

vises 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 Khomeinac 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-

and violence

tions to be held under extraordinary circumstances, but it provides that they be held by a "caretaker government," composed of non-partisan personalities, whose sole mandate is to hold impartial elections. Papandreou, however, instead of resigning to a caretaker government, opted for another last fling of political sodomy, kept himself in government, and is administering the elections himself.

He did not stop there. He also changed the election rules. Up until this election, Greek voters, since the beginning of their national state in 1827, had the right to elect their individual representatives by name. Papandreou deprived them of this right. Of the 300 parliamentary deputies who will emerge from Sunday's election, not one will have been elected by the people. Voters will not cast votes for individual parliamentary candidates. They can only cast votes for the party of their preference. Individual deputies have been chosen by the parties' executive committees, arbitrarily, without anything resembling the U.S. system of party primaries.

Thuggery and corruption

Once these Soviet-style electoral arrangements were completed, the election campaign began in earnest. A massive wave of intimidation has spread throughout the country. Papandreou's and the Communist Party's goon squads are seen in the streets of major cities, regularly beating up political opponents. Opposition newspapers regularly publish photographs of gory spectacles of persons whose faces and limbs are covered with blood, victims of Papandreou's political violence.

Citizens are being intimidated with loss of jobs or livelihood if they dare cast their vote for Mr. Papandreou's opponents; others are being bribed with promises of jobs, subsidies, and special favors. Law enforcement officers and military personnel who, according to law, are entrusted with ballot security on election day, are being screened and ferreted out. Officers and enlisted men suspected of harboring oppositionist sentiments are being sent to distant units, deprived of their personal service weapons, and quarantined.

The newspapers of the opposition are being subjected to intensive economic warfare, most forced to struggle to barely survive financially. All domestic flights of the airlines have been booked up with reservations of Papandreou's party to

ensure that opposition candidates cannot reach their constituencies. The government-controlled television and radio have virtually silenced opposition spokesmen. Citizens who own and operate ham radios as a hobby are routinely being dragged to police stations for interrogation.

Nothing quite like this is known to ever have happened in a country on this side of the Iron Curtain. Even in formally dictatorial regimes, you either have elections, or you don't. Papandreou, however, for reasons which have nothing to do with domestic Greek considerations, is hell-bent on holding these fraudulent elections rather than going the direct route and imposing himself Prime Minister for Life and by the Grace of God and Igor Andropov.

This charade of an election, illegal, unconstitutional, brutal, fraudulent, shameless, this rape of the state, can produce nothing good. Its outcome will be one of the following:

1) Papandreou produces a fraudulent majority in parliament and proceeds to destroy all those who might oppose his march into the embrace of Moscow.

2) Papandreou fails to produce a majority and forms a coalition government with the Communist Party, and proceeds to destroy all those who might oppose his march into the embrace of Moscow.

3) Papandreou's opponents, against all odds, produce a parliamentary majority and Papandreou proceeds to attempt a left-wing coup d'état with the assistance of the KGB spetsnaz unit of Communist Gen. Markos Vafeiadis and the corrupt Air Force. A civil war ensues.

4) Papandreou's opponent, the conservative New Democracy party, wins a majority, forms the next government and proceeds to take care of its first order of business: to challenge the constitutionality of the Papandreou-installed President of the Republic. A three-way conflict among parliament, the presidency and the Supreme Court produces a constitutional impasse and the issue is taken to the streets. Again, a civil war ensues.

In summary, all possible scenarios which might emerge from the election lead to one and the same thing: the disintegration of the Southern Flank of NATO. In this light, one must note the additional following reports: Recurring instances have been observed of stuffed ballot boxes being transported from nearby Bulgaria into Greece, to be stored for use on election night when the counting begins; second, an unusually large number of Soviet intelligence agents in the high hundreds has descended upon Greece since the middle of April.

Make no mistake about it: From the heady mist of Mr. Papandreou's pre-election orgy is emerging the opening phase of the battle for the fate of Western civilization. The Russians are making their bid for Europe in Greece. The State Department and its European Affairs chief, Under Secretary of State Richard Burt, seem to agree with the Russians that NATO's Southern Flank ought to collapse sometime between now and August.