effective at the time of publication of the Constitution.

4. Until the coming into force of the law provided under article 87 paragraph 3 and until the establishment of the judicial and disciplinary committees provided under article 90 paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 91, the relevant provisions existing at the time when this Constitution enters into force shall continue to be in force. The laws on the above matters must be promulgated not later than one year from this Constitution coming into force.

5. Until the laws provided for in article 92 come into force, the provisions existing at the time when this Constitution enters into force shall continue to be in force. The said laws must be promulgated not later than one year from the date of this Constitution coming into force.

6. The special law under article 57 paragraph 5 must be promulgated within six months from the date of this Constitution coming into force.

Article 116

1. Existing provisions contrary to article 4 paragraph 2 shall remain in force until their abolition by law not later than December 31, 1982.

2. Divergencies from the provisions of article 4 paragraph 2 shall be permitted only for sufficiently justified reasons, in the cases specified by the law.

3. Ministerial decisions of a regulatory character as well as provisions of collective agreements or arbitration decisions pertaining to the settlement of remuneration for labour which are contrary to the provisions of article 22 paragraph 1 shall continue to be in force until they are replaced not later than three years from the date of the coming into force of this Constitution.

Article 117

1. Laws promulgated before 21 April 1967, in application of article 104 of the Constitution of January 1, 1952 shall be deemed not to be contrary to this Constitution and shall remain in force.

2. Notwithstanding article 17 the legislative regulation and dissolution of existing leases of farms and other land onuses, the purchase of bare ownership by long leases of long leased plots and the abrogation of peculiar real estate relationships shall be permitted.

3. Public or private forests or forest expanses which have been destroyed or are being destroyed by fire or have otherwise been deforested or are being deforested, shall not thereby relinquish the character they pos-

essed before and shall compulsorily be proclaimed reforestable, the possibility of their disposal for other uses being excluded.

4. The expropriation of forests and forest expanses owned by individuals or by private or public law corporate bodies shall be permitted only in favour of the State, in accordance with the provisions of article 17, for reasons of public utility; but their character as forests shall be retained unaltered.

5. The expropriations which have been declared or are being declared until the existing laws on expropriation have been adapted to this Constitution, shall be governed by provisions in force at the time of their declaration.

6. Paragraphs 3 and 5 of article 24 shall apply to residential areas which have been recognized as such as from the coming into force of laws provided therein.

Article 118

1. As of the date this Constitution enters into force judicial functionaries from the rank of president or public prosecutor of the Court of Appeals upwards or of corresponding ranks, shall retire from service as before that time, upon attainment of the age of seventy years; this age limit shall annually be lowered by one year beginning at 1977 up to the age of sixty-seven years.

2. Highest judicial functionaries who were not in service at the time when the constituent act of September 4/5, 1974 upon the restoration of order and harmony in the judicial branch came into force and whose grade was lowered on the basis thereof due to the time at which their promotion was made and against whom the disciplinary prosecution specified in article 6 of the said constituent act was not initiated shall be compulsorily committed by the competent Minister to the Highest Disciplinary Council within three months of the date of the coming into force of the Constitution.

The Highest Disciplinary Council shall decide on whether the conditions of promotion have reduced the prestige and the special position in the service of the promoted person and shall by final decision rule on reacquisition or not of the automatically forfeited grade and the rights attached to the grade, the retroactive payment of salary or pension being however excluded.

The decision must be issued within three months of committal.

The closest living relatives of a judicial functionary having lost his

grade and died may exercise all the rights accorded to persons under disciplinary trial before the Highest Disciplinary Council.

3. Until the law provided for in article 101 paragraph 3 is promulgated provisions in force pertaining to the distribution of authority between central and regional services shall continue to be applied. These provisions may be amended by the transfer of special authority from central to regional service.

Article 119

1. A law may lift the bar in force in any way whatsoever on petitions for annulment of acts issued between April 21, 1967 and July 23, 1974, irrespectively of whether or not a petition had been submitted; in no case, however, may wages related to the past be paid to persons who shall eventually succeed through this legal remedy.

2. Military or civil servants who by law have been restored *ipso jure* to the public posts they occupied and who have become members of Parliament, may within an eight-day time-limit state their choice between parliamentary office and their public post.

SECTION IV

FINAL PROVISION

Article 120

1. This Constitution, voted by the Fifth Revisional Parliament of the Hellenes, is signed by its Speaker and published by the provisional President of the Republic in the Government Gazette by decree countersigned by the Council of Ministers; it shall enter into force on the eleventh of June 1975.

2. Respect for the Constitution and the laws concurring thereto, and devotion to the Fatherland and to the Democracy constitute a fundamental duty of all Greeks.

3. Usurpation in any way whatsoever of popular sovereignty and of powers deriving therefrom shall be prosecuted upon restoration of the lawful authority; the limitation from which punishment for the crime is barred shall begin from the restoration of lawful authorities.

4. Observance of the Constitution is entrusted to the patriotism of the Greeks, who shall have the right and the duty to resist by all possible means whomever attempts the violent abolition of the Constitution.

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