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U.S. Said to Order C.I.A. To Curtail Role in Greece

By DAVID BINDER

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The Central Intelligence Agency has reportedly been instructed by top officials of the Nixon Administration not to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece nor to play favorites among Greek politicians.

These orders, according to well-placed officials, reflect the current thinking of Secretary of State Kissinger and of the Director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby—that Americans should keep out of the politics of other countries as much as possible. The C.I.A. is said to have been deeply involved in Greek politics for 25 years.

Until the last few weeks of the Athens military junta, according to high American officials and to Greek sources, American operatives remained quite close to the men in power in Greece.

A United States specialist on

Greece said that the C.I.A. continued to maintain about 60 full-time operatives in Greece and that some had been there 15 years or longer.

The agency, the specialist said, had close contact not only with George Papadopoulos, the Greek colonel who led the 1967 coup, but also with his successor, Brig. Gen. Demetrios Ioannides.

Mr. Papadopoulos, who was deposed last November, was among many Greek political and military figures who received personal subsidies over many years from the intelligence agency, two United States officials said. Another source said Mr. Papadopoulos had received money from the agency since 1952.

The C.I.A. stopped its subsidies for Greek political fig-

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ures about two years ago, a high American official said.

The operative closest to General Ioannides was said to have been Peter Koromilas, a Greek-American who also went by the name of Korom. An American official said Mr. Koromilas had been sent to Athens to confer with General Ioannides shortly before the July 15 coup in Cyprus, which was headed by Greek officers.

'Papadopoulos is My Boy'

James M. Potts, the agency's station chief in Athens from 1968 to 1972, was described as having been on close terms throughout his stay there with Mr. Papadopoulos.

Mr. Potts was listed as a political officer in the American Embassy. He served earlier in Athens from 1960 to 1964 as deputy station chief of the intelligence agency.

A State Department official said that when Mr. Potts left Athens in August, 1972, his farewell party was attended by virtually every member of the military junta. The American Ambassador, Henry J. Tasca seeing who was present, turned and walked out, the source said, after which he sent a cablegram to Washington protesting Mr. Potts's action.

Mr. Tasca had adopted a chilly attitude toward the Athens junta and was appalled that the C.I.A. station chief would give a party that contradicted the position the American Ambassador had taken.

State Department officials who have served in Greece commented in background interviews on what they de-

scribed as a negative role played in the past by the Central Intelligence Agency in Greek affairs.

One of them mentioned John M. Maury, the agency's station chief in Athens from 1962 to 1968.

"Maury worked on behalf of the palace in 1965," the official said.

"He helped King Constantine buy Center Union Deputies so that the George Papandreou Government was toppled."

Mr. Maury, 61, left the agency somewhat more than a year ago and is now Assistant Secretary of Defense for Congressional Relations.

Although generally leaning to Greek conservative politicians, the agency flirted briefly with the variant in Greek politics offered by George Papandreou and his Harvard-educated son, Andreas, in the early nineteen-sixties, a former Greek official said.

"In the beginning, say about 1962 or '63, the C.I.A. used Andreas as an agent, as a resource and supported him," the Greek said. "His buddy was Campbell," he added, referring to Laughlin A. Campbell, the C.I.A. station chief from 1959 to 1962.

Agent Reassigned After Protest

In his 1970 book, "Democracy at Gunpoint," Andreas Papandreou describes a scene in 1961 in which he had an altercation with Mr. Campbell.

Now retired and living in Washington, Mr. Campbell declined to talk with a reporter about his Greek service.

A knowledgeable Greek said that Stavis Milton, an operative who objected to the "cozy" relationship between the agency and the junta leaders over the last seven years, was moved

King Hussein to Make First Visit to Canada

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OTTAWA, Aug. 1 — King Hussein of Jordan will make his first visit to Canada next week, the Government announced today.

The King will be in Ottawa from Aug. 6 to Aug. 8. He will talk with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Mitchell W. Sharp, and will hold a news conference.

A spokesman said the discussions would concern principally the Middle Eastern situation, as Canada's relations with the kingdoms are "rather slight."

out of Greece and sent to Iran and later to the Far East.

Mr. Milton was described as one of numerous Greek-Americans recruited by the agency in the early days of its operations in Greece. Another was said to be Thomas H. Karamessines, a 57-year-old New Yorker who served in Athens from 1947 to 1948, during the Greek struggle against Communist insurgents, then again as station chief from 1951 to 1953.

Mr. Karamessines rose to be head of the agency's clandestine services before his retirement, recently.

The Central Intelligence Agency also used enterprises of Thomas A. Pappas, the 75-year-old Greek-American industrialist, as a cover for its operations in Greece, according to the Greek source.

A spokesman at the headquarters of the agency, in Langley, Va., said he had no general comment on the allegations. He did say, however, that C.I.A. agents follow orders approved at the highest level in Washington.