

Attic Chronicle by Phocion

The captive of the Soviet KGB

Who ultimately pulls Papandreou's strings—a topic of speculation since 1963—gets an unexpected answer.

The campaign strategy which Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou selected, after much party infighting, for the June 17 Europarliament elections, was “made in Moscow.” And not in accordance with the wishes of Greek President Constantin Caramanlis, who had implored Papandreou to keep the domestic peace.

“Tranquility” or “strategy of tension” were the choices before the Greek electorate, according to President Caramanlis. He spent the early months of this year entreating, cajoling, and threatening all parliamentary parties to avoid harsh polemics, avoid fanning the ugly passions of the still vividly remembered civil war—for the sake of his program of “tranquility.”

The revival of a strategy of tension and of the old civil war passions, President Caramanlis feared, would tear the country apart and by 1985's general election might shatter the fragile democratic system which he personally had so painstakingly created since 1974.

Mr. Caramanlis is haunted by the recurring nightmare that his life's work may be ruined in the time span between June 17, 1984, the date of the Europarliament elections, and Oct. 10, 1985, the date of the Greek general elections. As of the beginning of April, Prime Minister Papandreou had turned the president's nightmare into a reality.

Mr. Papandreou had given the president solemn promises earlier in the year to keep his party's campaign

rhetoric within circumspect limits of decorum. Later, however, he proceeded with an inflammatory campaign which has already set Greece and its population on a path similar to that embarked upon by the Lebanese people 10 years ago.

Papandreou made the decision to break his promise to President Caramanlis and follow his present course some time during the latter part of March, after much controversy, factional warfare, and infighting inside his ruling party, the Qaddafi-financed PASOK.

Papandreou and PASOK were confronted with a cascading decline of popularity at the opinion polls, a succession of election disasters in virtually all of this year's municipal and other local elections, and a highly visible swelling of the ranks of the traditionalist-conservative opposition party, the New Democracy Party.

Papandreou was confronted with the following choices:

1) Accept the PASOK Marxist core's proposal to run the June 17 elections on fear-mongering slogans of the presumed “fascist revival threat” from the New Democracy Party, and thus revive and spread the old civil war passions, or 2) acquiesce in yet another electoral defeat by keeping his promise to President Caramanlis of maintaining domestic peace.

After a series of bitter personal confrontations and uproar in the PASOK party ranks, Papandreou, at the

end of March, decided to adopt the strategy of tension, up to and including the complete institutional destabilization of his country. In essence, Andreas Papandreou is threatening President Caramanlis: “Either I stay in power, or Greece goes the way of Lebanon.”

This is Andreas Papandreou's Ni-costratus complex, his underlying insatiable thirst for personal power, above any other consideration. Those PASOK power brokers, such as Tsochatzopoulos, Gemmimatas, and certain others to be named at a future time, who forced Andreas Papandreou into this course of action, have among their ranks long-standing Soviet KGB agents.

The KGB's current operating plan for destabilization and civil war in Greece is pivoted to a large extent, at least during this phase, around Andreas Papandreou's pathological power complex. It is significant that this same personality flaw of Andreas Papandreou was the main reason for which Henry A. Kissinger during the 1969-73 period had selected Mr. Papandreou for the role he was to play in Greek politics from 1974 onward.

The KGB's and Henry Kissinger's perspective for Greece over the next year is to wreak havoc.

In mid-May 1984, the PASOK party congress will take place, whose purpose and agenda will be to lay the groundwork for a polarization leading up to a civil war confrontation. Beginning with the June 17 elections in the European Parliament, a continuous and growing series of political confrontations is scheduled to be provoked for the intended purpose of so aggravating the political atmosphere that the October 1985 general election may be conducted with bullets, rather than with ballots.

Thus Andreas Papandreou has launched the Lebanization of Greece.