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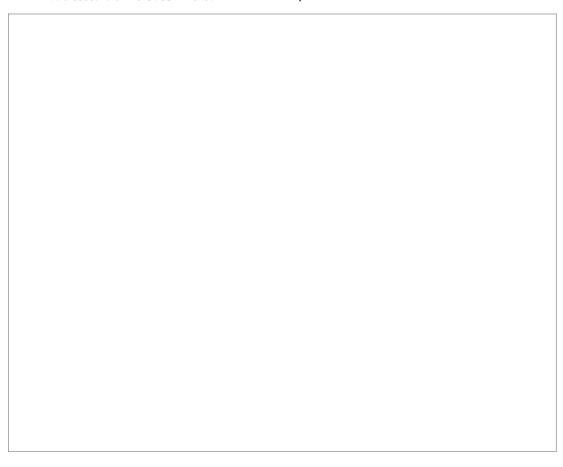


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GREECE: Papadopoulos has come under sharp attack and the outlook is for more political uncertainty and popular dissatisfaction. (Page 3)	

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GREECE: The government of Prime Minister Papadopoulos has recently been sharply attacked by former prime minister Karamanlis, and a number of the old guard politicians have stood up, apparently anxious to be counted with him. The attack in itself is not a serious blow to the regime; that it could take place at all is a measure of the weakness of the government.

The ruling military junta has never lived up to the promises of its "revolution" six years ago. It has failed in its efforts to:

- --make the government efficient and responsive,
- --work out a political system that would permit popular participation in government, and
- --formally resolve the status of the monarchy and institute a new system of government.

As a result, politically conscious Greeks sense that Papadopoulos' administration is losing steam and, as it enters its seventh year, symptoms of malaise are plentiful:

- --Disobedient students continue their opposition to the government even after their revolt was suppressed and civil libertarians who defended them were jailed.
- --Troubles on Cyprus between General Grivas and President Makarios threaten to get out of hand while stability on Cyprus and a peaceful relationship with Turkey remain a top priority to Athens. The Turks are now worried that Grivas' violence may engulf the Turkish minority. They have asked Athens to curb the General. But the Papadopoulos government cannot control him.
- --A variety of ambitious military officers from all levels are disgusted with the ineffectiveness of the government and have been

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plotting against Papadopoulos for years. Their planning has seemed more serious in the past 12 months. Their lack of unanimity and Papadopoulos' vigilance has kept a military coup from succeeding.

Papadopoulos is aware of the symptoms, but he does not appear to have workable ideas about how to tackle the basic issues. Behind the scenes, for example, he has ordered the formation of a new "cultural organization" known at EPOK, a group he hopes will provide Greece's future political leaders. This move has already run into typically Greek trouble. Some military men, for instance, oppose the inclusion of socialists and center-leftists among EPOK's membership, and excluded old guard politicians are obstructing the group's formation because they see it undercutting their chance of returning to power.

Papadopoulos is vulnerable, but at present is not weak enough to be thrown out of office by anyone but a concerted group of military officers. The outlook for Greece is for more of the same political uncertainty and popular dissatisfaction.

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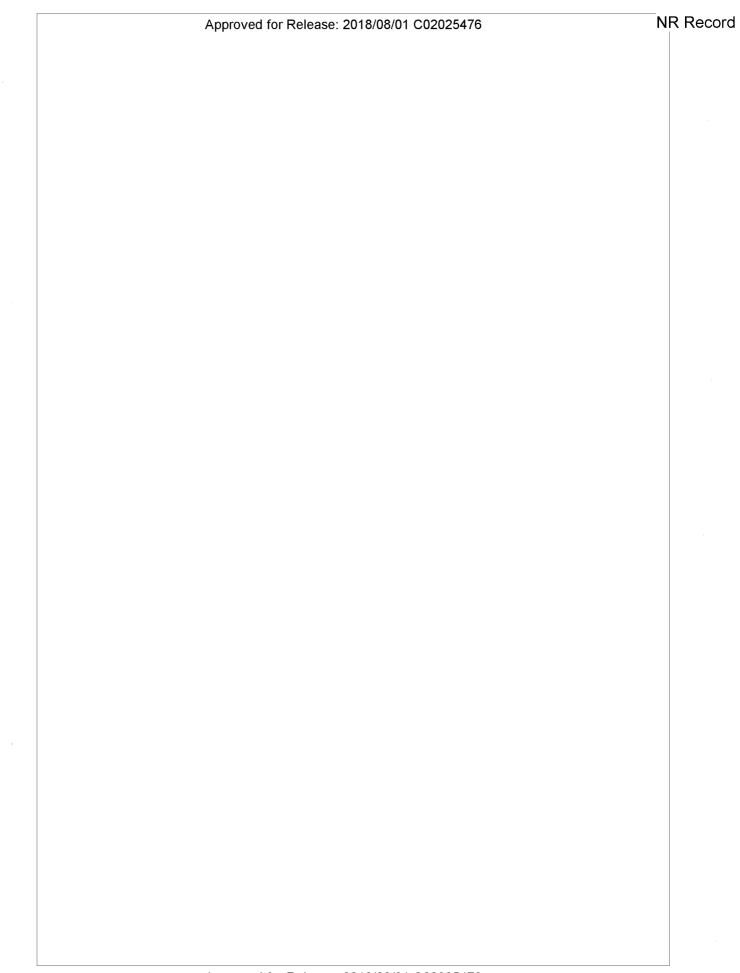
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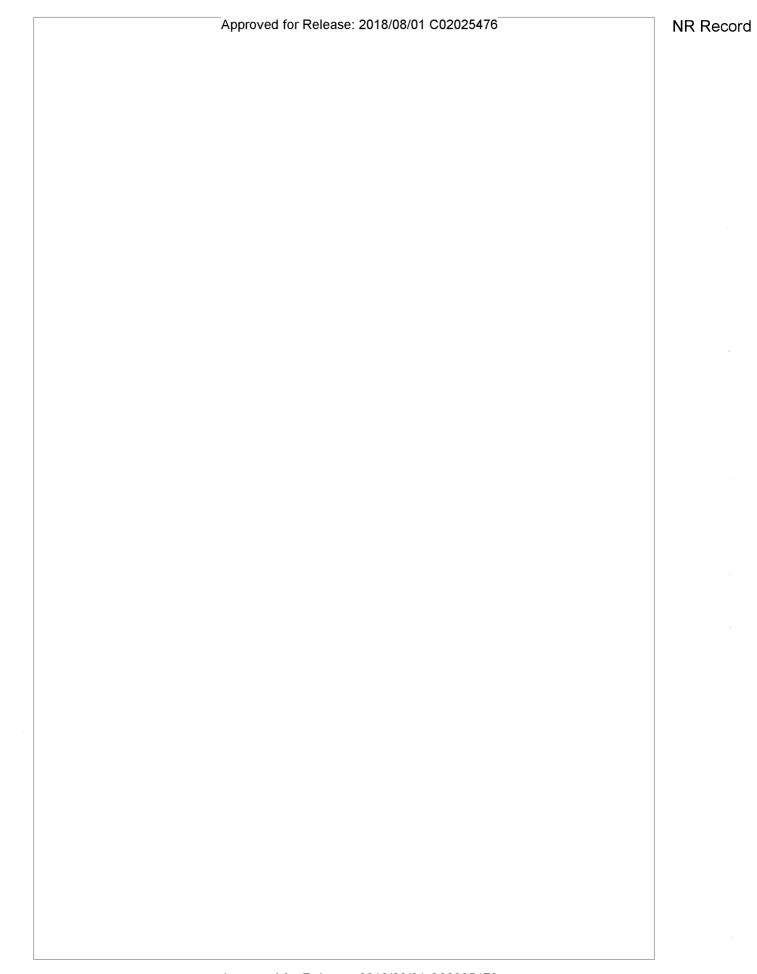
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