

THE REVISIONISTS HAVE SABOTAGED THE STRUGGLE IN GREECE

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"LA VOIX DU PEUPLE" has previously already denounced the odious manoeuvres of repression instigated by Khrushchev against the valiant Greek partisans, survivors from the armed struggle against Hitler and later on the Greek monarcho-fascists, aided by the Americans, the British and Tito.

We have just received new reports adding fresh details and completing the data published before.

In February 1956, right after the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. Khrushchev callously intervened in the affairs of the Greek Communist Party. He arranged for a so-called plenary session to be convened at which the Marxist-Leninists and, in particular, Zahariadis, General Secretary of the Party, were removed, and the renegade revisionist clique, Partsalides-Kolliyanis, installed in their place.

KHRUSHCHEV'S ARBITRARY INTERVENTION AGAINST THE GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY

This is what a number of Greek political exiles, victims of Khrushchev's repression, who have been deported, tell us in a letter we have just received.

"The Greek exiles in Tashkent (Soviet Union) and in other socialist countries have since 1956 opposed the Partsalides-Kolliyanis clique.

Until the 20th Congress in 1956 the Communist Parties, the socialist camp and the communist movement were united and disciplined on the basis of proletarian Marxism-Leninism. Everybody knows that the Greek Communist Party was until 1956 as closely united as could be.

And everybody knows, too, and that goes particularly for the Greek political exiles, that our party was split after the intervention of the Khrushchev group in its internal affairs.

To deny this is sheer hypocrisy! For everybody is aware of it, and let those who are not, listen! Splittism and factionalism began to appear in the C.P.G. in 1956. They were the work of the Tito-Khrushchev group, because at the 20th Congress the Tito clique was rehabilitated, an attack launched against Stalin and his great achievements and also against our comrade Zahariadis. All this was unacceptable to the members of the C.P.G.

The Khrushchevites deported the Marxist-Leninists. They installed in the leadership of the C.P.G. individuals who had the task of applying the Tito-Khrushchev revisionist "new line" of the 20th Congress. The names of these individuals are Partsalides and Kolliyanis. Aided by the Tito-Khrushchev group they have surrounded themselves with a handful of traitors, lackeys of the Greek secret police, suspicious elements, careerists, opportunists, trotskyites and Titoite agents. Every one of these individuals is known to the Greek political exiles as a fraud. This handful of shady personalities were imposed on us and maintained in their positions by the arbitrary actions of the Khrushchev group. These factionalists installed at the 6th plenary session of the C.C. C.P.G. were Khrushchev's men.

These people had surrendered the national liberation movement to the interests of British imperialism and delivered the Greek people to the orgy of repression unleashed by the monarcho-fascists after Varkiza.

They are the same people who observed a minute's silence in homage to the memory of Kennedy; the same people who embraced the Tito clique, probably in order to thank them for the American intervention and for stabbing us in the back in the course of our armed struggle from 1946-1949. They have disbanded the C.P.G. and deny the necessity for the existence of a revolutionary Leninist party.

These people have proclaimed the collaboration of classes and the "peaceful" transition to socialism with the bourgeoisie and the devoted servant of N.A.T.O., M. Papandreou.

These personages, with the support of Khrushchev and his acolytes, have introduced a system of blackmail, persecution, violation of socialist legality and extermination in relation to the Greek political exiles.

They have sought to drive the Greek exiles to desperation with the intention of forcing them disgracefully to surrender to the Greek monarcho-fascist régime.

These personages have striven to set the Greek exiles against the Chinese Communist Party and the Albanian Party of Labour — an attempt which has, by the way, definitely failed."

KHRUSHCHEV'S MEASURES OF REPRESSION

Deportation, imprisonment and internment were amongst the measures applied even against the wounded, the aged and persons suffering from tuberculosis which, in the case of quite a number of

them, might be considered tantamount to physical suppression.

In 1962 Khrushchev's police agents intervened against a number of Greeks who merely wanted to express solidarity with their compatriots imprisoned in the Greek monarcho-fascist concentration camps. As a result the blood of innocent Greek communists was shed, and new arrests set in. On Khrushchev's orders similar repressive measures were taken against Greek partisans in Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

We are in possession of a list carrying the names of 39 Greek comrades, heroes of the Greek Democratic Army, members and cadres of the Greek Communist Party who were imprisoned and deported by order of the Khrushchevites.

For over two years now these comrades together with dozens of other Marxist-Leninists have been exposed to the measures of repression and maltreatment of the Khrushchevites.

In the meantime, we have received fresh information telling us of dozens of further arrests.

In particular, towards the middle of 1963 there was a new wave of powerful repressive activities. Imprisonments and deportations to Siberia took place accompanied by the vilest slanders against honest and courageous fighters of the Greek revolution.

A Greek comrade, an invalid from the partisan struggle, who was deported to Siberia wrote us amongst other things: "They have divided us into very small groups... alone in limitless Siberia... Amongst us there are invalids, the sick, the aged and women with their children. Every day we are being summoned and subjected to threats. We are living under constant supervision and constraint. At the end of 1963 they wanted to withdraw our identity papers in exchange for others, reserved for criminal and anti-social elements, in order to make it difficult for us to find employment to secure the indispensable subsistence minimum. We told them that we had fought the Hitlerites and had, therefore, also risked our lives in defence of the Soviet Union."

This is the length to which they are willing to go. Shame upon them!

What was our "crime"? At the time when the talks were going on between the C.P.S.U. and the Chinese C.P. we sent a delegation to Moscow composed of three people, and we handed a memorandum to the Vietnamese and Soviet comrades...

"The temperature here drops to as low as minus 46° C. We are quite isolated and obtain only just over 2lbs. of some filthy piece of bread which is distributed to every family... When winter comes our life will be in mortal danger. We are trying to obtain permission to send our child to Tashkent, to stay with some comrades, because here he is certain to die from the sufferings and the cold endured.

"There is no news about comrade Zahariadis. Please act! His life is in danger! The revisionists are plotting his elimination... Do everything you can to save him. Demand that he be allowed to choose a place of residence abroad..."

LONG LIVE THE GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY!

When reading the letters of these comrades one becomes aware of the criminal plans forged by Khrushchev and the Partsalides-Kolliyanis clique against the Marxist-Leninist political exiles.

A group of Greek political exiles which was deported on Khrushchev's orders to another socialist country writes:

"Our crime is 'political,' and that is why we are being persecuted. We are being persecuted, because we have resisted their provocations and have condemned the revisionist line of those who have usurped the leadership of the C.P.G. We are savagely persecuted, because we have condemned the unscrupulous interference in the affairs of our party, and because we have refused to recognise the present leadership which has been imposed from outside on our party, an act which constitutes a grave violation of the principles of the Conference of the 81 Parties, concerning

Ireland's Economic Winter

HOWEVER much the Swedish, West German or French Governments may have been alarmed at Mr. Wilson's dramatic 15% levy clamp on imports the imposition shook the living daylight out of the twenty-six County Irish Government (The Irish Republic). A few hours after the dark deed was done every Ruling Class organ in Dublin; Press, Radio, Television, Politicians and Archbishops were all united in one chorus of outrage. Next, after some frantic diplomatic activity, the Prime Minister, Sean Lemass, flew to London speeding at once to No. 10. Before entering the building — "the devil's kitchen" as an Irish patriot once called it — Lemass was confronted by the press but all they could get from him was "We are hoping for the best."

He emerged several hours later pale faced, shaken and non-committal—"there will be more talks towards mitigating the 15% levy and we hope a new Trade Agreement." But the stark truth was soon leaked to the Dublin papers. The following morning the *Irish Times* heading read: "Mr. Lemass comes away empty handed."

After the trial came the verdict and the proposals to "mitigate the levy." However, before examining these, and to fully grasp the critical extent to which the anaemic twenty-six County economy is endangered it is necessary to bear in mind that for centuries Ireland has exported her goods solely to Britain. As an occupied Crown Colony as six Irish counties still are ("Northern Ireland") Ireland had no other choice but to obey the dictates of her imperial masters. Nor did the 1916 uprising leading to the guerilla war culminating in the 1921 Treaty alter this situation. On the contrary since the infamous Treaty—and the Civil War resulting from it when the Socialists and hard core Republicans were shot—the twenty-six County state have drawn ever closer to Britain, ever more crucially dependant upon her as a trading outlet.

One of the paradoxes of this dependency is that the outlet as such with all its retarding limitations has never, up to some five years ago, in any form benefited Ireland. Then it transpired that some West German investors spurred on by a variety of business inducements, tax concessions, etc., from the Dublin Government got to figuring that if they erected factories in Ireland they could export their products to Britain so avoiding the tariffs placed on products coming direct from West Germany.

And so they came (as did the Japanese, French and Dutch) building some 40 factories in all and creating considerable employment. Therefore, on analysis, we see that not only will Mr. Wilson's 15% levy play havoc with the £40 million worth of existing exports from the Irish Republic to Britain but it will as well seriously discourage further foreign investment. Also, in the light of the sharply changed situation some of the more recent investors from West Germany and elsewhere are already packing their bags — Africa next stop?

NEW MARKETS

The Irish capitalists themselves of

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relations between communist parties. We are persecuted, because we have refused to condemn the fraternal Chinese Communist Party. We are persecuted, because the Greek partisans have refused to vilify socialist Albania, the country that helped them to cross, still gravely wounded, the river into freedom during the critical moments of our war of resistance, at a time when the 'internationalist' 'tito' slammed the door on us and stabbed us in the back.

"Our crime is 'political' and our standpoint a correct, Marxist-Leninist one."

Dear Comrades, From the letters which we have received from our imprisoned and deported comrades we know that their lives are in danger and their poor families are suffering.

With this letter we are sending you a list of our comrades who are imprisoned and interned together with some data which we have been able to collect.

We appeal to you, dear comrades, and through you, to the communists of the other Communist and Worker's Parties; we are calling on you to denounce these crimes by all the means at your disposal. Please present that things are getting worse and do all you can to secure the release of all our comrades. Demand that all the imprisoned and deported Greek communists be freed!

They must be allowed to return to the place of residence to which they had emigrated and to live with their families and children.

course cannot so easily flee to another country; as a result their first call then has been to the workers to graft harder as "we are all in this together." An indication of what is afoot throughout the country is happening already at Newbridge, Co. Kildare, where Irish Ropes Ltd., a firm employing 800 workers have persuaded their employees under the slogan of patriotism—"Ireland's economic survival depends on you"—to work on Saturdays for nothing!

All the same "this fine example" is unlikely to be followed with any great fervour in the principal production centre, Dublin city and county, where Trade Union militancy is strong and where there are deep under-currents of Marxism. Lemass and his Government see the limitations here too; to depend completely on unpaid labour and sweated labour to mitigate the levy would be, for them, a very precarious course. As they see it then, there are two other alternatives: (1) Despite Mr. Wilson's cold shouldering they are still determined to edge ever closer under John Bull's folds which means that in the hope of trade concessions they will further compromise with Imperialism. (2) Side by side with this move they are also desperately determined to find fresh markets outside of Britain, but where to look? The U.S.A. is too far away and, in any case Ireland has damn all to sell them whilst the entry of Irish goods into the Common Market countries has become almost an impossibility. Which leaves only the Socialist States of East Europe...

As Ireland stands she has no diplomatic relations with any Socialist country whilst last year her exports to them were a mere £300,000. For years the Catholic Church in Ireland has been vilifying the Socialist States particularly the Soviet Union. This campaign was at its height during Joseph Stalin's lifetime.

But all this is now to be changed. Already very sympathetic articles about the Soviet Union, Poland, etc., are appearing in the Irish papers. Even, "heaven forbid us," Lenin was praised recently in the *Sunday Press*, the Government organ! In short, it appears that the ground is being prepared for the inception of major trading and, as will inevitably follow, diplomatic relations with the Socialist countries. So Mr. Wilson's 15% levy may have done some good after all!

Our general secretary, comrade N. Zahariadis, who is detained in strict isolation together with his son, must definitely be released.

If the presence of these comrades is not desirable in the countries in which they live they should be free to go to a country which is willing to accept them.

Please ensure that the interventions and repressions cease. The interdependence of the Greek Communist Party and of the communist exiles must be respected. Together with the other communists and the heroic comrades imprisoned in our country they will themselves decide on all the questions concerning our party and the movement in Greece.

LONG LIVE THE GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY!

LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM! We are pressing your hands, dear comrades.

Those are the extracts from letters of Greek communists written before Khrushchev's fall and which we have recently received.

The revisionist leaderships in Belgium and other countries have been shaking in their shoes since the fall of their master, Khrushchev. And for a very good reason. We appeal to the solidarity of the workers so that the life and liberty of our Greek comrades can be safeguarded. The harm caused by Khrushchev to socialism must quickly be repaired.

To the communists, to the international communist movement we say: FREEDOM FOR THE HEROIC GREEK PARTISANS, victims of revisionism!