



## THE TREATY OF SYNTAGMA

*But it sure is odd to be more afraid of the risk of anyone among your opponents being killed, rather than the possibility of someone yours getting murdered.* [classwar.espiv.net/?p=1868](http://classwar.espiv.net/?p=1868)

*Athens, October 19th–20th, 2011*

The strike mobilizations saw hundreds of thousands on the streets of numerous Greek cities. In Athens alone, some estimates were as large as half a million on the first day. On both days, there were massive police forces in various points of downtown Athens, including large groups of plainclothes cops. Since October 18th, the Athens Urban Transport Organization (OASA) was ordered by the police to close all entrances at the Syntagma and Evangelismos metro stations during the two days of nationwide general strike. Numerous protesters arrived in the city centre marching all the way from their neighbourhoods. Base unions, anarchist/anti-authoritarian blocs, neighbourhood assemblies, student unions were among the demonstrators. The crowd was unprecedented.

On the second day, the MPs took a final vote in favour of a new finance bill which enforced another round of austerity cuts, aiming at the further deterioration of the lives of millions. The armed pigs of the democratic dictatorship, the collaborationist unionists, the corporate media and all types of fascists tried to suppress by any means the overflow of rage. In particular, the Stalinists of PAME and KNE played once more the role of the cops, in order to suppress any possible actions of insurgency.



*The Treaty of Varkiza is broken; we are at war again*

The 'All Workers Militant Front' (PAME) was founded by the 'Communist Party of Greece' (KKE) in 1999. The 'Communist Youth of Greece' (KNE) is the youth wing of KKE. Just to make things clear, the dirty politics of this alleged 'revolutionary' political party and its branches hold a major reactionary role in people's struggles. Neither KKE, nor PAME and KNE are *communists*. They are Stalinist snitches and ruffians who work for the bourgeois regime —as indicated by numerous examples of the recent past, i.e.:

- the 1945 Treaty of Varkiza where KKE betrayed armed struggle and thousands of fighters of the Civil War in exchange for its legality in the new regime ('The disarmament of ELAS ["Greek People's Liberation Army"]', documentary shots from the state TV channel NET [youtube.com/watch?v=HmOpiLvoAY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HmOpiLvoAY)). The party signed the pact in Varkiza (near Athens) on

February 12th, 1945, thus ordering guerrillas to give up arms, an act which enabled their subsequent massacre by the state army;

- KKE's original stance against the Polytechnic Uprising of 1973, calling participants 'police provocateurs'. KNE spread its propaganda through its then illegal newspaper *Panspoudastiki* (vol.8, January–February 1974) which published an announcement, allegedly given to its editors by the Coordination Committee of the Polytechnic's Struggle, that quotes, '*We denounce the premeditated invasion in the Athens Polytechnic School on Wednesday, November 14th [1973] of almost 350 organized agents of KYP [the Greek Central Intelligence Service] according to the provocative plan of [the lieutenant colonel, commander of KYP] Roufogalis and Karayannopoulos [one of the defense lawyers of the head of the junta, Papadopoulos], based on mandates originating from the — now overridden — former chief dictator, Papadopoulos, and the American CIA with the intention to make, through any means of bullying and provocation, ridiculous and anarchist slogans, and slogans that did not represent the moment and the specific forces, dominant, in order to be able to isolate our movement and our manifestation at the Polytechnic from the whole of the people and the youth. [. . .] Thus, our slogans, "Bread, Education, Freedom – 20% for Education – Down With the Junta – Americans Out – All Workers, Peasants and Students United – People's Dominance – National Independence," smothered the pseudo-revolutionary cries of KYP and its informers who had unexpectedly put up banners and occupied two loudspeakers with bullying, raising slogans such as "Down With the State, Down With the Power, May '68" and had taken a lead in some unrealistic calls for immediate popular revolution and immediate general strike* —the junta, in the same vein, had referred to 'mob and anarchist minority activities';

- the incidents of 1979 at the occupied Athens Chemistry School where Stalinists broke the occupation, directly co-operating with the police;

*youtube.com/watch?v=kzS\_xmuciPk*

*'We were ambushed at night in the Chemistry School by the KNE guys who lurked with wooden batons, planks and iron bars and attacked us with high morale and assistance by the ESAK\* and fraternalized students, students and workers, were beating us up.*

*Hit us, beat us up, Malamis\*\**

*we are all masochists...'*

—Song by the Musical Brigades (1980)

\* So-called 'Unified Anti-dictatorial Trade Union Movement', one more branch of KKE

\*\* Notorious 'red fascist' head of the 'KNAT' group during the 1979 events in the Chemistry School of Athens

- the KKE's share of power with the two main parliamentary parties, right-wing Nea Dimokratia and social-democratic PASOK, in 1989;
- joint attack of the Youth of PASOK and KNE against anarchists inside the Athens Polytechnic School in November 1995, an attack which was repelled (however, in the early hours of November 18th, the university asylum was eventually abolished, and about 500 rebels were arrested);
- joint attacks of the police and KNE against secondary/university students, youths and autonomous/anarchists in Athens in November 1998;
- KKE's condemnation of the social revolt in December 2008, after the murder of Alexandros Grigoropoulos;
- the official rehabilitation of Stalin, Stalinism, the Moscow trials and the mass purges of the 1930s by KKE in its 18th Congress in February 2009; during its 18th Congress in February 2009, the KKE (newly) pointed out that the most positive achievements in the Soviet Union happened under Stalin, and even refers to it as 'cultural revolution'...

(More about the Stalinist ideology of KKE: [interold.kke.gr/News/2009news/18congres-resolution-2nd.html](http://interold.kke.gr/News/2009news/18congres-resolution-2nd.html) '18th Congress, Resolution on Socialism', and [interold.kke.gr/News/2008news/2008-12-thesis-socialism#\\_Conclusions\\_concerning\\_the\\_role](http://interold.kke.gr/News/2008news/2008-12-thesis-socialism#_Conclusions_concerning_the_role) 'Theses on Socialism')

The KKE purged Trotskyists off its ranks (for some time to death) since the 1930s. The official rehabilitation of Stalinism by KKE in 2009 leaves no space for illusions concerning any such matter.

There are various Trotskyist parties in Greece; amongst them the Workers Revolutionary Party (EEK), which has often received a bitter portion of police violence in the streets, released an announcement about the October 20th, mentioning among others that *'EEK is affirmatively against the use of violence as a "solution" for the political disputes within the movement. The use of stone-throwing and Molotov cocktails is criminal and opportunist from the side of some anarchists against the protection teams and the supporters of KKE who were gathered in Syntagma.'* (It must be noted that the events triggered criticism by many individuals and collectivities, including anarchists, regarding the use of Molotovs on such an occasion...)

As for SYRIZA, its leading group Synaspismos (SYN: 'Coalition of the Left of Movements and Ecology') is the heir of the KKE Interior, the Euro-'communist' half of the major split of

KKE in 1968, while SYRIZA's smaller groups consist of a variety of leftist tendencies, including Maoists like the 'Communist Organization of Greece' (KOE).

*youtube.com/watch?v=Un24LuNE5s0*

*[. . .] The KKE and PAME do not need any "credentials" for their militancy which the bourgeois media hand over to the hooded provocateurs, to the anarcho-fascist groups. Our history and activity has the appreciation of hundreds of thousands of working people who take part in the people's demonstrations, of millions of workers who appreciate the consistent, unwavering struggle of our party, the firmness of its goals for the overthrow of the capitalist barbarity and the militancy of its members and cadre in the places where they work and live. This slander that PAME allegedly "protected the bourgeois parliament from the rebels" has nothing to do with reality and moreover it seeks to conceal the truth, namely the fact that PAME managed, thanks to its strong vigilance, to defend the demonstration and prevent the plans for its dissolution.*

*As we say in Greece "lies have short legs" [. . .]*

—Article of the International Relations Section of the CC of the KKE (21-10/2011)

*Excerpts from an eyewitness report*

*de.indymedia.org/2011/10/318517.shtml*

[. . .] The specifics of how KKE broke up strikes through its syndicalist faction, and the ways in which it attacked radicals in and out of universities, has been well documented (but probably not in English). In any way, an examination of the role of the Stalinists in Italy or Spain during the 70s (a discourse more familiar to people abroad) has striking similarities to Greece and is helpful in understanding their tactics and politics.

In the years before 1998, clashes with the forces of order of the KKE were a common thing in demonstrations and workplace assemblies. Whether we talk about secondary/university student demonstrations, antiwar demos or the annual celebration of the 17th November rebellion, fighting with the KKE was typical. And usually, because of the better organization of their forces of order (in Greece we call them KNAT, from the KNE and the Greek riot police: MAT, 'Public Order Reinstatement Units'), they had an advantage in street fights. Of course this advantage was enlarged by their close relationship and cooperation with the police, and the very important fact that they knew that none of their members would even be brought to bourgeois justice, in case their violence resulted in heavy injuries.

However, since 1998, though KKE (PAME is the syndicalist union controlled by them) continued its reactionary role in the workplaces (though in less force due to a serious

reduction in numbers after the fall of the USSR), it refrained from coming into contact with the mass of demonstrators, whether these were from the parliamentary or extra-parliamentary left, radicals from the anti-authoritarian scene, or simply students or pupils in struggle. Its divisive role was maintained by drawing as many people as it could away from mass meetings and demonstrations, thus avoiding both any contact and the expected violent clashes that occurred every time these thugs came to the streets. KKE's politics were to organize their own demos, outside and away from large ones. Even in general strikes, PAME and KKE would demonstrate away from the main demo and sometimes in different places altogether.

For reasons that remain to be analyzed, in the 2-day general strike of October 19th–20th 2011, KKE decided to return to their old tactics. Less on the 19th, but openly on the 20th, KKE and its forces of order made a political choice of replacing the police and to protect parliament from the massive demonstration.

When the majority of demonstrators arrived in Syntagma Square on the 20th, they found the whole front of the parliament cordoned from members of PAME, equipped with helmets and wooden bats. It is significant to point out that the riot police had taken up positions behind the KKE, and during the whole day (the exception being when they felt that KKE needed some help) they did not do anything. So it was clear to all demonstrators that their main obstacle on the 20th, if they wanted to demonstrate and express their anger, would be the KKE forces.

It was not long before this became a reality. Random verbal fights between demonstrators and PAME members in their lines of defense happened immediately, but remained quite sporadic. (It is important to note that the members of PAME, who were officially 'blockading the parliament' and 'defending the demo from provocateurs' were facing the crowd, and not parliament. Just like the cops do.)

Soon, when the arguments got slightly heated, and some coffee and water bottles were thrown at the PAME lines, their reaction showed what they had come there to do. They attacked the crowd in front of them with sticks and batons. The first who got seriously hit was a young girl (who was in fact facing the other way when she was attacked) who was struck in the head with a baton. The sight of the girl's bleeding head infuriated the crowd, and clashes broke off. In the beginning, the demonstrators were not armed with anything, and it was an unfair fight.

The PAME thugs all had helmets and sticks, whereas the crowd had plastic bottles and swearwords. Some used their fists. But the anger was such that the battle was not easy for PAME. Soon, the majority of demonstrators joined the fight, and a pitched battle between PAME and the rest of the demo broke out. Something which ‘helped’ other demonstrators to join in (apart from radicals who had already joined) was the fact that the Stalinists at some point attacked the whole demo from two different streets in an attempt to empty the square. After that, a fierce battle took place for more than 2.5 hours, in which — though unorganized and less equipped — the demonstrators managed to defeat and drive off the Stalinist thugs. (People should also note that when the Stalinists thugs managed to grab demonstrators who fought back, they handed them over to the cops after beating them up. So, even without its serious involvement on the 20th, the police managed 12 arrests.) [. . .]

It is quite certain though that the fights with the Stalinist thugs will continue in the universities (where they have considerable power) and in the streets. It remains to be seen however whether the political choice to act as a police force against the demonstration is a choice that KKE will continue to practice. [. . .] The younger members of the radical scene got a firsthand experience of what the older members had already experienced in the past, but had forgotten since 1998. Now everyone, beyond the radical scene, is — to say the least — extremely angry. And they will remain so.

*‘Regarding today’s disturbances and provocation in the large demonstration in Syntagma: Forces hostile to the labour and people’s movement attempted to attack and provoke the large demonstration outside the parliament. The All Workers Militant Front (PAME), the trade unions, the workers and the youth faced them with determination.*

*The specific mechanisms have opened accounts with the labour–people’s movement. They should bear in mind that the labour–people’s movement has the power and experience to cut off their hand.’*

—Press release by PAME (Athens, 20-10/2011)

*An anarchist comrade reports...*

‘We all saw it early enough; KKE made it clear long before the clashes started by demonstrating their gangsterous and thuggish attitude, not just by targeting, isolating and beating up rioters (or people with a similar outfit), but also by terrorizing *anyone* who did not submit to them or attempted to break through their bloc. The discontent was generalized, by everybody, not just anarchists. I would not say that we expected the conflict with KKE, at least not from the beginning. The clash became inevitable after their stance. We were not well prepared for it in terms of strategy. Most of the insurrectionists had taken to the streets to

clash with the police and certainly not with PAME (who would have thought that the “special units KNAT” would come out of their holes?). We had no sticks or helmets for head to head clashes. Several demonstrators had sledgehammers and fire extinguishers for self-defense, but also makeshift Molotov cocktails and plastic bottles with wick and dynamite, destined for the uniformed pigs. It’s not like we haven’t experienced Stalinists’ action before, but this time it was more intense and well-organized than ever before, a great menace (and great risk indeed); that’s why it seemed as though they gained the battle on the street. Their hit-and-run raids were launched by a hundred of helmeted thugs bearing clubs, but the rear guard of the rest of PAME/KNE members made Stalinists lines look too big, and of course their coordination with the police made the counterattack if not impossible, very difficult. But we claimed the streets, and we fought back. Many of other “unsuspecting” people, who were also present, could see behind the mask of KKE and the parliamentary leftism. The rest (TV and parliamentary propaganda) is political degradation, nothing new. What’s new was the open war of “KNAT” and MAT against not just the antagonist movement but *the entire society.*’

*About the latest events in Syntagma; text by an initiative of libertarian communists*

[eleftheriakoi.blogspot.com/2011/10/blog-post\\_25.html](http://eleftheriakoi.blogspot.com/2011/10/blog-post_25.html)

Protest marches and clashes that occurred during the recent 48hour strike mobilization demonstrated even more clearly the role of each and everyone; who truly stands with the social movement of resistance and disobedience, and who is a collaborator of the police, parastatal and crutch of this policy that dismantles labour rights and sells off public wealth.

We begin with a description of events, because once again the recital of lies from the dirty mouths of journalists and politicians was endless.

*The strike rally of October 19th*

The strike rally of October 19th was really enormous and definitely one of the largest demonstrations in recent years. Any estimate cannot be accurate, but it certainly does seem that it exceeded two hundred thousand people. The march of PAME was preceded as always, stopped in front of the parliament and then left, strolling once again in the central streets of Athens. Some of its safekeeping groups remained for a while near the well-known police fence, apparently making a little rehearsal for the next day. Afterwards, the various blocs of



the main demonstration followed and approached the area of Syntagma from both Stadiou and Panepistimiou streets.

The first tension was caused at the police fence on Vasilissis Sofias Avenue, between a diverse crowd and the cops, and at the side entrance to the parliament. Stones, some Molotov cocktails and homemade fireworks on the one hand and tear gases on the other marked the beginning of what everyone expected to happen for days; exactly because social indignation and peoples' outrage are increasingly gigantic and no one is able either to control or calculate where they will lead each time. Then the clashes with the repressive forces spread throughout Syntagma and the surrounding streets. Not only did the crowd not leave, but also people heckled intensely the cops with every appearance and move they made. The clashes and massive attendance of protesters in the streets lasted for over four hours, and all political parties got the message that no one can control an indignant and enraged crowd anymore.

So they moved ahead with the next phase of their plan. Since years, their main problem has been the political milieu of anarchists. From December 2008 onwards, a strong slap was delivered to the system and the bourgeois parliamentary parties (including, of course, those of the left). They understood that the anarchist milieu is not simply a cause of the 'margin' and Exarchia but a stream which acts dynamically in a growing number of social spaces nowadays. The clashes in strike gatherings of the last two years showed that the activity of anarchist finds more and more factual support from significant parts of protesters, and this is what worried the Power even more.

The crap that [the president of the Synaspismos political party, head of SYRIZA parliamentary group] Tsipras said last May in a chit chat with [MEGA TV channel's news presenter] Tremi, about 'political and ideological defeat of anti-authoritarians due to the pacifist gatherings of citizens in the squares', took literally a walk. The only thing that all parties of the left — KKE ('Communist Party of Greece'), SYRIZA ('Coalition of the Radical Left'), ANTARSYA ('Anti-capitalist Left Cooperation for the Overthrow') — could do was to continue to throw mud, speaking of 'parastatals', 'hoodies', 'suspicious circles', 'opportunist groups', slandering the anarchist/libertarian milieu that has been the target of repression more than anyone else in recent decades, counting trials, imprisonments, deaths, injuries... And all these left-wing chair holders of the petty-bourgeois legality have the audacity to slander, thinking that this way they will get rid of their left-side enemy.



*The State murders, the party safeguards*

[athens.indymedia.org/local/webcast/uploads/20-10-11kke.jpg](http://athens.indymedia.org/local/webcast/uploads/20-10-11kke.jpg)

Thursday, October 20th, 2011. Once more the State commits murder. Demonstration assessment: a 53-year-old union member of PAME fell dead from cardiac arrest. The KKE and the TV channels initially found the opportunity to report that supposedly the protester succumbed to injuries from stone-throwing; something that the medical press from Evangelismos Hospital refuted, saying that the deceased bore no injuries and when he was admitted he had no pulse or respiration. Unluckily for KKE, the demonstrator's death had nothing to do with the clashes between KNAT and protesters. He is one more person murdered by the State, something that the general secretary of the central committee of KKE forgot to mention. So it is not by accident that instead of turning against the police, the party turns against the demonstrators that dared to attempt approach the parliament, which was guarded by 'Che's revolutionary descendants', aka the members of KNE. As far as the corporate media are concerned, they did — as expected — once more misinform, reporting clashes between PAME and 500(!!!) hooded persons, despite the fact that Vasileos Georgiou Street was full of people clashing with KNAT.

To be exact, at the demo in which tens of thousands of people took part, PAME blocked access in front of the parliament from early on. In particular, they had formed three human chains with their backs turned to police squads (MAT) at the flower shops, a long cordon in

front of the Unknown Soldier Monument, again with their backs turned to the police squads—who were enjoying their coffee quietly covered by KNAT. Also, Vasileos Georgiou Street (at Hotel Grand Bretagne), Panepistimiou Street and the tram stop at Syntagma were cordoned from PAME/KNE. They even checked purses and demanded to verify the IDs of the people who were trying to approach the demo...

At some point the bloc of 'Den Plirono' [*I won't pay*] marched up Vasileos Georgiou Street, trying to approach the parliament. There, the KNAT security forces forbade them to proceed. After some bickering, clashes began between demonstrators and KNAT. This street battle went on for some time, ended after the Stalinists attacked people all the way up to Stadiou Street, and was followed by cops' attacks from Stadiou Street and towards Syntagma Square. Moreover, during the clashes protesters were isolated and beaten badly by the KKE's party-dogs, while others were handed to the police. Once more KNAT and MAT go holding hands.

In fact, KKE played the part of the cop, trying to safeguard the parliament and not letting anyone through. It thus succeeded in suppressing people's anger, showing once again that it is the left-wing crutch of the system. Besides, KKE's logic that it must be separated from the rest of the protesters is shown from the different hours/places announced in each and every one of its calls. How unrealistic the party's leadership and sheep are, is also reflected in the people's attitude; from the previous day, many demonstrators expressed opinions against KKE's seizure of the upper side of Syntagma Square, since the Stalinist were not giving any explanation for this. The same attitude was preserved after the clashes with KNAT, as the majority of the people disapproved them with slogans while they were exiting the scene.

WHO NEEDS MAT WHEN WE HAVE KNAT

*knat: 'communist' public order reinstatement youth*

UNMEDIATED STRUGGLES ARE OUR RESPONSE TO THE ATTACK  
BY THE STATE AND ITS CRUTCHES

Self-managed Hangout of ASOEE (Athens University of Economics and Business)

*When they get denounced by their one-time allies, when they find the road blocked by the red guardians, they will realize that no nauseating rhetoric can ever hide the abyss that separates reform of the state from its destruction.* [feartosleep.blogspot.com/2012/01/gap.html](http://feartosleep.blogspot.com/2012/01/gap.html)

### *Some of the events as they unfolded*

On October 19th, 2011, several people from the bloc of the School Teachers Federation of Greece were seen beating some secondary students near Omonia Square. In Syntagma people were seen complaining about other protesters who were in a combative mood.

Meanwhile, there was a mutiny in Koridallos women's prisons; the inmates protested against the totally inhuman conditions of incarceration and refused to enter the prison cells, in solidarity with the strikers.

When the huge demo of the Stalinist union PAME withdrew from Syntagma, many of them beat small groups of other demonstrators on the way. People chanted, 'No pasaran!' In Kolokotroni Square on Stadiou Street fascists along with army retirees were seen chasing hooded protesters.

A diverse crowd attacked the National Bank of Greece, trashing it inside. Strikers torn down the police plexiglass-iron wall on Vassilisis Sofias Avenue next to the side of the parliament; people shouted en masse 'Cops-Pigs-Murderers'. Head to head clashes with the cops, burning barricades, but also extensive use of tear gas and shock grenades and detentions by the police were reported in various points of the centre.

By late midday, in the upper side of Syntagma the majority of protesters supported insurrectionist tactics. A police officer dared to speak with a loudspeaker, urging people to leave the area. A loud and clear 'BOO' was immediately heard from the side of demonstrators. At the same time, Mitropoleos Street was blocked off by police, in a growing attempt to encircle the whole of Syntagma Square and disperse people from the area. Dozens of protesters were injured and hospitalized.

In the evening, clashes were generalized all around Syntagma. The bulk of the demo had been pushed away from the square, but many people resisted and counterattacked the police. The

air downtown was filled with gas and fire smoke. (Photo-reporters were asking other demonstrators not to take away their gas masks...)

Syntagma Square was eventually evacuated by the cops. Massive police raids took place in Exarchia and Monastiraki squares. Cops chased people through the streets. Exarchia neighbourhood went under complete police occupation with many people beaten up and even detained by uniformed and plainclothes cops, among dozens of other detainees/arrestees of the day.

*The death of a 53-year-old man and the blatant assaults of the PAME and KNE Stalinists clouded over the strike mobilizations on October 20th against the voting of a new finance bill imposed by the Greek government and the IMF/ECB/EU troika.*

Since the morning, the Stalinists of PAME lined up holding sticks and forming a compact human chain before the police squads, in a coordinated attempt to block other demonstrators to move on the sidewalk of the Unknown Soldier Monument, and in front of the plexiglass-iron wall next to the side of the parliament, not allowing people to get anywhere close to them. Nevertheless, a group of people who held Greek flags moved to Syntagma Square unhindered, unfolding their nationalistic rags in front of the parliament.

As one young comrade put it, the ‘communist’ party tried to show everyone that they can manage the situation; they can maintain social peace; they stood in front of the parliament and tried to say to everyone, ‘I am here, and this is the proper way to express your protest, and if you don’t do it the way I say, then you are anarcho-fascist [*sic*], you are a member of the para-State and provocateur.’

By midday, protesters expressed a growing discontent against this condition which was awkward to most people, as much as it was an outrageous one. For their own reasons, the bloc of the movement ‘Den Plirono’ took a stance against PAME’s security forces near the Hotel Grande Bretagne. After a while anarchists/anti-authoritarians/libertarians alongside other demonstrators approached the spot. As soon as the crowd was once more provoked by the Stalinists there was a spontaneous counterattack, mainly by the ‘black bloc’.

*[youtube.com/watch?v=qxba6jjAdW0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxba6jjAdW0)*

Generalized severe clashes broke out in Syntagma between hundreds of Stalinists (most of them were equipped with helmets and clubs, several were ‘unequipped’) and anarchists, radical

leftists, youths, insurrectionists (many of them wore hoodies or masks, but there were lots with uncovered faces); stones, bottles and flares were thrown. Protesters tried to break through the PAME lines to reach the parliament. Police fired tear gas when the clashes escalated; paint bombs, stones and Molotov cocktails were thrown into the Stalinist crowd. Severe injured demonstrators were constantly being transferred to the self-organized medical centre of Syntagma Square. Several PAME/KNE members had direct contact with police officers and in numerous cases handed protesters to the cops after beating them up.

Soon, Syntagma Square was evacuated and encircled by cops, while a large crowd was pushed down Ermou Street. The Stalinists still blocked access and fiercely attacked strikers who repeatedly tried to take the square and approach the parliament; extensive use of tear gas and shock grenades by riot police; suffocating atmosphere in the area.

At about 17.00, PAME/KNE largely left Syntagma Square, protected by cops all the way. Police squads took over the guarding of the parliament...

Clashes between protesters and motorcycle police units were in progress in the alleys at the lower parts of Syntagma. Police attacked people in Monastiraki, but also in front of the parliament while the square was completely occupied by repressive forces.

Meanwhile, news about a dead man was circulating. A 53-year-old unionist of PAME was deceased. He was hospitalized experiencing chest discomfort, atrial fibrillation and respiratory problems, and terminated due to a heart attack. He most probably died from inhaling an excessive amount of tear gas fired by the Greek police.

After a raid in Monastiraki Square people fled inside the metro station and locked the doors, in order to protect themselves from the police's fury. Cops also attacked protesters near the gates of Acropolis metro stop; afterwards, people were encircled by cops outside the metro station, and mass detentions followed. The police encircled Omonia metro stop and attacked people inside the subway. Counter-information media reported a total of 150 detentions by that time.

At least ten police squads chased people in Exarchia Square, Solomou and Stournari streets, fired tear gas and occupied the square. Armed police cordoned off the whole neighbourhood.

Attacks on the offices of KKE and those of PASOK were soon to follow; moreover, several Stalinists were kicked out of universities in various Greek cities.

[actforfreedomnow.wordpress.com/2011/10/21](http://actforfreedomnow.wordpress.com/2011/10/21)

On March 7th, 2012, in the city of Latina (Italy), Marco Rizzo — founder of the ‘Communists–Popular Left’, a split from the ‘Party of Italian Communists’ — held a meeting with a delegate of the Greek ‘communist party’ KKE on ‘how to deal with the crisis of capitalism from Greece to Italy’. Rizzo immediately appreciated the presence of young people in the room, but then bitterly discovered that all youngsters in the room were anarchists who wanted to contest him and his Stalinist friend. Rizzo began saying *‘Anarchists have never made a revolution; anarchy has never put a spoke in the wheels of capitalism’* and praised the former *‘Soviet Union, which has managed to be a problem for the Capital’* (?). After the delirium, a young man got up and began to ask the Stalinist uncomfortable questions in relation to the KKE/PAME members’ assaults against rebellious protesters outside the Greek parliament in Athens, as well as regarding collaborations with cops in several occasions. Obviously, the Greek Stalinist denied it all, demanding evidence, so the intervenients mentioned videos where such scenes were clearly shown, yet nothing changed. The discussion ended with the support of someone in the room and the ironic laughter of another, before absolute zero.

[orizzontelibertario.blogspot.com/2012/03/kke-latina.html](http://orizzontelibertario.blogspot.com/2012/03/kke-latina.html)





*'We give our blood, for the needs of our class — we create a blood bank. We are aware of the needs. [. . .]  
The blood of the working class, we give it for the needs of our colleagues, wherever and whenever is needed,  
and we do not give it away for the profitability of the Capital.'*

—Press release by the Executive Secretariat of PAME (Athens, 16-1/2012)

Sure; they might be referring to a 'blood donation' above, but don't let the Stalinists suck more of (y)our blood.



*(. . . work in progress. . .)*