

Is the State Department in collusion with the Soviet Union over Greece?

by Phocion

One week after Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou carried out a cold coup d'état against his nation's constitution, deposed the conservative, pro-Western President Karamanlis and replaced him with a pathetic non-entity, one Christos Sartzetakis, over two millions of Greek voters poured into the streets and squares of downtown Athens expressing their outrage against the socialist prime minister and their opposition to their country's steady drift into Moscow's embrace. In the days following that massive two-million-plus demonstration, many political observers were expressing the hope that a nationalist backlash would soon emerge to remove Papandreou from power. *EIR* maintained a more cautious attitude, waiting to see whether the deposed President, Constantine Karamanlis, would decide to assume leadership of such national effort.

Karamanlis, to this day, has remained silent, leading a sheltered private life and, in his 76th year, hoping that his extraordinarily fruitful past public record of 50-odd years of political contributions will, somehow, cheat history's final verdict on his person.

Constantine Karamanlis could have led a successful political campaign to drive the Soviet-oriented Andreas Papandreou from power. More than any other living Greek political figure, Karamanlis merits the accolade of Pater Patriae: From his first election as parliamentary deputy in the 1930s, he was marked by lofty republican principles which earned him the enmity of many early in his life. At the end of the civil war in 1950, he led the Ministry of Reconstruction in an epic era of nation-building which in the short span of a decade brought Greece out of the Ottoman misery of the 18th century and into the ranks of modern nations. As prime minister until 1963, he led Greece, by means of a far-reaching infrastructure program, into the ranks of nations with the fastest growth rates, never falling below 12-15% per year. With a sound educational program based on revival of classical studies for mass education, he was about to guide his nation on the path of worthy contributions to the world community when the Greek royal family, in a sinister deal with the Communist left, succeeded in toppling him, through the notorious "Z" affair, and forcing him into exile in Charles de Gaulle's

France. Twelve years later, Karamanlis returned from exile to form a civilian democratic government which replaced the 1967-74 military government of "the Greek Colonels." He wrote the present Constitution of the Greek Republic and governed the country as prime minister and then as President until March 10, 1985, when Papandreou toppled him.

Beloved of both the nationalist "right wing," the "center" and many of the moderate "left," Karamanlis, at the venerable age of 76, still of excellent health and athletic bearing, with no further personal ambitions ahead of him, could have easily led a successful national movement in defense of the Constitution against Papandreou's and Russian Ambassador Igor Andropov's violations.

But Karamanlis has remained silent and inactive.

Millions, in agony over the imminent Russian takeover, pleaded with him to once again take up the mantle.

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So, the biggest news coming out of Athens during this past month is not what is happening but what is not happening: The man whom personal destiny and national circumstances forced into the responsibility of national leadership has abdicated his responsibility.

The secret that broke Karamanlis

What did "break" Constantine Karamanlis' soul?

The State Department is in possession of his secret, as it has been since 1974. The State Department has shared this secret with Andreas Papandreou, and with that extraordinary Levantine meddler, the Trotskyist Fourth International's "General Secretary" Michel Pablo, a.k.a. Michael Raptis, Andreas Papandreou's mentor since the 1930s.

The secret which broke Karamanlis goes by the generic name, "The Cyprus Dossier," a much discussed subject in Greek politics, whose contents are known only to Papandreou, Karamanlis, former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, the Cypriot Attorney General Criton Tornarites, Henry Kissinger, Michel Pablo, the Turkish General Staff, and a small cabal in the State Department.

Aspects of this little "arcanum imperii" are seeing the light of day for the first time in the *Executive Intelligence*

Review, thanks to our tracking of Henry Kissinger's career, Michel Pablo's career, and the corroborative evidence graciously supplied by certain honorable circles in Greece's Foreign Service:

"Michel Pablo," an Alexandrian Greek now of the same advanced age as Karamanlis, has, for many years, acted as Papandreou's discreet "éminence grise." During Papandreou's exile in the 1960s, Pablo was the man who provided physical security for Papandreou, as well as introductions and "connections" with Qaddafi's Libya, Assad's Syria and the Michel Aflaq wing of Iraqi Baathists. In fact, Pablo enlisted Papandreou into the ranks of the François Genoud neo-Nazi International in the Levant and North Africa. Michel Pablo, it turns out, was also an intimate of the Cypriot Archbishop Makarios from 1960 onward. When Pablo went to Algeria after the Ben Bella revolution to become that nation's first government's "Kitchen Minister," his official capacity was "Consul General of the Republic of Cyprus," a post to which he was appointed by Archbishop Makarios personally.

This newly discovered piece of information, which links the extraordinary characters of Michel Pablo and Archbishop Makarios in this way, adds a new dimension to the way politics is conducted in the Mediterranean, and adds fresh understanding of what our Kissingerian State Department is up to:

In 1974, when Kissinger was Secretary of State, Archbishop Makarios, then President of the Republic of Cyprus, went to London with a proposal requesting a "limited" Turkish military invasion of his own state, Cyprus, as a means of toppling the Greek military government in Athens! As the story goes, the Foreign Office from London communicated the matter to Henry Kissinger in Washington. Kissinger subsequently held meetings in Paris with Makarios, the Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, two mysterious, wealthy Greek international businessmen, and the exiled Constantine Karamanlis, in which the Makarios proposal for a Turkish invasion of Cyprus was agreed.

That invasion took place. The Turkish Army went a bit further than initially agreed but, with Athens gripped by a breakdown political crisis, there was nobody to enforce the original terms of agreement. One of the intended effects of the operation, the collapse of the Greek military regime, was achieved. The military chiefs, faced with national disaster, invited the old national political leadership for advice. One among them, the now ailing Evangelos Averoff-Tossitza, told the military chiefs that they had no choice but to invite Karamanlis from his Parisian exile to assume the reins of power. They complied.

Karamanlis arrived in Athens and assumed government. His dark secret was that he owed his return to power to the bayonets of the Turkish Army, as had been suggested by the friend and protector of Michel Pablo, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus!

To this day, this sordid secret holds Karamanlis paralyzed. He sold his soul to the devil back in 1974 in Paris, to the devil in the form of the enigmatic Archbishop Makarios.

Finally, Makarios: a figure which dominated international headlines in the 1950s and 1960s, is not as enigmatic as the political observers of those years imagined. Makarios, one of Michel Pablo's patrons, was in fact a thoroughly controlled asset of British intelligence from his exile in 1956 in the Seychelles Islands, until his death. The impressive clergyman who was believed to have led Cyprus's anti-colonial revolution which "successfully" overthrew its status as a British Crown Colony to become a sovereign republic, was controlled, by means of blackmail, by Britain's secret services. His controller was a man who to this day remains Cyprus' Attorney General, Criton Tornarites, who was originally appointed to that post in the early 1950s when Cyprus was still a British Crown Colony. After Cyprus's attainment of independence in 1960, when Makarios became its first President, Tornarites retained his position as the chief law-enforcement officer, at the suggestion of Britain as "guarantor power."

The State Department knows well all these players, their histories, foibles, vices—it "has their number." Back in 1974, the inauguration of the Lebanese civil war and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus were employed by Henry Kissinger as the levers for opening up a protracted strategy whose objective was to eliminate U.S. influence throughout the Eastern Mediterranean region, including the Balkan and Near East nations. Adventurists and seasoned political whores, such as Papandreou and many others, were deliberately promoted to power by the State Department. We have speculated in the past about Andreas Papandreou's Soviet KGB connections.

With Igor Andropov serving as Soviet Ambassador in Athens these days, these connections of Papandreou's are no doubt his strongest immediate motivations for what he is doing. However, there is no escaping the fact that Papandreou was raised in the United States, he had been recruited to the top policy layers of the Democratic Party around Hubert Humphrey, he was enlisted to various CIA programs, married an American wife, raised American children, and built his political career in Greece with heavy coaching from certain powerful U.S. intelligence networks, including those associated with Cyrus Sulzberger of the *New York Times*, Henry Kissinger's friends among American "blue blood families" such as those which have guided the career of the current U.S. Ambassador to Greece, Monteagle Stearns, a long-time friend of Papandreou's from the 1950s.

Papandreou, no doubt, is leading Greece into the Russian orbit. In doing so, he is executing the policy of a certain powerful influence in the United States, associated with Henry Kissinger's legacy in the State Department. That is why it is all the more difficult for persons such as ex-President Karamanlis to rise in opposition to Papandreou.