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# Athens Court Told American Helped Anti-Regime Plotters

ATHENS, April 5 (UPI).—One of the 34 defendants on trial for their lives for sedition testified today that the home of an American had been used to print anti-regime leaflets and that the American tried to set fire to a government building in Athens.

The 34 are accused of belonging to a group called the Democratic Defense, which the prosecution charges was linked with the Communists and plotting to overthrow the regime of Premier George Papadopoulos. If convicted, they could be sentenced to death.

The defendants today began testifying in their own behalf, and a total of nine took the stand before the special tribunal hearing the case adjourned until tomorrow.

Dimostrenes Konaris, 29, told the court in his testimony that the group kept a duplicating machine in the home of Allan Wenger, an American who had lived in Athens, and used Mr. Wenger's house as a "printing plant."

## American Teacher

Mr. Wenger, who left Greece in the summer of 1969, was a teacher at the American-sponsored Athens College. He now lives in Paris.

Mr. Konaris, a lawyer, further testified that Mr. Wenger and another member of the group, George Kouvelakis, tried to set fire to the old military tribunal building but were thwarted. Mr. Kouvelakis escaped arrest and is not on trial.

[The International Herald Tribune published a letter signed by Mr. Wenger last Friday in which he denied the "scandalous accusation directed against me" at the trial. He said he had been a friend of some Greeks who had suffered under the junta.

[Informed by the Herald Tribune of today's testimony, Mr. Wenger said in Paris, "It is obvious from the names of the people involved that this is an attempt to downgrade not only the Resistance but also those foreigners who have sympathized with their cause and thereby damage them personally and professionally."]

## Defendants' Denials

Eight of the nine defendants who testified today denied they were even members of the Democratic Defense group. One, 28-year-old student Theofanis Pakos, implicated his former professor, Dionyssios Karageorgas, as having involved him with passing leaflets.

Prof. Karageorgas has been a prime target in prosecution testimony, and several of his former students, who were arrested with him but later released when they turned prosecution witnesses, have testified against him.

"He also gave me stink bombs to use if I wanted to, but I didn't," Mr. Pakos said.

Mr. Konaris, who did not deny membership in the organization, said he became involved with members of it while in London in 1968.

# North Korea R Japanese Crew

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the passengers hidden behind drawn curtains. The toilets became clogged and overflowed and the heat was almost suffocating.

"The cabin temperature rose to about 42 degrees centigrade (107 Fahrenheit)," said Mr. Ezaki.

The ordeal on the ground ended when the pirates accepted Japan's Vice-Minister of Transportation Shinjiro Yamamura, 36, as hostage in exchange for the 99 passengers and four stewardesses.

Mr. Yamamura flew to North Korea aboard the jet with the three crewmen and the nine pirates, who upon landing were immediately disarmed by the North Koreans of their swords, daggers, pistols and vials of nitroglycerine.

The North Koreans gave a dinner party in a Pyongyang hotel for all the Japanese and showed them a long documentary film entitled, "The New Korea." After dinner, the government hostage and the crewmen never again saw the hijackers, who remained in North Korea at their own request.

The four freed Japanese saw only the hotel and the almost abandoned airport at which they had landed. No North Korean aircraft went aloft to guide them to Pyongyang when they arrived from Seoul so they landed at the first strip they saw.

"The food was the most luxurious Korean food I have ever eaten," Mr. Yamamura said this morning. "But I was fed up with garlic served in meals night and day."

## Good Treatment

Mr. Yamamura, at an airport news conference, said he and the crewmen were treated well by the North Koreans.

"Honestly speaking, the Red Army students were crazy guys," he said.

"We had good treatment," he continued. "North Korea said we came there in violation of law because nothing was sent through diplomatic channels. You will be considered criminals until an investigation is