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DOCUMENT 1-206/84

REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on the Rules  
of Procedure and Petitions

on Petition No. 13.83 by Mr Edward CHAPMAN concerning  
penal procedures of a murder in Greece

Rapporteur: Mr Richard COTTRELL

PE 89.947/fin.



On 25 May 1983 the President of the European Parliament referred to the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions, pursuant to Rule 108(4) of the Rules of Procedure, Petition n° 13/83 by Mr. Edward Chapman concerning penal procedures of a murder in Greece.

At its meeting of 22/23 June 1983 the Committee declared this Petition admissible and decided, pursuant to Rule 109 (1) and (4) of the Rules of Procedure, to appoint Mr. Richard COTTRELL rapporteur.

The rapporteur visited Greece twice in order to conduct in situ inquiries in connection with this petition.

At its meeting of 20/21 March 1984 the Committee instructed its rapporteur to draw up a report. It also decided to request the application of Rule 34 of the Rules of Procedure (without debate).

At its meeting of 25/26 April 1984 the Committee unanimously adopted the motion for a resolution. Result of vote : 7-0-0.

The report was tabled on 27 April 1984.

The deadline for the tabling of amendments to this report appears in the draft agenda for the part-session at which it will be debated.

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A.

The Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Petition N° 13/83 by Mr Edward CHAPMAN entitled "penal procedures of a murder in Greece" concerning his daughter's murder in Greece during the military dictatorship;
  - having regard to the decision of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions of 22/23 June 1983 to appoint Mr Richard COTTRELL rapporteur;
  - having regard to the outcome of the rapporteur's investigations which cast serious doubts on the manner of investigations made so far;
  - having regard to the cooperation shown to the rapporteur by the Greek Government and in particular by Professor MANGHAKIS, Minister of Justice;
  - having regard to the Report of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions (Doc. 1-206 /84);
- 1, Believes, on the basis of the Committee's findings, that the man convicted of the murder of Ann Chapman was not the true perpetrator of that crime and that the doubts cast on Ann Chapman's good character, in order to substantiate the alleged motive for the murder, are groundless; hopes therefore that the identity of the actual perpetrator of the crime will one day be established beyond all doubt.
  2. Requests its President to forward this resolution and the explanatory statement to the Greek Ministers of Justice and Public Order -as already agreed between them and the Committee's rapporteur- for their consideration.

B.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

"When you have excluded the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth." Arthur Conan Doyle

1. Ann Dorothy Chapman, a 26 year old freelance journalist working for the BBC Radio London station, was found strangled on wasteland in the St Nicholas district of Vouliagmeni, near the main Athens - Sounion highway, on Monday October 18 1971, at about 5.30 p.m. Miss Chapman had gone to Greece as a journalist accompanying a party of travel agents and as a guest of the London-based holiday company, Olympic Holidays. It was intended that she would produce complimentary reports on the Greek tourist industry. But it cannot now be disputed that she had another motive for the journey. Ann was young and ambitious, determined to succeed in journalism. In London she enjoyed an active social life in a strongly cosmopolitan atmosphere, particularly at a coffee bar called the Troubadour, located in the Earls Court area. The Troubadour was crowded each night with every nationality and many of the customers were Greeks who disliked the regime at home. She also met there a public relations consultant called Anthony Dignum. He arranged a radio interview for Ann on the centenary of the humorous magazine 'Punch' and about that time suggested the visit to Greece as a guest of Olympic Holidays - an account which Mr Dignum handled. He says today that it was all quite normal and uncontroversial - yet nearly 13 years ago, Ann was not at all sure. The weekend before leaving, she told her mother: "Even at this late stage, I don't think I should go on this trip." She said she "didn't like" the regime in Greece and mentioned that she might try to visit Lady Fleming (widow of the discoverer of penicillin and then held by the junta for resistance activities). Ann's parents were shocked and warned her of the risk. But a few days before leaving, she said: "And I've got a big story that is going to make a name for me."

On Tuesday October 19, Ann's parents were awoken by the police at their home in the Putney district of London to be told of the discovery of their daughter's body. Ann was indeed a big story but for reasons she never conceived.

2. Ann's body was returned to London and almost immediately cremated. The circumstances surrounding identification are strange, in that Ann's parents never saw their daughter's body. The remains were instead identified by a colleague at Radio London, a clergyman called the Rev. Eric Blennerhassett who declares that he offered this service to spare the parents distress. Yet the undertakers, the internationally respected firm of Kenyons, have no record of such a visit, nor of the special attention which the sealed coffin used on this occasion would require, in order to be opened. It is not proposed that the casket did not in fact contain Ann's remains: and the autopsy photographs of the corpse also suggest that the parents would indeed have been distressed. They reveal features which had received a substantial beating, even before the extensive facial autopsy, and which would have rendered Ann difficult to identify even to close friends. In all probability the incident is not significant - yet it lies at the commencement of this story of mystery. And it has greatly troubled Mr Chapman over the years.

3. Mr Edward Chapman was shortly to commence the first of many visits to Greece, each one fuelling his suspicions over the real circumstances surrounding his daughter's death. Ten months after the killing a former prison guard Nickolas Moundis, then aged 37, was arrested and accused of the attempted rape and murder of Ann Chapman. The police explained that Moundis had been betrayed, so long after the killing, by his wife and aunt after a family quarrel. The case against Moundis was this: that he had confessed (having been accused) to picking up Ann (though he spoke no English and she no Greek) at a bus stop on the main highway and had persuaded her to step into nearby wasteland for sexual intercourse. At first she was cooperative but grew anxious on seeing his wedding ring, and then resisted. Moundis strangled her in panic and fled the scene. On April 8 1973 Moundis was convicted of the attempted rape and killing of Ann Chapman but because according to the 'confession' he had not attempted to kill the girl, his sentence was life imprisonment for manslaughter. Moundis had already retracted the alleged confession and has gone on pleading his total innocence. He was released on parole this year.

4. To understand the circumstances of Ann's death, the chronology of the entire Greek journey must be examined closely. She left London by air with the group of travel agents on October 11. The first stop was

Corfu, where they were met by an Olympic Holidays Mr Aristotellis Kotsias. Two other couriers, Lynda Nichol and Shirley Butler, flew with the party. A busy programme of visits to hotels, beaches and tourist facilities had been arranged, but from the start, Ann Chapman behaved oddly. On Tuesday October 12 there was a party at a local taverna, the Paranga, where the waiter from the hotel where they were staying was notably observant. George Balatsinos recalled that despite noisy entertainment, Ann was "downcast and showed no interest in the surroundings or the people." They all tried to shake her out of her depressed state but failed. The next day, October 13, Ann took a car from a local Fiat garage - evidently pre-arranged, since an entry in her diary for October 3 (concerned with preparations for the journey) states: "Find name of Fiat garage." She returned the car at 8.30 next day but in the meantime had travelled exactly 80 kilometres. On the afternoon of October 13, the keen-eyed Balatsinos found Ann in the lounge of the Hotel Kavalieri, book in hand, but "staring with a glassy look, straight in front of her." Later that night there was another party, where Ann repeated her odd behaviour of the evening before. Where did she travel in the Fiat car during that short time on Corfu? And why the curious, distracted behaviour?

5. Early on October 14, the party set off for Athens, to be settled at the Pine Hill Hotel in the district called Kavouri. The travel agents again had a busy programme seeing hotels and holiday facilities. But Ann took no part in this. She behaved very much as a free agent, breaking away from the group with her tape recorder. Members of the party interviewed by the rapporteur - they nicknamed Ann 'Radio London' - thought she was 'off on a story.' In the intense speculation surrounding her death some thought her activities were connected with the controversial arrival in Athens of the then American Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

6. Friday October 15 - probably the last day of Ann's life. At 9.30 the party set off on visits to hotels in Athens, Ann with them. But as usual she soon broke away, 'to do some interviews.' She certainly recorded one with the head of the national tourist authority. Ann was back with the group visiting the Acropolis on a bus at about 2.30 - 3.00 in the afternoon. Some remember her playing back recorded interviews - including one with the head of Olympic Holidays, Mr Basil Mantzos.

This is another odd business. This recording had been made in London and is mentioned in Ann's diary. Mr Mantzos is hazy about when, or if, it took place. Yet witnesses heard it: unfortunately it is not on the cassette tapes which are now back in Mr Chapman's possession. He has had the tape expertly examined - and it shows that the present recording, which is not with Mr Mantzos, had replaced an earlier one. At about 5 o'clock that evening a reception had been arranged at the offices of Aeolian Travel Ltd., where Ann and the group met Mr Dimitri Lalelis, an associate of Olympic Holidays, and a Brian Rawson, who worked for Olympic in Athens. Only the Greek drink ouzo was served - no food. This later becomes significant. Mr Lalelis - who eventually had the sad duty of seeing Ann's body - says snacks he had ordered did not arrive. In any case, he was hoping the group would not stay too long. At about 6.30 p.m. Ann set off back to the Pine Hill Hotel with the travel agent Nicholas Clarkson, travelling by ordinary public bus. At about ten minutes past seven they got off at the St Nicholas stop and walked the short distance to the hotel. Clarkson went to his room, washed and changed, and Ann did the same. His room was next to hers and several times she called for the time from her balcony. Ann went down to reception and asked for bus times to Athens - this at about 8.15 p.m. and left, according to a key witness, wearing a mini-skirt. It is a few minutes brisk walk from the hotel to the bus stop. No-one saw Ann alive again.

7. At about 6 p.m. on the evening of Monday October 18 1971 a man gathering snails in the field near the St Nicholas bus stop, twenty metres from the main road, found a woman's body. The corpse lay face down, hands and feet tied with wire, the face badly bruised and beaten, the neck showing signs of strangulation. According to what became the official version of events, the body had lain - quite undiscovered - from Friday evening throughout the whole weekend, within visible distance of a well-used bus stop and a busy main road. Dimitri Lalelis was subsequently to identify the body as that of Ann Chapman.

8. The authorities already knew about Ann's disappearance. At about 11 a.m. on Sunday, the Olympic employee Brian Rawson telephoned the British Embassy in the capital to say that she was missing. This same Rawson left Athens about a month after the killing, with his wife and two children - and none of them have ever been seen again despite (unproven) claims that they went to Australia. But stranger still, Mr Chapman was later to receive

a letter from the Greek Embassy in London stating: "Ever since Sunday, all of us here have followed the news of this reprehensible crime with great concern and anxiety." Ever since Sunday? - when all that was known for certain was the fact of Ann's disappearance, not her death. And on Sunday, the 'Athens Suburbs Security Sub-Directorate' were only putting out an all-points request for information on Ann.

9. The discovery of the body soon generated police activity. First on the scene, Captain Tsoutsias, found a body lying prone with the left cheek on the ground, hands tied at the back with wire, and the feet tied together as well. The body was partly clothed, wearing a blouse and pants, which had not been removed and which showed signs of staining. One blouse sleeve was torn. There was no sign of a struggle where Ann was found or anywhere else nearby. At about 8 p.m. Dr Kapsaskis the forensic investigator arrives and makes what he can of the scene under car headlights. The body goes off to the mortuary but no search is made 'because of the advancing night.' The next day Kapsaskis starts his very thorough autopsy. First he notes the condition called hypostasis, a discolouration of the flesh as blood gravitates naturally in the direction that a corpse lies. Hypostasis was in keeping with the body being face down but the condition was also noted on the right shoulder, the upper back and right side of the chest, indicating absolutely that the body had also lain in a position quite different from the one in which it was discovered. Hypostasis becomes 'fixed' after about six hours. So Kapsaskis concluded that an interval of between six and seven hours had passed during which the body had been moved. This very thorough autopsy also revealed a small meal, something like pitta bread or a sandwich, taken 2 - 2 1/2 hours before death. She had her monthly period and her internal tampon was still in place - another crucial clue. The autopsy says it had been changed within a few hours of death - not less than six. All these elements set the time of Ann's death at about midnight on the 15th - hours after the time of 8.15 when Ann left the hotel and long after Moundis was back at home (he had been in Kavouri that day).

10. Next, the injuries. These were extensive. The neck had been strangled with a one-handed grip, consistent with "a right hand compressing the neck." Moundis is left-handed. There were bruises and swelling to the centre and right sections of the forehead, the nose and around the left eye - "all caused by a blunt instrument" Kapsaskis wrote. But then he goes on with

the most important revelations. "The injuries described above to the head, arms, thorax, thigh and knees were all inflicted before death but were due to different causes, viz. the bruises on either side of the arms are marks made by fingers of hands which violently grasped the person by the arms in order to immobilise her, probably from behind as indicated by the position of the thumb marks on the back of the arms. The injuries to the knees and thigh were caused by impact and friction with a rough surface, as for example the ground.....the bruises on the back of the body may also have been caused by blows or impact."

11. With absolute certainty, Dr Kapsaskis continues: "The theory that the body was moved is also borne out by parchment-like marks, such as that made by the brassiere and the linear marks on the back of the neck due to the detachment of the epidermis caused by friction with a strip of cloth. Moreover the tying of the hands and feet after death and the presence of the parchment-like mark made by the wire indicates friction with the wire during movement."

12. Dr Kapsaskis was asked months later to reconcile his autopsy findings with the case presented against Moundis. Not surprisingly this proved difficult. To consider Moundis guilty, one must accept the following: that he approached a complete stranger with a proposition for intercourse and communicated this across a total language barrier: that he tempted her into a flat area of wasteland within clear view of a highway: and that after initial encouragement, she resisted his advances on seeing his wedding ring. This led to the struggle in which she died. For her part, Ann Chapman - well-educated university graduate, dedicated careerist - sought an erotic adventure, during her monthly period, with a scruffy individual she found hanging about at a bus-stop. Nothing in her well-documented past supports such a remarkable proposition. Moundis, the alleged killer, does not bolt for home, but hangs about to move the body (after six or seven hours), tie it up (some convenient means to cut wire being available) and manages to get food into the corpse. He must do all this without leaving any signs of a struggle in the vicinity or leave any forensic signposts on the body - with whom he has endured such a close encounter - itself a remarkable proposition. It is also impossible to explain how Moundis came to be with his father-in-law 19 kilometres away before (according to Kapsaskis) the girl was actually dead. Moundis begins to look like a convenient scape-goat. The Greeks have a traditional view that foreign girls are free with their sexual favours - and Moundis was indeed a dedicated voyeur. To place the two together would

account for an uncomfortable crime.

13. Mention must be made of the character of Kapsaskis himself. His name crops up consistently in some of the worst scandals of the Junta period. His credentials in forensic medicine were undoubted - and very useful. Kapsaskis was bound up in the case of the MP George Tsaroukas - beaten to death in a police station. Kapsaskis put that down to a heart attack. The deputy Lambrakis, another Junta victim featured in the film 'Z', was declared by the doctor to have died in a 'traffic accident.' When the students at Athens polytechnic erupted in protest against the regime, Kapsaskis said 13 died: the real figure was more than forty.

14. Yet in his work on Ann Chapman, Kapsaskis is seen to have done a thorough job. He describes an event in which a young woman is beaten heavily about the face with a fist or a blunt instrument, is pinned from behind and strangled by a right-handed man with a terrifying grip. A number of people are then involved in tying up the corpse and moving it about. Moundis and his conviction are still ten months over the horizon. Kapsaskis could not describe a bungled killing during an alleged sexual assault, because that was not what he found: and no-one had yet told him what to find.

15. Edward Chapman alighted on the discrepancies in the first report by Kapsaskis and what he said in court with zeal. He persuaded the eminent British forensic scientist Prof. David Bowen to visit Greece and talk to Kapsaskis. He asked him to account for movement of the body, which Kapsaskis now said could have been accounted for by 'pressure of stones.' Bowen responded that it was unusual for a body to move by itself, particularly when bound hand and foot. The two of them enjoyed a prolonged encounter in which the translation clearly shows Kapsaskis struggling to fit his autopsy findings with the Moundis conviction - for example, if Moundis dragged the body by the armpits (as the photo reconstruction showed clearly), why were there no marks of stones on the body?

16. Before the trial, Moundis appeared at a series of re-enactments of his alleged crime - all of which he declared later had been well rehearsed by the police officers who arrested and accused him. These reconstruction photographs depict Moundis tying the ankles in such a way that the knot faced outwards - the same way in which he demonstrated tying the wrists.

Yet this could only be achieved by turning the body over and returning it to a prone position: or by seating the body on a chair so that the knot faces inwards when returning the body to a prone position. In the second instance another person would be required to make the task possible.

17. The police investigation at the scene raises a host of new doubts. Despite the very small size of the area concerned, it took from Monday October 18 until the following Sunday October 25 to locate a pair of trousers Ann was said to have been wearing - the trousers being discovered just a few metres from the body. It took yet another day, until October 26, to find Ann's handbag and shoes. The trousers are a problem in several ways. One witness swore she left the hotel wearing not trousers but a mini-skirt. Nicholas Clarkson thought she was wearing trousers 'with a zig-zag pattern.' But those trousers were found in Ann's suitcase when the authorities returned it to Edward Chapman in London. In addition, the contents of the handbag were accompanied by scraps of grass which suggested they had been taken out, scattered - and put back again. The evidence of a travel agent in the party, John Talbot, is here recalled: he thinks that on the night of Sunday October 24, he saw a policeman - certainly a uniformed figure - at the Pine Hill Hotel reception, talking and then going upstairs. Did someone return to the Pine Hill Hotel to examine Ann's belongings in her room, and possibly remove some of them?

18. Visiting the location, your rapporteur observed that the spot where Ann's body was found can be clearly seen from the point where a slightly rising brow of the sideroad leading to the Pine Hill Hotel breaks off the main road. From the bus-stop itself, lying across a dual-carriageway, the spot is even more clearly identified. It seems quite inconceivable that a body wearing some brightly-coloured clothing could lie there for three days without anyone seeing it. A metre or so from the alleged murder spot lies an earth track - the one used by the snail-collectors when they indeed found Ann. Anyone else using the same track over those three days would be suffering from severe myopia if they were not to see a corpse. Your rapporteur concludes that the body was not there to be seen.

19. Moundis himself is not a particularly attractive individual - a self-confessed voyeur who liked spying on courting couples in the woods, particularly around Kavouri. When I talked to Moundis in prison he looked a pathetic, shambling figure, still baffled as to how he came to be bound up

in the whole affair. He has the lowly kind of intelligence which goes with a poorly educated and unskilled labourer - not at all the sort of man Ann Chapman would find herself attracted to. Moundis was always having grubby little troubles with women which led to huge rows at home and more significantly, trouble with the police. He was on their books as a 'Peeping Tom' - but not a rapist or potential murderer: he got his excitement by hiding and watching: and even more significantly, Moundis knew his ultimate accuser, Yannoulis, from difficulties in the past which required him to report regularly to police stations. Again the point must be reinforced that not a scrap of evidence was ever found, forensically or otherwise, to connect Moundis with the dead woman. But he did admit to being in Kavouri on the fateful day - though not at the time at which Ann was being strangled.

20. After a few months, the dust raised by Edward Chapman was beginning to concern the authorities. The possibility that he would be satisfied with a 'persons unknown' verdict was ruled out. Therefore a killer had to be found. In addition, the death of a BBC reporter was damaging to a regime desperately trying to establish some civilised credentials with the world. The business was obviously not going to blow over. Now Moundis states that on the day of the killing he was in Kavouri for a date with a girl who did not show up: so he reverted to his customary pastime of lurking around in the woods. As he padded about he heard steps, thinking it was someone else with similar intentions. Instead a man in civilian clothes pulled a gun and said 'Who are you?' Moundis gave a false name because he was already in trouble with the police. He seems then to have set off for home but passing the Pine Hill Hotel was astonished to observe a girl emerging and then being seized and forced, shouting, to a nearby car. There were four men - all of them in civilian clothes. Three he knew from previous dealings (including Yannoulis) and another a figure from the Ministry of Public Order. Moundis could be saying this to throw the blame where he thought it lay: but it is abundantly clear that Ann never reached the bus-stop: and equally that the police knew enough about Moundis and where he was on Friday October 15 to round him up, as a very likely candidate - on past performances - to implicate in a sex crime.

21. Moundis was picked up at his work on August 26 and marched off to Piraeus police station - where he again meets Yannoulis. He was interrogated

and 'confessed' to the crime. In fact, the examination started thus:

Yannoulis: "Moundis, we are reminding you that you  
killed the English girl."

Moundis: "God, what are you saying?"

22. The accused declared that he was confronted with 'evidence' from his wife and aunt that he had admitted killing Ann. But Moundis also declares, with conviction, that he was threatened, beaten, and hung half way out of an open window. There was also softer treatment. If he would take the rap, there would be a short sentence and money in the bank. And money was indeed paid into a bank account in Moundis' name in Piraeus. Moundis was not the sort of man to put on a brave act in these circumstances: his weak and low intelligence suggested that he should run for the best possible cover: it can even be, guaranteed the promises which were made, that headline making notoriety actually appealed to him - until he realised the appalling consequences. Moundis then sharply retracted his confession and has been pleading his innocence ever since to anyone who will listen: and very oddly indeed all the files which deal with the so-called confession have disappeared.

23. So was Ann abducted from outside her hotel and if so, by whom? The scene now switches back to London, which for some time has been a hot-bed of resistance to the Colonels. The Greek Committee against Dictatorship had been founded in the home of a well known exiled academic, George Yannapoulis. This committee saw itself as primarily involved in an information and propaganda exercise against the Junta. But other groups - some with stated ambitions to create violent disturbances in Greece - soon grew up in its shadow. The heady broth of resistance had strange figures in tow - some of whom would rather forget all about it today. In January this year, a London based Greek correspondent of the popular newspaper 'Eleftherotypia', Yannis Andricopoulis, wrote three sensational articles making some astonishing claims. Andricopoulis had been in the resistance fringes and postulated the existence of an organisation he calls 'Group C.' Into this proposition he wove British intelligence (who would certainly show more than a passing interest in people with bombs and dynamite, for whatever reason); leading figures in the Greek business community in London; a strange brigand-like crew tied up with smuggling bombs, drugs and people; and dark hints of betrayal of the resistance in Greece itself. The articles

are thick with conclusions which seem circumstantial and many people named in them were very upset indeed. But your rapporteur observes that some of those named also appear in Ann Chapman's notebook. And they also include details of events which certainly happened, such as the bizarre episode of a sports car - bearing British Forces Germany registration - intercepted at Dover stuffed with dynamite. Two of the three passengers were let off because it was said they had no knowledge of the explosives in the car. The third, who declared himself to be 'working for an organisation against the Junta', was lucky to be released with the trivial fine of £50.

24. Andricopoulos thinks that Chapman stumbled on the possibility that the drug trade between Britain and Greece was also being used as a conduit for resistance and intelligence activity. She was actually a mild 'pot' user, a habit acquired in the cosmopolitan Troubadour. There are also persistent reports that 'drugs' were found in suitcases in her room after her death, and at least one specific reference to their existence. Of the girls who packed up her belongings - the couriers Lynda Nichol and Shirley Butler - one (we are not sure who) refused to share a room with Ann during the Olympic trip 'because they didn't get on.' She cropped up in Greece briefly after the killing and has never been seen since. Shirley Butler made a recent and fitful contact with Edward Chapman after 12 years' silence but did not persist. I do not know where she is now, or what it was that she was apparently keen to reveal. The third member of the couriers' trip cannot be questioned at all. Kotsias drowned in a peculiar accident in the River Thames, which also claimed a second victim, a woman not apparently involved in this affair. Both were in a car which dived into the river. Witnesses suggest that Ann was on friendly terms with Kotsias, whom she may well have met in London. Since both are dead, neither can testify.

25. Too many names occur far too often to avoid the conclusion that Ann was well briefed on the Greek resistance movement in London. One in particular - a former member of the Greek embassy in London - was said to have had the job of tipping off the police in Athens as to who was coming their way. That man, known to the rapporteur and named to him by more than one source, is said to have warned the Greek authorities that Ann was a security risk. This fits with a claim by the former policeman Felouris that he was instructed to follow Ann in Greece and report her movements precisely.

26. The rapporteur concludes that Ann was indeed picked up outside her hotel, near the time of leaving there, and that this was an interception for interrogation. The 'nice' (hence the small meal in the stomach) and the 'nasty' (a beating) techniques followed. She would not or could not say what she knew: both methods having failed, the interrogators were stuck with the fact that a BBC reporter was unlikely to conceal this episode from the world. We are thus left with the eerie conclusion that Kapsaskis reached in his autopsy - that she was beaten, clutched from behind - and strangled.

27. None of this would have been received by the ears of the highest Greek authorities with satisfaction. Death was certainly not the point of the exercise. An instruction was therefore certainly given to conceal the killing in the best - and, as it turned out, the clumsiest - way possible.

28. The rapporteur does not believe that the dictators themselves commissioned the killing. But little time passed before they knew about it. The death of the BBC journalist set alarm bells ringing in every corner of the Greek state. Edward Chapman's stubborn refusal to accept official claims ruined all attempts to conceal anything. There remains the most difficult matter of what has happened since. The original conviction of Moundis - on totally circumstantial evidence, by four judges and four jurymen in a Junta court - must be set aside. The subsequent two appeals to review the case most certainly did not hear all the evidence, and it is indeed astonishing that Kapsaskis was not required to explain thoroughly the huge discrepancies between his autopsy report and what he said in court afterwards. Since he is elderly but still alive, the opportunity remains. He has twice refused to be interviewed by your rapporteur. There is another crucial factor. A nation which is raped by dictatorship suffers many wounds to its personality. Those wounds take time to heal. The view is often taken that there must be a limit to recrimination, for the sake of national survival. In Greece, this has been described to the rapporteur as the preservation of the 'mild climate.' And as time passes and events seemingly fade into history it becomes that more difficult to set the gears into reverse. Yet that is now what must be done.

29. Your rapporteur concludes that Ann Dorothy Chapman was murdered by agents of the Greek state who were acting under the authority of those who had illegally seized power.

30. Your rapporteur concludes that Mr and Mrs Edward Chapman - and Mr Chapman remains a 'partie civile' in this affair - have suffered a grievous miscarriage of justice. The claim that their daughter was involved in a flighty sexual encounter is wholly insulting. The truth is actually to be located in the pattern of resistance activity against the Junta: among the web of distortions spun by the police authorities in the wake of the killing and in particular in the behaviour and personalities of the officers involved in the arrest and conviction of Nickolas Moundis; in the conflicting attitudes of the forensic scientist Kapsaskis - and most certainly in the absolute accuracy of his original autopsy report and in Korydallos prison, where members of the Junta and their servants reside until this day.

31. It is for the Greek authorities and the Greek courts to bring down the curtain at last on this miserable story. The rapporteur's files, from which he has distilled a fraction of the evidence to produce a report within acceptable Parliamentary limits, are available immediately to speed the cause of Justice.