

A Greek Government In Exile (update)

Συντάχθηκε απο τον/την Χρήστος Μπούμπουλης (Christos Boumpoulis)

Τετάρτη, 01 Ιούλιος 2020 16:41 - Τελευταία Ενημέρωση Παρασκευή, 03 Ιούλιος 2020 21:45

India's Tibetans inaugurate new PM-in-exile

{youtube}7j6pXAPVieU{/youtube}

www.youtube.com/watch?v=7j6pXAPVieU

Hunting for Land - Congo Independence Crisis 1960

{youtube}7prugYH22pA{/youtube}

www.youtube.com/watch?v=7prugYH22pA

A Greek Government In Exile

Update 03/07/2020-21:30: Preparations have started in order for a Greek Government in Exile to apply for membership to the “ **Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization** ” (UNPO).

Absolute prerequisites, of establishing an widely recognized by other Nations, Greek

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Government in Exile, is that, 1. the existence of a sufficient number of Greek Nation's member which they have not, directly, or, indirectly, resigned from their human rights, and 2. these members shall actively and promptly, support this effort for rescuing both, Greece, as well as, the Greek Nation.

The contemporary settler-colonizing Nations, namely U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Israel and Turkey, insist in confiscating Greek Nation's land, resources, children and future. Accordingly, great catastrophes are imminent for the Greek Nation to suffer.

Now, the time has come for a Greek government in exile, to be established.

Currently, the entryists of all kinds disguise themselves as "friends" while, true friends offer their good services where they should.

Also, the perpetual settler-colonizers, namely the U2RIT, remorselessly, they do "business as usual" meaning, they are hunting for land, they are children/adult harvesting, enlist anyone they can at domestic resources extraction projects, they diminish the "future" of many Nations and they "divide and rule".

These days, faultily perceiving, entryists as "friend", and/or, true friends as "entryists", is a grave mistake.

These days, letting instrumental and fake/made-up issues to cover-up the atrocity of human organs/tissues smuggling, is a grave mistake.

These days, masking the ages-old settler-colonialism as fake "world-government", is a grave mistake.

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These days, letting rogue States influencing, or even worst, controlling security commodities (e.g. food-chain, pharmaceutical/medical/telecommunications/banking domains, etc.) and/or security services (e.g. government, justice, education, medical, the arts, scientific-research, etc.), is a grave mistake.

These days, masking cowardliness as fake “realism” (e.g. “they” have already made their “choices” thus, it is meaningless for “us” to resist, etc.), is a grave mistake.

The rest of the Nations may exploit this opportunity to, either, gain a temporarily relief from the U2RIT’s pressure against them, or, to designate actively that they, actually, belong to the civilized part of our world.

Living a peaceful, free, cooperative and frugally prosperous life is a legitimate and achievable choice for anyone to earn and then, to maintain, exclusively, through intense, intelligent, patriotic, brave and continues efforts.

Christos Boumpoulis

economist

Abstract

Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization

The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) is an international membership organization established to facilitate the voices of unrepresented and marginalised nations and peoples worldwide. It was formed on 11 February 1991 in The Hague, Netherlands. Its members consist of indigenous peoples, minorities, and unrecognised or occupied territories. UNPO works to develop the understanding of and respect for the right to self-determination, provides advice and support related to questions of international recognition and political autonomy, trains groups on how to advocate for their causes effectively, and directly advocates for an international response to human rights violations perpetrated against UNPO member groups. Some former members, such as Armenia, East Timor, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia and Palau, have gained full independence and joined the United Nations (UN).

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unrepresented_Nations_and_Peoples_Organization

UNPO MEMBERSHIP

Participation is open to all Nations and Peoples who are not adequately represented at the UN and whose representative body, as defined in Article 6 of this title fulfils all requirements set out in this title. Prospective participants have to:

- 1) Believe in the equality of all Nations and Peoples and the inalienable right to self-determination
- 2) Adhere to internationally accepted human rights standards

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3) Adhere to the principle of democratic pluralism and reject totalitarianism or any form of religious intolerance

4) Reject terrorism as a form of policy

5) Have respect for all Peoples and population groups, including minority and majority populations within territories inhabited by the participant but belonging to different ethnic, religious or linguistic groups

The prospective participant has to be a Nation or People, possessing the will to be identified as a Nation or People and is bound to a common heritage which can be historical, racial, ethnic, religious or territorial. The prospective participant can also be a section of a People, constituting a minority, living on a portion of its ancestral territory, incorporated into a State other than a State represented by that People. According to article 7 of the UNPO Covenant, as amended in October 2006:

A Nation or People, through its Representative Body, may apply to become a Participant in the Organization by submitting the following information to the Secretariat for consideration of Membership to the Organization by the Presidency:

a) a brief history of the Nation or People;

b) the reasons for the desire to become a Participant in the Organization;

c) adequate evidence of the recognition of the Representative Body as an organ of leadership by the people it claims to represent;

d) a formal declaration of adhesion to the present Covenant and the principle of non-violence;

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e) evidence of the democratic character of the Representative Body's leadership structure;

f) the statute of the Representative Body;

g) the latest annual financial and activity report of the Representative Body.

h) payment of the application fee.

Source: <https://unpo.org/section/2/3>

Government in exile

A government in exile (abbreviated as GiE) is a political group which claims to be a country or semi-sovereign state's legitimate government, but is unable to exercise legal power and instead resides in another state or foreign country. Governments in exile usually plan to one day return to their native country and regain formal power. A government in exile differs from a rump state in the sense that a rump state controls at least part of its former territory. For example, during World War I, nearly all of Belgium was occupied by Germany, but Belgium and its allies held on to a small slice in the country's west. A government in exile, in contrast, has lost all its territory.

Exiled governments tend to occur during wartime occupation, or in the aftermath of a civil war, revolution, or military coup. For example, during German expansion in World War II, some European governments sought refuge in the United Kingdom, rather than face destruction at the hands of Nazi Germany. On the other hand, the Provisional Government of Free India sought to

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use support from the invading Japanese to gain control of the country from what it viewed as British occupiers. A government in exile may also form from widespread belief in the illegitimacy of a ruling government. Due to the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, for instance, the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces was formed by groups whose members sought to end the rule of the ruling Ba'ath Party.

The effectiveness of a government in exile depends primarily on the amount of support it receives, either from foreign governments or from the population of its own country. Some exiled governments come to develop into a formidable force, posing a serious challenge to the incumbent regime of the country, while others are maintained chiefly as a symbolic gesture.

The phenomenon of a government in exile predates the formal utilization of the term. In periods of monarchical government, exiled monarchs or dynasties sometimes set up exile courts—as the House of Stuart did when driven from their throne by Oliver Cromwell and again at the Glorious Revolution^[3] (see James Francis Edward Stuart § Court in exile). The House of Bourbon would be another example because it continued to be recognized by other countries at the time as the legitimate government of France after it was overthrown by the populace during the French Revolution. This continued to last through the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Napoleonic Wars from 1803–04 to 1815. With the spread of constitutional monarchy, monarchical governments which were exiled started to include a prime minister, such as the Dutch government during World War II headed by Pieter Sjoerds Gerbrandy.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_in_exile