

Stop the Soviet Union's onward march to Greece

by Criton Zoakos

The following document was prepared on May 27, before the Greek elections, for circulation in policy-making circles in the United States and Europe.

With the parliamentary elections in Greece on June 2, the U.S. State Department is about to, quietly as it hopes, hand Greece over to the Soviet sphere of influence. The Russians, of course, are not waiting to be handed Greece on a platter: They are grabbing it with might and main. State Department treachery is making their grab that much easier. If, in the 6 to 12 weeks following next Sunday's elections, the plan to yank Greece out of the Western alliance and graft it onto the Warsaw Pact, succeeds, then Moscow's timetable for world domination by 1988 will have advanced through a very important turning point.

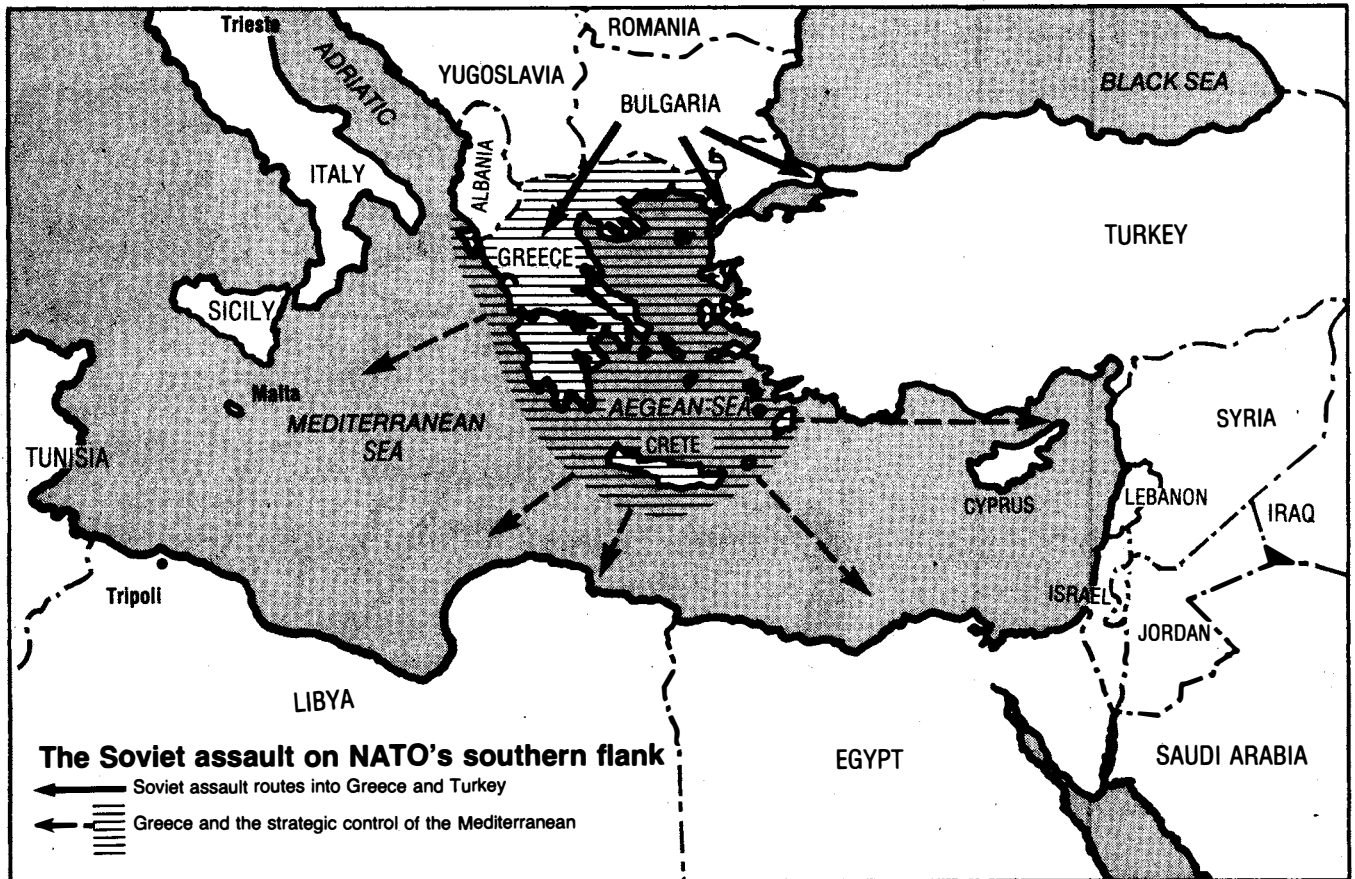
A look at the map, accompanied by minimal acquaintance with relevant military facts, would show that Greece's transference to the East bloc would extend the "Iron Curtain" to the Trieste-Malta-Tripoli line. Every location east of this line would be "off limits" to the Western alliance. Turkey and Egypt would become isolated pro-Western islands engulfed in a sea of Soviet naval and land power. According to long-standing Soviet plans, going back to the blueprints of the Treaty of San Stefano, Greece under Moscow's sphere of influence is to be territorially mutilated. Bulgaria is to grow to the size of the old Bulgar Empire, incorporating the Macedonian territories of Yugoslavia and Greece and the European portion of Turkey; the Yugoslav Federated Republic is

to be broken up to be replaced by a Serbian ethnic state, and a Kosovo-Albanian entity, a Croatian entity—the latter two to be administered by a blend of Russian and Venetian influence, after the present-day model of Qaddafi's Libya.

With Greece lost, the Mediterranean is on its way to becoming a "Russian lake," and the Balkans become a hotbed of ethnic, separatist/integrist politics, vectored to target Western European political institutions: From the fall of Yugoslavia, this new brand of politics will spread to Central Europe via the Herzegovina Austro-Hungarian hotspot, and to Western Europe via the Croatia-Trieste-South Tyrol movement. The Sicilian, Sardinian, and Corsican separatist movements will wreak havoc on Italy. Spain is being targeted by separatist movements of at least seven distinct orientations.

If Greece falls in the next 8 to 12 weeks, the military preconditions for a European decoupling from the United States, will be such that, according to Lord Carrington's wishes, such a decoupling might be achieved literally at a moment's notice. Without a Southern Flank, and virtually without a Northern Flank, the defense of NATO is reduced to the problem of defending an isolated Germany and a France which, under Swiss financial influence, does not wish to be defended.

What will follow such a collapse of the possibility of European defense will be a 15-year period of ethnic separatist and integrist movements bent on ruining all existing European nation-states. Such a movement would be using the Balkans as its launching grounds, in much the same way as



Iran is being used as the base of operations for the entire Islamic world's religious fundamentalist-integrist movements.

If the fall of Greece in the next few weeks is not prevented, European political processes, one to two years down the road, will become unrecognizable from the standpoint of today's political practitioner. At that near future point, European politics, beginning with Spain and Italy and proceeding into France via Corsican and Breton separatism, will have only one focus: The gates of regionalist hell will be unleashing their final assault against the institutions of the nation-state. Either we mobilize all possible forces in defense of the nation-state, or, by the turn of the century, the world will revert to the status of legal primitivism prevailing before the Peace of Westphalia, when the nation-state was, for the first time ever in human history, given the status of legal sovereignty.

The question: Can one so act and cause others to so act on behalf of saving the Greek nation in the next few weeks ahead, that, the particular way in which that nation was saved may become a rallying focus, a *cause célèbre* around which we can galvanize all those forces internationally which are or will be committed to saving, at whatever necessary cost, their respective nation-states?

In engaging in this problem, we have two sets of considerations before us: the local, on-the-ground situation in Greece now, and State Department policy.

Richard Burt's European Affairs Section at the State Department is about to rejoice greatly on the occasion of the June 2 general parliamentary election in Greece. Richard Burt's cause for rejoicing will be that this election is likely to produce either a Moscow-managed Greece, or, a Moscow-managed civil war rather than a working parliament. The principal instrument which the State Department has employed to impose this great misfortune on Greece is Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, a man raised and educated in the United States, who rose in the ranks of the Humphrey-Mondale wing of the Democratic Party, married the daughter of a leading American Communist, was recruited by an unsavory, financier-connected wing of the U.S. intelligence community which collaborates with the Soviet KGB, and was sent to Greece in the early 1960s to become a politician on behalf of these treasonous United States interests.

The policy toward which the State Department has employed this instrument, was enunciated by Henry Kissinger during August 1982 in a private discussion with then just-appointed Secretary of State George Shultz: "Worldwide American power and influence must be reduced to approximately 25% of its post World War II extent." Kissinger's August 1982 remarks to Shultz were published and circulated by Kissinger Associates, Inc. and made publicly available. Shortly after that briefing by Kissinger, Shultz nominated *New York Times* journalist and Kissinger protégé Richard

Soviet land access to the Mideast

.....Railways
 — Heavy traffic routes



If Greece falls into the Soviet sphere, all of Europe and the Mideast becomes vulnerable or even indefensible. Turkey could be quickly neutralized by an enveloping maneuver south of the Caucasus Mountains, taking advantage of the ready access routes shown here.

Burt to become Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

Burt, in turn, during his confirmation hearings at the Senate, requested at the outset that he be given three deputy assistant secretaries for Europe of his own choosing. He named three persons who are notoriously committed to policies of abandoning Europe's defense to Moscow's tender mercies. These individuals, all of whose careers were launched and promoted by Kissinger and Kissinger Associate Helmut Sonnenfeldt, are strong believers in the proposition that the United States and the Soviet Union should reach an agreement respecting Western Europe's future, which would be very similar to the 1955 U.S.-Soviet agreement which produced the Austrian State Treaty: a neutral political entity whose national security depends upon the good will of the Soviet Armed Forces. Richard Burt and his three Kissingerian associates, Mark Palmer, Robert Blackwell, and James Dobbins, are today implementing exactly that policy toward Europe which Henry Kissinger had dictated to Secretary Shultz in August 1982. U.S.-trained and controlled, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is, among other things, also an instrument of this policy.

June 2 will be the culminating point of this notorious agent's career: If he wins, he will lead Greece out of NATO, out of the Western alliance, and into the embrace of the Soviet Union. If he loses the election, he will attempt a left-wing military coup d'état, which is likely to produce a civil war rather than a clear-cut victory for himself.

The situation on the ground

Papandreou's socialist party, the PASOK, was founded in 1974 and won its first victory in 1981, producing a majority of 161 deputies in a parliament of 300 members. The rank-and-file voters and most of the active cadre of that party had been drawn from the traditional center-left spectrum of the population, who trusted Papandreou's then-harmless leftist theatrics, because it was made evident to them that the United States did not consider these dangerous in any way. Papandreou won that election by posing as a U.S.-approved, harmless, charming left-leaning prankster.

In the nearly four years in which Papandreou ruled, this party, the PASOK, fell under the control of agents of Soviet policy. The notorious Igor Andropov, son of the late KGB chief and Soviet President Yuri Andropov, was made Soviet ambassador to Athens. When Papandreou held his first ever and only party congress in May 1984 in the giant Olympic stadium in Athens, the two guests of honor were 1) Soviet Politburo member Vladimir Dolgikh, and 2) veteran Communist military chieftain General Markos Vafeiadis, the commander-in-chief of the Communist insurrectionist armies of the 1945-49 Greek civil war, a man sentenced to death 37 times after the defeat of his insurrection, who escaped to the Soviet Union, where he lived for 25 years.

When General Vafeiadis entered the PASOK Congress, 50,000 people rose to a deafening standing ovation—the sole occasion of such great honor at that congress.

And with good reason. General Vafeiadis, today, is the

controller of a 30,000-strong armed, secret paramilitary strike force, made up of former members of the old communist guerilla armies he once commanded, who during the years of their exile in the Soviet Union enjoyed the benefits of extensive military and paramilitary training. They are the GRU's spetsnaz commando units in Greece, armed, tightly organized, highly disciplined and experienced, and ready to move at a moment's notice.

Markos Vafeiadis' 30,000-strong, armed spetsnaz are the real political force behind the Papandreou government. They are the Soviet Union's military coup d'état capability in Greece. The Papandreou government is merely the convenient cover, the Trojan Horse under whose cover the spetsnaz are deployed. This force is, at this time, the single most significant factor influencing the outcome of next Sunday's election. It works as follows:

During the almost four years in office, the Papandreou government achieved nothing of substance in any area of government policy, except systematic purging, re-purging, reorganizing, fragmenting, and generally demoralizing the officers' corps of the Greek Armed Forces. Virtually all of the currently serving generals and flag officers are incompetent, career-seeking bureaucrats-in-uniform, who possess no loyalty other than to their careers and the man who promoted their careers, namely Prime Minister Papandreou. These generals are neither a force for good, nor a force for evil. They have been placed in their command positions solely in order to prevent other, more professionally qualified, or more patriotic officers from commanding the posts. Seat-warmers, and not officers, are at the top command of the Greek Armed Forces.

Thus, when Papandreou tore up his country's Constitution back on March 10, 1985 and ousted Greece's constitutionally chosen President, Konstantine Karamanlis, the Armed Forces were not in a position to do what the Constitution assigns them to do, namely uphold the Constitution against violations.

However, whereas the state's Constitution no longer possesses an enforcer, spetsnaz General Vafeiadis' 30,000-strong strike force is ready and poised for action, because of the special protection and privileges it received during the almost four years of the Papandreou administration.

This is what is at stake in next Sunday's election: If Papandreou wins, the formal exit from NATO and the formal association with the Warsaw Pact will proceed, probably to the accompaniment of a minor shooting war between Greece and Turkey. Within weeks, the final purge of every last remaining patriotic Greek officer will be accomplished under the direction of competent Russian military advisers. The "minor shooting war with Turkey" is being contemplated by Papandreou in order to facilitate the introduction of such Russian military advisers. It is not easy for a trained combat officer to shift his allegiances from one great alliance to its

enemy overnight. Yet, the character of the Soviet operation in Greece is such that it allows no room for hesitation and/or long-term reeducation and reconditioning programs. There will be massive purges, including bloody purges and bloody family vendettas against the Greek officers' corps, in the event of a Papandreou election victory.

By the nature of the international circumstances, such purges are likely to break out in the critical 6 to 12 weeks following a Papandreou election victory.

If Papandreou loses the election to the conservative New Democracy party, he is expected to attempt a left-wing military coup d'état, to be spearheaded by General Vafeiadis' spetsnaz and cosmetically accompanied by certain corrupted units of the official Greek Armed Forces, primarily led by

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the thoroughly corrupted Air Force. Papandreou's current plans for such a coup are significantly influenced by professional Soviet advice to the effect that "there will be no significant resistance" and that therefore such a coup will not entail any great risk of large-scale bloodshed. To our best estimation, Papandreou prefers to believe this piece of Soviet intelligence advice. Also to our best estimation, those Soviets who advise in this matter, do not believe the advice they offer. Their own estimate appears to be that there will be violent resistance to their spetsnaz coup which will unleash a protracted bloodbath of the Lebanese variety. Such a protracted bloodbath, it appears, is the preferred Russian scenario.

What price for national preservation?

An honest Papandreou victory is to be ruled out. The extent of violence and intimidation of voters reported from every part of the country is merely a foretaste of the orgy of electoral fraud to erupt on Sunday. Papandreou's very government, since the toppling of President Karamanlis on March 10, has been operating beyond the pale of the Constitution and, in a strictly legal sense, did not have the right to super-

wise these elections. The elections have been supervised by a temporary caretaker government, as provided by the Constitution. Thus, regardless of outcome, Sunday's elections constitute *prima facie* election fraud.

The voting population, though strongly averse to Papandreou, is massively disoriented as to issues and national stakes, principally as a result of the dictatorial grip the Papandreou government has maintained over the mass communications media. Those few who are familiar with the real, underlying issues and national stakes, are among the ranks of officers, both in active service and in forced retirement. In point of fact, in large part, this election has been stage-managed by Papandreou and the Russians, for the purpose of opening up the final purge and extinction of this social group in Greek national life. If this group, the traditionally patriotic Greek officers corps, is felled under the blows of Gen. Markos Vafeiadis' spetsnaz, over the 6 to 12 weeks following the election, then Greece as a nation will cease to exist after a 3,000-year life which at times, in all modesty, had not been altogether worthless to the cause of mankind.

The loss of this nation, if it occurs, may not register in the mind of the casual observer immediately. But if, by the end of this century, any of us with knowledge of the record still survives, he will be able to ascertain that the fall of Greece in 1985 was the opening action which destroyed mankind's finest institutional achievements since the 1648 Peace of Westphalia, namely those associated with the construction of the sovereign nation-state. The character and scope of stakes which historical circumstances place on the present Greek conjuncture, NATO's Southern Flank, the defense of Europe, the threatened ushering in of Khomeiniac politics on the European continent, oblige us to view the matter not within the narrow context of preserving the lives of those still surviving organized patriotic forces of that nation from the threat of Igor Andropov's and Markos Vafeiadis' spetsnaz, but in the context of the interests of the Western alliance. The principle which formed the alliance, for those who remember, was the defense of the institutions of the nation-state against the encroachments of the leveling power of oriental despotism.

The question to ask is: Given that these are the stakes, what level of sacrifices 1) must one demand of oneself, 2) must one demand of others, 3) must one be prepared to impose on others without even asking them? These three kinds of sacrifices will, in scope and extent, be commensurate with the great stakes involved. Sacrifices to be suffered, demanded, and meted out will have to be great and severe. This must be understood before deliberations are undertaken regarding how one is to stop what Andropov's and Vafeiadis' sealed orders intend to cause to happen.

The consequences and responsibilities of what is to follow will be laid at Shultz's State Department doorsteps, at Richard Burt's desk of European Affairs, and in front of Henry Kissinger's black, cursed soul.

An election of fraud

by Phocion

The Greek parliamentary elections of June 2, 1985 are fraudulent and illegal. Their result, whatever it may prove to be between the writing of this report and the time it reaches the reading public, ought to be declared null and void. No citizen and no civil servant, civilian or military, of that nation, owes any loyalty or respect to the results about to come out of that orgy of illegality, intimidation, and fraud, perpetrated by Papandreou's goon squads and Communist hit teams.

The outcome of these elections will hound Greek political life like an ancient curse; it will hound that blind Oedipus, Andreas Papandreou until his demise; it will hound the organizations of the political parties which went along with the charade until their disintegration.

The outcome of the election will also hound the Greek people until they are chastised.

In form, these elections are illegally held because they are being supervised by the wrong government. The decision to hold elections four months prior to the constitutionally mandated date, was taken by the Papandreou-controlled parliament as a result of a constitutional crisis which was triggered by Prime Minister Papandreou on March 10, when he engineered the ouster of the President of the Greek Republic, Konstantine Karamanlis. A second violation of the Constitution occurred when a new President, hand-picked by Papandreou, was elected by parliament by means of an electoral procedure in clear, undisputed violation of the Constitution; a third major violation of the Constitution occurred when the Papandreou-controlled Parliament, after electing an unconstitutional President, proceeded to revise the Constitution itself. It had no right to undertake such a revision. Any revisions and amendments to the Greek Constitution can only be decided and promulgated by a specially elected Constituent Assembly, chosen by popular vote. A regular parliament sitting in legislative session is not authorized by the Constitution to entertain votes on constitutional amendments and revisions.

After this sodomic rape of the Greek Constitution, the reckless Mr. Papandreou turned around and argued that the "political climate"—a Greek political euphemism for the collapse of all semblance of political order—required elections to be held earlier than the constitutionally provided date.

Again, the Constitution provides for extraordinary elec-