

Attic Chronicle by Phocion

On patrons and patriots

The State Department policy is to subvert, demoralize, and destabilize America's friends; Greece is no exception.

Robert Kealey, the new U.S. Ambassador to Greece, was confirmed by the Senate on the basis of testimony in which he repudiated a 30-year-long Greek-American friendship, which he characterized as an era of "patron-client" relations, an era of Greek "dependency" on the United States which should never again return.

Robert Kealey, a friend of Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papan-dreou and admirer of his anti-American propaganda, affords us a new and unusual glimpse of the new diplomacy inaugurated by George Shultz's State Department since the May 13-15, 1985 Vienna meeting between Shultz and then Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko: the new breed of American ambassadors abroad has been assigned to play the role of senior spokesmen of anti-Americanism in the various world capitals where they are posted.

When Richard Burt assumes his office as ambassador to West Germany later this month, he will commence a campaign similar to Robert Kealey's, to demoralize and subvert those political circles and layers in host countries, which, in the years after the Second World War, had built strong ties of friendship and cooperation with the United States of America. The State Department has adopted a wholesale strategy of subverting, demoralizing, destabilizing and disorganizing all the "Friends of the United States" around the world.

In the past, especially during the Kissinger years, we saw this policy applied only on a limited, piecemeal basis. Later, under Brzezinski's stew-

ardship during the Carter administration, this policy of undermining the "Friends of the United States" reached a new quality of drama with the destruction of the Iranian state by the U.S. State Department and National Security Council.

Now, this policy, refined and augmented, is being applied wholesale throughout Europe as a whole, throughout the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. Daily activities of American diplomats in Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, the Philippines, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and so forth, leave no doubt that the American Foreign Service, has gone beyond the "Ugly American" syndrome, and is methodically and centrally deployed to undermine and destroy every social layer in foreign countries who view themselves as "Friends of the United States."

Robert Kealey's testimony in the Senate the previous week, and a subsequent State Department statement in its defense, signal that this policy has now been adopted for Western Europe as well.

The tens of millions of people around the world who call themselves "Friends of the United States," and these peoples' institutions and parties, are not either minor or accidental political phenomena of the modern era. In all longitudes and latitudes of this Earth, these pro-U.S.A. political phenomena evolved and matured over the last two centuries on the basis of a certain simple but deep-going idea, that of nation-building and nationalism. Political leaders, parties, and factions everywhere in the world who

aspired and endeavored to construct modern, sovereign nation-states, invariably associated their domestic nationalist endeavors with sentiments of affection and friendship for the United States. And this is how this country functioned, as it had been designed by its founders, as a "temple of liberty and a beacon of hope," for the whole world.

These "Friends of the United States" in Greece, when they heard the new U.S. ambassador to their country characterize their friendship as a "patron-client" relation and as "dependency," became bewildered and disoriented. The reason for this bewilderment is a misestimation on their part of what has been happening in the United States in recent years. For all the years during which these friends anchored their domestic political fortunes and their nationalist aspirations on support from the United States, they failed to notice that the United States itself was relentlessly under attack from within by the same forces opposing the idea of the sovereign republican nation-state which these foreign Friends of the United States were combatting in their homes.

When this country, the United States, finds itself in a situation where its major citadels of power, such as the State Department, among others, have fallen into enemy hands, do her friends abroad have the right to stop fighting for that same common cause upon which the original friendship was founded?

Concretely, for the Greek patriots who were offended when the traitor Kealey called them mere clients of American patrons, do these Greek patriots pick up the fight alone and by themselves with the hope that their eventual, possible success will succor their old friend in need, or do they abandon friendship and nation and let both die?