

who were included in the new appointments are known to be closely tied to NATO's Southern Command. In short, the Socialist leader has put in place a capability which can be called into action on orders from NATO—and topple his own government if need be. In terms of power, Greece is under the full control of NATO officers who have in place the means to carry out a royalist coup. The Papandreou government is merely the public theatrical prop useful in engineering the projected strategic crisis.

If two NATO members, Greece and Turkey, engage in a military conflict, or if their policy is determined by the threat of conflict and Greece seeks the assistance of its Balkan neighbors against Turkey in a climate of ethnic upheavals, a strategic crisis will erupt. That crisis will resemble the Balkan crises of 1875, 1882, 1908, and 1912-13, and the disputes which caused the outbreak of World War I. All those crises involved the methodical manipulation of ethnic passions in the service of a great

strategic gameplan, (as documented in this Special Report) whose objective was to dismember the Ottoman Empire without giving any advantage to Russia.

After the Second World War, ethnic passions persisted, as did the old Venetian intelligence channels and family connections. The borders of the existing states are arranged so that any state can raise ethnic claims against any other; Greek schoolchildren are taught to this day that the southern half of Albania ought to be called Epirus, a Greek province. Albania can claim ethnic minorities living just outside Athens. Yugoslavia is made up of at least eight ethnic homelands: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Vojvodina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, and Macedonia. Macedonia is a special mess, the Kurdistan of Europe: Greeks claim it for historical reasons, Bulgarians for ethnic reasons, and Slavs for "reasons of state." Macedonians, living in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria, have ideas of their own; their dream of a Macedonian state has never died.

Cyprus: the history of a British plaything

Cyprus, a British Crown colony until 1960, is a republic within the British Commonwealth. Its constitution, drafted jointly by Greece, Turkey, and Great Britain in a February 1959 Zürich conference, provides for a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President, a council of Ministers of seven Greek and three Turkish Cypriots, and a House of Representatives mandated to have 70 percent Greek and 30 percent Turkish Cypriot members. Greece, Turkey, and Great Britain have the status of "guarantor powers" over the Republic of Cyprus. The Zürich constitution, needless to say, has never functioned.

The major power on the island is the presence of two British military bases which encompass 100 square miles of the island's total surface of some 3,000 square miles. Those bases are sovereign British territory. Since June 1974, there is a second major military presence on the island, a Turkish Army of Occupation which controls the northern half of Cyprus, from which it has expelled most of the Greek-Cypriot inhabitants. The central government of President Spyros Kyprianou possesses virtually no instruments for exercising state power in the face of these two comparatively overwhelming military forces. As a result, the strategically located island of Cyprus, a prized possession of the Republic of Venice for over four centuries, is an international center of espionage activities, gun-

and drug-running.

The Turkish military force on the island, led by officers loyal to the fanatic Col. Alparslan Türkeş, is a hotbed of opposition to the Turkish government of Gen. Kenan Evren and therefore has an interest in promoting an aggravation of Greek-Turkish relations. The British military bases are centers from which various types of operations are planned and could be planned to provoke ethnic strife. Israeli intelligence, which maintains a large presence on the island, has been involved in the aggravation of Greek-Turkish relations during this past December to January period. As a result, there has been a massive reinforcement of the Turkish occupation force by about 10,000 new troops. The Socialist International, which has a strong presence on the Greek-Cypriot side through the party of Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, a long-term asset of British intelligence, has been active during December and January on the side of the Greeks and against the Turks. Willy Brandt spent two weeks in Cyprus around Christmas; during January, the British Labour Party's Lord Caradon, formerly Sir Hugh Foot, held numerous demonstrations protesting the Turkish presence in northern Cyprus. Sir Hugh Foot was British Governor of Cyprus from 1957 to 1960.

In retaliation for Socialist International support for the Greek side, the Turkish Cypriot community has been mobilized by the chauvinist firebrand Rauf Denktaş, into preparing for annexation of certain historical Greek Cypriot urban centers, especially Famagusta.