Attic Chronicle by Phocion

Who is the Greek prime minister?

From the revelations of KGB master spy Treholt, to Papandreou's special adviser, Michel Raptis ("Pablo").

During the last days of January 1984, after his close associate of 15 years, Arne Treholt of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, was arrested for espionage and exposed as a full colonel of the Soviet KGB, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou introduced a bill to reorganize that country's central intelligence agency, the KYP. The reorganization would make him the effective chief of the intelligence service and remove from it the jurisdiction of the military.

Behind Andreas Papandreou's shoulder will be standing an enigmatic figure, reading reports and making recommendations. That enigmatic figure credits himself with having saved the prime minister's life at least twice, once in the very distant and once in the more recent past. That enigmatic figure once loomed large in the Algerian Revolution, had a hand in Hafez Assad's ascent to power in Syria, is a close friend of the Baathist éminence grise Michel Aflaq, is an intimate of Swiss Nazi leader François Genoud, and has been for 20 years a closet adviser to Ben Bella. His attorney is Jacques Verges, the same attorney who is currently defending the Nazi Klaus Barbie, the notorious "Butcher of Lyon."

The enigmatic figure's name is Michel Raptis, better known by his "nom de guerre" Michel Pablo. "Pablo," now in his late 70s, was, during the 1930s, in the same "party cell" of the "Greek Section of the Fourth International" as Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Both Andreas Papandreou and

Michel Raptis shared jail and internal exile during the 1936 Nazi-inspired dictatorship of Gen. John Metaxas. Both the current Prime Minister and his éminence grise were mysteriously freed from their imprisonment by then Interior Minister Maniadakis, a notorious anti-Semitic Nazi, and both went abroad. Ultimately Papandreou became a U.S. citizen, involved himself in the Humphrey machine of the Democratic Party and became chairman of the Economics Department in the University of California at Berkeley. In 1963 he renounced his U.S. citizenship, and was elected as a member of the Greek Parliament. Another military dictatorship in 1967 forced Andreas to seek exile abroad, where he spent most of his time in Canada and the United States.

His éminence grise Michel Raptis was also allowed to leave Greece during the 1936 Nazi dictatorship; he went to France. During the German occupation of France, Michel Raptis, known in the Resistance circles as "Pablo," displayed a suspicious ability to repeat his legendary feats of "escape from prison." At the end of the war, he found himself in possession of the typographic plates which the German Abwehr had been using to print counterfeit dollars.

A little after the war, Pablo became head of the Trotskyist Fourth International, all the while maintaining contact with Andreas Papandreou. In the 1950s, while Papandreou was building his academic career at Berkeley with the aid of Gunnar Myrdal, Pablo was involved with a number of

Nazi exiles in North Africa helping build the networks of the Algerian revolution financed by, among others, banker François Genoud of Lausanne. Genoud is, among other things, the literary executor of Hitler's writings and personal friend of Hitler's Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, SS General Wolff, Luftwaffe Gen. Hans Rudel, and other Nazis who had found refuge in postwar Cairo. Michel Pablo himself was born in Alexandria, and grew up in the same general location where Rudolf Hess had been born. He knew the area.

Out of these activities over the decades, Pablo acquired an international network of intriguers, conspirators, and terrorists. Andreas benefited from this over the years. The personal protection of Papandreou during the years of his second exile, 1967-74, was in the hands of Pablo.

In October 1981 Papandreou was elected prime minister in a wave of anti-Americanism reminiscent of Ayatollah Khomeini. A large part of his campaign financing came from Colonel Qaddafi. Papandreou, grateful for the protection he had enjoyed during his years of alcoholic stupor and demoralization in Canadian exile, invited Pablo to return to Greece after 44 years of exile. Pablo is now there, basking in the glory of "special adviser to the prime minister." Greek government-owned television has serialized a mythical-romantic version of "Pablo's" life and has turned him into a cause célèbre. Pablo writes a weekly column in Athens' most respected newspaper expounding on the merits and inevitability of the Islamic revolution.

Pablo now has access to the data banks of the Greek intelligence service, KYP. The significance of this will be further discussed in a future issue of *EIR*.

EIR February 21, 1984 International 45