

Heroes of Postmodernity: The Greek Military Junta of 1967-1974 and the Cyprus Crisis

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When one sees the years the military government ruled in Greece, one can see why this particular sort of rule was important, necessary and why the Regime despised with such vehemence. Like all such governments the Greek military revolt came in the wake of failed liberal democracy, chaotic public morals and a general decline of civilized behavior, not to mention the disintegration of the economy and a drying up of the valuable tourist trade. Military leaders considered themselves the only source of rectifying the situation, and hence took action. Their accomplishments and rationale have yet to be defended in English. Furthermore, their fatal error, rejecting Archbishop Makarios III of Cyprus, led to their undoing. This paper will connect the two events.

I. The Background

a) Stalin in Greece

After the Second World War, Greece was a major battle ground between the forces of Stalin and that of Greek tradition and Orthodoxy. The very fact that every single article written on this coup refers to “communists” rather than Stalinists is telling. These were not Mensheviks, but the most murderous group in history, in the USSR, responsible for upwards of 30 million deaths with their Chinese and Cambodian students for many more.

Greece was therefore in a fight for its life. Had the Stalinists taken over, millions of Greeks would have been liquidated. This was the nature of the battle, and a major civil war broke out between Greek patriots and Stalin-backed rebels that only ended in 1949. There would have been no support whatsoever for Stalin had the wartime government of Greece been even remotely competent in dealing with the economy.

Inflation skyrocketed and bred discontent among the normally conservative Greek population. All in all, the Stalinists were relatively small—being able to field about 10,000 men, though of differing nationalities—though lavishly funded from abroad, both from Yugoslavia and the USSR. When Stalin broke with Belgrade, much of the Marxist’s funding was cut off, thereby leaving their organizations to wither, and proving, incidentally, they had little internal support. They were utterly dependent on Moscow.

Greece was considered a major prize for Stalin. She is strategically located and possessed great natural wealth. He was aware that the US was supportive of his expansion and was financing the re-industrialization of the country. However, despite two superpowers backing them, Stalin failed, and the Greek anti-communists defeated Stalin’s forces in 1949.

It was made clear that some of the western powers, though often enamored with Stalin, were dedicated to protecting Greek sovereignty, and the British were instrumental in organizing

certain elements in the Greek military; elements, with rather divergent political outlooks, in order to protect Greek independence from the USSR and her imperialist agenda under Stalin. While often pro-USSR, Stalin was proving to be too aggressive. Marxism was never the issue – imperialism was. The Soviets, or anyone, could never have an empire larger than London's.

Unsurprisingly, Greek Stalinists were banned and many were forced to leave the country. Western governments considered this a “persecution” of the communists, but considering Stalin's agenda, it was an act of self-defense, and a rather pallid one at that. However, the media treatment against Greek anti-communists showed where the western ruling class was, ideologically speaking. She was “falling into fascism” and other inane slogans, were routinely thrown at any anti-communist force.

Regardless, it became clear that the Greek military was a conservative institution, though it was equally clear that not all officers liked that idea. The top brass of the Greek armed forces were conservative in the general sense, most of whom cut their teeth fighting Stalin and his imperialist designs. In the early 1960s, after years of conservative governments (normally led by the National Radical Union, a strongly popular anti-communist party), a liberal republican was elected, the ill-fated and pompous George Papandreou, Sr.

This occurred after the assassination of the even more pompous George Lambrakis, a self-styled pacifist who, as with most pacifists, had no difficulty with violence if his enemies were the ones losing. This “pacifist” had no problem with Stalin’s aggression. The significance of Lambrakis was that his funeral led to large leftist demonstrations. It served as a mode of regrouping for the left after their military defeat. An election with parties financed by London, created a slightly more liberal parliament after the mobilization occurring during and after the funeral.

Now, the Greek military needed to deal with violent demonstrations led by unrepresentative elements from the Greek population financed from abroad. Certainly, given the mid-1960s, the Regime was up to something, and the world was beginning to feel the dawn of the famed Aquarian Age. Terms like “democracy” were secretly re-defined as a code-word to mean whatever is identical to “liberal.”

b) The Greek Left

The “constitutional crisis” came to a head when the liberals, now running Greece, clashed with the moderately conservative king, Constantine II. With a few defections from Papandreou's side, the king was able to bring down his government, while the king himself struggled to form a few of his own, with little success. Strong leadership was necessary, and none was forthcoming.

Papandreou, for his part, made no secret of his republicanism, and hence, his desire to radically restructure Greece’s rather popular style of government. Papandreou provoked the king with his tirades against monarchy and thus bears full responsibility for the constitutional crisis, a crisis one might say certainly crossed the prime minister’s mind. It was no accident.

In Greek politics at the time, it was generally agreed that the king had full charge of the army, which in leftist eyes was a major problem. Most leftist governments came to power through force and violence. This means a conservative army was out of the question. Therefore, a constitutional crisis needed to be provoked to destroy the monarchy and thus bring the army into their control.

Then Papandreou, in the fit of anger, demanded to be appointed defense minister – guaranteeing that the left would achieve its goal – the army always being a thorn in the left’s side. Packing the army with leftists of dubious quality is the goal of liberalism the world over.

The king, as all knew, refused, and eventually accepted the resignation of Papandreou from his post as prime minister.

At the same time, strikes and street protests became more sharp, supporting one or the other side in this scandal. As always, it became clear liberal democracy had failed. The weak state that capital demands universally was impossible in Greece. The king's governments could not stand, and the parliament, as well as the people, were split. Because of this, the state was paralyzed.

The slight majority of the liberals was ended by the defection of a few of his "apostates" (as they are called), leading to 50-50 split in the legislature. Certain leftists, in other words, could not abide the arrogance of Papandreou. No government, it seemed, could receive a vote of confidence, and the Greek economy began to suffer as a result of the Italian-like political instability. By 1967, governments were lasting a week or so and the country was sinking into poverty and hyperinflation, with unemployment was out of control, while investment was drying up due to high rates of interest. Money shifted to international bonds.

What happened alarmed the world: The major liberal party, without a shred of scruple, formed an alliance with the Socialist Party, considered by many to be a cover for the banned Communist Party, which even liberal historians think is true, at least due to the fact that the Stalinists were supporting the Socialists openly. Since no party could form a government by itself, such a solution was considered acceptable, but the more conservative elements of the Greek population were aghast.

Therefore, very quickly, a communist threat was very real again. Since, by 1967, Marxism was responsible for the deaths of 30 million in the USSR and another 30 million in China, such a threat was severe indeed (in fact, 1967 was the midst of the "Cultural Revolution" in China). While the US and London supported the Marxists as always, it led to the coup of 1967.

II. The Coup

a) The Mentality Behind the Junta

Democracy had failed—again. A split population, an obvious decline in public morals, a failing economy, strikes and street protests, squabbling politicians, pompous speech making, institutionalized lying, threats, and endless other problems created by the democratic system had the Greek people outraged, and the coup was received with cheers from the population.

The Coup took place on April 21, 1967, just short of the elections that everyone knew would be inconsequential and would simply prolong the agony that had become Greece. To the ecstatic approval of almost everyone, arrogant politicians were arrested en masse as the beneficiaries of Greek poverty and misery. It should be noted that the officers that took over were relatively low ranking, as far as these things go.

Two Colonels were the leaders, Nikolas Makarezos and the undisputed leader, George Papadoupoulos. One general was involved, Brigadier Stylanos Pattakos, but he was a minor figure behind the Colonels. It is also worth noting that these men were populists by conviction, considering the political crisis to have been created by corrupt politicians and bankers out of touch with Greek life, a sentiment echoes by the overwhelming majority of the population, regardless of background. It also happens to be true. This included the king, with Papadoupoulos considered to be too young for the job, though the Colonels respected the institution of monarchy in general.

Most of the coup's members were from peasant stock and looked to the city with disdain.

For them, the city was the basis of corruption, big money and oppression. As always, the Establishment was close to big money and were thus an urban phenomenon. Therefore, in the propaganda war, the military did not have a chance in terms of elite public opinion. True to their populism, the first to be arrested was the chief of the army, a very cosmopolitan figure, General George Spantidakis.

Unsurprisingly, the US immediately condemned the Coup, referring to it as a “rape of democracy.” Again, this just means that the military was at war with liberalism. The Coup itself was supported by lower level officers and rejected by the upper brass, including all politicians, who saw their power ebbing away to the increasingly wild cheers of the population.

The Colonels then effectively arrested the generals, a military and political move with potent social and economic effects. This was a populist move, and was meant to signal that the nation of Greece will no longer be an oligarchy. The policies initiated by the Colonels bears this notion out. The king, isolated and surrounded by sympathetic military leaders, was forced to legalize this government (which improved the military’s image in the eyes of the population). Relations between the monarchy and Papadopoulos were extremely poor, though the Colonels were monarchists in theory.

b) The Crown

The monarchy, as a result, attempted to oust the Colonels from power. The plan was simple: Constantine was to fly to the north (near Salonika, significantly the Jewish capital of the Balkans), with a military force loyal to him. The Navy and Air Corps strongly supported the king, at least at the higher levels. The king sought to create an alternative northern government and receive international recognition as a result. The result was unfortunate for Constantine: the army was split, the lower level officers refused the commands of loyal generals stationed in Salonika, and the king’s plans failed. Generals were arrested by lower level officers and these officers then took control over their units; Constantine went into exile in Rome.

It is widely admitted that CIA cash was placed on Constantine’s movement. US foreign policy in such areas, such as in El Salvador, is normally to split the difference between two movements. On the one hand, finance does not like nationalist movements and, while enamored with Marxism, worry that it can be infected with the ethnic element. Therefore, the Regime usually places its bet on the center, whatever that might be. Duarte’s party in El Salvador or Constantine in Greece, it comes from the same mindset.

The Junta, or the Revolutionary Council, as they termed themselves, faced opposition from the United States, the middle classes (read urban intellectuals and businessmen) and international finance. They were strongly supported by labor and, especially, agriculture. Even the worst enemy of the Council accepts this as a fact. In the 1970s, Papadopoulos established a new constitution that made Greece a republic.

Unfortunately, what brought the Council down was an invasion of Cyprus by Turkish troops. A later section will deal with this in some detail. Some believe that this was a NATO concept to destroy the Council, but more others claim that this was a result of the support of nationalist paramilitaries in Cyprus by the Greek Junta. The only way it can be a nationalist paramilitary issue is if their acts provoked the Turkish invasion. This is true in a limited sense, but the causes, like everything in modernity, are economic.

The truth is that oil had been discovered in 1973 near Cyprus, so Israel, Turkey, the US, London and the liberals were mobilized to destroy the military government and, of course, throw Greece into the third world status it suffers in today.

III. The Successes of the Revolutionary Council

a) The Ideology of the Rich

The name the Colonels gave to themselves was not mere rhetoric. These men were ideologically driven in the best of senses, as they saw Greece governed by a small urban clique allied with international finance and capitalism. It was a classic “Dependent state.” The military perceived the despoliation of labor and agriculture caused by the disastrous economic policies of the previous democratic oligarchy.

Regardless of one’s view of the coup itself, the fact remains that the Colonels remained consistently popular with the broad masses of the population until the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. A hostile critic of the Junta writes this:

To gain support for his rule, Papadopoulos was able to project an image that appealed to some segments of Greek society. The son of a poor family from a rural area, he had no education other than that of the military academy. He publicly stated contempt for the urban, western-educated “elite” in Athens. Modern western music was banned from the airwaves, and folk music and arts were promoted.

Is this author denying an “elite” exists? Why is it in quotation marks? The poor, conservative, religious farmers widely supported him, seeing in his rough mannerisms, simplistic speeches, even in his name (“Georgios Papadopoulos” is one of the most common names in Greece) a friend of the common man. Further, the regime promoted a policy of economic development in rural areas, which had been mostly neglected by the previous governments. Funded from abroad, these elites had focused largely in urban industrial development.

Colonel Papadopoulos was a man of his word. Outside of the hostile rhetoric of the “civilized world,” the fact is that the Colonel was disgusted at the obvious connection between democracy and oligarchy. Wherever liberal democracy has been tried, oligarchy is the result. Yet, academics cannot see a connection. It is the ideology of the rich and the official ideology of international finance. It is even the case that many in the middle class, at least in the 1960s, were convinced that the military government was better than that embarrassment of liberal democracy, overseen by a young and inexperienced monarch.

The greatest achievement of the Coup was in economic growth and development. Greece is poor, one of the poorest countries in Europe. Under democracy, the economy experienced high interest rates, high unemployment and negative economic growth. Foreign investment proceeded apace, but those profits went abroad. Under the Colonels, all of this was reversed.

b) Economic Growth and Social Life

Another hostile critic of the Junta says this, no doubt while gritting his teeth: “The 1967 - 1973 period was marked by high rates of economic growth coupled with low inflation and low unemployment. GDP growth was driven by investment in the tourism industry, public spending, and pro-business incentives that fostered both domestic and foreign capital spending.” This is the primary reason why the Council maintained the popularity of the general population. Another reason is that the communists were thrown in prison by the thousands. As they were (at least at one time) planning in creating a GULag system in Greece, it is little wonder.

Additionally, the Junta is aware of the hippie movement, supported by capital in the US.

It banned this particular elite social experiment it, as did Franco's Spain, with both governments, incidentally, blaming US policy for this social invasion. Other than drug dealers, few cared or noticed.

Here is an example of a movement banned in Greece by the Junta, proving its popularity. There was a rock group known as "Aphrodite's Child" in Greece at the time, they were banned and forced to flee to Paris, no doubt to the cheers of the agricultural classes in the country. Here is one write-up about the band:

The rock group Aphrodite's Child began in Greece in the sixties. Bass-player and singer Demis Roussos was a member of The Idols and We Five, while keyboardist Vangelis Papathanassiou was a member of The Forminx who had several hits in Athens in 1964 and 1965, playing British invasion influenced rock. In 1968 during the dictatorship, Vangelis, Demis and drummer Lucas Sideras left Greece for England where being a rock band is less oppressive. They don't even get in the country due to problems with work permits and end up in Paris. It works out for them. The band puts out an album and several of the songs rise to #1 on the French charts. It seems everything they touch turns to gold and each release becomes a hit. In 1970 they begin their most ambitious work, a double album based on the Book of Revelations called 666. The record company is horrified by the contents, in particular a song in which actress Irini Pappas simulates (or maybe it's not simulated) masturbation. Vangelis refuses to remove the offending track and the record company delays the album's release.

This is first, clearly against the social interest of Greece, and it, more significantly, is clearly the result of western pressure, where such ideologies have derived from American sources. For example, Tony Iommi of Black Sabbath told interviewers that the record company demanded satanic imagery for their first album in 1970 though nothing in the music was satanic. The band had nothing to do with it, but the Jewish record company plastered inverted crosses on the inside of the album sleeve behind the band's back. To this day Iommi is bitter about it. As a result, he became known for wearing a large, gold cross around his neck for the rest of his career. In other words, it is capital that demands this degeneracy, not the bands or fans. It was this that the Colonels wanted out of Greece. It was social self defense.

Orthodoxy and agricultural interests are the target of liberalism. "Aphrodite's Child" is the sort of trash the Junta was set at destroying, and is another major source of the Council's popularity. All of this material came in through US official sources, specifically the US military radio station AFRS. It is very common for the US military to do all in its power to spread liberal ideas abroad, as this is its mission.

The Council responds to all of this by drafting the offending kids into the army. This simple, country sort of approach is part of Papadopoulos' appeal. The single best aspect of Junta policy, however, was the treatment of agriculture. Papadopoulos' was the son of a poor farmer, and he knew first hand the contempt in which urban politicians hold the farmers. Calling them "hicks" and generally dehumanizing them makes destroying their lives more palatable.

c) Agricultural Policy

During the democratic oligarchy (called "democracy" in the west) farming was a dangerous occupation. Much like in America, farmers were going into bankruptcy in large

numbers. They had the utmost contempt for bankers and leftists, but certainly had no love with the “conservatives” represented by Constantine and “moderate” elements. The Revolutionary Council maintained a rock solid popularity from agriculture, still in 1970 the largest aspect of the Greek nation.

First, the Greek government under the Colonels canceled most agricultural debt, being careful to distinguish family farms from western-owned combines by limiting the amount of money to be written off, numbering about \$100,000, a large sum, but too small for large combines and agribusinesses. Second, some direct support for struggling farmers was granted temporarily. Third, it became easier for farming families to send their children to college, and they are given free textbooks. In fact, all college students are given free books and reduced tuition while the US loads up its students with six-figure debt and sends them into an economy without careers.

The growth of conservative students at western-run universities set these institutions against the army. College was for the rich. College students, as usual, were mobilized and trained to riot (as in South Korea) and well rehearsed condemnations of “militarism.” As always, all the protest signs are mysteriously in English.

For tourist development, extremely low-interest loans were granted by the Junta. The financial community went bonkers. For small business start-ups, the same sort of loans were granted but much of this liquidity was reserved for tourism, which had fallen off under the oligarchy. Unfortunately, the oil shock negated many of these gains, though this is no the fault of the Junta, and much public support was lost by the end of the system in 1974 due to many issues.

Insofar as finance is concerned, this might well be the central issue. Greece under the Junta was quite willing to back out of the US, liberal dominated global trading order by making sure the Greek currency remained nonconvertible, hence unaffected by “market” pressures. This made Greece actually sovereign.

As soon as the west's puppet Papandreou returned to take the helm from his posh post at Harvard, his first act was to render the currency “floatable,” and hence vulnerable to outside manipulation. Another way to put this is that “convertible” currency “floats” with the US dollar. This also means that it is under American control. At the time, however, it was not put like that in the press.

d) The US Condemns the Coup

It is common to claim that the Junta was “American backed.” This is untrue. The US has never, except in the very beginning, ever backed a military government. The Carter administration suspended trade with all Latin American states not under US control. Pinochet was forbidden to enter the country and the CIA was sent to kill him. The US wanted the moderate liberals to rule. Authoritarian rightists were bad for business, worse than moderate socialists like Allende, a man with little reason to nationalize anything.

The CIA “intelligence memorandum” of 19 January 1968 is hostile to the Greek government. It went so far as to demand its overthrow. Among other things, the basic thesis of the memorandum is that the Junta will never achieve its goals to rid the country of “corruption.” “Corruption” is always in quotes since its never defined. The authors permit the reader to simply fill in the gaps as he sees fit, a common propaganda tactic.

NATO demanded Greece be ejected from the alliance. The memorandum also states that the Junta replaced many local officials with military officers and approached a totalitarian system of rule thereby (CIA, 1968: 2-6). Greece and the USSR were thrown into the same boat, except

the USSR was receiving subsidies from the US while Greece received nothing but contempt.

Further, documents from the State Department warned Junta members against violence of all kinds. In the “Telegram From the Embassy in Greece to the Department of State” (Athens, April 23, 1967), it states,

7. Now that we have [the Colonels'] attention, what do we say? From our vantage point here, what is essential is to get Greece pointed again in direction of some kind of government with consent of governed. Obviously this government is not about to yield power to a political government [?] Therefore, question is one of transitional arrangements. One possibility is, for example, Vietnam pattern: a pledge by new government to proceed toward election of a constituent assembly which in turn would produce revised constitution subject to plebiscite. Another idea is establishment by fiat of a national constitutional council consisting of eminent jurists and others of unquestioned integrity and stature. Whatever the mechanism, avowed steps toward restoration of constitutional rule would give promise of way out from present dictatorial dead end.

This is hardly unequivocal support. It is immensely arrogant. It was not a matter of “if” for the CIA, but only of “when.” It never occurred to them that the Colonels were, in fact, representative. Politicians in liberal democracies are usually fairly wealthy men, often lawyers. The Colonels were from farming, fairly poor families. Generally, their policies tend to follow their backgrounds.

Worse, the CIA toyed with the idea of creating another coup, only this time staffed by their own guys, or a “fiat of a national constitutional council consisting of eminent jurists and others of unquestioned integrity and stature.” It wasn't an “abstract” democracy that worried them, only that they could not trust the military, not being dependent on outside financing.

“Political governments” need lots of external money to run campaigns. Military men need nothing, since money and power is already theirs. They are dangerous because they are not dependent on an oligarchy. “Liberal democracy” can therefore reasonably be called oligarchy or, to be technically more accurate, dependencies on it.

The other communications in the days following the coup are equally harsh, demanding a restoration of liberal government. The coup was not backed by the CIA or the US government, but the liberal government was financed by both.

IV. Cyprus

a) Makarios III and Cypriot Politics

The Coup is mostly Cypriot. These tend to be the most ethnonationalist off all Greeks. Of all the issues facing the Junta, nothing was more deadly than Cyprus. It was the Achilles Heel of the military. Independent in 1960, Cyprus was saddled with almost 20 percent of the population Turkish. Archbishop Makarios III (1913-1977) was President of the country from 1955 to his death. The Junta went in and out of favor with both Makarios and the Cypriot nationalist movement. The island was a British colony since Crimea. London saw it as an important naval base in the East. Makarios was seen as an enemy of Britain since at least 1955. He was no more loved than the Junta, though this will change soon, albeit temporarily.

Makarios III wanted to exile of Turks or to grant them minority rights in a unitary state. He wanted no concessions to Turkey. Anti-western, he was called “Marxist” by the US and he

joined the Non Aligned Movement. “Marxist” was another word for “national socialist” in the Defense Department. Few knew what a Marxist was, though they all knew what a nationalist was.

After he attended the Belgrade NAM meeting, the US State Department called him the “Castro of the Mediterranean.” The US knew of assassination attempts and withheld the information. As NATO sought his ouster, he had no choice but to look at Moscow for help.

When Makarios's stand took a definite anti-NATO form, however, and while a Turkish invasion of the island appeared quite likely, the Soviet government took the diplomatic initiative. Hoping to encourage the new Republic to become a left-leaning state, completely detached from the NATO bloc, Moscow offered Cyprus economic assistance and weapons. In defiance of Athens and to the dismay of the Western world, the Makarios government concluded an agreement in September 1964 under which it received from the Soviet Union, by way of Egypt, quantities of small arms, several dozen medium tanks, a small number of torpedo boats, and anti-aircraft guns (Iatrides, 1967).

EOKA (The National Association of Cypriot Fighters) was the militant movement on the island and closely connected with the Greek Junta in Athens. They sought *Enosis*, or the union of Greece with Cyprus, as did the Coup. Partition was called *Taksim* and had little support except in some elements of the Islamic population. They formed the Cyprus National Council, pro-*Enosis*, to overthrow Makarios, since he promised the British to reject it in exchange for independence. *Enosis* was an excellent idea in theory, but the state of the Greek economy made this less and less attractive.

Greece was in NATO and under western control (before the coup), so this was not an interest for a country that had just thrown off a colonial power. NATO membership also meant an alliance with Turkey, which no one on Cyprus could ever consider.

In 1959, Makarios gained 67 percent of the vote. In 1968, after years of fighting, he won 90 percent. In times of chaos, traditional elites like Makarios give a strong sense of stability and familiarity. In 1950 however, Cypriots voted overwhelmingly for *Enosis* in a referendum. The British soon squashed this.

The EOKA, among others, soon overthrew Makarios and he was evacuated to Britain. Makarios was quite popular and the pro-*Enosis* groups quickly lost popularity due to these harsh methods. The Greek Junta in Athens made the EOKA part of the National Guard, or the island's military. Because of the Turkish element in the army, the force would be useless against a Turkish invasion, which occurred in 1974. Initially, Makarios opposed *Enosis* out of deference to Britain, after all, independence was at stake. Later, he saw the ham handed way the Junta dealt with the delicate issues of his island, so he opposed it out of principle. So on the one hand, the Junta was right to abolish the old army, but wrong to take action against the Archbishop.

The Constitution of 1960 established affirmative action as the centerpiece of all politics. The President was to be Greek but the Vice President had to be Turkish. They could veto each other. The army ratio was 60:40 while the civil service was 70:30, Greek and Turkish respectively. The Turks were in favor of this, but Makarios was opposed.

He hated the veto idea. He saw Cyprus a single nation, not a federation of two hostile people. The affirmative action idea he sought to destroy from day one. He made it clear that it paralyzed the state. He sought to guarantee Turks minority rights but restrict their power to only

what their numbers and economic contribution earns. This and only this was workable. The point, however, was to render Cyprus nothing but a British base of operations and little more.

An academic paper published in 1967 stated:

Given the mood of the two communities at the time of independence, it is no great surprise that this bizarre arrangement [the Constitution] proved unworkable.

Within months, government activity had come to a virtual standstill. To this day, the island remains without vital legislation, including an income tax law. The five major towns are without formal administration. In a number of legal cases, there could be no agreement on the court's composition. The civil service is understaffed, in part because the Turkish community has been unable to fill its quota of qualified personnel (Iatrides, 1967)

Makarios saw himself as ethnarch, not President. These are two very different things. As he was the “hero of Greek independence,” he remained a powerful figure. He sought local assemblies and strong local government. He opposed Turkey, Athens and NATO. Athens wanted war with fellow NATO member Turkey and the Junta created a protest movement against Makarios each time he won. In general, their policies were identical. They differed only on *Enosis* and relations with Turkey.

The US tilted towards Turkey. They were more valuable than Greece due to their proximity to the Middle East and Israel. It is the only NATO country that actually borders the USSR. Further, Turkey had the second largest military force in the alliance. Having the two countries at war benefited no one but the Soviets, the British and Israelis.

In 1974, the US diplomat Roger Davies was allegedly shot by an EOKA member. Of course, this makes no sense, since the US was already against Greek nationalism. Giving the US an excuse to destroy it could not have been an idea of the EOKA. It was obviously in Turkey's interest and, finally, no charges were ever filed.

EOKA did poorly in elections. Other than *Enosis*, few issues unified them. This did not stop them from launching another coup in 1974, which prompted a Turkish invasion. The coup was orchestrated from Athens. The new President was oddly named Nikos Sampson. Whatever popularity the EOKA had vaporized after the Turks sent their divisions against the island, termed “Operation Attila” in Ankara. Makarios was more popular than ever.

In his July 1974 speech to the UN, he made his opposition to the Greek military very clear, at least relative to Cyprus. He openly called the EOKA a “terrorist organization.” The coup attempts against him over the years, especially this one, he termed “an invasion from Greece” rather than a home grown operation. He could prove this because, in the post-coup fighting, some of the dead were Greek regulars in uniform. Athens had Greek officers in the National Council.

Correctly, he called the coup “unpopular” and a highly stupid move for Athens, especially in light of Turkish threats. However, as a Greek nationalist, he was certainly willing to talk to Athens. He compromised and was permitted to choose the Greek officers in the military on the island.

The good news is that the Cyprus military defeated the Turkish invaders the first time around. Still, the Greek Junta collapsed after the invasion was traced back to them. It was not really a controversy. Once the Junta was overthrown, suddenly, Greeks became far more interested in Turkish demands in negotiations over military force. Turkey and Israel got what

they wanted.

The problems were that both Greece and Turkey were members of NATO. One could not get it over on the other since their forces, leadership and tactics were well known to the other. The Junta wanted to withdraw from NATO for partly this reason. Of course, when “democracy” was restored, this new government rapidly changed course. This author has yet to discover the revolutionary referendum that ordered this change.

In August of 1974, the Turks, now bleeding, launched a second invasion that took about 36 percent of the island. The Turkish behavior on the island, both local and in the army, was atrocious with over 53 percent of the population in Turkish held areas were driven from their homes. It might only be a coincidence that, a year earlier, oil was discovered off the coast of the island of Thassos near Cyprus. Israel, Britain and Turkey overthrew the Junta in Athens and invaded Cyprus to ensure their control over the oil shelves in the Aegean.

Britain, as always, did what it could to support Islamic and Jewish concerns and destroy Orthodox nationalism in every way possible. Turkey was mobilized both locally and abroad to challenge all Greek nationalism. “Another area of Greek miscalculation related to the behavior of the “perfidious Albion.” Greece totally underestimated Britain's capacity to introduce the Turkish factor to fend off the Greek pressures over Cyprus and to bring “reason to Greece” (Coufoudakis, 1985).

Turkey and Israel backed British rule on the island. Orthodox nationalism was the most potent enemy, especially Greek, of all internationalists. Even the Ba'ath Party was marked for destruction primarily for their support of Greek interests in Syria.

On September 6 1955, Jewish, British and Turkish interests organized a pogrom against Greeks in Turkey that received zero media attention. All major parties made sure that any friendship between Greeks and Turks was dismantled. Now, England and Israel can use one side against the other.

b) Israelis Loot the Island

The worst part was the mass looting of ancient Orthodox wealth from churches on the island. Just as terrible, Jewish art dealers swooped in and bought up these priceless paintings and fresco. The Art dealing company Goldberg and Friedman deliberately destroyed churches and melted down priceless gold icons. They could have made a fortune, but their hatred for Christianity came first.

The BBC article from 2002, “The Shame of Cyprus's Looted Churches “ never mentioned Goldberg, but did bring up the significance of criminals in the sale and distribution of the icons. Athanasius Papageorgiou, an expert in religious art, said the blame for this looting is not with a person, but “the whole Turkish regime, and the effort they have made to eliminate the presence of the Greeks in the occupied area of Cyprus.”

A court case was filed and the American court sided with the Greeks. Goldberg appealed and it was upheld in *The Orthodox Church of Cyprus versus Goldman-Friedman Fine Arts LLC* (No. 89-2809, 917 F.2d 278, 1990 U.S. App, October 24, 1990). An article analyzing the case can be found in *The Journal of International Law* 86(1). These Jews took millions in Gold, art and jewels. Some of the stolen treasures were from the 11th century and even earlier.

To add some humor here, the 80s singer Boy George, in an interview, was in his home when a Greek man saw a beautiful icon over his shoulder. He recognized it as having originated in Cyprus. This is what launched the court case and the cross-dressing singer voluntarily returned it to the island to his credit.

The other art dealer, the one who brought Goldman in, was Aydin Dikman, a Turk and a well known art smuggler, was there first and, using the Turkish military, looted dozens of churches. These mafia characters had threatened many witnesses. In fact, the Mossad connected Goldberg threatened to kill Dikman so he would not admit bringing him onto the island and following Turkish infantry around, stealing what they could. The lawsuit collapsed without Dikman's testimony, among others.

Part of the Appellate decision states this:

During the few days that Goldberg waited in Switzerland for the money to arrive from Merchants [bank, a loan--MRJ], she placed several telephone calls concerning the mosaics. She testified that she wanted to make sure the mosaics had not been reported stolen, and that no treaties would prevent her from bringing the mosaics into the United States. She called UNESCO's office in Geneva and inquired as to whether any treaties prevented "the removal of items from northern Cyprus in the mid- to late-1970s to Germany," but did not mention the mosaics. She claims also to have called, on advice from an art dealer friend of hers in New York, the International Foundation for Art Research (IFAR), an organization that collects information concerning stolen art. She testified that she asked IFAR whether it had any record of a claim to the mosaics, and that, when she called back later as instructed, IFAR told her it did not. Judge Noland clearly doubted the credibility of this testimony, noting, among other things, that neither Goldberg nor IFAR have any record of any such search. . . Judge Noland also questioned Goldberg's testimony that she telephoned customs officials in the United States, Switzerland, Germany and Turkey. The only things of which Judge Noland was sure was that Goldberg did not contact the Republic of Cyprus or the TRNC (from one of whose lands she knew the mosaics had come); the Church of Cyprus; "Interpol," a European information-sharing network for police forces; nor "a single disinterested expert on Byzantine art."

The Merchant's Bank loan was approved by yet another Jew, ON Frenzel. It should be noted that the only functional bank in Northern Cyprus is the Merchant's Bank. Therefore, this is an Israeli-Turkish operation without question. They have been cited under the Patriot Act as a money laundering operation for drug dealers and yet, remains the crown of Turkish Cyprus.

So regardless of what happened later, the Appellate court called Peg Goldberg a liar many times over. She knew exactly what she was doing. These Jews lied, saying that they "accidentally" stumbled upon these in a ruined church and that the Greek officials were OK with their theft. This is how sleazy she is. Hilariously, the court said, "The Court is at a loss to understand how this sales invoice substantiates the defendants' contentions that Dikman found the mosaics in the rubble of an extinct church, and that Turkish Cypriot officials authorized the export of the mosaics." It should also be noted that they were smuggled past Swiss customs on their way to the US. This is a scam organization.

She tried to make the argument that since the church is not located in the state of Indiana, they have no right to sue her. Then, she said the statute of limitations makes the suit null. She sought to use Talmudic technicalities to harm the suit. Since these icons had been smuggled through Switzerland into the US, they were no records. Hence, the church and the Cypriot government had to work a long time to find it. The court mocked these Jews for this lie too, since

the limitations statute does not cover investigation time for a stolen item. In other words, these people deliberately made investigation difficult, then claimed a limitations arguments as a direct result of their own actions.

None of these diversions worked. Finally, she tried to adopt the Israeli position, that the Turkish invasion was legitimate and it was thus the legitimate government of that part of the island. Since they had no problem with the looting, neither should the US court. Since no one outside of Turkey accepts the “Northern Cyprus” government as legitimate, this argument too failed.

The court's decision was harsh:

As Byron's poem laments, war can reduce our grandest and most sacred temples to mere “fragments of stone.” Only the lowest of scoundrels attempt to reap personal gain from this collective loss. Those who plundered the churches and monuments of war-torn Cyprus, hoarded their relics away, and are now smuggling and selling them for large sums, are just such blackguards. The Republic of Cyprus, with diligent effort and the help of friends like Dr. True, has been able to locate several of these stolen antiquities; items of vast cultural, religious (and, as this case demonstrates, monetary) value. Among such finds are the pieces of the Kanakaria mosaic at issue in this case. Unfortunately, when these mosaics surfaced they were in the hands not of the most guilty parties, but of Peg Goldberg and her gallery. Correctly applying Indiana law, the district court determined that Goldberg must return the mosaics to their rightful owner: the Church of Cyprus. Goldberg's tireless attacks have not established reversible error in that determination, and thus, for the reasons discussed above, the district court's judgment is AFFIRMED.

Goldberg was publicly humiliated, called a liar and art thief. Knowing that she was a thief, she used diversionary arguments that maybe, it was hoped, would lead to the Greeks backing down, not wanting this to drag out in court. Rather, they fought tooth and nail against this Jew to get their icons back, icons they were well aware these Jews hated. It is no accident that the Mossad and Israel as a whole backed the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. How do we know this? Because the original lawsuit states:

Goldberg is president and majority shareholder of Goldberg & Feldman Fine Arts, Inc. The co-owner of the company is George Feldman who serves as its vice president. Since becoming an art dealer in 1981, Goldberg has dealt almost exclusively in 19th and 20th century paintings, etchings, and sculptures. Goldberg is not, nor does she claim to be, an expert in Byzantine art.

It was only because of the Israeli involvement in the attack on Cyprus was this criminal art thief, Peg Goldberg, capable of coming into contact with them at all. Adding insult to injury, this woman had the nerve to say she “fell in love” with these icons she was raised to hate. Of course, this obvious lie wasn't directly refuted, though the judge did say that she was little more than a thief, so she was obviously lying here. The pieces she and her friends destroyed were not a part of the suit.

c) Masons in the Church Strike Back

Makarios had more problems to contend with. In 1972, when Athens did not get their way and neither did the US, NATO or Turkey, the system went to the church itself. No doubt it is odd to have a bishop as head of a country, though the crisis on the island made his services necessary. Makarios was placed on trial for having a secular job by three Cypriot bishops, Gennadius, Athanasius and Cyprian.

Like all other attempts to destroy him and Cyprus, this too failed. All the patriarchs attended the council meeting except the two anti-Makarios ones, the liberal ecumenical patriarchate and Athens. Both were deep into NATO's pocket and, in the case of Constantinople, was a Turkish citizen.

Makarios recognized the political nature of this issue and fought back. First, he said, this is not a secular position. He is ethnarch, not President. Since the ethnarch was permitted under the Turkokratia, it cannot be attacked now. Second, he received no financial rewards for this. Third, it was a part of his ascetic labor. His sufferings had been unimaginable up until this point and therefore, this is not a job for pleasure or money.

He was cleared. This author was too supposed to be put on trial for an identical charge. Apparently, these towering legal minds at the Milan Synod had not heard of the Makarios case and also, I was no longer a member of the synod at the time of the trial. They were shocked when I did not show to the farce. Like Makarios, these abstract canons, written for very different circumstances, were not the issue, but politics was. In this case, it was the Masonic lodges, NATO and Great Britain that would try anything to get rid of this man, a firm nationalist. The incumbent of the See of Constantinople in 1974, was a Mason and close to Turkey and Britain.

Once this came out, not only was Makarios cleared, but the three bishops who brought the charge were defrocked instead. I suppose precedent has little meaning in these sorts of trials. Regardless, Makarios fought off yet another attack on his person. It shows how the Greek church is used by foreign powers against itself. Given the heavy penetration of Masonry into the Greek churches, it is safe to say that the Lodges were, as always, on the side of Turkey and against Greek nationalism. The two bishops who refused to attend were both well known Masons regardless, though the three who brought the charges were indeterminate on that score. Two years later, another political coup was attempted.

d) Failure of NATO's Plan

Today, the situation has changed very little. The "Republic of Northern Cyprus," recognized by no one, is a failed, economically retarded, state. Out of a \$20 billion GDP, the Turks can barely boast \$2 billion out of that. However, trade between the two parts of the island – the Greek part is much larger – has increased. In 2010, trade has increased to 5.4 billion Euros. As of August of 2018, the exchange rate is 1 Euro to \$1.15. Yet the state is in permanent condition of collapse. Soldiers are not paid and the water supply is irregular.

The explosion of the Cypriot state – the Greek part – was impressive. Between 1978 and 2011, the GNP per capita reached \$25,000, with the Turkish part less than \$7000, and almost all of that comes from welfare payments from both Turkey and the EU. Official unemployment stands at just under 10 percent, but official statistics are to be taken lightly. Real unemployment is well over 25 percent and youth unemployment is over half.

Turkish Cyprus has little by way of economic development. Almost every penny of the RNCs economy comes from Turkey. From 2006-2008, Turkey transferred over \$1.5 billion to the island in welfare payments. Well over 60 percent of all trade is with Turkey. The agricultural

sector, specializing in citrus fruits, is subsidized heavily by Ankara.

Northern Cyprus had the ability to use import substitution and directed investment to grow a strong economy as all other successful developing states have done. Corruption and the reliance on crime for illicit revenues kept this from happening. Plus, Turkish aid and EU subsidies for nothing kept them from caring at all.

The Turks like to brag that their country has been growing at a rapid pace. This is true only on paper. The impressive growth rates are exclusively in the banking sector. The Turks and Israelis came to an agreement to create a banking capital in the RNC that would function like the Swiss banks. As mentioned above, the Merchant's Bank in Northern Cyprus has been shut down due to it being the drug money laundromat for some time. Since the Merchant's Bank was closed, the financial sector has also collapsed, leaving Cyprus as little more than a entry port for kidnapped prostitutes for Jewish millionaires.

The result is that Jewish oligarchs the world over began transferring funds into Northern Cyprus. In addition, the Turkish government began giving away land and homes at bargain prices to these oligarchs, thus boosting commerce and creating many gated communities in the area. It is the Jewish-friendly summer home of many oligarchs.

There is one other area, however, that the RNC has been successful, and that is in prostitution. Like other Islamic states such as Kosovo and Albania, prostitution is the only growth industry. Israelis are in charge of this while the girls, as always, are abducted from eastern Europe, and over half are from Moldova. Due to this, sex traffic is legal in Turkish Cyprus.

It was the pressure of Turkey as a member nation that brought Cyprus as a whole into the EU. In a way, that would be precedent in having Turks as members of the EU, though the Union does not recognize the RNC, it was a failed gambit. As it stands today, Turkish Cyprus is not under EU law since all international bodies, correct for once, see the Turkish army as an occupation force. The “military” is a force of a few hundred, all officered by Turks.

In essence, the RNC is a part of Turkey and seems to be governed as such. The budget of the RNC comes from Turkey to a great extent, though Turkish economic problems are putting the bandit state in Cyprus in a panic. The water, electronic, infrastructure, military, postal service and communications is all in Turkish hands. As of 2017, the RNC's budget deficit is almost 20 percent of the entire GDP and the country is ranked 157 in the world in living standards of 191 total.

All told, while only a bit smaller than Cyprus as such, the RNC is about 20 percent the economic size of Cyprus. As noted, it is dominated by the “service” sector and much of that employment is either in prostitution or government. Because of the immense criminality of the RNC, the state has stopped giving records to the public in 2012. Manufacturing almost does not register in the economy. Because of the criminal nature of the economy – which is similar to Albania – the financial crises of the last decade have left the Turkish “banks” untouched. Of course, the currency is the Turkish Lira, making it anything but an independent country.

While the Greeks on the island were against EU membership, Turkish pressure made it happen. Given the Greek economic situation as part of the EU, the wisdom of keeping Cyprus away from Athens is now vindicated. Makarios III was correct.

V. Conclusions

a) The Junta

The Greek military moved in the late 1960s for a few reasons: primarily, it moved so as to

end the absurd stalemate in the Greek parliament. Secondly, to stop the re-legalization of Marxism in Greece through the liberals bringing the Socialists to power with them. Third, the failing economy was destroying Greece, embarrassing her worldwide.

Fourth, the military moved because of the destruction of Greek Orthodox morals among the young population, particular from official US sources blaring music and jokes designed to offend conservative Greek sensibilities. Fifth, the military moved to take power to rescue the pathetic condition of the farmers, drowning in debt. If these are the reasons, then the Junta succeeded, and maintained a strong and prosperous Greece while they were in power.

b) Cyprus

The Council failed due to reasons beyond its immediate control, the situation in Cyprus and the oil shock of the early 1970s. Without these, Greece would be a freer country today. As far as Cyprus is concerned, she has been in a state of war, almost continuously, since 1960. After the first coup against Makarios, the Turks threatened to invade, but it was only UN intervention and the creation of partition that saved it. This was not to last.

The first invasion force, launched after Makarios was overthrown in 1974, was defeated after a month of fierce fighting between the victorious Cypriot Greek army vastly outnumbered by the Turks and local Turks who engaged in guerrilla fighting against civilians.

From then on, the UN has enforced the “Green Line” separating the two regions, Cyprus itself, which is inherently Greek, and the occupied northern part, creating a de facto country that is, in all respects, a province of Turkey. Cyprus has been economically successful until the US created the meltdown of 2008 through its Jewish banking establishment.

The Israeli connection in Northern Cyprus created two functioning industries: banks that launder money from drug lords and prostitution. All Islamic sections of Europe are Jewish, and each specializes in prostitution and drugs. Cyprus, Bosnia, Albania and Kosovo. There are no exceptions. Could this be a coincidence? It is almost as if Jews use Muslims to take the fall for their crime.

Turks have no right to be there. Turkish “Cypriots” are the remnants of the colonial force that occupied the area from 1570 on. Many are Greeks and Jews that, either openly or covertly, converted to Islam to avoid high taxes and to be able to actually testify in court. Makarios, as always, was right to advocate their forcible repatriation to Turkey, their home. Because he went unheeded, the Turks did the displacing in 1974 with far greater bloodshed. This is where the “human rights” claptrap gets a divided country. Cyprus is a glaring example – one of many – where stupid liberal policies cost thousands of lives without anyone taking responsibility. The absurd charge that EOKA gunmen deliberately inflamed the hate against Cyprus by killing a US diplomat proves just how far these people will go to distract attention from their failures.

c) Final Thoughts

Cyprus and the Junta are really one and the same issue. Cyprus was the battleground where NATO and Britain could destroy Orthodox nationalism in favor of Turkish and Jewish investment. The result is the genocide of Greeks there and the stripping of the country of her most sacred treasures. Once oil was discovered, Jewish interests demanded an Islamic invasion and the overthrow of the Junta. As always, they got what they screamed for. The Jewish art dealers were acting at the behest of international powers.

Yet again, diversity destroyed a country. Yet again, affirmative action destroyed a country and paralyzed her government. This was the point: Cyprus had the potential to be a major liberal

base through the British navy and Israeli banking. Only the Junta and Makarios, sometime enemies but also allies, stood in the way. Makarios III has been largely washed from the history books because he was a national socialist. He rejected both east and west and sought a nationalist solution to problems, a solution that has worked for centuries almost with no exceptions.

Keeping Greeks poor and stupid, keeping them in thrall to the US – which is identical to “democratic” – was the purpose of the Turkish invasion, the overthrow of Makarios, his canonical trial and the raping of the island. Stealing icons was not just about Jewish hatred of Christianity, it was about destroying their life and identity. The courts in Indiana, in a rare show of courage, would have none of it, through they were careful to separate the case from the forces that made it happen.

In southeastern Europe, Britain always backed Jewish and Turkish interests – always one in the same. The “Northern Cyprus” debacle is proof of the evil of the anti-Greek forces, creating a disgusting cesspool on one of the most beautiful places on earth, a Kosovo where both Islam and Judaism, one and the same, have destroyed another jewel of Orthodoxy.

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