

approach" including the private and state sectors." She pointed out the success of India's nationalized oil industry. No word of this from Haig. "He told more of a half-truth than an actual lie," one Indian commented, "but the effect is certainly the same." Haig also reported a "remarkable convergence" of views between President Reagan and Nigeria's President Shagari, including on the touchy subject of Cuban troops in Angola. Nigeria's response: "Let's just say Mr. Haig was exaggerating," said the country's Foreign Minister. He said Nigeria believes Angola has the right to invite Cuban troops on its soil, especially as long as Angola's national security is threatened. He also said Reagan should use the stick and not the carrot with South Africa.

The Japanese were more active at Cancún than any other recent world meeting, and a little noticed booklet they circulated, "Japan and the Developing Countries," made clear how they are currently operating. The booklet outlined Japan's foreign aid program in detail, and included a section on debt renegotiation with developing countries. "When the commercial debt of a developing country to a private Japanese company cannot be paid due to the deterioration of its international balance of payments, the Japanese government refinances the debt through the central government of the recipient country. When loans from the Japanese Government cannot be repaid by the recipient country, the Japanese Government reschedules the maturity."

This Japanese policy, of course, puts Japan squarely at odds with the International Monetary Fund.

The danger of war was never far from the minds of the assembled heads of state. Most arrived just after President Reagan's much-publicized statement that "limited nuclear war" is a possibility.

Perhaps the most interesting statement on this subject came from Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos. In a booklet widely circulated at the conference, Marcos wrote: "Whether in nuclear war or in conflicts on economic issues, there is nothing for anybody, not even for the neutrals. There is only defeat, for as some of the philosophers have put it, 'for conflict itself is the meaning of defeat.' . . ."

Limited nuclear war cannot be assured to remain limited. Military and strategic considerations make escalation inexorable. Once the first nuclear missile, whether tactical or otherwise, is released, no one knows when the exchange will cease. Again, referring to the philosophers. . . . 'War's necessity is terrible and, once released, its course lies almost wholly beyond the compass of those who seek to make it the servant of their ends.' The same can be said of the issues that divide the North and South that are now called international economic issues. They are starting out in economic terms but actually deteriorating into matters of survival which may ultimately end as causes for war."

Papandreou's Victory

The Alexandrians take over Greece

by Criton Zoakos, Editor-in-Chief

To get a flavor of the kind of old British intelligence networks that are involved in the management of the new Papandreou government in Greece, one should evoke the heady, sodomy-and-necrophilia-scented atmosphere of Lawrence Durrell's *Alexandria Quartet*, a novel about life in British-run Alexandria in the beginning of this century. The Durrell novel is useful because in it one finds the most accurate portrayal of the kind of mind and world outlook which dominates the government of Mr. Andreas Papandreou.

Lawrence Durrell, however, is not the first to either express or notice this spirit of the *Alexandria Quartet*, a spirit which can best be described as the stench coming out of a Hellenistic-era sarcophagus within which a decomposing, putrescent mummy is being sodomized, amidst dust gathered through millennia and the perspiration of an Alexandrine midsummer noon. The mentality accompanying this horrid image is honored among Greek literati from the 1930s to this day as the "Alexandrian School" of modern Greek philology associated with the names of Constantine Cavafy and Nobel laureate George Seferis, two Greek-Alexandrine "poets" whom T. S. Eliot tried to imitate throughout his life and whom present-day Greek literary society holds as the most exquisite expression of modern Greek thought.

It is this Alexandrine spirit which won during the parliamentary elections in Greece. This spirit is the principal vehicle which British intelligence has employed to control Greek politics.

At least three ministers of Mr. Papandreou's cabinet have close political ties with British intelligence and

Alexandria. First of all, the Prime Minister and Defense Minister, Mr. Papandreu himself; then his Foreign Minister, Mr. Haralambopoulos; and finally the pathetic Culture Minister, Melina Mercouri, Mrs. Jules Dassin.

'Rudderless states'

During the Second World War, when Greece was occupied by the Wehrmacht, Winston Churchill established a Greek government-in-exile which most of the time was stationed in Alexandria, Egypt. The head of that government was George Papandreu, the father of the present Prime Minister. Around that government, a large number of political and military figures gathered to share the vicissitudes of exile and war. A Greek military expeditionary force was also formed under British command which fought at Mesopotamia and El Alamein. One of the officers in that Greek army under British command was the new Foreign Minister of Greece, Mr. Haralambopoulos.

Those years of exile during which politicians and officers from mainland Greece mingled with British intelligence and with the ancient Greek-Alexandrine community forged a common bond and a common outlook which was brought back home after the war ended. A very influential novel was written which captured the spirit of that experience of exile, death, self-degradation, and sellout to the British Intelligence Service. It influenced postwar Greek letters and politics more than anything else. Its title was *Rudderless States*, and its author, Stratis Tsirkas, was a leading member of the Greek Communist Party. Mr. Tsirkas was an Alexandrine Greek with British intelligence antecedents. The spirit of the novel is a drastically more pungent form of what one finds in Lawrence Durrell's *Alexandria Quartet*, except all the characters are politicians, party members, intelligence officers, and army personnel, mingled together in a three-volume orgy of politics, proletarian conspiracy, sweaty whorehouses, betrayals, military heroics, three-thousand-year-old fantasies, sexual obsessions, and the main hero's atonement by means of a lurid, protracted sado-masochistic sexual relation with the wife of a British intelligence officer. The main hero is a leading Communist Party intellectual. His mistress has been ordered by her British SIS husband to conduct the sado-masochistic liaison with the Communist. The Communist finds out about the scheme, realizes that he is entrapped in an intrigue which is designed to benefit the Churchill-run government of Mr. George Papandreu, but he is unable to break with his carnal obsession. Why? Because of the ineluctable seductiveness of the Alexandrine spirit. His atonement is to humbly submit to his putrescent Alexandrine carnality, to betrayal, and to British dominion. This is the shared ideology of the campaign organizers who were behind Mr. Andreas Papandreu's electoral

triumph on the eighteenth of October.

One of them I happened to have known with a certain degree of intimacy, Mr. George Votsis, the brother-in-law of the author of *Rudderless States*, Stratis Tsirkas. During 1967-68, George Votsis was the chief of the underground organization in Greece which was leading the opposition to the then military government. The superior to whom he was reporting was the chief chamberlain of King Constantine, although Mr. Votsis would profess the most sincere and purest of Communist sentiments among "resistance circles." When King Constantine was ousted from Greece by the military government, George Votsis removed to London and joined with a British terrorist-oriented organization, the International Socialists, led by the son of Mr. Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader. Today, Mr. Votsis, an intellectual proponent of terrorism as notorious in Greece as Professor Piperno is in Italy, is the chief editor of a major Greek daily, *Eleftherotypia*, whose main source of funding is Mr. Latsis, a London-based Greek shipowner, who owns an oil company in Qaddafi's Libya, purchases Libyan oil on the account of a Greek refinery, and then transships that Libyan oil to Israel. An associated newspaper venture, *Avriani*, receives its financing from the notorious Israeli Kneset member and fugitive from justice Samuel Flatto-Sharon. This is typical of the intelligence network layers which manufactured Mr. Andreas Papandreu's electoral victory.

The PASOK

Mr. Papandreu's party, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, known by its acronymic PASOK, was created by British intelligence in Toronto, Canada during the 1971-72 period. Both his party and his person have always been and now are creatures of British SIS. Andreas, of course, was born to George Papandreu when the latter was already a major figure in Greek politics and already known to the Greek electorate officially as an agent of British intelligence.

During the 1920s and early 1930s, electoral politics in Greece were such that for a candidate for public office, it was an advantage to be known as a British intelligence agent. So George, Andreas's father, made sure that his attribute as a British intelligence agent was a publicly well-known fact. When in August 1936, a pro-German and German-educated General, Iouannis Metaxas, instituted a dictatorship for the purpose of preventing the pro-British Greek royal family from siding with England against Germany, the police imprisoned the youthful Andreas Papandreu on grounds that he was leading a Trotskyist organization.

However, he was mysteriously released from jail and sent to the United States for higher education. He went to California, studied economics, participated, under

Jan Tinbergen, in the RAND Corporation's development of econometrics, and became involved in the Adlai Stevenson wing of the Democratic Party, having acquired U.S. citizenship. He returned to Greece in 1959. During the war he served as a medical orderly in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific, a fact which has made him now, as Greek Defense Minister as well as Prime Minister, the object of derision among Greek officers.

Mr. Andreas Papandreou was forced to flee Greece for a second time in 1967, after a military coup d'état. He went to Toronto, Canada, where he lived a drunken, destitute existence until British SIS created a party for him, PASOK, for which they also supplied a domestic and foreign program. Those acquainted with PASOK literature, from its Canadian 1971-72 period, will readily recognize the fact that the new Greek government's program, including such features as withdrawal from NATO, sharpening of hostilities between Greece and Turkey, domestic decentralization and community control, and special friendly relations with Qaddafi's Libya, is, down to the last detail, the very same program which was penned in Toronto by British intelligence, during a period when Mrs. Margaret Papandreou, Andreas's wife, was reporting extreme concern about her husband's perpetual intoxication. His excessive consumption of Scotch during that period, reported to have been upward of two quarts daily, was attributed to the combined influence upon his person of Messrs. Willy Brandt and Edgar Bronfman.

Carrington pawn

The new Greek government has no soul of its own. It is a British intelligence asset throughout. Its task will be to carry out certain specialized operations on behalf of Lord Carrington's scheme of launching a London-dominated "Europe" as a "Third Force" in international diplomacy, presumably equidistant between the United States and the Soviet Union. In the intermediate term, this will involve a major rupture of the southern flank of NATO, a new Balkan diplomatic game-plan bringing into play an eruption of Balkan nationalist conflicts among Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, and Turkey, which will provide the public theater for pinning down a "nuclear-free zone" in the Balkans according to the specifications of Lord Carrington.

With respect to politics in the southeast Mediterranean, Andreas Papandreou is programmed to link up with Libya's Qaddafi and inflame the perennial Greek-Turkish crisis in Cyprus. An early Cyprus crisis is a high priority for Mr. Papandreou for numerous reasons. First, an aggravated communal conflict between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities in Cyprus, will give the opportunity to Great Britain as that little island republic's "guarantor power" to enter the military regional sweepstakes promptly as United

States military bases are kicked out of Greece by Mr. Papandreou. Further, a Cyprus crisis will give Lord Carrington all the required levers for putting an end to the still-unbridled Kemalist-republican tendencies within Turkey's present military government, which the British consider very dangerous. Finally, Papandreou, under British instruction, will attempt to open up the way for Colonel Qaddafi to establish a major base of operations in Cyprus from which to exert greater direct control over events into the volatile Lebanon-Syria-Israel situation.

The Papandreou government represents a destabilization potential far out of proportion to the tiny nation over which it presides. For that government to be neutralized in its foreign-policy effectiveness, it must be exposed before the eyes of its own electorate as an extension of the British Foreign Office. The wide margin of electoral victory won by Mr. Papandreou is in a way a measure of the moral deterioration of the present Greek population which will make this task of exposure more difficult. Increasingly over the past 20 years, the basic moral outlook of the population at large has been drastically undermined along the lines of the existentialist-hedonistic outlook of the Alexandrine-Hellenistic literary tradition of Cavafy-Seferis-Tsirkas, the equivalent in English-language literature of a mass culture based on T. S. Eliot, Lawrence Durrell, and D. H. Lawrence.

The music of Mikis Theodorakis and the films of Melina Mercouri have been instrumental in spreading this outlook to large layers of the population. The recent educational reforms have drastically curtailed the teaching of the classics, and among those still taught, Plato is nowhere to be found. And when found, Plato is taught in that peculiar Stoic twist which made the old Alexandria of the Ptolemies notorious as the world center of mass manipulation by means of religious and philosophical cults. So it should come as no surprise that Mrs. Melina Mercouri, a cheap actress with a preference for impersonating prostitutes on the movie screen, was named the poor country's Minister of Culture. Mrs. Mercouri, of course, also comes from a family of impressive British intelligence credentials. Her father, once the Mayor and political boss of Athens even before the Second World War, built an impressive real estate fortune in London, where Mrs. Mercouri's, and her brother Spiro's, personal wealth still resides.

Unless a serious effort is undertaken to free the Greek population from the yoke of cultural self-degradation, an effort which shall flank a broader international undertaking to revitalize science and art on the basis of classical Platonic culture, the secondary but crucial strategic and diplomatic problems which the Papandreou government poses cannot be effectively attacked.