

Attic Chronicle by Phocion

Must Papandreou fall?

As a matter of principle, yes!

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's tenure in power since October 1981 has been for Greece catastrophic, for NATO and the West in general calamitous. It had to be this way because Andreas Papandreou's ascent to power was, in the final analysis, the handiwork of Henry Kissinger. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, not hitherto familiar with Andreas's Kissingerian antecedents, must very quickly remedy this deficit in his knowledge by opening up the old files of the State Department's Policy Planning Council from the 1969-77 period.

Thus, when Secretary Weinberger arrives as scheduled in Athens next March 30 with Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman Gen. John Vessey, he should be sufficiently aware of the secrets of the Papandreou government to be able to demand that U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Greece be ended by causing the Papandreou government to collapse.

Some facts about the Papandreou connection with Kissinger:

- Papandreou's release from jail and his subsequent emigration from Greece in 1969 coincided with Kissinger's appointment as National Security Adviser and were effected by a demand from the United States to the military government of Greece.

- When Kissinger appointed his "pretty boy" Winston Lord (now presiding over the New York Council On Foreign Relations) to head the State Department's Policy Planning Council, that group developed a long-term plan which would eventually bring Andreas Papandreou to power in

Greece at the head of a new synthetic socialist movement. This "contingency plan" was elaborated during 1973, the year which Kissinger called "The Year of Europe," as part of a broader scheme to radically transform the political culture of Western Europe.

In 1974, with the assistance of Joseph Sisco, James Schlesinger, and a group of Greek shipowners represented by Andreas Potamianos, a friend of Papandreou's wife and controller of right-wing gangs in Cyprus, Kissinger brought down the military government of Greece, a first step toward bringing Papandreou to power.

- In the autumn of that year, Kissinger and his European associates in the notorious "Propaganda-2" masonic lodge caused massive financial infusions into Papandreou's newly created party, the PASOK, from Qaddafi's Libya. Hundreds of millions of dollars passed hands from Libyan foreign affairs official Ali Shahati of Bilygate fame to one Manos Kafetzopoulos (now Papandreou's ambassador to Libya) and through a Swiss bank into the hands of Andreas inside Greece, thus enabling him to create a considerable party machine.

In 1980-81, working through his offices at Georgetown CSIS and Kissinger Associates, Inc., Kissinger orchestrated three major European operations: He helped cause Socialist François Mitterrand's ascent to power, and caused Socialist Bettino Craxi to become prime minister of Italy and Socialist Andreas Papandreou to become prime minister of Greece.

The 1980-81 power transfers were

merely aspects of the timely implementation of the 1973 "Year of Europe" long-term contingency plans of Winston Lord's Policy Planning Council.

er in Athens for the purpose of implementing what Kissinger's and Winston Lord's Council On Foreign Relations alternatively called "Project 1980s" and "Global 2000." The Kissinger crowd gave Papandreou two economic "super-czars" to "restructure" the Greek economy. One was Gerassimos Arsenis, the current minister of National Economy, the other Dimitris Coulourianos. They are both intimates of Robert S. McNamara; for many years Arsenis worked at Unctad in Geneva and New York, Coulourianos at the World Bank in Washington. Under their management, between 1981 and 1984, Greece's foreign debt grew from about \$5 billion to about \$24 billion, accompanied by total collapse of any investment.

The second task assigned to the Papandreou team by the Kissinger-CFR crowd was to systematically cultivate a virulent form of anti-Americanism in the European scene which Henry et al. find so propitious in promoting their policy of retrenchment and "decoupling" between the United States and Europe. Papandreou was assigned the role of anti-American spokesperson in Europe, as he himself tried to explain to American visitors. He was also assigned to promote Cyrus Vance's idea of a "nuclear-free zone" in Europe.

When Weinberger finds anti-American tones in Athens on March 30, he ought to recognize Kissinger's handiwork. And then he should take a closer look at his deputy Richard Burt. He ought to know where to strike if the southern flank of the alliance is to be strengthened. In the process, a modicum of sanity might be restored in the internal affairs of Greece.