



BULLETIN

of the AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GREECE
(formerly GREEK AMERICAN COUNCIL)

152 WEST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Wisconsin 7-3072

VOL. IV, No. 1



JANUARY, 1947

Tsaldaris Denies Greek Government Responsibility for British Troops in Greece

Some very curious and significant admissions were made by Greek premier Constantin Tsaldaris in an interview with a delegation of the American Council for a Democratic Greece on December 12th. The Council's Executive Vice-President Oreste Stephano headed the delegation, which also included Andrew Paul and Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of the Board of Directors, and Rev. Jack McMichael, Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

In direct contradiction of statements of British leaders, who have declared that British troops are in Greece by Greek government invitation, Mr. Tsaldaris stated that the presence of such troops was not within the jurisdiction of the Greek government, but was a matter for Big Four decision.

Mr. Tsaldaris professed ignorance of the details of Greek political life, declaring he could not possibly know why former ELAS (Greek resistance army) Commander-in-chief General Sarafis and 150 other ELAS leaders had been exiled. He denied the reports of the closing of newspapers, of the existence of armed monarchist bands cooperating with the government, and even of the publicized reason for his trip to this country, asserting it was merely to obtain economic aid for Greece. At no time during the interview did Mr. Tsaldaris discuss the civil war as anything but a Greek internal matter.

Repeated questioning of the premier concerning the presence of British troops resulted in his asking why the presence of foreign troops in Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria was not questioned.

He was informed of the reasons for troops in Bulgaria, a former enemy

country, and the projected withdrawal of such troops within a specified time limit after the signing of the peace treaties. He was then asked whether British troops would be requested to leave at that time, and replied this was not a matter to be decided by the Greek government.

Mr. Tsaldaris admitted, upon further questioning, that he really was not certain whether or not there were foreign troops in Albania or Yugoslavia.

After denying the existence of armed monarchist bands, he was informed of the widely-publicized dispatches of American reporters who had told of their activities and cooperation with government forces. He declared that the bandit Sourlas was an "exception."

Parties not now represented in Parliament could not be part of a coalition government, Mr. Tsaldaris further asserted, until new elections took place. But such elections, he added, could be conducted only after order had been restored in Greece. However, he was unable to be at all specific concerning how and when such order would be restored.

Tsaldaris Hotel Picketed

Over 300 New Yorkers picketed the Hotel Plaza, where Greek Premier Tsaldaris was staying, on Wednesday, December 11. From 5:00 to 6:30 P.M. the demonstrators marched, vigorously shouting slogans calling for an end to terror in Greece, the immediate withdrawal of British troops and a coalition government. The demonstration was called by the American Council for a Democratic Greece.

EAM APPEALS TO UNITED NATIONS

Text of a memorandum, sent by the Coalition of the Party of Left Liberals and the EAM to the United Nations. Dated October 15, 1946, the memorandum was signed by N. Grigoriadis for the Left Liberal Party; C. Gavriilidis for the Agrarian Party; S. Kriticas for the Republican Union; A. Loulis for the Radical Republican Party; G. Georgalis for the Socialist Party; D. Partsalidis for the Communist Party.

We have the honor to request you to put the following appeal before the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization.

Due to the absence of a Greek government representing the free and genuine will of the majority of the Greek people, the Political Coalition of the Parties of EAM and the Party of the Left Liberals, resort, in the name of the majority of the Greek people, to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and ask for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the British troops from Greece, which is not an enemy country, but an ally and member of the United Nations Organization.

The occupation of Greece by British forces, and the active intervention of British policy in the country's internal affairs have virtually abolished its national independence. The consent of the Greek Government to the presence of British troops is used as an argument for their continued stay, but it has no value whatsoever since the government was itself established by British intervention and is a complete organ of British policy.

In addition, the Greek Constitution forbids the stay of foreign troops on
(Continued on page 3)

JOHN SOFIANOPOULOS

Statement issued in London by John Sofianopoulos, former Greek Foreign Minister, on December 12.

The tragic situation in Greece must, I think, have convinced all enlightened and genuine patriots that the Tsaldaris Government must be replaced. But the movements set afoot to replace it by another government also originating from the present reactionary and one-sided Parliament will certainly not save the country from the chaos into which it has been plunged by the policy followed up to now. For that policy the Populist Party bears the first responsibility, but the responsibility of all its direct and indirect supporters is by no means small.

Behind those faint-hearted efforts to form a so-called "Government of National Unity" one can clearly discern the intentions of some of the Parliamentary Opposition Parties. These are to remove Mr. Tsaldaris from power, but to rely again on some elements of the Populist Party. This plan is obviously absurd. It seems that these Opposition Parties are trying to persuade the relevant authorities that if they came to power, they would be more successful than Mr. Tsaldaris in prolonging the life of the tottering Parliament and to suppress more ably the daily spreading Resistance Movement. They imagine that if the Resistance in the mountains continued after they had taken over, it might lose the faith and devotion with which it is now surrounded both inside Greece and among the freedom-loving people outside.

Nevertheless, international public opinion and even certain official circles have gradually begun to realize what the deeper motives of the Resistance Movement are. They are being forced to admit that it is a movement embracing a large majority of the Greek people, a movement which seeks desperately to ensure that the people's life and liberty shall not be suppressed.

The nation is now so deeply mourning for the total failure of our national claims at the Peace Conference, entirely due to the present Government's incapacity and reactionary policy, that the mere possibility of our having to face still greater national disasters must induce the responsible authorities to take immediately the most radical and drastic measures.

And they must be inspired by only two ideals—reconciliation and a common and united effort.

CIO ON GREECE

(From the Resolution on the World Federation of Trade Unions, adopted by the National Convention of the CIO—November 18-22, 1946.)

The World Federation of Trade Unions, in its Executive Bureau meeting of September in Washington, D. C., unanimously approved a resolution condemning the suppression of trade union liberties in Greece and demanded that the Greek government restore such liberties and permit the calling of a new Greek Trade Union Congress.

RESOLVED that the CIO commends the efforts and work of its President and his fellow officers in the establishment of the WFTU and international joint labor committees, their participation in its councils, and pledges its complete support for continued affiliation and effective implementation of the decisions and policies of the WFTU and of the joint labor committees.

We reaffirm our support of the position of the World Federation of Trade Unions Executive Bureau and pledge our aid to the Greek workers in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

EAM MESSAGE

(The following is a message issued by the Central Committee of the EAM.)

The political coalition of the EAM expresses, with profound emotion, its thanks to all those parties and organizations which sent messages of greetings to the First Panhellenic Congress of EAM which was convoked for September 27, 1946.

It especially expresses its thanks to all brother organizations abroad which hastened to send greetings to the Congress and offer their support, thus demonstrating once again, their solidarity with the Greek people who are struggling for their independence and democratic liberties.

The fact that the Greek Government banned the Congress of EAM—the largest popular organization of National Resistance—constitutes one more proof of the illiberal regime prevailing in Greece. Despite this, EAM will not cease its endeavors to ensure that the convocation of its Congress is allowed. It will not abandon, even for a single moment, the struggle of the Greek people for independence and democracy.

PHENOMENON

By the Athens columnist Penna (translated from the Greek).

"I'm beginning to wonder, my dears," Cleovoulos said to us.

"Why, Cleovoulos?" we asked him.

"Because of the mass arrests. You don't hear of anything else except arrests. Arrests here, arrests there, arrests in villages, arrests in towns, arrests everywhere and always. After so many unending and interminable arrests, I begin to wonder whenever I see an acquaintance walking free in the streets.

"Yesterday I saw one such phenomenon and I was beside myself for one whole hour."

I said to this fellow, who was, unbelievably, free, "Are you really out?"

"Yes," he replied.

"Oh! What are you saying! Are you talking seriously? It's unbelievable. My mind can't grasp this."

I was agitated, completely beside myself. I could not believe the unbelievable.

"You are deceiving me," I said to him. "How can you possibly be free?"

"But I am. Don't you see me?"

I stared at him, doubting my eyes, for a whole hour. When we parted, I watched him until he was about to turn the corner. Right at the corner—they arrested him; I relaxed. The miracle was explained. Yes, he had been walking about freely, but he had been followed.

This, my dears, is what is taking place in this greatly blessed Greece. Everything and everyone is being arrested, and only the extent of the arrests remains unarrested!

Yesterday, I heard a young man, who was bidding his girl friend good-by, say:

"Honey, tomorrow I'll meet you here."

"Very well, my dearest," answered the girl. "If you don't show up I'll go directly to the police station where they will have you imprisoned."

"After all this, my dears," Cleovoulos said to us in concluding, "I'm considering going to the Hon. Spyreton Theotoketon (Minister of Public Order at the time this was written. Ed.) and asking him:

'Please, Mr. Theotoketon, when you have arrested all democratic citizens, leave one free for me, so I may parade him in Athene Street and exhibit him as the most curious phenomenon of the 20th Century.'

"Pass by, ladies and gentlemen, see one democratic citizen at liberty! Hurry, Hurry! General admission—1000 drachmas.' I am sure that I will get rich."

Greek Politics Dooms Children to Bedless Cells

By GEORGE WELLER

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PIRAEUS, Oct. 30.—In three makeshift prisons near this port, 800 political prisoners are awaiting exile to the barren islands of the Aegean.

Tried by drumhead court-martials and found "dangerous to the security of the kingdom," the deportees are awaiting a dictum as to which of the fabled Cyclades can receive them as exiles.

Half-starved, jammed together without medical treatment, these men, women and children are sleeping in their clothes on bedless floors improvised as cells by Greece's British-advised federal constabulary. Their arrests chiefly date from the Sept. 1 plebiscite—observed but not supervised by the Allies—which approved King George II's return to the throne.

To visit the deportees—or rather to try to do so—is to realize how low Anglo-American diplomacy has sunk in

Council Appeal

The tasks and responsibilities of the American Council for a Democratic Greece are heavier than ever before. The Greek internal situation is increasingly complex and it is necessary for us to furnish greater numbers of Americans with accurate and honest information. Increased printing costs, stationery costs, etc., are an additional burden on our slender budget.

For this reason—and for the first time on the pages of this Bulletin—we are asking our readers for contributions. Any sum, large or small, will be gratefully accepted.

Greece and how the political persecution of George's British-backed Metaxas dictatorship is being reinstated.

On Saturday with another newspaperman I tried to enter the main prison at Zea, where the Triremes were outfitted to fight the Persians at Salamis.

A telephone call to the Ministry revealed that we could not enter without the personal permission of Minister Spyros Theotokis, who was not available. The prison director admitted that the deportees' relatives, lawyers, welfare workers and members of the British police and prison's mission were admitted on sight, but not newspapermen.

On the boulevard rimming Zea's yacht-dotted basin is another political transit camp mainly for women. It was found to be a large single-family dwelling turned into a bee-hive prison. By an

(Continued on page 5)

EAM APPEALS TO UNITED NATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

national territory without a special law being passed categorically granting the relative permission, when there is a serious national necessity. Such a law has never been passed and it cannot be substituted by the mere consent of the Greek Government, especially when this government is of such provenance as the present one. But from a substantial point of view, also, the presence of British troops in Greece does not serve any real Greek need; on the one hand, no real threat exists from abroad, and even if it did, it would create a case for the immediate intervention of the United Nations Organization and not of British troops alone; their presence, on the contrary, provokes dangers for Greece. On the other hand with regard to internal order and normalcy, the presence of British troops, not only does not help, but on the contrary, it contributes to further aggravation, due to the encouragement given to the Monarchist Right which was established in power by British policy, in order to continue the work of fierce persecution of the Republican people. The civil war already ravaging the country, causing great bloodshed and hampering the country's rehabilitation, constitutes ample proof of this.

In any case, the restoration of internal order is the exclusive work of a responsible government nominated by the people—not the work of anyone else. And if the present government, although it has at its disposal the Army and the Security Corps which were formed after special selection, together with the State machinery, cannot achieve internal order and normalcy, then this means nothing other than that the government is powerless because it is not based upon the will of the people's majority.

Consequently, and for this major reason, British troops have absolutely no right to intervene to support the present anti-popular regime of the minority. The mopping-up operations being carried out by the Army and the Gendarmerie against the Republican people compelled to armed self-defence, started following the permission of the Commander of the British forces in the Middle East, Sir Miles Christopher Dempsey, as if the Greek Army constituted part of the British Imperial Army, obeying its orders. Furthermore, the mopping-up operations being carried out are followed and also conducted by General Rawlings of the British Military Mission and Sir Charles Wickham of the British Police and Prisons Mission. Finally, the Greek Monarchist Govern-

ment is negotiating with the British Government to be provided by it with more arms and supplies to arm citizens who are its followers, intending to launch them in an attack against Republican citizens.

Thus British policy, continuing, through its monarchist subordinates, the extermination struggle, which they began together long ago, against the democratic Greek people, contributes not towards the restoration of normalcy, but on the contrary, to the even wider extension and aggravation of civil war in which a second direct intervention of British forces is threatened.

All these constitute the well-known methods of abolishing a country's independence and transforming it into a colony and not only are opposed to the aims and principles formulated in the first chapter of the United Nations Charter, but also create dangers of international friction and dissensions, at the expense of the Greek people who are not in the slightest degree responsible.

Therefore, we ask for your intervention for the final withdrawal of British troops from Greece, as a primary condition for the restoration of its independence, its internal normalcy, its rehabilitation and its national security.

How British Control Greek Army

By ALEXANDER UHL

Copyright 1946, The Newspaper PM, Inc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Highly confidential information reaching Washington states that the Greek Army has been reorganized along British lines so that it has become virtually a dominion army fitting into the Imperial forces with HQ all but in name in London.

One indication of the closeness of these ties is the fact, as reported from London, that Lt. Gen. Spiliotopoulos, the Greek Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. S. B. Rawlins, British mission Commander in Greece, recently arrived in London to discuss the guerrilla activities in Northern Greece. This closeness of British-Greek cooperation is one reason why informed Washington circles look upon the present Greek disorders as being more than purely local and as holding the potential of a Spanish Civil War.

because both the strategic and tactical organization of the Army has been subordinated to the needs of the British army rather than to the needs and morale of the Greeks themselves. One claim is that under the present system the Greeks have no plan of operation, but are dependent on the British.

A British Navy and Air mission is working in Greece, as well as a British police mission, which is reorganizing the Greek police. Some idea of the British control in Greece is given by the fact that last May, when the U.S.A. abandoned the Hassani airport outside of Athens, it was turned over to the British who were to use it for training the Greek Air Force.

Record of Greek Gov't

A powerful indictment of the present Greek government is contained in an objective, factual report, prepared by the EAM Bureau of Enlightenment, which recently reached this country. Dated October 1946, the report deals with six major topics: Terroristic Activities; Suppression of Newspapers; Treatment of Resistance Fighters; Treatment of Quislings and Collaborators; Statements of Greek Political Leaders; and British Intervention.

Terroristic Activities

The full text of a directive to the Gendarmerie commander in Thessaly, ordering the burning of homes of anti-monarchists, is included in this section. The directive is dated July 3, 1946.

43 persons murdered in Athens and vicinity in the 7 month period beginning in March of this year are named.

A statistical table of terroristic acts throughout Greece (excluding the "mop-
(Continued on page 6)

Outgrowth of War

Reliable information from Greece says that the Army reorganization is an outgrowth of British direction of the Greek Army in the Near East during the war. After the German invasion, the British took over control of the remnants of the Greek Army which fled to Egypt and armed and equipped it. It was during this period that anti-Monarchist Greek soldiers were held in a concentration camp south of Cairo. Before this army returned to Greece, it was purged of elements regarded as politically unreliable.

Present British control is reported not only on the general staff and training level, but as going down into the ranks themselves as low as battalions. From what can be learned the British mission has observers and liaison men in the Greek War Ministry and General Staff who are empowered to go over the heads of section chiefs should they feel it necessary. Appointment of high ranking officers and the retirement of others, determined by their political reliance, is dependent on good reports from British agents in the Army.

British Needs First

Greek military circles are reported disturbed as to Greek military security

Guerrilla Army Issues Communique

On November 20, the Democratic Army of Northern Greece issued Communique No. 1, and copies were sent to all foreign correspondents in Athens as well as Athens newspapers. The government immediately forbade the publication of this document; nevertheless, it was published in two—*Rizospastis* (Communist) and *Eleftheria* (Republican Centre). Copies of both papers were seized. The following day, the Minister of Justice introduced a bill in Parliament which would impose prison sentences upon editors and permit confiscation of newspapers upon the publication of "attacks on the present regime" and reports of movements of land, sea and air forces and other military information. This bill became law on November 25th.

Text of Communique No. 1

"The Headquarters of the Democratic Army in Northern Greece, in the name of all persecuted Republican combatants who constitute this army, rejects with disgust the shameful slander that the Democratic Army has relations with or is supplied by foreigners.

"The main source of arms and supplies are the monarchist bands which are armed by the British, the stores of the army and gendarmerie and prisoners from these forces.

"The Democratic Army has arisen as a result of the new occupation and the persecution to which the people are subjected by the new fascist regime, established in Greece by the British occupation.

"We were forced to take to the mountains by the violation by the British of the Varkiza Agreement and by the policy of extermination and persecution operated against us.

"The Democratic Army categorically rejects once and for all the slander that its activities are directed against the integrity of Greece. We consider the soil of the Fatherland and its frontiers as sacred and inviolable and we oppose any idea of violence against or conquest of them.

"We struggle for the life and honor of the people and for the freedom, democracy and independence of Greece. The Democratic Army categorically rejects the base slander that it burns down villages and slays women and children. We fight as our forefathers fought for freedom—and as ELAS fought for Greece. The crimes against innocent women and children and the burning down of villages are committed by our enemies. It is against them that we struggle and we punish only traitors. We are the children of the people."

Tsaldaris Gets Resolution

(Resolution presented to Greek Premier Tsaldaris by a delegation representing the American Council for a Democratic Greece on December 12th. The report of the delegation's interview with Tsaldaris is on page 1.)

WHEREAS your present visit to the United Nations and its purpose was opposed by even such Greek rightist political leaders as Messrs. Canellopoulos, Venizelos and Papandreou, because no evidence exists of "outside interference" in Greek internal affairs, except by Great Britain; and

WHEREAS the presentation of unsubstantiated charges against foreign nations can only be considered as a brazen attempt at war provocation, opposed to the best interests of the peace-loving Greek people who desire friendly relations with their neighbors and with all their great allies, on an equal basis, and who want domination by none; and

WHEREAS this act is not only inimical to world peace, but is a logical development of the internal fascistic policies of your government, which was established by false elections from which the great majority of Greek political parties abstained; and which has cravenly surrendered all independence and is completely servile to Great Britain; and which has, in true fascist style, eliminated all civil liberties and embarked on a campaign directed toward the extermination of all democratic Greek people; and

WHEREAS your government's policies, despite Great Britain's aid, have nevertheless resulted in the failure to crush the democratic spirit of the people and are the sole reason for the civil strife in Greece, causing the people to flee to the mountains, in northern Greece, in central Greece and in the Peloponnesus, to defend their lives and liberty; and

WHEREAS the failure of your government's policies have led you to resort to this act of war provocation, greatly disturbing the people of this country who are vitally concerned with the maintenance of world peace;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we urge, in the interests of maintaining peace, the immediate application of the following steps:

1. The immediate withdrawal of British troops from Greece.

2. The immediate formation of a truly coalition government, representing all Greek political parties, including those not now represented in Parliament.

Greek Politics Dooms Children

(Continued from page 3)

open tap in the courtyard, in public view, several women were earnestly scrubbing linen, while others behind barbed wire were tending children due to take the Aegean voyage with them.

From impartial non-Greek eye-witnesses, who have been allowed to enter the two prisons and another on Tri-coupi Street, and also from a guard's statement it was ascertained that 260 deportees are in the jail first barred to us. Approximately 170 sleep in the five small bedroom-sized chambers not used by the guards. The overflow of 90 recline in the courtyard under the open sky.

The house has two latrines and only a single water tap for both drinking and washing. The beds, which total three, are used only by the extremely ill, or dying.

The second, or so-called women's prison, actually has about 100 men confined in an ill-ventilated sub-basement with a single broken cesspool, and about 120 more men on the second floor with one latrine and a bathtub.

For 130 women on the first floor, including several suckling babies, there is one water tap and one bathtub. Women with children live together in four drawing-room size chambers with the overflow sleeping in hallways.

Many, but by no means all of these deportees are Communists. Hundreds are parliamentary democrats opposed to the extremists, Left or Right. Because they have been exiled in drumhead tribunals and seemingly written off by the western powers as necessary sacrifices in the Greek tragedy, these deportees are soft marks for conversion by the hard Communist factions among them.

In Greece's sorry chaos, Fascism, which Britain manages and the United States pays for, can be seen spreading that same Communism which both powers detest.

3. An immediate end to the terror and the establishment of conditions which will permit free elections.

4. An internal policy of reconciliation, rehabilitation and democracy, and an external policy of independence from domination by any one country and friendly relations with the nations of the world.

American Correspondents Report on Civil War

(Excerpts from reports of American correspondents which have appeared recently in the press.)

GASTON COBLENTZ—*New York Herald Tribune*, Phanos, Northern Greece, December 3: The government troops here all wear British battle dress. Their uniform is indistinguishable from the British except for an embroidered silver crown and a small blue circle on the garrison cap. . . . One of 6 trucks seen carrying government troops here today bore the marking of UNRRA. . . . None of the officers with whom this correspondent talked fought as a partisan after the Greek Army was demobilized by the Germans. . . . A British lieutenant colonel from the British military mission arrived here today. He explained to correspondents that it was necessary for him to take great precautions not to be noticed in this area, so that the Russian will not charge the British with directing these operations.

* * * * *

ARTHUR M. BRANDEL—*New York Times*—Djevdjelia, Yugoslav Macedonia, Dec. 6: There is absolutely no definite proof that Yugoslavia is helping the Greek rebels who are engaging the Athens Government forces throughout western Macedonia. This correspondent has just returned from a five-day tour of the Greco-Yugoslav border, and his talks with British as well as Greek officers reveal that the evidence against Premier Tito's government is based on circumstances that are unsatisfactory. . . . But certainly there is no lack of rumor about Yugoslav participation. There is a constant round of stories to the effect that in each operation, soldiers and officers are seen directing the rebels. But when an attempt is made to pin down such stories, they always fall. . . .

As an example of the fighting, there is the case of the small village of Koupa. . . . Officers told the observers that Koupa had been set afire by the rebels. . . . Careful questioning of the Greek Government soldiers and muleteers who had been detailed to the Koupa operation produced conclusive proof to this correspondent that the village had been fired by the regulars and not by the rebels . . . because it was a rebel stronghold and because of its rebel sympathies.

NEWS BRIEFS

Another demonstration of the almost incredible cynicism and treachery of the Greek government took place in mid-December. Widely publicizing its "generosity" (and hopeful that world opinion would not recall its unprincipled violation of the amnesty clause of the Varkiza Agreement), the Greek government proclaimed a clemency law, promising complete amnesty to guerrillas who would surrender. One guerrilla from the

entry into Greece by the Greek government.

Alcibiades Loulis, President of National Mutual Aid of Greece, a relief distributing agency which functioned heroically during the resistance movement, has been sent into exile. Mr. Loulis had been arrested previously, on August 26, but international protest brought his release. Mr. Loulis is also a member of the Central Committee of EAM.

Joachim, Bishop of Kozani, is to be tried for his EAM activities. Internationally famous for his heroic role in the fight against the Nazis, he was recently invited to this country by 7,000 American clergymen, but the Holy Synod refused to grant him permission to accept.

The Greek newspaper, *To Vema* (Liberal) published the account of the refusal of the High Court to grant a promotion to Deputy Attorney Pappimichael. The reason—he had been imprisoned by the Germans, and must, therefore, have "Left" sympathies!

The undeclared civil war encompasses all Greece, from the Southern Peloponnese to the northern border areas. Significant is the fact that the guerrilla movement has not developed in those areas where the republicans are allowed some democratic freedom. In areas where the republicans were comparatively free to vote in the plebiscite, there is no guerrilla movement. However, in those areas where the monarchist terror produced an incredibly high monarchist vote, the guerrilla movement—in self-defense against the terror—has reached serious proportions.

Record of Greek Gov't

(Continued from page 4)
ping-up" areas) contains the shocking information that, in the same 7 month period, there were 87,187 arrests, and 3,798 deportations. The table cites the number of murders, executions, tortures and disappearances.

Persecution of the Press

The report states that 477 newspaper offices and printing shops have been burned or otherwise destroyed or damaged. It lists the names and cities of publication of 15 newspapers which have ceased publication, because their offices and press were destroyed, or their editors and/or personnel were arrested, banished or murdered.

Quislings

The newly-reorganized Greek army has among its officers 1,262 men who served the Germans in the German-organized and German-commanded Security Battalions, all of whose names are available. The report lists 200 of these quislings.

Further items show governmental preferential treatment for collaborators.

Resistance Fighters

In sharp contrast is the treatment of resistance fighters. In the months of August and September alone, 139 former officers of ELAS were exiled.

British Intervention

British Intervention in and domination of Greek life is discussed in great detail, beginning with the selection by the British of the Greek premier in July 1944, an act which contravened the decision of the representatives of all Greek political parties. The responsibility of the British government for the present state of affairs in Greece is firmly established in this section.

Literature Available

EAM & Left Liberal Party Coalition Memorandum to the United Nations—This memorandum, published in this issue, is available in printed form, for mass distribution or individual use.

Report of EAM Bureau of Enlightenment—The full text of this report, with supplementary material prepared by the American Council for a Democratic Greece, is available in limited quantities.

Copies of this literature may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to the American Council for a Democratic Greece, 152 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

village of Missolonghi voluntarily surrendered to government authorities and was immediately tried by court-martial and executed.

At this writing, the trial of EPON (Democratic Greek Youth Organization) is scheduled for December 13, on charges of "transgressing its aims." The World Federation of Democratic Youth attempted to send an international delegation of observers, headed by its president, M. Guy de Boisson, and accompanied by a prominent French attorney. The delegation, however, was refused

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