

AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND OLIGARCHY

DEVRIMCI SOL



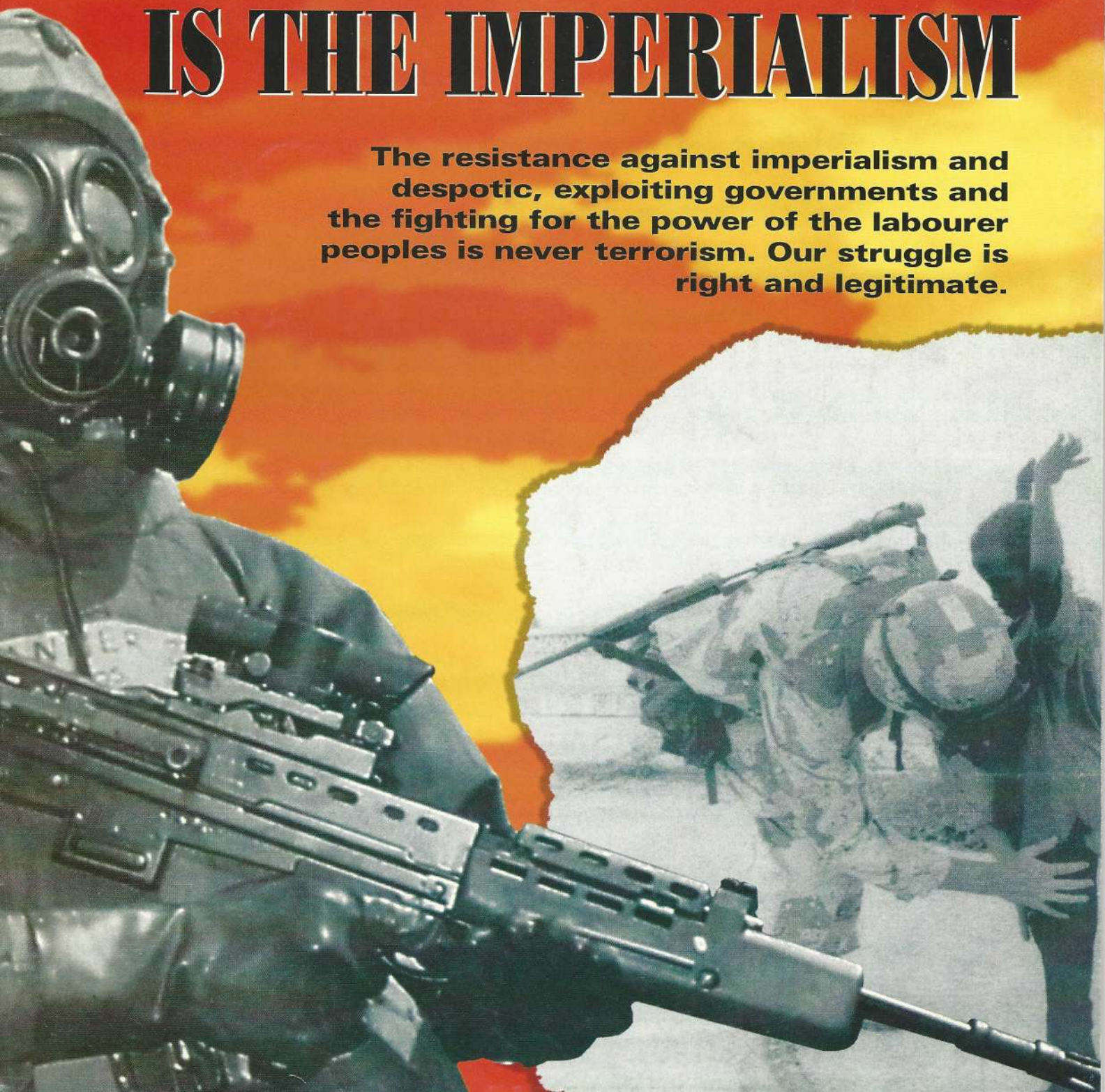
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Revolutionary political review about Turkey and Kurdistan

THE REAL TERRORIST IS THE IMPERIALISM

**The resistance against imperialism and
despotic, exploiting governments and
the fighting for the power of the labourer
peoples is never terrorism. Our struggle is
right and legitimate.**



IMPERIALISM — HANDS OFF BOSNIA AND SERBIA

The world is witnessing a new tragedy from Srebrenica to Tuzla in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This tragedy has been condemned by some bourgeois politicians, human rights organisations and by the media and TV as a shameful human tragedy. No. This description avoids the truth.

The Serbians's plight should not be described as a shameful human tragedy but as an atrocity created by imperialism. This atrocity shows imperialism's real face.

IMPERIALISM IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATROCITIES IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Imperialism breaks a region into pieces so that it is easier to control it. This method is used to divide people and territory. This is an old tool of imperialism, it was previously used in the Middle East and Ireland. It has been used again recently to divide ex-Soviet lands, the Balkans and Yugoslavia.

This plan has formed the policy of the endless war in Yugoslavia.

Imperialism has economic, political and military influence. It can use this to incite nationalism and racialism so hostility is created between people.

To blame these atrocities on Serbia excuses the methods used by imperialism. Imperialism's involvement is disguised. First imperialism armed each side unequally. Now there is an arms embargo but one side, Serbia has plenty of weapons.

THE UN A PUPPET OF IMPERIALISM

America and other imperialist countries put pressure on the people of the world through the United Nations. The United Nations is another face of imperialism. Yesterday they attacked Iraq under the UN umbrella. This imperialist terror still continues...

UN peace keepers are pawns who execute the tasks of imperialism.

UN peace keepers have been in Bosnia-Herzegovina standing by and watching the atrocities.

THE WAR IS NOT CAUSED BY ETHNIC OR RELIGION CONFLICT - THE WAR IS CREATED BY IMPERIALISM FOR PROFIT.

Thousands of Bosnians have been killed and forcibly removed from their land. It seems they are losing the war...

No. Weapons manufacturers are among the winners in this war. Bosnia and Serbia have both been destroyed in this war, there will not be an independent Serbia or Bosnia.

The cost of the war has destroyed the Serbian economy and Serbia's poverty will mean it is dependent on imperialism. We believe that Serbia and Bosnia can only be independent if they unite and fight against imperialism.

DO NOT BE A TOY IN IMPERIALISM'S HANDS, FIGHT FOR A UNITED, INDEPENDENT YUGOSLAVIA.

There is no advantage to be gained fighting each other. The only way is to unite and fight against imperialist exploitation and bullying. Yugoslavian people lived together in peace for many years although ethnic differences existed. When imperialist countries gained influence in these regions these difficulties were transformed into the present conflict.

Peace can only come to Yugoslavia if the people unite and kick imperialism out of their country.

IMPERIALISM — HANDS OFF THE BALKANS.

MULTI NATIONAL CAPITALISM CREATES ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICT, WAR PROVIDES PROFIT!

ALL NATIONS ARE BROTHERS, IMPERIALISM IS OUR ENEMY.

**REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT
19 JULY 1995**

CORRECTION: Due to a technical error, a mistake was printed on page 33 on our journal, Devrimci Sol number 6. The title of the article «One cannot defend socialism...» The passage beginning with «We received many good...» was taken from another article.

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EDITORIAL

Our peoples' fight for socialism and freedom is escalating under the leadership of the Party-Front. The uprisings and resistances are following each other apparently throughout our country. The Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front's actions became a nightmare for the fascism. The rising economic and democratic actions gradually and rapidly gained a political quality; the people targeted the state directly under the leadership of the DHKC. The barricade wars are extending throughout the country. The list of the actions published in this issue demonstrate the dimensions of the war between the oligarchic state and the people.

The Party and the Peoples' Schools might also be called the war schools owing to the fact that they will have a momentous function in educating the masses and in enabling the youths and new members to obtain political knowledge and acquire the capacity to lead the peoples' struggle in the course of the revolution. An article about this subject can be found in the following pages.

Also an interview with the DHKC's spokesman, Fazil Kaya, has been conducted on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Party's foundation.

Nationalism does not lead the people towards true liberation. Today many political parties and organisations have got bogged down in nationalism and have handed over their peoples liberation into the imperialist's hands. We have comments relevant to this issue.

An article "The honour of defeating Hitler's fascism belongs to the communists" is included in this issue.

While we extend our war, our comrades are martyred by the oligarchic state. We have lost many comrades of ours in the war against the fascist state in the rural and urban areas during the last couple months. A brief biography of our martyrs can be found in the following pages.

The DHKC opened the DHKC Information Bureaus in particular European capitals right after the first anniversary of the DHKC's foundation. These bureaus goals include: introducing the reality of Turkey and Kurdistan and our struggle to the peoples of the world; getting in touch with the parties and the organisations of the world in solidarity and strengthening the spirit of internationalism. The communication addresses of these bureaus are available in our review.

The Editor

«COUNTER LIST»

ISSUED

The Committee of International Relations from the DHKC produced the "Counter List". This "Counter List" was published in a special issue of "Devrimci Sol" (Revolutionary Left). This issue can be obtained at the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front (DHKC) information bureaus in Vienna, Amsterdam, Brussels, Athens, Paris and London.

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A powerful step, coming shortly after the 1st anniversary of the DHKP's foundation

The DHKC has opened bureaus in London, Paris, Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam and Brussels

Our power is our own motherland. And our strongest friends are also our brothers, all the peoples of the world. Because of this, our flags and our slogans, symbolise patriotism and internationalism.

We are aware of our responsibilities and duties. Our struggle represents the hope for liberation of the world peoples. We are carrying internationalism's flag. Our mission is to carry this hope throughout the world's peoples.

In our peoples' liberation war and socialist struggle we receive great honour from our friends support. We will never drop to the ground this flag, which bears the hammer and sickle.

The Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front's bureaus aim to give international support to our peoples struggle and at the same time to commit our organisations' and our peoples' support to other peoples' liberation struggles. Today, the peoples' struggle is rising against imperialism and it's collaborator regimes. The anti-imperialist consciousness, struggles and sense of internationalism which were weakened by the various tricks and attacks of imperialism, are on the increase. Again the revolution becomes lofty again. The people are fighting and resisting and they are finding errors and truths and their path to liberation. We, revolutionaries could not surrender, not even in the darkest years when there was much submission and agreement with the fas-

cist regime. We did not allow the flag to be blackened. During these years the giving up of arms nearly became a fashion but this reformist idea did not effect us. Even at the cost of being alone, we did not give up and turn from our way which we know is the right way. In these negative conditions, the socialist powers regressed and the counter-revolutionary waves shook all the world. We hit strong strikes, kept fresh the soul of internationalism and our claim to socialism. We are a force that has proved our power to our friends and enemies. Our front bureaus will tell all the parties and organisations of the world of our struggle, dignified background and perspectives. In addition, they will be a strong barricade against

the nationalism and pragmatism that is still common.

Our bureaus' doors are open for all progressives, revolutionaries, patriots and persons who support the people and their labour. All powers who want to fight against imperialism and want to collaborate with each other can do so on the basis of internationalism. If they wish, those powers can meet with the DHKP-C, the Marxist-Leninist organisation of Turkey's peoples, through our bureaus. In addition, through our bureaus, vital information can be obtained about what is going on in Turkey, the latest situation, the level of the struggle, our Party's and Front's actions and through the bureaus we can also exchange each others publications.

The real terrorists and their terrorist activities: **COUNTER LIST**

Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front Committee of International Relations published a "Counter List". The statement under the heading, "The Real Terrorists and Their Terrorist Activities", listed reports of crimes of imperialism to emphasise the that "the real terrorist is imperialism". The list was prepared in response to the report from the "Intelligence and International Terror Bureau" which is issued by the White House every year. In the list of "Terrorist countries and organisations", the DHKP-C is described as one of the 12 most dangerous organisations in the world.

The statement dated June 1995 by the DHKC Committee of International Relations, states that first of all, USA, France, Germany, England and all other imperialist forces are the "real terrorists", gives some information regarding the aim of terrorism and how to organise to provide its financing and kinds of activities. USA's crimes are in the first line. It follows France, England and Germany.

«We, the people of the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front, wherever we are, fight against imperialist terror. The terror that is turned against all the peoples of the world, that makes them die from hunger and massacres. In our hearts we feel the pain and

the fury of every oppressed people. From now on the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front will publish reports of the crimes of imperialism and point out the acts of the real terrorists and so share the pain and the fury with the people of the world.» The announcement of the war and resistance against imperialism ends with this explanation: *«There are other countries which could also be listed including those prone to terrorism and their constituent organisations listed here which constitute the "Counter List" of people and they are the focus of terrorism. They are wrong if they think others are blind... They are so busy with profits and greed that they are blind to the immense power of resistance of the people.*

«The memory of the people is powerful. Sooner or later imperialism will see and understand that the people will always have the last word.

«THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE WILL DROWN IMPERIALISM IN ITS OWN BLOOD!

«THE PEOPLE FIGHTING AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND FOR LIBERATION WILL WIN!

«WE WILL WIN!»

Revolutionary solidarity is the current duty

In recent times there have been some serious developments in the balance of power between the oppressed people, the world's proletariat and imperialism. After the collapse of the socialist system, imperialism increased its aggression. «Socialism is death» slogans covered the world. Some countries and organisations which did not follow an independent ideology and policy, became submissive to imperialist demands. The agreements of capitulation, falling into agreements, the giving up of arms, followed each other. It seemed as if the organisations queued up to adopt the New World Order which the imperialists started to pronounce during that time. The announcement of peace by the imperialists received its answer. Unconditional capitulations began. In some places the representatives of imperialism became peace makers and were respected.

On the other hand, imperialists started a big propaganda campaign to create a global market and to block the way of return. Through the imperialist media socialist values were denigrated, its leaders were condemned. When this was happening, the imperialist monopolies started to plunder the markets of ex-socialist countries. Agents appeared everywhere.

Imperialism carried out its plans for the future as well. Animosity was planted amongst people; separatism and hostility towards each other started. The events in Azerbaijan-Armenia, Chechenia-Russia, Bosnia-Serbia

followed this animosity and it is not known where the next incident will occur.

The USA and the other imperialist powers with their economy based on militarisation, encouraged the regional differences and clashes in order to support their economies. Also, the UN which was rational until recently, was turned into an organisation which intervenes for imperialist interests or remains silent. The imperialist aggression was turned into a mask of democracy and attacks on Somalia, Iraq, and Rwanda followed. The massacres were condoned.

THE PROCESS IS BEING MODE

The revolutionary front has been gathering itself together gradually against the policy of imperialist attacks. People have started raising its struggle again and the clouds of demagogy of imperialism have been vanishing. The lie that Socialism is death has been losing its effect with the rise of peoples' social and national liberation struggles.

We are living this process. In order to pass through this and march towards revolution we have to establish current and final duties and fulfil them to our best abilities. Our final aim is to eliminate imperialism and establish a system within which people live in brotherhood, produce in brotherhood, share as a brotherhood, without wars, without exploitation and create a world socialist system. The way we achieve this aim

or our current duties, is to get rid of imperialism and its collaborators. We have to fulfil these duties immediately.

Those duties vary from country to country and circumstances, which is unavoidable. Today the most likely countries where a revolution can take place and is vitally needed are New Colonies which are under imperialist exploitation. Imperialism is causing bloodshed to suppress the struggle for freedom and socialism through collaborated oligarchy. These countries are the ones which can see and live the consequences of the New World Order. Starvation, unemployment, poverty, and misery have reached new levels. All rights and freedoms are diminished and a state of terror is in charge in these countries. The exploitation has more than one dimension.

Turkey is one of these countries and is in the lead of those countries which is ready to give birth to a revolution. The state with all its sub-organisations is shaped in case of internal war. The law of the counter-guerrillas rules. Fascism has been turned into a state. Oligarchy is in a big crisis in terms of the economic, social and political spheres. Therefore the developing opposition of people confronts the brutality of fascism. A request for a single right may be punished with death. It can be said that today Turkey is one of the countries in the world most affected by imperialism and oligarchy's oppression and terrorism.

It is possible to see these sta-

tistics in the papers, magazines and the other publications which are published by our party and the front. Hundreds of thousands of Turkey's peoples are in the streets, elevating the struggle despite the bans and harassment. Every single day tens of revolutionaries, patriots or ordinary people are killed by the special teams, which is an organisation which carries out terrorist activities on behalf of the Turkish state, or by the police or soldiers. Despite all this oppression, the leadership of Party-Front continue the struggle and challenge fascism.

In order to reach today's situation revolutionaries and patriots had to pay a big price; thousands of people were martyred.

In our country, where imperialism provides the arms and directs the economy and daily policy, revolutionaries managed to destroy the pacification of the people, by organising more armed actions, increasing the war and were also able to expose the New World Order. They have fought a powerful war of propaganda, on the one hand hitting fascism, on the other hand destroying imperialist targets. They unveiled imperialism's and fascism's mask of democracy-peace through armed and non-armed activities. They have given an example of International Solidarity. The Gulf Crises is an enormous example of this. All the world and the world's leftists -with a few exceptions- only watched and it seemed as if they were applauding the massacres of imperialist aggression towards the Iraqi people. The most progressive reaction was silence. But this shameful situation was reversed by our organisation. It gave imperialism scary moments by beginning a campaign against the imperialist targets in our country. It displayed the best examples of solidarity between the peoples.

We did not have to wait long to get the results of developing the struggle, the propaganda war and the education of the masses. The anti-fascist, anti-imperialist struggle against the imperialist targets played a particularly effective role.

The Party-Front made a great effort to increase internationalist feelings together with the anti-imperialist attitude it took against the imperialist lies and demagogy after the socialist system collapsed. To be number one amongst the most dangerous organisations listed by the CIA and the Pentagon proves that.

The Party-Front continued its strug-



Internationalism means struggle, rising up the people liberation flag, strike against imperialism.

gle consistently and persistently, without retreat, to develop a brotherhood amongst people, to establish co-operation and relationship between revolutionary, progressive forces and people and by the activities carried out, it showed its determination. Whenever in the world when there was an attack against the people and revolutionaries, an answer came from Turkey's revolutionaries.

The revisionist policies were displayed, pragmatism was condemned. The Party-Front took up arms and refused reconciliation at the top of its voice when capitulation and falling into agreements and sitting at the table were becoming widespread. From the Middle East to South America, from Asia to Eastern Europe, the Party-Front predicted the result and explained the reason for backward steps and made announcements that it has never given up the ideological struggle.

However in our country, and in some of the new colonies which were in this situation, there were revolutionary, progressive forces that couldn't find any support. Internationalist duties were forgotten. When the imperialists killed the people and revolutionaries, there was no reaction, these massacres were watched quietly.

But it shouldn't have been.

What we should do is to support revolutionary people who walk the path of revolution. Today anti-imperialist, anti-fascist organisations and elements should establish their international policy as their main policy and should not forget that this is the way to revolution in their own countries.

To support them, protests ought to be put into practice rather than in written

statements. Strikes, activities, which affect imperialist countries' policies, ought to be organised. Fascism and the oligarchy of new colonies should be exposed and it can even be said that the struggles should be participated actively. Internationalism will be achieved if these things can be done.

The other thing is that the opposition to imperialism is going slowly and is only achieved at the level of conferences and meetings which end up with discussions, declarations etc. In Belgium, the meetings under the leadership of the Belgium Labour Party are an example of this.

To create unity and discussion within the World Communist Movement is a positive step, not something to be criticised, but without co-operation, meetings are meaningless. Abstract discussions take place, arguments over the past go on, but the current duties of struggle against imperialism, tactics and concrete co-operation are not discussed. As long as it continues like this, the people will not be able to win. What has to be done is to provide support to revolutionaries of oppressed people and that is what should be happening. The discussions and assessments will have meaning if they are on this basis.

The attention of the worlds' public should be concentrated on these new colonies and the conditions in which people live. Stationary, military equipment, technical material and clothes should be made available to these people. If we do not take these responsibilities, we will not be able to establish real unity and there is no point of talking cleverly about it .

We invite all revolutionaries, revolutionary public opinion and socialists to fulfil these duties.

INTERVIEW WITH THE DHKC'S SPOKESMAN

«Now, the party-front weapon is in the hands of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples»

The first anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Liberation Party-Front's foundation was celebrated on March, 1995. The Revolutionary Left was formed in to a party-front organisation which had been a leading revolutionary power for 16 years in the Turkish and Kurdish revolutionary practice. As the war accelerates, organisation a front gains more importance than ever in Turkey- which came into a state of being a prison for the population- because of deep conflicts between the vast majority of people and the system. Furthermore, organisation the people's front has its own particular characteristics with respect the Turkey's sociopolitical structure as a neo-colonial country, and to the DHKP-C's revolutionary strategy and accumulated experiences.

The following interview with the DHKP-C's spokesman Fazil Kaya has been conducted by the Revolutionary Left Review.

In general, the armed liberation movements alliances policy and their point of views on the class issue have always attracted the public attention. Would you explain this?

The unique consistent class that will carry the revolution over its final stage, build the future's classless society is the proletariat. This is an indisputable scientific reality. In the neo-colonial countries, however, there are some other social classes and intermediate strata who

are in favour of revolution. The revolution therefore has to have its very own organization, a Marxist-Leninist party weapon and the revolutionary policies. We have seen so many organizations in the world's revolutionary history that despite they took over the political power, they could not carry on the revolution; consequently adapted to the capitalist methods which make peoples pay the price. In the depended countries, the proletarian party liberates the peoples by organizing and uniting the working class and the social class segments in a single front.

It is impossible to change the political system by-election in our country which is under the imperialist domination, and ruled by fascism. In Turkey which became a prison for the population, there are sharp conflicts between people and oligarchy imperialism. The character of our revolution is anti-oligarchic, anti-imperialist. The social classes and the class segments that take part in the revolution are thus: in the first place, the working class, regardless their national backgrounds; poor and middle class peasantry; small producers in the urban and rural areas; artisans; artists; civil servants; students; intellectuals, and all those who still protect their national values, want to have an independent country, and oppose the persecution and exploitation.

Owing to our revolution is also a Middle-East, near Asia and Balkans revolution, firstly the proletariat and the peoples of the countries which are located in these territories, secondly those who live on the other soils, revolutionary-democratic public opinion, the movements fighting for the national and social independence, and the new socialist dynamics that emerged in the former revisionist-socialist countries are the friends and allied forces of our revolution.

How would you explain the conditions in formation and organization of the liberation front and its relationships with the party in Turkey in comparison with the other countries?

When we look at the situation from the depended countries angle, the front question must be considered in terms of the relations and conflicts of the 2nd and 3th imperialist crisis periods. During the 2nd imperialist crisis period, the fronts had a massive participation and organized independently of the parties in the semi-colonial countries in which the people's wars were occurred; that is to say, the political and military leaderships were apart from each others. The reason for this, there was a direct political and military domination in these countries by the imperialist powers. This situation has a decisive importance in determining the differences of the people's wars in the 2nd and the 3th imperialist crisis periods. Because the masses could see the direct imperialist domination, they opposed it and joined the armed struggle of the people's front in a short period of time; namely, the masses were politicized easily in comparison with the neo-colonization epoch. The fronts were led by the parties. Necessity of the armed struggle since the direct imperialist domination determined the front's military-warrior quality. However, in today's neo-colonial countries, the party and front organize together at the first stage of the revolution, that is, the political and military leaderships merged together. A mass participation in the front occurs in the course of the revolutionary process just as it does in Turkey today. As it has been seen in the latest incidents, the people's participation in the front has increased quantitatively as the struggle rises. The guerrilla warfare is attracting the masses.

Mobilizing the masses, whose oppo-

sitions against the regime are pacified, and whose spontaneous reactions are minimized, is only possible by a guerrilla warfare based on the armed propaganda. This concept on the front question was drawn from the concrete analysis of the concrete conditions of our country, and confirmed by all the neo-colonial countries' peoples' revolutionary experiences.



Did the front's leadership have any role in growing a mass participation in the front, and in the DHKP-C's activeness in the workers neighbourhoods revolts lately?

That cannot be limited to these latest events. It has been yet one year since the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party was founded. But our people know us from our 16 years of practice of the Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left) We united based on these practices; and why we founded the front organisation is extend our accumulated war experiences and potential that we fulfilled by armed and peaceful struggle for many years. Our political prestige and power were not created overnight nor was it spontaneous. It is product of 16 years of guerrilla warfare and mass struggle which were quite hard and cost lives of hundreds of our comrades. The reason why we have the ability to lead the mass revolts in the poor neighbourhoods today is because we have such accumulated guerrilla, militia and mass movements and the people's confidences.

We are no longer an opposition movement. We have passed the stage of building the party. We now entered a new period in which we are equipped with the upon of the party-front, and claim political power under its leadership. The party is the brain of the whole structure- front, mass democratic movements, publication, etc. The war is spreading and we are determined to keep the momentum; our task is to get the vast majority involve in this motion. This is the front, that is, it is the power, the weapon. Now the party-front weapon is in the hands of peoples of Turkey and Kurdistan.

By the way, the front has some other particular characteristics in sense of the national combination and policies owing to Turkey's multinational structure; and the DHKP-C differs from the other typical nationalist organisations. How would you explain this?

First of all, we are internationalists and we mostly are known throughout the world by this aspect. However, besides we aim at the people's democracy and socialism, our revolution comprises a national independence war against the imperialism as well. We have a country, a land, consisting of diverse nationalities such as Turks, Kurds, Lazs, Circassians, Georgians. The DHKP-C is an organisation that unifies all these nationalities and ethnic groups in a single front against imperialism and its native collaborators Turkish oligarchy who rules the fascist state apparatus. Consequently, the oppressed nationalities, who take place in the front, will be represented by their own national identities just how are the demands of working people. The fundamental factor is to be a anti-fascist, anti-imperialist, namely, to unite ass those who oppose the system- individuals or political groups- in a single front. We know that whatever this regime calls itself, it does not represent the Turkish Nation; as a result, there vary deep conflicts between fascist regime and Turkish nation along with other minorities who form over half of the population. The puppet state of imperialism constantly denied and hindered these minor nationalities, in particular Kurds, to express their national identities and self-determination by shedding their blood.

Shortly, the identities of workers, civil servants, youth, women, Turks, Kurds etc. will be equally recognized by the front. We, as the Kurdish, Turkish, Laz, Circassian,

Arab, Azeri revolutionaries, and as a member of DHKC, are all anti-fascists or patriots in the same front. The same situation exists among cadre comrades of the party, but we are content with having a single identity; the identity of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party.

In the front's programme, it is stated that the front is basically a combat organisation based on the armed struggle, in the meantime it has a democratic wing. Would you explain these two factors from the angle of »legality« or »illegality«?

The legality or illegality has never concerned us, and it never will as long as the pro-American fascist state exists. Every war for freedom creates its own legitimacy; therefore, it is not a matter of obeying the present system's laws. Certainly we do not obey them. What important for us is our own legitimacy. So our war is legitimate in either mode, peaceful or active. From time to time, our popularity forced the fascist state's authorities accept this fact. Not long ago, just on last May, our militia members negotiated with the minister in the name of DHKC in front of the barricade during the Nurtepe revolt as they were holding the DHKP-C's banner. This is a war... We will see a lot more in the future. Our families go to the guerrilla combat sites, get the bodies of guerrillas, go to their funerals and bury them wrapping their bodies with the party-front's flags. The demonstrations and protests are performed in a flood of flags and banners of the party-front. These events occur as the tyrannical regime carries on its brutal massacres. The meaning of class war is this. This arises from the fascism's illegitimacy.

The essence of the matter is the DHKC is fighting for the political power by executing all kinds of the struggle methods – democratic, armed, etc. – under the leadership and control of the party. It mainly performs the struggle by two ways: with weapons and by peace. Anyone who is willing to fight against the system, can take part in the front's military wing, no matter one ideologically agrees with us but accepts the front's programme and regulations, Because the party's organs are also the front's organs, those who wants to join the armed struggle should take part in our armed units. And those who wants to join the democratic Front should obey its programme

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and regulations.

Our understanding from democratic front is not limiting it to the legal platform. It has to represent the rightness of our war, strengthen our gains in the democratic field, that is, it has to support our strategic war.

We owe the recognition of our struggle's rightness by the majority to the revolutionaries who were determined and insistent on it. We have gained so many valued cadres and knowledge from resisting and defending our rightness and laws when we come face to face with the enemies, even if we are all alone. This concept is practised in the mass education as well. We must trust in people and their power. Once people believe in revolutionaries, in their just war they would create a great heroism. We, as the cadres and militants of the DHKC, are generalizing the heroism because we get our power from our people. The heroism is becoming an ordinary factor while hundreds of thousands of heroes emerge in the battlefield. For instance, when one of our bosses was surrounded, one of the fighters sacrificed himself by drawing the enemies attention and keeping them busy in order to save his comrades lives. Afterwards, the same bravery might be seen in a mass action. The police offended the mass during the revolt in Gazi. All of them were armed and firing randomly. Our supporters, responded them with the Molotov cocktails. The result was 38 deaths, but they did not step back, even one single step. On the contrary it was state's forces that was politically defeated and escaped from Gazi. To resist and not to speak under custody is no longer an attitude of an organized cadre, but also an attitude of the hundreds of supporters. We can give innumerable examples

like this. The front's role in involving the masses in fighting lies right here. Moreover, although all the devastation and casualties, if we still are able to keep our struggle going, and we still are growing, the answer must be sought in our resistance that cost lots of lives; that is to say, our gains in the democratic platform were taken piece by piece, by fighting tooth and nail.

On last March and May, two regional revolts occurred in the two large, poor neighbourhoods of Istanbul. What is your comments on these events?

These are related to the rural and urban guerrilla warfare. There will be a lot more revolts like this in the immediate future. Also some of them might erupt spontaneously for this or that reason. What we call this entire situation is »revolution«. And of course, The revolutionary leadership will be the decisive factor in the process of this situation. Our country is in a deep national crises. Almost everyone is ready to take his/her part in a situation of the civil war. This has been clearly seen in the Gazi's revolt. The state offended the population in Gazi. Their response to this offence was an uprising. The revolt in Gazi indicated that a tiny spark can turn into a big flame. The rage turned into a weapon, and the weapon turned directly to the state. This incident in Gazi dropped the enemy's mask, the people simply saw the real face of the state. Despite the state's massacre, the masses took to the streets, extended the fight, and gave the bitter taste of defeat to the enemy under the leadership of DHKC. This is no longer a war of a handful leaders. The people, who took over the heritage of our martyrs, gained this experience, they got the sweet taste of success. Maybe all of them were not organized, but tens of thousands of them did not hesitate to join the fight. This spirit of warrior was caught in Gazi and carried over the may day squares by the DHKC. It continued with the Nurtepe, Okmeydani and 2nd Gazi revolts.

The latest revolts indicated the necessity of a new type territorial people's organization. Furthermore, it seems to be these revolts opened a window to unite the different revolutionary organizations in the same action, did they not?

The task of organizing this revolutionary potential into the front and spread the

war all over the country stands in front of us as a practical question. The People's Committees, which are the bridges to the path of the front, were experienced in these regional revolts and so were discovered their roles and importance. The question is to allow the people to claim the People's committees and the People's Militias that are their vary own organizations. The People's Committees are a platform that not only people, but also many left groups have to work together in, and learn how to prepare for a great unity. Once those who are confident of their thoughts and tactics,, and those who do not concern about their personal or group interests, they will never escape from unity against the imperialism and fascism. That is why the front is in the meantime an arena in which the ideologies are tested. In the front, there are two different platforms- armed and democratic- that they interact to grow stronger and advance. Even though some individuals or organizations have different opinions or qualities, and even though they reject or accept the armed struggle, they could participate in the front as long as they accept its programme. In this sense, the front, which embraces all those who desire a revolutionary people's power but have different opinions, will have a function that orients and urges people to fight. In addition, the new required organisations which allow the diverse trends to unite under the roof of the front for the same goal, even they have different methods to reach it- will be formed and advanced by new participations in the course of the war.

We have to point out that uniting with the other revolutionary organisations in the action is not new. This environment existed for a long time on the ground of the guerrilla warfare. But the question is »how much do we insist on the war against the state«.

We are obliged to follow closely the political developments in the country and abroad and evaluate them with a revolutionary perspective. As a summary, our alliances policy is targeting on narrowing the enemy's front as we widen ours. Eventually, the field, in which the struggle takes its shape, is practice. We structured our party by fighting; and when the front comprises the vast majority of the people, it will come much more alive, which means, it will be more popular than ever.

"Fighters of the Peoples Liberation do not surrender, – YOU surrender!"

At 7:20 am on June 9th, the fighters of the Ibrahim Yalçın Armed Propaganda Unit of the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front organised an action against the DYP ruling party and the police guarding it. One of the policemen, Rüstü Erdem, died in hospital and police officer Kamil Koc was seriously wounded.

Whilst the fighters from the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front were leaving the area of the incident, they encountered on their way a police squad, and they in consequence retreated into the Mahmut Sevketpasa neighbourhood of Okmeydani. Here, according to the accounts given by the people, the unit commander told her comrades to leave her there and to escape saying "this is not a request, its an order. You must go".

Later she sought shelter behind a lorry. She fired on hundreds of policemen attacking from along the boulevard. But as police begun coming from the side streets she also begun to retreat. After stopping the police who had almost surrounded her she withdrew into Yildirim street. There she went into the house of

someone called Hüseyin Sahin. She made everybody leave the house for their own safety.

Unit commander Sibel Yalçın shouted "Long live the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Party, Long live the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front".

In response to the call from police to surrender, she replied "The fighters of the Peoples Liberation do not surrender, you surrender. We shall make you surrender with our corpses". One youth who witnessed the clash until its end told the following:

"I came to the window when I heard the gun shots. The woman had a Kalashnikov in her hand.

She kept coming from behind the lorry firing and then going back behind the lorry. Later she with-



drew firing at the same time. Later she went into Yildirim street. I saw 200-300 policemen at the bottom of the street, the conversations on the police transmitters could be heard. They were saying 'We cannot cope in this way, bring hand grenades'. They were going towards the entrance of the street firing, when their bullets were finished they threw those guns away and took new guns.

After the police put on their shields and entered the street, the noise of the guns increased. Later slogans could be heard from the house which the woman had entered. 'We do not surrender, you surrender', she was saying. Her voice was coming very strongly. It was louder than all the other noises. She was shouting 'Long live DHKP-C'. Then followed dense noise of gun shots. At one point she said something like, 'we will make you surrender with our corpses' and again repeatedly 'Long live DHKP, Long live DHKC' slogans were shouted. The clash continued in this way for an hour. In the end I saw the police throwing large stones at the roof of the house."



The team leader, Sibel Yalcin, had been murdered by the herds of police with shields after having heroically resisted.

The people who collected in the area after the clash angrily swore at the police and booed Necdet Menzir, Istanbul Chief of Police and counter guerrillas.

Following the incident somebody contacted the newspapers on behalf of the

DHHC Ibrahim Yalcin Armed Propaganda Unit and stated the following:

"We are calling on behalf of the DHKC. We have punished the alcoholic guards of the regime. Our team leader got us out of the district, she has become a martyr. She sacrificed herself.

"Where is the murderer of Aysenur Simsek?"

DHHC:

«Thousands of Sibels continue to fight»

She was a commander. Firstly she had to think about and be a good example for her fighters and people. When her comrades receded, she was surrounded. She did not have the chance to retreat. Even in her last breath she wanted to tell all the people the messages of the DHHC and she went to a shanty house. She did not want the war to last long. She wanted to let people know that DHHC fighters fight until they die or until their missiles finish and that they do everything for people. She was one of the people who believe that «People of Devrimci Sol never surrender», she was one of them, she was noble. She had dignity. She knew of the justice of the people. She was a Marxist-Leninist. She was surrounded. Hundreds of murderers and torturers surrounded her. She was going to die. But the clash should not harm people. Therefore, she let the people of the house leave the house first. She was alone. She was surrounded by hundreds of fascists who had various different guns. They were afraid of her missiles. They did not go in Sibel's base. The enemy played the same game, whilst they called her «to surrender», they were also fired their guns.

Sibel's answer was clear. Our people and everybody

knew that DHHC fighters never surrender. Sibel's reply: «HAVE YOU EVER SEEN US SURRENDER, PEOPLES LIBERATION FIGHTERS NEVER SURRENDER, YOU SURRENDER, YOU CAN ONLY SURRENDER OUR CORPSES, LONG LIVE DHHC, LONG LIVE DHKP» echoed with the missiles of a barrel of a gun in Okmeydani and Mahmut Sevket Pasa neighbourhoods. She was with the people, she was on the Gazi, Nurtepe and Okmeydani barricades. She was the voice of the peoples victory. She was alone. She was fighting with the army. Okmeydani barricades fighters will give Sibel's name to their children. The people of Okmeydani will never forget Sibel's resistance. Sibel is a martyr. She was with her martyr comrades. Our tradition continues, our flag passes from hand to hand, our revolutionary march continues. They killed Sibel, but they were scared. The fear was in their faces. The 18 year old teenager who had only one gun, fought with the army and did not surrender and told them «TO SURRENDER» and won the fight.

REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT

9.6.1995



«For Sibel...»

DHKC Sezgin Engin (*) Armed Propaganda Unit carried out an action against the police forces on June of 12th at 17:40 hrs. The action was organised against a bus which carried the police college teachers and plained clothed police. This operation was carried out in memory of Sibel Yalcin.

(*)Sezgin Engin, who had formed the movement and gave his name to the armed propaganda unit, was shot by the police and died a martyr during the Gazi neighbourhood peoples uprising which took place between the 12-15 March 1995.



Occupations, demonstrations...

The police forces refused to give the body of commander Sibel Yalcin to her family under the pretext that they did not want her to be buried in the Gazi or Kagithane neighbourhood. But approximately 500 people, shouting and singing marches, waited in front of Sibel Yalcin's family house for three days. The people demanded the body of Sibel. Meanwhile hundreds of shielded police surrounded the funeral house.

In the other side, on June 12th, the DHKC Devrimci Halk Güçleri (Revolutionary Peoples Power) occupied the CHP (Republican Peoples Party) Sisli building because commander Sibel Yalcin's body had not been surrendered her people and family.

The police surrounded the premises and the armed forces tried to make this a warning to the people.

The peoples resistance of 13th June was a success. In front of the people and DHKC the state forces stepped back.

Because of this the occupiers of the Sisli CHP building ceased their occupation. The protesters shouted slogans and left the building singing. The people waiting outside Sibel Yalcin's house the barricades left.



The funeral...

The funeral of the Sibel Yalcin, which has turned into the struggle of the peoples will against the enemy, took place on 16th in Istanbul at the Alibeykoy graveyard. Approximately 5 thousand participated. The police attempted to intimidate the people through detentions and by obstructing participation. Thus the people refused to leave the graveyard and demanded that those who had been detained should be immediately released. In this struggle of wills, the victory was the peoples'. The police were compelled to release those who had been detained.

After those who had been detained were released the people started to march. The march lasted for about 2 km. During the march slogans were shouted and marches were sang.

The police had wanted that nobody should take responsibility for the Sibel and was trying to compel her family that she should be buried at the graveyard they were unsuccessful.

The funeral procession should that, Sibel Yalcin was murdered but through her death she had won thousands of people.



The DHKC is seeking revenge

A treacherous informer was the reason for Sibel being murdered. This traitor whose name was Hasan Levent saw Sibel Yalcin entering the house and showed the enemy.

With in a few hours the name and address of Hasan Levent was passed on to the DHKC by the people.

This traitor who was given a gun and protected by the police, was killed as a punishment by the DHKC Ibrahim Yalcin Armed Propaganda Unit on the same day as Sibel Yalcin's funeral on 16th June at 07:40 hrs.

This action was carried out and "is for Sibel" as was stated.

In the disclosure made by the DHKC in relation to the incident they stated:

"We could not have forgiven. For the informer to have lived even an hour longer would have meant smearing the memory of Sibel. The informer was in our hands. Whilst we were saying farewell to Sibel, it was necessary to punish them and strike a blow at the enemy.

"On the 16th June 1995 at 07:40 hrs in the early hours of the morning people of all ages and occupations started their journey to join in Sibel' funeral. The people had come out to say for the last time to Sibel "Good-bye, we are with you.

"There were also others who had come out in the early hours of the morning for Sibel and had gone to the streets where Sibel had fought. They were the fighters of the Ibrahim Yalcin Armed Propaganda Group. They were not going to attend Sibel's funeral but in the name of Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Party - Front (DHKP-C) they wanted to give her a gift.

At 07:40 hrs they punished the informer Hasan Levent saying "Sibel, this is for you...

"Sibel was once again on the agenda.

"Sibel had become a martyr.

"Thousands of Sibels continue to fight".



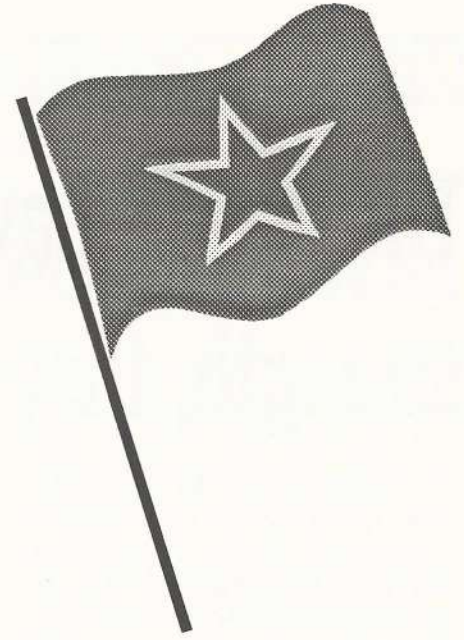
The DHKC raided the Gendarme Station in Dersim

On the 10th June 1995 at 8:30 in the morning the Gendarme Station connected to the Hozat Province of Dersim was raided by the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front (DHKC) Dersim Ibrahim Erdogan Rural Armed Propaganda Units. The operation took approximately 30 minutes.

During this operation the enemy's forces suffered casualties.

The commander of the Units later announced that this action was carried out as a punishment for the disappearances and in order to protest the massacre of our comrade Sibel Yalcin who died heroic.

Now in Turkey, each popular insurrection is followed by other popular insurrections



After the insurrection of Gazi, Nurtepe and Okmeydani, all over Anatolia the people are standing up against their oppression. In the area where people are organised inside the DHKC, our organisation is the peoples' weapon against the state terror. The new experiences that people have had during the last insurrections has taught them that the only way to destroy the system is to hit it as strongly as possible. Now for the people the DHKC means resistance against oppression, popular justice and a continued struggle against fascism!

NURTEPE:

The people have once again showed their strength, they forced the state to retreat

On the evening of the 20th of May attacks were carried out in the streets of working class districts of Kagithane, Okmeydani and Nurtepe by the state and other paramilitary fascist armed forces. The target was once again the poor slum area population. The fascists tested their

ary Peoples Liberation Front declarations.

The uprising ended with the state conceding defeat and withdrawing from the neighbourhood.

When the fascist attacks began in Nurtepe, the people began to protest. While this was going on, the police sur-

population retaliated with stones and Molotov cocktails. One of the petrol bombs thrown by the DHKC fighters exploded on the head of the Police Chief Yasar Keskan, who was directing the attacks. The DHKC militants destroyed a police bus on which they wrote "The fascist murderers will answer", as well as another plainclothes police bus.

The fascists in the area closed down their places of work and disappeared. After 23:30 support from other working class neighbourhoods began to flood into Nurtepe. Although those coming from Alibeykoy were blocked by the police, those that came from the neighbourhoods of Ikitelli, Bahcelievler, Sariyer, Esenler and Gazi got through to Nurtepe.

At 00:30 the police with their vehicles attacked the barricades; the people responded with stones and clubs. After the attack the DHKC built new barricades. When the Ministers and police chiefs arrived they

were met with the banner: "The Gazi uprising is our honour, here we come with the Nurtepe uprising. DHKC".

The state could not risk pursuing the attack. They remembered the lesson they had learnt in Gazi. The demands of the people were clear: The fascist attackers should be caught, the police should be leave and avoid any attempt to detain anybody. They could do nothing and agreed to retreat and withdraw from the area. The people were left to celebrate their victory. In front of the DHKC barricades they lit fires, shouted slogans, sang folk songs and danced till the morning.



strength, but the people rose, fought and won. Under the leadership of the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front thousands of labouring people came out into the streets and made the fascists regret what they started. The population threw petrol bombs at the torturers and then threw them out of their neighbourhood. The working people were in control of their own neighbourhood.

During the nine hours of the uprising, it was the people who did the talking. They controlled the streets, built barricades and used petrol bombs... In front of Government ministers and the police chiefs they spoke and made Revolution-

rounded the area. The population together with DHKC fighters responded by building barricades and began to resist.

In the meanwhile the population who had gathered into the streets of Okmeydani under the leadership of the DHKC began to march towards Nurtepe. The march at the start counted about a thousand people, it went on increasing and so did the slogans: "We will drown fascism in the blood it has spilt", "Tremble oligarchy, the Party-Front is coming".

At the entrance of Okmeydani they met police barricades. The police started to fire and one person was wounded. The

We are spreading the revolutionary war

Today it is Nurtepe, Gazi, Okmeydani and Elbistan, tomorrow the revolutionary movement will touch the all country.

THE PEOPLE IS LEARNING THE POPULAR WAR

The guerrilla, the militia, the popular insurrection, all these give people the hope that the oppressive system in which they are living in can disappear and this hope is a big motivation for starting the fight against government oppression.

Now we have reached a new po-

litical situation, the people cannot accept oppression any more and they show it in new organised insurrection or in spontaneous insurrection like the one in Elbistan. Turkish capitalist oppression is in a big crisis, it has to keep under its control a population that no longer accepts its oppression.

That is why we are organising the people all over the country so that the next insurrection will mean the death of the peoples' oppression.

Revolutionary People's
Liberation Front
21.5.1995

ELBISTAN:

The people rose up against the rapist police in Elbistan

Our people have learned how to resist. An example of this was in a small Anatolian town called Elbistan. The people of Elbistan faced state terror for many years. The Turkish police do not only attack politically, they also attack the honour of the people.

The women and daughters of our people not only were arrested and dreadfully tortured but also were sexual abused and raped. The examples are numerous.

Our people have lived through all this ill-treatment for many years in Elbistan. The people also lived through the same things in the night of the 4th of June 1995.

The police who are supposed to protect the rights of the people, kidnapped



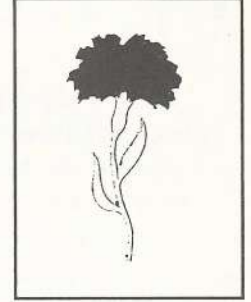
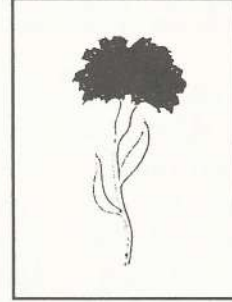
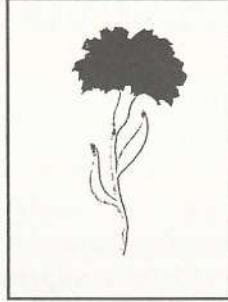
two women and held them in custody for four days. During these days they raped both women.

The people of Elbistan immediately replied to these attacks. They used the Gazi and Nurtepe tradition of uprising. Thousands went on the streets and protested against the police abuses. They marched towards the police station and threw stones at it. After that the people burned several police cars. Approximately five thousand people blockaded and attacked the police station with sticks and stones, causing it damage.

The uprising of the people frightened the fascist state. The policemen who were involved in this incident were taken out of duty. The representative of the state, the Governor, tried to reduce the tension. But the people were so furious they attacked him also with sticks and stones and wounded him.

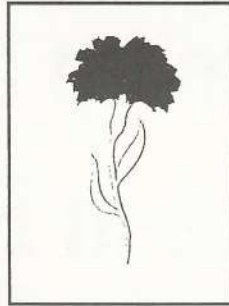
The correct reaction of the people of Elbistan showed that the people in Turkey do not trust the state. Our country looks like a volcano, ready to erupt. Every time the state forces put pressure on our people, they respond with resistance and justice is demanded.

Our fallen people



Kenan Gürz, Zehra Öncü, Doğan Genç, Figen Yalcinoğlu, Cem Güler

Kenan Gürz was the commander of a Guerilla Unit, which belonged to the Dersim İbrahim Erdoğan Rural Armed Propaganda Unit Mustafa Sefer Section. The guerilla unit had been surrounded by the enemy in Dersim-Ovacik. Our comrades offered resistance for fifteen hours, although the enemies attacked with Skorsky-helicopter, armoured cars and machine-guns. Two officers and six people in all have been punished. Our comrade Zehra Öncü had no ammunition left and so she walked towards the enemy officer with a hand grenade and detonated it beside him. In the explosion she also died.



Suat Alkan

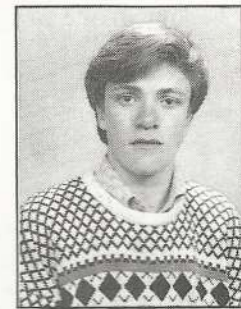
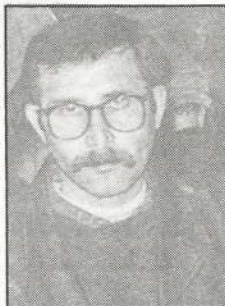
Duran Akbas

Zeliha Güdenoglu

Our comrades, who belonged to the DHKC-Black Sea Recai Dincel Rural Armed Propaganda Unit Guerillas, were killed on 20 th of April near Tokat during a fight against Special Teams and soldiers. But they also inflicted losses to the enemy. A short while before the incident our guerilla units, to which those three comrades belonged, attacked the Gökdere rural police central and on 9 th of April they went to the city quarter of Almus in Tokat and fired on the District Governor's Building and the Police Central Station with automatic weapons. After our comrades had fallen, our Guerilla Unit fired on Tokat-Zile-prison to take vengeance for the murdered people.

Ali Riza Kurt

Ali Riza Kurt was born in 1963 as a child of a poor Turkish family in Amasya. He was arrested several times by the police and tortured. He was a target of the police. In September 1990 A.Riza became a fighter of the Devrimci Sol. When he was commander of the Izmir-Armed Propaganda Unit, he and his comrades attacked one the police teams and forced them to surrender. After the fight one of his comrades was martyred and A.Riza was arrested. After detention, he always thought of a way out of prison and dreamed of escape. A.Riza other comrades several times tried to escape. On the 17th July 1995 A.Riza and his other 3 comrades escaped from Izmir-Buca Prison. After their escape Izmir police and state turned crazy. Commander and the fighter of the DHKP-C A.Riza Kurt was killed by the Izmir police on the 27th July 1995.



Ali Yücel

On 23 rd of June '95 we lost our seventeen -year old comrade because of a traffic-accident. We will carry on his thoughts.

The massacres can not stop our march to victory

16th-17th of April resistance in our Revolution History

On the 16-17 April 1992 many district of Istanbul, in particular Ciftehavuzlar became the stages of resistance for our comrades. We gave 11 martyrs. This act of bravery, which is known as the 16-17 April Resistance in our Revolutionary History, made by their devotion and heroism. Our comrades on that day showed our people and the people of the world through the enemy's surrendering them that the struggle for freedom and Marxism-Leninism has not died and that even if it meant giving thousands of martyrs for this aim, that we continue to fight, that no matter whether surrounded by the enemy or massacred, we were not going to turn back from our cause (*). «**Our flag is going to fly everywhere in the country**». This was the main slogan. Our comrades were right. Before the weeks had passed the flag was in Adana. The flag from hand to hand almost travelled the 4 corners of the country. Before the months passed, the flag was in the hands of our comrades in Ankara, Izmir, Dersim, Sivas in the Tokat mountains, in the hands of the people at the barricades of Gazi, Nurtepe, Okmeydan and the Sibel resistance.

The death of each comrade, is one more blow against the enemy, a resistance, a result. Those who do not understand this reality, can also not understand why the enemy has directed all its violence towards us and why very few of our comrades are caught alive when our bases are, raided.

The death of each comrade, is one more blow against the enemy, a resistance, a result. Those who do not understand this reality, can also not understand why the enemy has directed all its violence towards us and why very few of our comrades are caught alive when our bases are, raided.

Throughout the history of revolution in Turkey, except for the guerrillas of the rural areas, the enemy has not attacked any other Left movement as violently as they have done towards us.

Throughout the history of revolution in Turkey, except for the guerrillas of the rural areas, the enemy has not attacked any other Left movement as violently as they have done towards us. This situation has reached such a stage today in Turkey that when there is news of resistance in raids, the first name that springs to mind is the DHKP-C fighters. Whilst they make plans to getting rid of our cadres, to obstruct our liberation of the people's fight, our comrades turn every raid of the enemy and surrounding into a resistance, they have destroyed the plans of the enemy and after the resistance hundreds of people influenced by these resistances have joined the ranks of the revolution and have vowed to continue the fight of our comrades.

We have lost some of our most valuable leading cadres in the battle. We have been betrayed, there have also been periods when we have remained silent and inactive, but the oligarchy continued to kill

us wherever they found us, as for our comrades they continued to write the legends of the resistance. Our fight, our determination and ranks continued to grow. Many did not understand or could understand these values that we had created, no matter what the price was, they all said, «They have become non-existent» or «they can never stand up again». They said these words openly and incorrectly. What do those who die and those who kill want. This is very clear, a free country, free people and a country where there are no persecutors, persecution and exploitation. It is clear and simple. This is what the enemy, the left and petit - bourgeoisie do not understand. What could be more honourable than to die for the people, to resist, to see death as normal, not to even think of collaboration, not tremble or to grovel but to die without blinking an eye for this honourable sacred duty. Our history has been written in blood, we have lost strength, we have regained strength but we have never

bowed down - bravery, courage and belief has always been high. From The Devrimci Sol to The DHKP-C, over the long years, the enemy has been very frightened, as for our people, they have been deeply influenced. They have begun to change and have given us their support. Now we are living through the period which requires the development of this support and to create this trust with a wider mass of people.

Everything, even the smallest economic, democratic action, a political military operation, has been fulfilled very carefully in accordance to the concrete conditions, investigations have been carried out, political tactics, work styles, the organisations understanding has been decided accordingly and put into practice. This trend, this model, has been tried ceaselessly in practice, it has passed tests successfully which no one can deny.

In order to raise our strength for resistance and for the fight against the enemy's attack, in order to tread more firmly and to be strongly embraced by our people, it has been our fundamental principle to start to know our people and our country anew. This principle has increased our strength to resist and fight against the enemy, it has brought us closer to the people, it has secured the reaching of our messages to the people and strengthened our aim of leadership.

The DHKP-C with all its different forms of struggle is a concrete power amongst and in front of the people. The flag is flying in all parts of the country. From Ciftehavuzlar to Okmeydani the line of the revolution stretches, it is the revolutionary legend of resistance and heroism. It is the path of the revolution. The flag has been raised to such status that no longer can many of the political circles and the petite-bourgeoisie intellectuals so easily say this is terrorism and let it pass. The flag has come out of the hands of our fighters, who are now in their hundreds, despite hundred of martyrs it has reached the hands of the people, it has created the barricades, the uprising and the great resistances. It will continue. The resistance and uprisings of the tens of thousands will capture all sections of the people, it will reach hundreds of thousands and stretch to millions. Gazi, Nurtepe, Okmeydani and Sibel shows us this. It is for this reason that the enemy were so frightened of Sibel. The actions of Sibel, in comparison with other actions that we have carried out to date were

small. However, her devotion to the people, the self sacrifice, the attitude of not surrendering but challenging almost a whole army of the enemy for her people was big. The most unpoliticised and even those who said terrorist and spoke on the side of the enemy were made to stop and think because of her display of loyalty to her people and her challenging behaviour towards death, everybody was effected and made to think. However, if one looks at Sibel and the individual operation that was carried out, it was small. Sibel is the stage that our history which has been written in blood, has reached. This stage is the point where the fight has started to embrace the people, the point where the people are participating in the fight at a level which can not be looked down upon. It is a stage which is creating the barricades and the uprisings. This historical stage is one where the oligarchy is having difficulty ruling, everyone can see the conflicts which exists amongst them, much more meaningful and political results have been created. On the one hand whilst the peoples fight is weaving the enemy, it is also making those who are against our fight think. It is forcing those who appear to be without a side to take a stand. As for the sections of the revolutionary left, to a great extent they are being influenced. Even if the people as whole are not organised, even if they are not supporting everything whole heartedly, they are giving their support at a level which can not looked down up and a large number are with us in spirit. As for the other left organisations, they are confused. They are aware that as a result of the peoples movement, fights and uprisings, along with our evolution of the period, that we have arrived at a realistic and progressive level, and as every day passes we are developing a little further and gaining positive results and in this way effecting them. Our fight to a great extent has become owned by the people; our heroic Sibel and our other young men and women they are not the first, nor will they be the last. From many sections of the population, thousands of young and old of our people will continue to write heroic legends. We will live the fight, through barricades, occupations and through the resistances, politics and military operations which will develop in many different forms and by eliminating all targets that we see as the enemy. We shall follow a line which will cause all



We shall continue, fascism may martyr hundreds of our Party-Front cadres and supporters, they can imprison us but they can not make us deter from our understanding of intensifying the fight and spreading it. The more they attack, the more the people are supporting the Party-Front and the more the Party-Front grows in strength.

the opposition forces to be more against the system and fascism, at every step it will secure them scaring the real face of fascism. The fight can not develop by remaining dependent upon one form of struggle at any given time. We shall develop all kinds of activities, which will weaken the fascist rule, will expose it, put it into difficulty, into fear and will inevitably develop the struggle of the people, whether small or big, whether important or unimportant. Everywhere is a battle field. The enemy forces are everywhere.



We shall develop our understanding of not surrendering, non-collaboration and of writing out a little more everywhere at the enemy and we shall turn everywhere into a battle field.

Our view which extends from Gazi to Sibel and from here to the Ciftehavuzlar trial, are all products of our understanding (**). The enemy has become afraid in its own courts. They do not trust their own justice system and judges. They know that these courts will come down on their heads, that they can no longer play games as in the past, that we will not give permission for them to deceive the people. They are afraid of being judges, because they know that we will be the ones judging and questioning. On the day that the Ciftehavuzlar trial took place (15 June 1995), the fact that they almost completely occupied Kadikoy, that they detained hundreds of people, that the police arrested everyone between the ages of 15-30 who came near the Kadikoy Court so that people would not see what was happening, that the police put on a show, that they pushed and shoved everyone, including the press, all these acts documented their collapse, their being wiped out and all of the world saw this truth.

We shall continue, fascism may martyr hundreds of our Party-Front cadres and supporters, they can imprison us but they can not make us deter from our understanding of intensifying the fight and spreading it. The more they attack, the more the people are supporting the Party-Front and the more the Party-Front grows in strength.

The more the Party-Front gains strength, it means; getting the people much more involved in the fight, creating many more Sibel's for greater mass activities, much bigger barricades, a lot more uprisings and many more widespread military operations of quality. It is necessary to hit out even further at the enemy, which is weak but still attacking, in order to secure its collapse, further organisation is required and greater blows are necessary. We have a tradition which no other left organisation in our country has at such an outstanding level, of non-collaboration with the enemy and of creating heroic legends when surrounded by the enemy. It is a tradition that finds meaning in the words of Sibel, «**When did you see us surrender**». This tradition is of great value created by our path to liberation. Level aside taking one step back from this tradition, we will create for greater steps and march to victory.

The teaching of our comrades of Ciftehavuzlar, has been learnt by our fighters in all four corners of the country without further repetition and every resistance in its own capacity has exceeded the one before and has provided examples of creativity. Everyday, the resistances that are coming about are creating examples of revolutionary creativity, revolutionary intelligence, revolutionary practice, it is a show of loyalty to the people and the cause.

To survive, to fight, to resist, to become a martyr, not to surrender to the enemy, is now a natural part and result

of our ideology. Greater assertions or determination of assertion can only develop in this way.

** On the 16th April 1992 counter-guerrilla forces raided four houses in Istanbul and massacred 11 members of Devrimci Sol. For a long period of time they were unsuccessful in entering the base where Central Committee Member Sabahat Karatas was found. The three revolutionaries present at the base fought until the following morning against the counter-guerrilla army. During this heroic resistance from the windows of the building a Devrimci Sol flag was flying. Whilst on the one hand the fighters were fighting, on the other hand they were responding to the murderers, they were shouting slogans and were making themselves heard by the people from the window. Meanwhile, during the period of the clash they burnt all the archives and money that was in the house, they informed other comrades of all the developments and before their murder constantly relayed messages.*

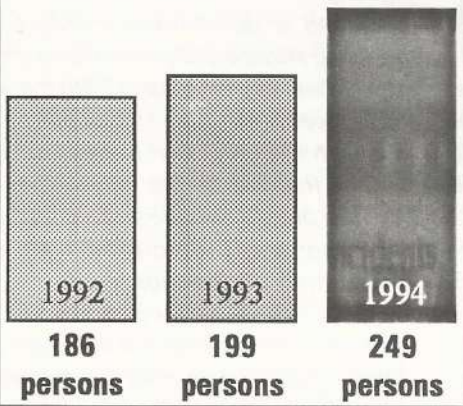
The brave resistance showed its influence in a short time and created a tradition. From then on in all enemy sieges that have developed (in Adana, Ankara, Bagcilar and Okmeydani and those that were in Istanbul etc.) the Devrimci Sol fighters waving their flags, with slogans, having resisted against enemy have written Devrimci Sol with their own blood, this is what the enemy forces have been confronted with on the walls upon entering the houses.

*** The death of 11 revolutionaries on the 16th April 1992 was a massacre. The counter-guerrilla murderers fired hundreds of bullets at the revolutionaries after entering the base. After a legal battle, which has lasted three years the revolutionary lawyers have succeeded in opening a case against the murderers. It is obvious from the states point of view it will only be a show trial, in fact that is exactly what happened, but it was important for it was the first time the murderers were placed in the defendants chair. This trial turned into a battle field between the people, who were supporting the revolutionaries, the international solidarity force and fascism. Fascism fell into a weak position.*

—no comment—

THE REALITY OF TURKEY

The number of suicide incidents, in Istanbul alone:



The number of cases of death from work accidents in 1 year: between 4500-5000

The country which has the greatest number of dead and disabled in work accidents: TURKEY

The number of workers who were died in mine and pit accidents (only last 50 years): 5000

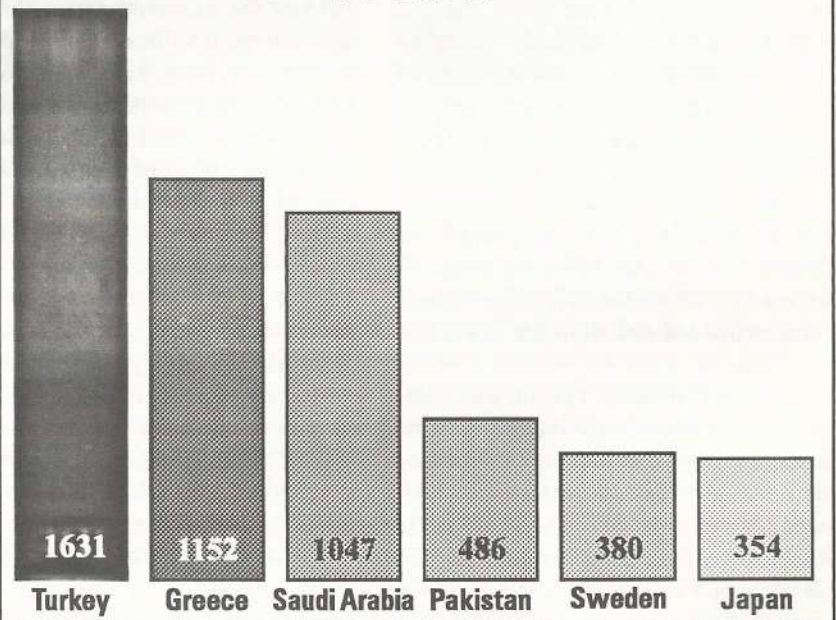
The Worst Country For Social Security: TURKEY

The Lowest Minimum Wage In The World: TURKEY

HER CRIME: TO SURVIVE WITH HER LIFE FROM THE MASSACRE

On 30 April 1993, at night at Moda, in Istanbul, the house where three students lived was raided by the police. Their house was known by everyone. They were coming and going to their schools. They had no guns. They were defenceless. In this condition, they were massacred by the police. However, one of them ran away and succeeded in staying alive. This student's name is Ergul Uzundiz. Shortly afterwards, Ergul surrendered to the Public Prosecutor and was arrested. On 30 May 1995 Ergul Uzundiz was imprisoned for 15 years by the State Security Court. Her crime was to survive with her life from the massacre.

THE COUNTRIES WHO WERE THE TOP CUSTOMERS FOR ARMS IN 1994:



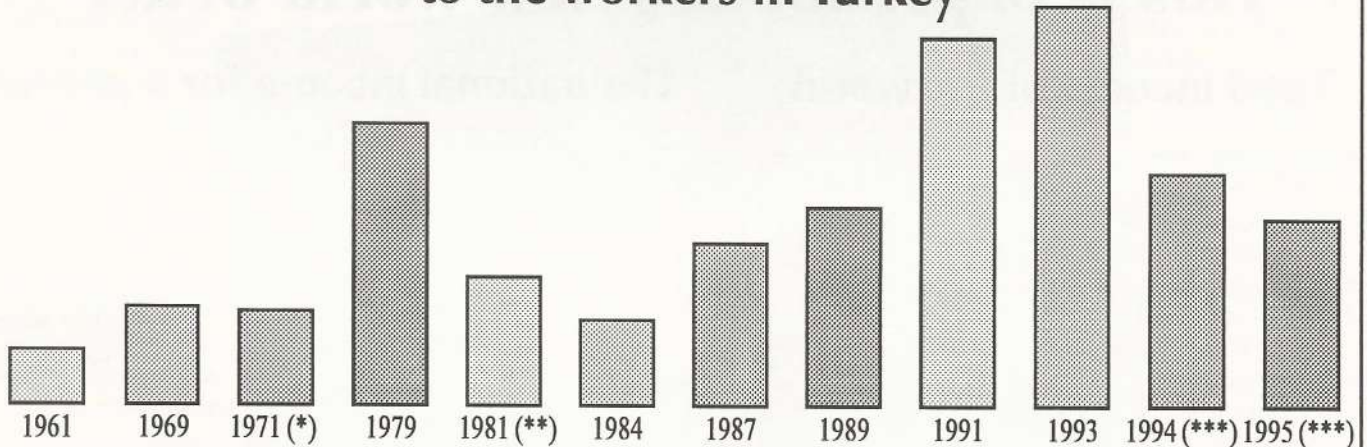
Human Rights Abuses in June 1995 (*)

* The number of people who were killed by the police, Special Team and Military Forces	911
* The number of people who were arrested and tortured	1648
* The number of people who were detained	310
* The number of villages which were destroyed and burned	36
* The number of thought criminals who were detained	165
* The number of journalists who were arrested	44
* The number of workers who were sacked	600

(*) In the last 6 months (January-June 95) 2,366 people were killed whilst in detention, during torture, during clashes and police attacks. The number is rising day by day.

More than 2,500 villages and hamlets were destroyed. The number is rising day by day.

The level of the minimum wage which is paid to the workers in Turkey



(*) The period of the 12 March 1991 Military Coup, (**) The period of the 12 September 1980 Military Coup, (***) The period of Tansu Ciller's «civil» government.

THE BUYING POWER OF A WORKER WITH MINIMUM WAGE IN TURKEY

	March 1995	April 1995
Bread	1 hour 50 mins.....	2 hours 23 mins.
Meat	11 hours 20 mins.....	17 hours 28 mins.
Egg	9 mins.....	14 mins.
Milk	1 hour 19 mins.....	2 hours 14 mins.
Margarine	1 hour 40 mins.....	2 hours 14 mins.
Sugar	1 hour 46 mins.....	2 hours 9 mins.
Bean	3 hours 56 mins.....	6 hours 16 mins.
Olive oil	3 hours 56 mins.....	5 hours 57 mins.

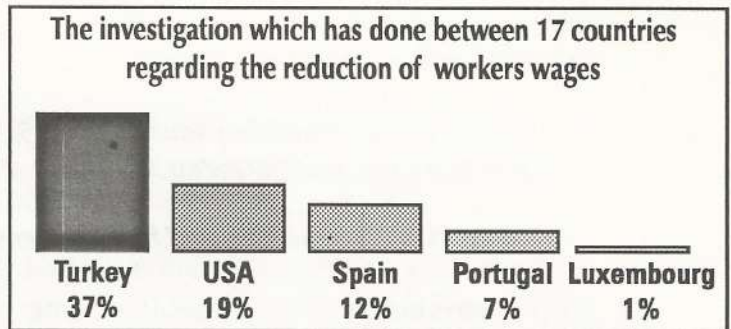
The official announcement by the Extraordinary Regional Governor, Unal Erkan regarding first 5 months of 1995:

- * The number of guerrillas who were killed 1289
- * The number of the people who were detained 989

(*) The official announcements can be found in the press. However, it is very hard to obtain real figures. Actually the numbers are higher than in the government's announcements.

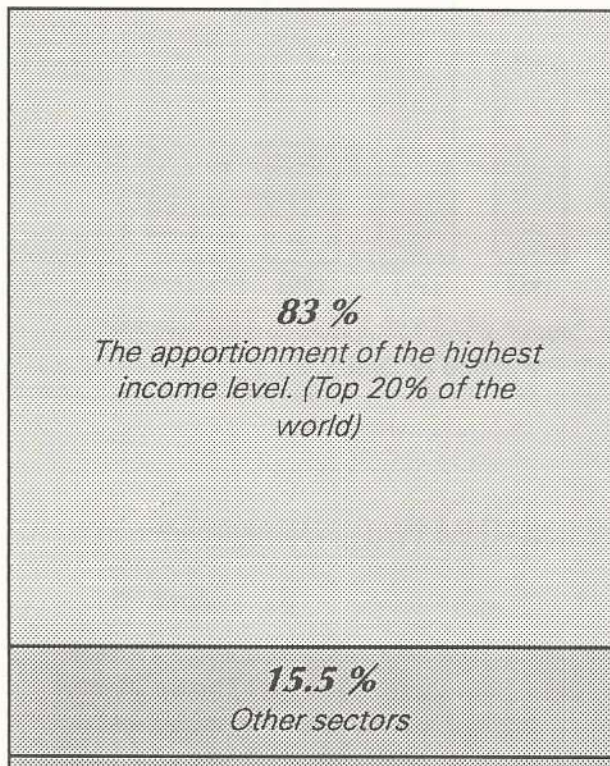
The Supplement of The State For The Social Security:

Turkey.....	0.9%
India	7.6%
Greece	24.2%
USA	38.5%
Denmark	90.6%
Estonia	99.9%

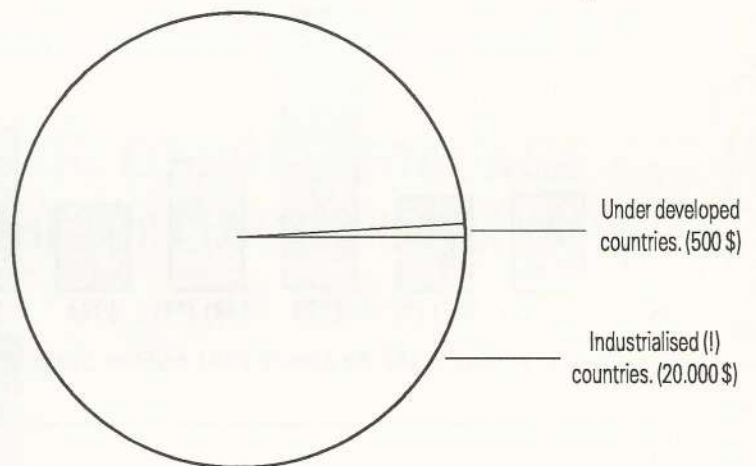


This is imperialism's New World Order

Total income of the world



The national income for a person



SPACE IS BEING DIVIDED INTO PARCELS

«The USA Patent Department made a sensational decision. With this decision, the department assigned to a space institution a big section of the worlds orbit. (Between 10 and 18 thousands of kilometres) Only TRW's communication satellites would fly in this area.. As stated, after 1989 TRW will deploy a mobile cordless network in their space orbit which is named "Odyssey satellite systems". This communication network will be formed from 12 satellites and cover 95% the world. The experts have reported that with this patent, the sovereignty of the best place in space is given to TRW by USA Patent Departments.»

5 July 1995 Daily Press.

The masses will definitely quash all lands of organisation
set up by the system to act as an obstacles

Here is Mayday, Here is the Party-Front!

The May Day Celebration of 1995, particularly the one held in Istanbul, made everyone think, socialist and counter-revolutionary forces alike, as in some places there were such mass turnouts that it made it was a surprise and created joyfulness. It can be said that since the 1977 May Day, when the massacre took place, there has not been such a large gathering. In fact with a turnout of 100.000, it was greater than in most countries in the world. The most important thing however, was that women, children, youth, workers, unemployed, the elderly people of all ages and class in anger against fascism were shouting, «enough is enough» and expressing their feelings, their thoughts, beliefs and anger. Despite the increasing fascist massacres, the tortures, disappearances in detention, the murders, the burning of villages, the exiles, all the threats and warnings, the people were saying, «We are here and are not separated, as Kurdish-Turkish, all nations, as Alevi-Sunni, all beliefs, we are here as all of the people». They were saying, « we are not afraid of your fascist rule and persecution».

The May Day celebration showed that the persecution inflicted upon the masses does not suppress them, in fact it raises their conscience further, the masses have

began to see the reality of the fascist state.

In our country a barbarism of which a similar kind can hardly be found in the world over the years is being lived through. The fact that the masses in our country cannot be suppressed and despite the barbarism, the continuing development of the revolutionary struggle against it and the people beginning to openly take sides in this struggle shows on the one hand, the effect that the revo-

lutionary movement is having upon the masses and on the other hand, it shows that fascism is losing its influence and in fact that it has lost it.

Fascism has realised that the fight that has developed against oppression and persecution cannot be stopped; but it will continue to use all forms of oppression and pacification in order to continue to maintain to keep the system on its feet and to protect it, for the interest of its own class and will do so until the state mechanism, along with all its establishments is completely destroyed. Because of its class position it cannot be any other way. The recent Gazi uprising was a good example of this, the more the people died the greater the resistance became. The uprising took place with greater numbers, all of the barriers of the enemy, that were created under the pretext of left and right were all completely wiped out. When in actual fact the intention of the oligarchy had been to get the masses to react by using counter-guerrilla provocation and then to attack the masses who had reacted and to create a massacre, thus surprising and oppressing them. This was the aim, but this did not work out. The game of the oligarchy was ruined, the guns of oligarchy backfired and fascism which was trying to achieve victory was made to answer to our people and to all of the people of



the world. A new situation is created.

Whilst fascism had been carrying out its massacres and continuing its counter-guerrilla politics on the basis of warnings, also the continuing revolutionary struggle had resulted in influencing the masses and the masses were therefore not learning the counter-guerrillas' politics unanswered, even more so, it was completely turning upside down their politics through their uprising

Yes, oligarchy was not waiting for such a result. This was their historical misfortune. No matter what they did they could not change the reality of the fact

that history was on the side of the people. This reality is the same all over the world. It will be the same in our country also. Whilst fascism was living through this historical misfortune, a wide section of people who had been portraying themselves as left, intellectual, progressive and in support of the people, through the fear they felt from the strength of the revolution, for a while they displayed their true faces. Whilst the people were applying the peoples' revolutionary violence, their own justice and laws, they were quashing fascism and writing their own history.

At this point the people saw the inevitability of revolution. As fascism regressed morally and tactically, those who in appearance wear leftists masks, but in reality were in favour of the continuation of the existing system, suddenly became life savers. No matter what the unmentioned differences and intentions are, to invite a mass that has risen up to be passive, is objectively to protect the fascist state and to take sides against the people.

During the Gazi uprising those who did not fight against fascism, and who did not encourage this fight, could not have possibly have felt the joy and the desire for the need for freedom to increase as they marched with the people on May Day. In fact it could not have been so.

The same forces could neither have felt the triumph of the DHKC (Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front) being able to put its stamp on May Day. The question that they did not answer was, how is it that the DHKC who massacre the fascists wherever they are found, whose supporters are detained and tortured, who they try to silence and exterminate in every way possible, is able still to grow day by day?

The people knew the answer to the question. For they had found the answer in the hundreds of armed individual or group actions we had held with our people heroically dying whilst shouting slogans, singing marches and writing the name of their organisation with their own blood.

In order to understand the Gazi uprising and the mass turn out on May Day, firstly it is necessary to examine fascism in our country, the states' make-up, their policies and the effects which these policies have upon the people economically and psychologically. Those who are not able to correctly evaluate this cannot

Today it is not fascism that is strong, it is the revolutionaries and the people. What has been lived through, what we are living through now, shows this is very clearly. It is not fascism that is recognised, it is the revolutionaries and their organisation. To attempt to frighten the masses in the name of fascism with illegal organisations and keep them away from the revolutionary struggle is no longer possible either.

evaluate the revolutionary struggle that we are waging either.

Today, the only alternative force against fascism is the peoples' armed fight against the state and to unite all nations, beliefs, labourers, intellectuals, patriots with in the peoples liberation front and to wage war.

We have given many martyrs and prisoners. We are still doing so and will continue to do so. The reason being we are determined to fight and committed to revolution. Despite everything the masses, in its literal meaning, all of the people with its particulars, took their place amongst the ranks of the Liberation Front on May Day. They did this in a very overt way with real organisational identity. That no others would have dared to do. So with their placards and slogans and with a demonstration which reflected the genuine essence of the revolution, with left groups, intellectuals, the masses and nonbelievers included amongst them, they created the feeling and thought that Revolution had not died. In other words, with determination, without surrendering and without concessions, those who were fighting on the side of revolution were winning. This truth, which is reality for our country, is equally the truth for the rest of the world. If everyone had waived the flag of surrender, had fallen to fascism, had walked within the barbarism that it had outlived, if some one despite all of this was fighting with determination, it means that the future belongs to them. The May Day demonstration was a clear example of this.

Those who do not understand this fight that has given hundreds of martyrs, left behind orphans, mothers of martyrs and thousands of wounded and disabled who have sacrificed themselves, those who do not make an effort to understand the fight cannot understand how, despite everything, the masses came together on

May Day to challenge fascism, nor do they understand the needs of the people, their desire for freedom or their anger.

Today it is not fascism that is strong, it is the revolutionaries and the people. What has been lived through, what we are living through now, shows this is very clearly. It is not fascism that is recognised, it is the revolutionaries and their organisation. To attempt to frighten the masses in the name of fascism with illegal organisations and keep them away from the revolutionary struggle is no longer possible either. Within this meaning the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Front in general and in particular has shown by participating with the identity of the DHKC in the May Day rally and by leading the masses and the masses taking responsibility for the front, that their attempts have been in vain.

Those who are trying to dilute the revolutionary fight, the peoples fight, and to make it flow within the main scheme of the system are only serving fascism. Today, those who crying about terrorism, provocation and not taking sides with the people in the uprisings will end up in the same way. It can be no other way in our country and in the world as the reality of revolution is intensifying and beating such traitors as Gorbachev on their heads. This intensification will not be stopped by the imperialists, the collaborators, nor by traitors who have become estranged to the nation and the people, by those who have surrendered. Even if they formed tens of organisations, they will not prevent it and are rearmed to exterminations during revolutionary fight. The masses will definitely quash all lands of organisation set up by the system to act as an obstacle. Those who do not want to be quashed, those who do not want to stand against the people, should join the ranks of the people for one who wants to see everything is very clear and educational.

The DHKC is striking; our war is growing

In the fight for socialism and freedom against the imperialism and the Turkish oligarchy, the DHKC strikes the enemy in every corner of Anatolia and in the mean time, it creates a great sensation. The DHKC's fighters are pursuing an intensive combat against the fascist state forces in the mountains and poor neighbourhoods of towns. The following is the list (*) of actions that were performed by the DHKC in the last couple of months of 1995.

* **April 7:** The Recai Dinçel Rural Armed Propaganda Unit raided and kept the Gokdere Gendarme Station under fire for half-an-hour.

* **April 9:** The DHKC's guerrillas attacked and shot the head official's building and the security centre in Tokat-Almus.

* **April 20:** The DHKC's guerrillas

and Specialised Army Team clashed in Tokat. One soldier, three guerrillas Suat Alkan, Zeliha Güdenoğlu, Duran Akbas died in the event.



* **April 22:** The Akçati Gendarme Station was attacked by the guerrillas. Nine soldiers were killed.

* **April 24:** A prison in Tokat-Zile was shot at by the DHKC's guerrillas.

* **May 1:** The fascist state's army surrounded the Dersim-Hozat-Kirmizidag where the DHKC Nurettin Güler detachment stayed for a while. A clash occurred between them and many soldiers were killed in the clash.

* **May 11:** A local building used by fascists was burnt down and destroyed by the DHKC in Istanbul-Altınşehir.

* **May 12:** A spy, Cemil Arslan, was punished by death by the DHKC in Istanbul-Gazi.

* **May 16:** A police collaborator's factory was burnt down by the DHKC fighters in Istanbul-Ikitelli. This action was carried out in the name of Aysenur Simsek who was kidnapped brutally tortured and executed by the police.

* **May 17:** A fascist's shop was burnt and destroyed by DHKC fighters.

* An election campaign bus of the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP) counter-guerrilla organisation was burnt down in retaliation for Aysenur Simsek's death.

* **May 20:** A fascist's auto shop was

burnt by the DHKC.

* **May 20:** Collaborationist traitor Mehmet Yıldız was punished with death by the DHKC Ibrahim Erdogan Rural Armed Propaganda Unit.



* **May 21:** A fascist's local building was destroyed in Istanbul Hasanpaşa by the DHKC.

* **June 9:** The DHKC Ibrahim Yalçın Armed Propaganda Unit attacked the policemen who were in charge of protecting of the DYP, (Coalition Party) central building. One police officer was killed, the other was injured. This action was carried out in retaliation for Aysenur Simsek who was kidnapped and killed by the police. The unit's commander Sibel Yalçın was killed while the unit was retreating from the scene.

* **June 10:** The Hozat-Çağlarca Gendarme Station was attacked by the DHKC Ibrahim Erdogan Rural Armed Propaganda Unit.

* **June 12:** The police station in Istanbul-Gazi was destroyed by the DHKC's fighters.

* **June 12:** An armed attack was carried out on a bus carrying police college students and secret policemen by the DHKC's fighters in retaliation for killing of the Armed Propaganda Unit commander Sibel Yalçın.

* **June 13:** A café, used for a fascist organisation, prostitution and the drug trade was burnt and destroyed. The same day, a car owned by a fascist was destroyed

in a Molotov cocktail attack.

* **June 21:** Istanbul-Esenyurt MHP (National Movement Party) local building was raided by the DHKC. The clash between them caused huge damage to the building.

* **June 25:** Two local buildings of fascists and one bar used for prostitution were destroyed by the DHKC.



July 13: Revolutionary People's Forces occupied the Istanbul YDP city building for the find disappearances under arrest, to adjudicate the murder who killed the people on the 12 of July 1991, 16-17 April 1992 and tens of execution.

* **June 28:** In Ankara Central Prison, a spy of the National Intelligence Organisation, Hilal Füsün Ünlü, was punished with death by the DHKCs fighters.

* **July 2:** The MHP Hatay Central Building was destroyed in a bomb attack by the DHKC.



* **July 4:** Three fascists, who were in service of a class enemy, were punished with death in Istanbul-Ümraniye.

* **July 5:** A café of a drug dealer who is also a supporter of fascist organisations was burnt in Istanbul.

* **July 6:** The DHKC attacked 2 secret police autos with a Molotov cocktail.

* **July 8:** A café of a fascist, who offended the revolutionaries, was burnt in Istanbul.

* **July 8:** Despite all the warnings, Ramazan Çelik, who worked in the MHP as an organiser in Istanbul-Küçükarmutlu, usurped the peoples land, collaborated with the police, informed them about the revolutionaries and committed provocations in the area, ignored

our warnings and carried on his above criminal acts; therefore, he was found guilty and punished with death by the DHKC Hüsnü Iseri Armed Propaganda Unit.

* **July 9:** In Istanbul-Okmeydani, the DHKC killed a policeman in retaliation for the disappearances and summary executions of revolutionaries.

* **July 13:** The New Democracy Movement, which is a bourgeois party, central building in Istanbul was occupied by the DHKC Revolutionary Peoples Power. The reason why this action was fulfilled is to question the police's responsibility for kidnapping and disappearing three hundred revolutionaries recently. The police attacked the occupiers. Many of them were beaten, arrested, and taken to the security centre to be tortured.



* **July 14:** This time, the Revolutionary Peoples Power occupied the Istanbul historical Tower of Galata. The occupiers hung some English and Turkish written banners on the tower and announced that they were going to retaliate against those who are responsible for the disappearances and killings. The police apprehended the occupiers, arrested and beat them.

* **July 15:** Antakya, the Akbank Branch was demaged with molotov cocktails by the DHKC. This action was carried out in memory of Gulnaz Sariogulu who was a member of the DHKC and was killed by the state.

* **July 15:** A group of relatives of prisoners occupied the Istanbul Bayrampasa Prison's governor's office.

* **July 16:** In Istanbul-Beyazit, the DHKC's fighters attacked a police team auto which was full with the torturer policemen. One policeman died, two were injured.

* **July 17:** In Istanbul-Eyüp, a secret police patrol auto was attacked by the DHKC. One policeman was killed, the other was injured.

* **July 17:** In Istanbul-Alibeykoy an attack was made on the Struggle against Terror Branch, attached to the Eyup Security Authority by the DHKC-Ferit Eliuygun Armed Propaganda Unit. During the attack a policeman who was a torturer and murderer was killed and another torturer injured.

* **July 24:** At Gazi Neighbourhood, the Revolutionary People's Forces called on shop keepers and car drivers to observe a one day general strike for memory of Mehmet Eroglu and Yuksel Guney-sel who fell on 27 July 1993. After the action the DHKC destroyed one of the fascist's cars who tried to break the action.

* **July 25:** In the Okmeydani region in Istanbul, the DHKC warned the owners of the gambling shops and their

Mustafa Sefer and Tarik Kocoglu who fell in Mersin.

* **August 3:** In Nurtepe neighbourhood in Istanbul a fascist owned furnishing shop was burned and destroyed by the DHKC. On the same day in Caglayan neighbourhood in Istanbul, a collaborator was beaten by DHKC supporters.

* **August 3:** In Esenyurt in Istanbul the DHKC organised an illegal armed demonstration and hung up the DHKC flag.



* **August 4:** One of the motorways around Istanbul was temporarily closed with molotov cocktails by the DHKC/Dev-Genc (Revolutionary Youth).

* **August 6:** The police station called Osman Nuri Gezmez, in Sivas central was attacked by the DHKC-Black Sea Region under the Command of the Recai Dincel Rural Armed Propaganda Units. This police station was continuing to torture and pressure the people. During the action the enemy's forces had casualties.

* **August 6:** In Gazi neighbourhood in Istanbul, one of the fascist-collaborators' shops was destroyed by the DHKC.

August 6: One of the police informers' furnishing shop was bombed by the DHKC.

* **August 7:** In Gazi neighbourhood one of the fascists shops was bombed and destroyed by the DHKC.

* **August 7 and 8:** In Gazi, Nurtepe and Guzeltepe neighbourhoods the DHKC called on shop keepers to close their shops in support of the one day general strike by the workers. They closed their shops.

* **August 8:** In Gazi the DHKC bombed and destroyed one of the fascists' furnishing shops.

* **August 10:** At Esenyurt in Istanbul



guards to stop gambling and persecutions. One of the MHP (Nationalist Movement Party) supporters and this two fascist guards were punished with beating by the DHKC.



July 14: This time, DHKC-Revolutionary People's Power occupied the Istanbul historical Tower of Galata.

Adana.

* **July 29:** In Istanbul, DHKC-Workers destroyed an Eminonu Council vehicle in support of workers who were in action against the council leader. The council of Eminonu had sacked hundreds of workers on the 15th May 1995.

* **July 31:** The building of the CHP (Republican Peoples Party) in Fatih was raided by the DHKC.

* **August 2:** DHKC fighters burned one official mini-bus in remembrance of

* **July 27:** In the Kayas region in Ankara, the DHKC destroyed one of the fascist organisations called Ulku Ocagi (National Hearth) with molotov cocktails.

* **July 28:** Fighters of the DHKC destroyed one of the Turkish Banks "Halk Bankasi" with molotov cocktails in

bul one of the fascist organisations, the BBP (Big Unity Party) building was bombed and destroyed by the DHKC fighters.



* **August 10:** In Gaziosmanpasa one of the cafes which worked with the police was burned with molotov cocktails by the DHKC.

* **August 13:** In the Mayday neighbourhood the DHKC organised an illegal demonstration. They displayed the banner of the DHKC.

* **August 17:** The DHKC Cavit Ozkaya Armed Propaganda Unit carried out a bomb action against a police team. But there were no casualties because the bomb did not explode.

* **August 20:** The DHKC-Ferit Eliuygun Armed Propaganda Unit at-

tacked the Ornektepe Police Station in Istanbul.

* **August 20:** At Gulsuyu in Istanbul the DHKC warned the bar owners. The bar users were disturbing the people and they also made persecutions. After the warning the DHKC exploded a sound bomb in front of one of the bars.

* **August 23:** At Kucukarmutlu (Shanty Town in Istanbul) the DHKC attacked a pastry shop whose owner was trying to organise a fascist organisation.



* **August 25:** The DHKC-Lyce Dev-Genc organised a demonstration to support Gazi neighbourhood people. The government has opened a trial against the Gazi people for Gazi uprising. At the demon-

stration they used molotov cocktails and closed the road. In the action they destroyed one of the fascist's shops.

* **August 28:** The DHKC destroyed a fascist owned shop in Istanbul.

() Furthermore, there are hundreds of actions, which we did not include here, which the DHKC's militants and supporters fulfilled, such as the occupation of the bourgeois parties' offices, innumerable attacks with Molotov cocktails, hanging banners, writing slogans on the walls, closing the stores to protest, forums, organising legal-illegal demonstrations and hunger strikes.*

AZIZ NESIN DIED

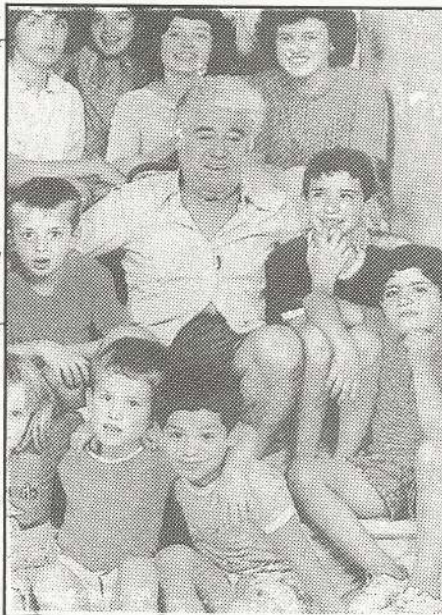
One of Turkish literature's masters, one of the best humanists of our country and world, AZIZ NESIN, died 5 July 1995 at the age of 80.

Aziz Nesin, was together with the people from the beginning of his life until the end. During his long life, he described people in his works and he was one of the specific names of the social opposition. In spite of many criticisms that might be made, Aziz Nesin was courageous and consistent in his ideas and beliefs.

His works were translated many different languages, Nesin had never, as is widespread in our country, participated as one of the passive petite-bourgeoisie intellectual

and he refused all the possibilities that were offered by system, instead he did what he believed.

Nesin used the people's language in his works. He described people's sadness and happiness using specific and interesting language. It could be said that for the last half century almost all our intellectuals, demo-



crats and the revolutionaries gained from his works, as well as understood the country's position.

During the last years Aziz Nesin was the target of the government, counter-guerrillas and reactionary-fascists as he was an atheist. That is why he had been assassinated and provoked several times. One of the most savage and bloody attacks was in 1993, by the government and reactionary-fascist forces.

The same year in July some intellectuals, artists and Aziz Nesin were at the festival in Sivas. In the first days of the festival 37 intellectuals and artists were burned because of the provocation due to counter-guerrillas

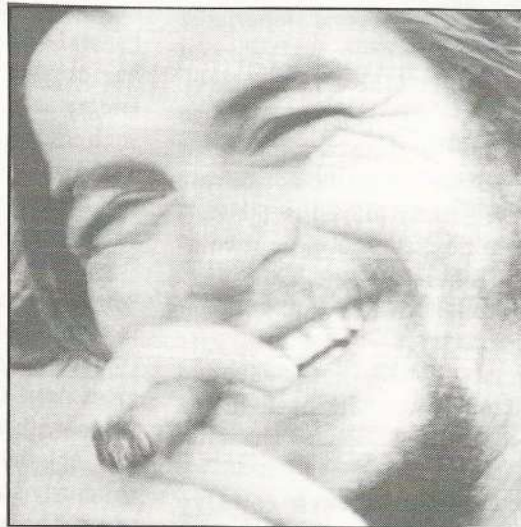
and reactionary-fascists. Aziz Nesin was the first target, but he survived by chance.

In his life he excelled, detained and questioned, in spite of all he was a very important person both for literature and social opposition. We remember NESIN with respect.

The Revolutionary People's Liberation Front is the flag of the oppressed people of the world



As each crises of imperialism deepend, the revisionist rulers of the CPSU and similar countries, who were caught up in the “nuclear war” phobia obstructed the revolutions in various countries of the world because of the fear they had created in their own minds that their status quo would be shaken. They isolated



«Che»
Guevara:
A teacher of
internasionalism

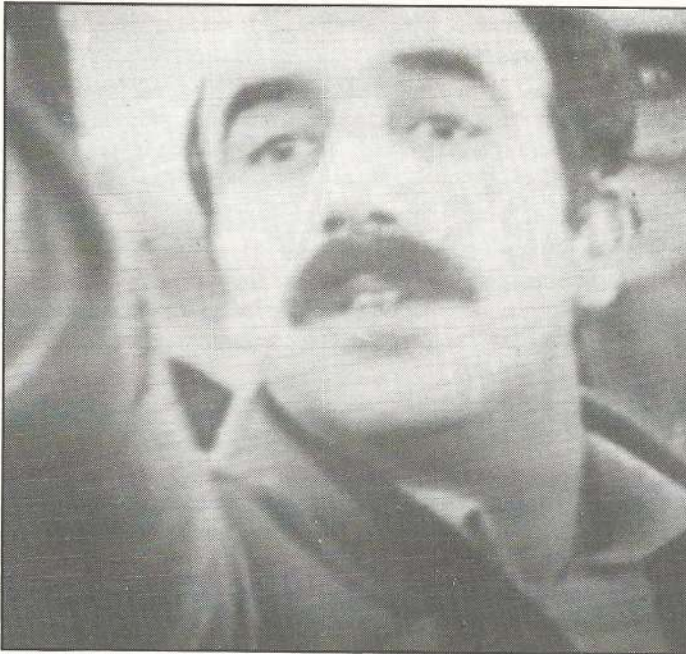
those who did not listen to them and allowed the imperialists to close in every where. Their fear and collaboration gradually turned into surrender, betrayal and finally into allowing imperialism to take a final blow at those countries and to bring about their collapse. It was so much so that when international solidarity had an historical significance during the Gulf war, instead of taking sides with the people who were under imperialist attack, on the contrary,

they became the key supporters of the massacre and exploitation which was being forced upon the people of the Middle East under the name of the New World Order. Those who supported this imperialist attack, are directly responsible for the massacre and for the bombs that were dropped upon the people of the Middle East; within the revisionist front they have displayed to the people of the world their treachery.

However when we look at the honourable history of the struggle of the oppressed people of the world and the proletariat of the world, we can see as many positive examples of internationalism as well as negative ones. What is of importance is to evaluate them in accordance with the situation. And to add new loops to the positive examples. Che, one who symbolised proletariat internationalism as a revolutionary person, said,

“Other countries in the world want the aid of my humble efforts. I am able to do that which you are not able to do because of your responsibilities to Cuba. It is time that we separated. You know that I do this with pain and unhappiness. Here I leave the most purest of my hopes, the most loved of my loves and I leave behind the people who have accepted me as their son. This means cutting a piece of my soul. In the new fields of war I shall carry with me the belief that you have given to me, the revolutionary spirit of my people, the feeling of no matter where it may be, one must carry on the task of struggling against imperialism.”

He has saying goodbye to the people of Cuba and its leader whose liberation he had fought for. He was adding another guiding



"Those who do not act as the traffic wardens for the left of the world, those who defend the revolutionary text of Marxism-Leninism, in accordance with this believe that it is necessary to wage an ideological struggle in the world generally and that parties of those countries which have achieved revolutions must aim to develop solidarity on the basis of criticism and fraternity. This is the rising point of an international attitude and to achieve revolution by applying Marxism-Leninism to our own concrete conditions." (From "DHKP Congress Report", Dursun Karatas, 30th March 1994)

loop to the Marxist-Leninist tradition of international solidarity of the people.

The 3rd International, which was formed with the aim of developing the revolutions of the world and taking to victory the revolutionary struggles of each country through an internationally organised proletariat, supported the Spanish Republicans who were resisting against the fascism of Franco during the Spanish Civil War. The reason for this was because the duty of Marxist-Leninists on an international basis is, as well as supporting the liberation struggle of the working class and the oppressed peoples, also to support the wars of states and classes which are directly weakening and setting back imperialism. With this aim communists from various countries formed an "International Barricade" and whilst fighting with in the Republic of Spain front against fas-

cism they kindled the flame of fraternity amongst peoples. Internationalism is a revolutionary tradition of the oppressed people.

There are many fine examples that have been achieved through the sacrifices of the proletariat of the world and by the oppressed people.

In Angola, Holland in accordance with the interest of imperialism, against the racism in South Africa; in the years of struggle of Cuba; in the revolutionaries of the world defending the CPSU under the slogan of "Defend the motherland of socialism" during the second imperialist share war years; in the French dock workers refusal to

load the ships that were carrying weapons to Vietnam and in the active role that the Red Army played in the Balkans and in the East European revolution, all of these are the highest examples through which international solidarity has lived.

The internationalist conscience and spirit which rose to its peak in the 1960's in the revolutionary character of the who said;

"The victory of each country against imperialism is also a victory for us. At the same time the defeat of a country against imperialism is also means our defeat. Proletariat internationalism is not only a task for nations who are fighting for a better future, at the same time it is compulsory".

However, in the 1970's with the influence of revisionism it began to become distant and to darken. The problem is the comprehension of whether or not each countries revolution is a

part of the world proletariat revolution and the building of socialism.

"Those who do not act as the traffic wardens for the left of the world, those who defend the revolutionary text of Marxism-Leninism, in accordance with this believe that it is necessary to wage an ideological struggle in the world generally and that parties of those countries which have achieved revolutions must aim to develop solidarity on the basis of criticism and fraternity. This is the rising point of an international attitude and to achieve revolution by applying Marxism-Leninism to our own concrete conditions." (From "DHKP Congress Report", Dursun Karatas, 30th March 1994)

Pragmatism is a disease which destroys internationalism

Despite the fact that in the CPSU 20th Congress resolutions the correct criticism of the denance of internationalism was made, CPC did not continue with the correct attitude. Instead in the following years it remained loyal and acted with the understanding of the "social imperialism theory" that they had created, that "the enemy of my enemy is my friend". As a result of such understanding debate and all the establishment made in accordance with this distance and blunted the thoughts of internationalism. This growing separation has arrived at the point where if one is saying white the other is saying black.

During a period when there is a great need for internationalism to develop with the aim of a united stand, the fact that there is a great lack of solidarity and support has not only led to a set back in the national and social liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples of the world, it has also struck a blow to the belief in socialism. The reason for this is because internationalism which stated as the basis of its solidarity the belief that all the people of the world are equal, are brothers and sisters and should do everything possible in the war against the rulers, was replaced with revisionism and the pragmatism of opportunism, status quo and gradually by treachery. The CPSU,



**«The basis of solidarity is very simple, to struggle.»
(Amílcar Cabral)**

CPC and the Labour Party of Albanian politics which had left its print up until the period leading to the 1980's, which broke up the socialist force, which was the reason for the revolutionary forces becoming hostile to each other and which had for its own economic political interest shown no remorse in collaborating with the imperialists and when necessary even with fascist regimes, has today become completely bankrupt.

Particularly the pragmatism of CPSU revisionism, which was reflected through their external politics is one of the most sticking examples seen during that period. The invasion of Afghanistan has a historical importance in relation to this. In many of the neo-colonies a tooth for a tooth struggles for national and the peoples liberation were being continued against imperialism, to which the CPSU revisionism remained disinterested and in some cases actually openly displayed an obstructive attitude. It supported the revisionist **“revolutionary model”** in Afghanistan which relied upon the military-civil bureaucratic section, in other terms **“the junta revolution”** which did not have the support of the people. The show of support and understanding that was displayed by the revisionists is not an attitude that is reflective of revolutionary internationalism. Whether this attitude was internationalism's show of solidarity for the revolution or if it was

the continuation of the disformed text of revisionism is a striking, and when correctly ascertained, an educational example.

Socialism has problems and these problems in the long term will be resolved by socialism. For this reason it is wrong to use differences and lines which exist within socialist analysis as justification to base hostility to it and thus form camps. Yet by defending the principle of criticism and fraternity and by defending the fact that the actual task is to make a revolution in our own country the Marxists-Leninists are pronounced as **“centrist”**.

During this period many socialist countries and states within the international political arena gave importance to developing their relationships foremost in the direction of their own benefit and interest. The revolutionaries who **“expected many things”** from the socialist (revisionist) countries, the patriotic movements and some of the countries experienced great depression and to a great extent continue to do so. The values and principles of the revisionist rulers had become non-existent and their politics were being directed by capitalist selfishness and self interest. Along with the substantial decamping that they were experiencing, they were not able to withstand the blown of imperialism and one by one they collapsed. However along with this collapse, as a result, the pragmatism with which revisionism had infected the world left. The collapse of revisionism brought about those who felt powerless and lonely and organisations were affected by this and shaped accordingly.

Thus as well as being a party to the surrender, they are now applying more the understanding of pragmatism in a more blatant way under the conditions of loneliness and weakness. Of course as a result of this internationalism and words of revolutionary solidarity have lost their true meaning, they have turned into empty words. When one organisation is developing a revolutionary-patriotic relationship with another organisation, it has come to the stage where it will evaluate what will benefit it

in return. Although this is not the case in every organisation, in general it is true.

One of the important results of the revisionist system and the relationships it has developed, which is due to the huge irregularities in what they say and actually do, is the trust and ethical moral depression. Saying **“Long Live Internationalism”** but not doing what is required by this in practice, is a characteristic of the bourgeoisie and petit-bourgeoisie, not of the socialist. Unity in words and practice is a factor that should be underlined. As stated by the revolutionary leader Amílcar Cabral, **“the basis of solidarity is very simple; to struggle.”** The problem of today is to struggle. Against the determination and exploitation of imperialism we must stand with class revenge and we must shout with all our strength our war slogans. Not to be conscious of our historical responsibilities is to smear the mark of shame on our forehead which we will continue to carry tomorrow.

“Today the liberation movements, the Marxist-Leninists even if they are wrong, have almost no country that they can evaluate, gain strength from. Such countries as Vietnam, Cuba, and North Korea who have been closed in by the imperialists continue in various ways the revisionist heritage of pragmatism by giving concessions to imperialism as in this way they are thinking they will break up the imperialist closure. It is very difficult to break up the imperialist closure with this politics.”

“Liberation movements and revolutions must develop, if imperialism is not struck by new blows for these countries to get rid of the closure is impossible. The thoughts of solving the problems that life brings will gradually secure the development of capitalism, it will take the revolution to a dangerous point. These countries, instead of developing the revolution, they have taken the daily problems as a basis, they have put emphasis on developing relations with imperialist and capitalist countries, they have incorrect thoughts of not giving importance to revolutionary developments.” (From **“DHKP Congress Report”**)

In these situation as Che stated,

“Revolution stops becoming a during force and falls into a drowsiness which can be very easily benefited by imperialism, the determined of .”

DHKP-C's Understanding of Internationalism Is to Fight Against Imperialism and Oligarchy

«In June 1977 a demonstration was held in front of the Dutch Consulate in Istanbul to protest against Holland for the savage massacre of the Molokai guerrillas...»

«German imperialism was protested against for raiding the Mogadishu 1977 and killing two Palestinian guerrillas. With this aim, the German Cultural Centre was destroyed.»

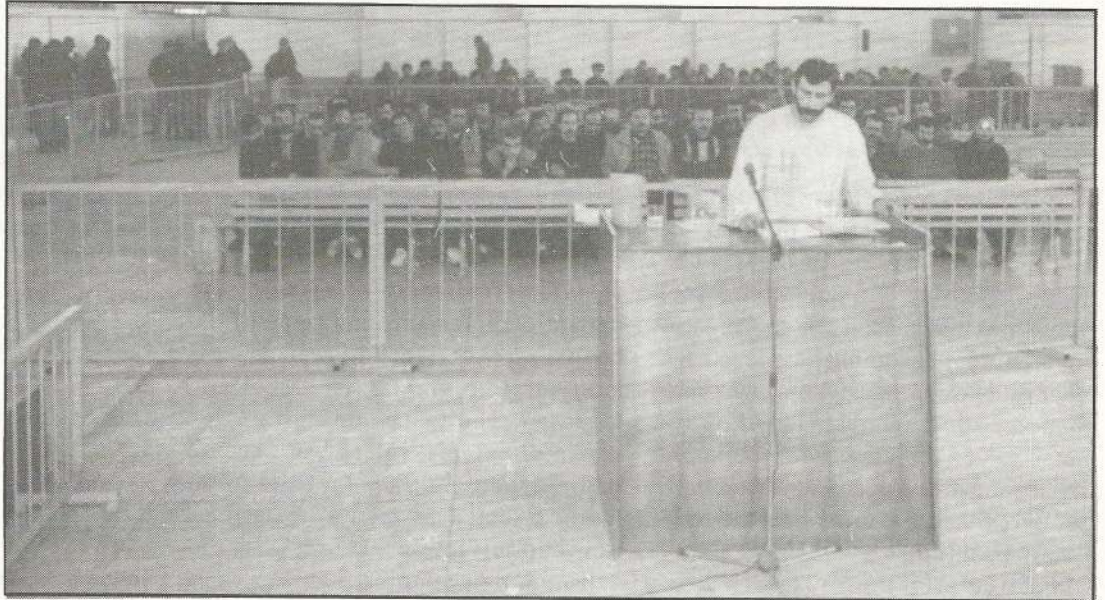
«The Belgium government was protested against in November 1978 for attacking the Katanga guerrillas. A demonstration was organised in front of the Belgium Consulate in Istanbul and damaged was caused to the consulate.» (From “We Are Right, We Will Win” P. 133)

From Katanga, Mogadishu, Molokai, Palestine, wherever in the world - all attacks directed on the people are an attack on us, believing this we have acted accordingly as the Revolutionary Left (Devrimci Sol) is a tradition which carries out what it says. Today this tradition continues in the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Party-Front. The Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C) has even under the most severe conditions, without holding its own group or term interests, has never turned a blind eye to attacks directed at the people and has not remained silent. From the Peoples

Liberation Party-Front of Turkey to the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Party-Front, through out its honourable history of struggle, it has carried out countless anti-imperialist, internationalist revolutionary solidarity activities, armed and unarmed. In no period of our history has our revolutionary movement ‘fallen into a drowsiness from which imperialism could very easily benefit’. We have acted with the belief that these who have no belief and principles, those who do not hold on tight to their values, have no future. With this understanding as a necessity of international solidarity, when on 6th

ease of status quo and pragmatism of revisionism with which the left was infected, we took a clear stand as is shown in the words stated below;

“The duty of us Marxist-Leninists is to foremostly fight for our own country’s independence and people’s liberation. It is for this reason that we are here today under arrest. We are internationalists because of our patriotism. It is for this reason that we can not stand by and watch imperialism wipe out a nation. Internationalism has taught us solidarity amongst the people against imperialism and fascism, when necessary to fight shoulder to shoulder in the



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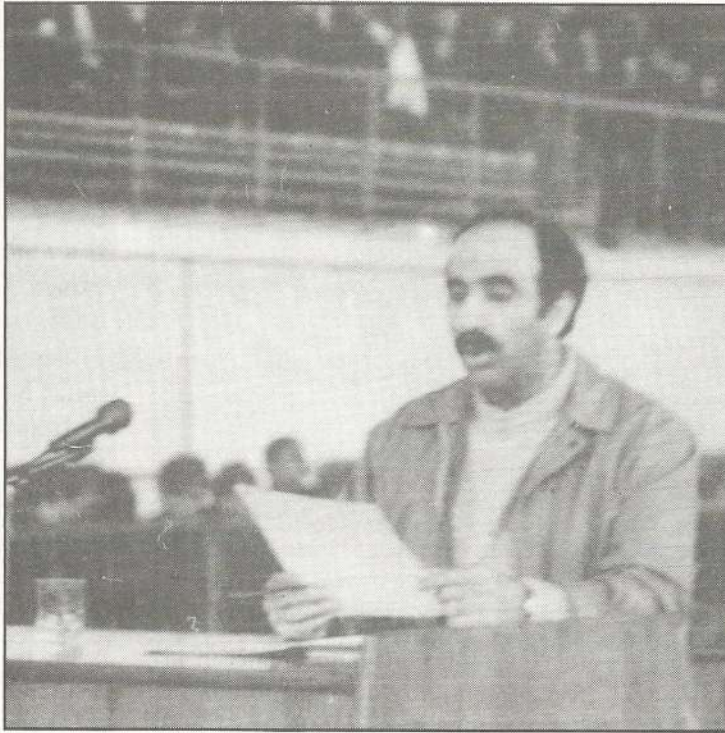
June 1982, USA imperialism’s gendarmes in the Middle-East and Israel occupied Lebanon and attacked the Palestinian and Lebanese people we made the first political analysis of this in the world and look a revolutionary stand. The attitude adopted at the court of the Junta by turning the court into a revolutionary platform is a statement of revolutionary principle, of keeping tradition alive and taking it forward no matter what the conditions are.

During the years of chaos and depression that came about from the dis-

same front against the common enemy.” (“12 September Court Files Annual” 1. p. 14).

Along with the collapse of the socialist system, those countries which chose revisionism as a guide for themselves under the name of socialism, surrendered to imperialism and following this imperialism became even more fearless. It became even more clear during the Gulf Crises through the imperialist Gulf attacks on the people of the Middle-East under the pretext of the “New World Order”, which had been ap-

proved by all the imperialist countries and for which they stood. Against this imperialist attack our movement with internationalist spirit took on the responsibility of standing against them. Whilst hitting out at imperialist targets, we were expressing imperialism's "New World Order" and at the same time we were conveying foremost to the people of the Middle East and to all of the oppressed people of the world, an anti imperialist consciousness. All of the people of the world observed a heroic concrete example of how internationalism should be practically applied. Imperialism and revisionism in collaboration dispersed of the socialist block and imperialism, which gained strength from this, increased its attacks on the



We are internationalist. Our problems are mutual, our struggle is mutual, our enemy is the same. Very soon you will be able to hear more strongly the noises of our feet.»
(Revolutionary Left Main Trial, «Last Words»)

people. In this period the Gulf Crises came on the agenda and with its continuation the imperialist war gave cause for the peoples anti-imperialist consciousness and feelings to rise. This period also brought the anti-imperialist struggle and revolutionary solidarity amongst the people to the foremost. In our country also the Revolutionary Left (Devrimci Sol) who displayed in practice, in an exemplary way, what should be understood by revolutionary internationalism and continued with this attitude as a powerful tradition within the Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Party-Front. Without being anti-imperialist, one cannot be a Marxist-Leninist. The Revolutionary Left has stated this and has concretely shown this in its own practice. By the attitude displayed during the imperialist war, it has shown that anti-imperialist struggle should be more than just words and through its acts has turned it into a practical reality.

During this period in particular it has drawn the attention of the whole world through armed action, aimed at USA imperialism. It has shown to all revolutionary, patriotic progressive

forces that it is necessary to use revolutionary radical force against the barbarism of imperialism.

“Every action that we take is a call for war against imperialism and is against humanity’s greatest enemy, the USA, our call is a test call to the people. If our call for war is to spread from ear to ear and if our weapons are going to be passed from hand to hand and if others are to light vigils for our death with machine guns, new wars and shouts of victory, then let death come, wherever and however let it come, we welcome it, we greet it.” (Che, “Two, Three, More Vietnams” p. 29)

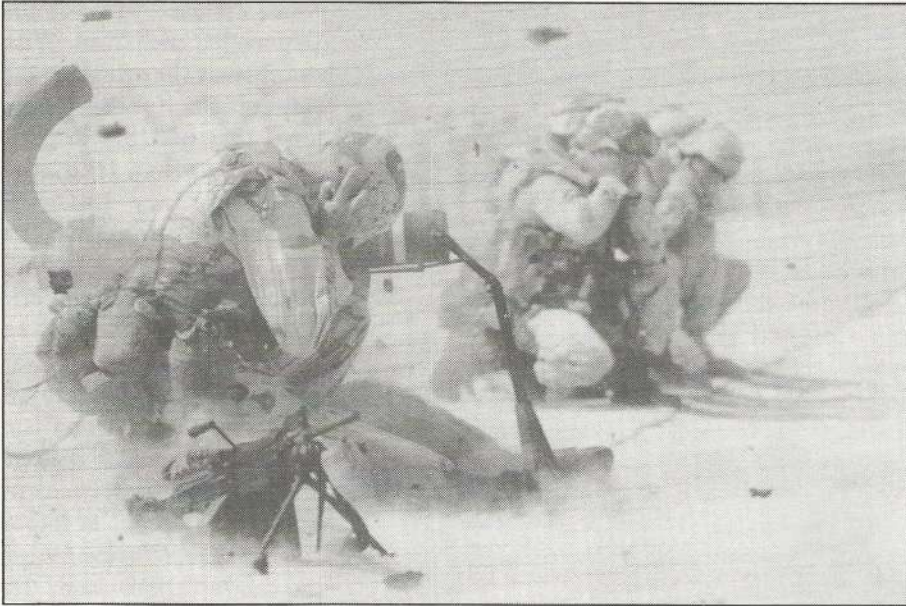
Since peace and collaboration became imperialism’s ‘acceptable currency’ and under the conditions where most forces became reluctant to overtly or discreetly, take armed or unarmed anti-imperialist action or to stand up against USA imperialism, what the Revolutionary Left did in practice was the product of a revolutionary politics and was in the political sense the result of a courageous stand. Throughout the Gulf War the Revolutionary Left was the honourable leader of the armed revolutionary stand from the peoples

front, directed towards the imperialist war front. With the start of the attack of the imperialist forces, foremost that of USA imperialism, against Iraq, the Revolutionary Left increased the level of the armed attacks and further developed the anti-imperialist struggle. By doing so an exemplary stand of war was displayed, which revolutionary internationalism makes necessary. For to be an internationalist is spirit. To further hit out at imperialism and to forever wipe out imperialism from the stage of history is a spirit. Those who love the people, who believe in socialism who hold these beliefs, does not remain limited to their own country, but takes a revolutionary stand. It is the spirit and triumph of those who know how to die for socialism,

for a country’s revolution, for the oppressed people’s liberation struggle even when necessary in a country thousands of miles away from their own. The essence is being able to march into, to think, to fight, to shout without saying “I do not care” about any development. This the “most beautiful characteristic of a revolutionary.”

According to Che Guevara, a genuine internationalist, “is a person who feels pain when a person is massacred in any corner of the world and feels proud whenever a flag of freedom is raised. A person who is able to feel that every act that has been carried out against humanity’s eminence and happiness and that every achievement that has been made is an attack made upon himself.” (“Che’s Thoughts” p. 18)

The historical crosscut that was being lived under conditions where there had been a very serious corrosion and degeneration of the internationalist spirit. The Revolutionary Left’s anti-imperialist activities at this stage gained a further historical mission. Particularly our armed activities were being heard all over the



“We have lived and we are living through a period where the absence of an International Unity organisation has been very heavily felt. At all costs it must be re-established so as to take steps to delete this absence. It is necessary to use the moment that was found during the Gulf War to take steps to delete this absence.”

world, which was a source of morale and inspiration for the revolutionary forces in their struggle against imperialist barbarism. It was necessary to put into action the means of revolutionary violence and to use them in a effective way. This duty, in the absence of the International Brigades, is a duty of historical importance that falls on every world revolutionary’s shoulders. In order to for this duty to be fulfilled, the Revolutionary Left raised the internationalist spirit. After Turkey and Kurdistan, in both the metropolitan countries and the neo-colonial ones, voices began to be heard.

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The 1990’s which was marked with the politics of ‘Disarmament’ and ‘Peace’ brought many revolutionaries, patriots and left organisations to the door step of surrender and treachery. Under these conditions Marxist-Leninist criticism and efforts to develop solidarity relations on the basis of friendship would have been comprehended as either being a new example of pragmatism or as revolutionary inexperience. Under

these circumstances to create an international unity organisation on the basis of equality and fraternity would only be possible through the patience of the Marxist-Leninists and their determined struggle. In the historical period that we are living through this necessity is itself persisting in a more significant form. The reason being is that, **“in parch imperialism’s efforts of encouraging nationalist politics by supporting it in different places, its politics of wiping out national and social liberation movements has become bankrupt today, Marxist-Leninist thoughts and organising styles are developing and these developments will continue in a way that can not be prevented.”** (DHKP Congress Report)

We shall kindle the flame of internationalism within our Party-Front fight

We are still living under the conditions where in the world, socialism has regressed, revolutionary and patriotic organisations are within the ideological sphere of influence of imperialism which is still trying to do its utmost in order to wipe out revolutionary, patriotic, Marxist-Leninist organisations that continue to resist. Under these conditions it is of great importance that all revolutionary, patriotic, Marxist-Leninist forces show international soli-

arity, that they resist against imperialist ideology at an international level and wage a struggle for socialism and Marxism-Leninism.

Today, the most important influential politics that imperialism has for left organisations is collaboration, disarmament and peace, the acceptance of these can be observed. Under the circumstances a very important task falls upon the DHKP-C who has made a flag of anti-imperialism in its honourable history of struggle.

For we know that in order to be a Marxist-Leninist with principles, one of the conditions is to be consistent in representing anti-imperialism. Today our Party-Front has more strength and dynamic than before to fulfil this task.

“We have always been members of the worlds’ most crowded family. Even in the most remote and darkest dungeons we have heard voices in different languages surrounding us, saying «bear it», «resist», «don’t stop walk»... From El Salvador to Ireland, from Cuba to the Basque country, from South Africa to the Philippines, from Peru to Palestine, we have everywhere, in all colours, from every language, comrades, brothers, sisters, guerrillas.

“We are internationalist. Our problems are mutual, our struggle is mutual, our enemy is the same. Very soon you will be able to hear more strongly the noises of our feet.” (Revolutionary Left Main Trial, “Last Words”)

The teaching the masses

THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS

Nowadays, in Turkey, all the different minorities are searching for new ways to maintain their dignity against the escalating state-repression by Turkey against its minority groups. However they do not reckon the problems needed for the future, when the class-struggle is rising. When this happens, the people will attack the system which is against them. Right now, the people recognise the problem, talk about it and analyse it. One the one hand this is good because it creates a greater class-consciousness, on the other hand however right now there is no concrete development which fulfils the practical needs of the people.

As an example we will look at the events in Elbistan. At June 4, thousands of inhabitants of Elbistan stormed the police station as a reaction on the arrest and rape of two women by the local police. In Turkey a lot of fascist Islamic forces work inside the government and state-forces. Especially the armed forces of the state police and army which are soaked with Islamic fascists. In Turkey, despite the repression, the people back their government. This because of the State demagogic about Islam and the "happiness to be a Turk". However, when the fascist's forces start to attack the dignity of the people, the people will rise up against the state and its forces. In these moments of resistance the people are united, no matter what their religion or political viewpoints are. They share their outrage and act together. This means that the state is cracking and losing its ideological support. This is a developing process we see in Turkey and which can not be stopped any more. These fascist Islamic forces inside the police, army and secret service also have conflicts among themselves. These conflicts also will es-

calate and turn into clashes.

In the mean time, the people no longer trust the state and its justice. Facing repression and the fascist state's justice, they start to demand real justice, the justice that serves the people - people's justice. The period we are living in changes the ideas of the people in Turkey. Right now, the classes become more clear and the people start to resist.

They stop saying that they don't care or don't know. They start to act and do something. These changes also affect the opportunist left-wing groups in Turkey. Even they want to do something. They have to see that we reached this phase after a long period of fighting and many losses in the class-war. They did not understand this war and they will not understand the revolutionary needs for the future. However, our main problem lies within ourselves. We have to leave them alone and return to ourselves.

We have to see clearly that nowadays the revolutionary potential in the masses is growing. But right now, we can not use this potential and we cannot organise the people and the working class and the minorities. That is why a lot of people who want to fight fascism, are not able to do so. As a result, the people show their reaction in the wrong way or seek other ways to survive and they turn to fascist or Islamic organisations. This again creates conflicts which we have to solve.

It is the people who will make the revolution. That is why we have to approach all the people with their different

backgrounds, classes, minorities and ideas. We will have to explain to all these people that this system is a fascist system. We have to open their eyes so they can see what is wrong with it.

For a long time, the left-wing in Turkey made false analyses about the people in Turkey. They claimed only one revolutionary class, denying the rest of the masses.

For us, people who have a conflict with imperialism and fascism, independent of their background, social strata or minority, have to unite. We have to col-



lect power and it is the people who are the power we aim at. We can not explain the peoples reality only with words like working class and villager-class etc. We have to spread the reality over many more layers of society and we have to create one big class out of all these layers, against fascism and imperialism. This big class is developing now, without any organisation. If this class can not be established and organised, fascism can attack us because they also learn from their mistakes. They will destroy this class by

Everywhere where our people are living and working we must educate them. If the circumstances do not fit, we have to change them. If the cadres don not do this, they do not understand the policy of the Party-Front. With these 'party-schools' we have to create new cadres, both responsible and able to fight. The claim of the party and the cadres on the revolution can only become true when the party and the cadres go through these problems. Right now, very young people learn how to fight behind barricades on the streets.

using even more violence and terror.

How do we have to fulfil this mission? First we have to succeed in establishing this one big class. We have to do this, the alternative is failure. Our main problem are the lack of cadres who can understand the situation as it is, create a solution to this situation and go the people with this solution and teach them. If we cannot create a solution for this problem we can not achieve the final victory. The cadres are the tools for the revolution. The enemy also is very aware of this as well. That is why they are always looking for and killing our cadres. Once we have solved our problems, the oligarchy cannot stop our final victory, the only thing they can achieve is postponing it. Now we have a large and dynamic basis, so the loss of cadres is not our biggest problem:

Hundreds, thousands of young men and women want to fight for the revolution. They are brave and want revenge, they want to take part in the struggle. The problem is their lack of experience and education in fighting. That is why it sometimes appears that the enemy is gaining. It is very difficult to fight with these new cadres because the war is evolving and getting more complicated every day.

Education in our organisation at this moment is very static and abstract. We have to change this according the needs of the revolution. Our cadres have to watch their region and they have to think about what they can do, what kind of people they can

use to do this and what kind of tools are needed. They have to bring our policy to the people, they have to fight and they have to draw the people in this fight. Education has to be present at every point of our lives and it must never stop. Otherwise we start to make mistakes and invite the enemy to destroy us. Right now, thousands of people, everywhere in the country need education. Education should go on under legal or illegal conditions, in the mountains, the cities, the slumps, factories, etc. etc.

Everywhere where our people are living and working we must educate them. If the circumstances do not fit, we have to change them. If the cadres don not do this, they do not understand the policy of the Party-Front.

With these 'party-schools' we have to create new cadres, both responsible and able to fight. The claim of the party and the cadres on the revolution can only become true when the party and the cadres go through these problems. Right now, very young people learn how to fight behind barricades on the streets. But these party-schools give them a party-identity. If we go to the people and we do what we can, than every house will become a party-school. Every house in the mountains, every shelter, every cave, even parts of the land, should be our party school. Our base is human. There are tens of thousands of people who want to fight. That is why we can manage to create these party-schools everywhere in the country. It does not matter when, where and for how many people, these schools must be created. We have to create more cadres and spread these schools all over the country. If we understand the real situation and the real needs of the people in Turkey then our creativity and energy will rise ten fold. When we are teaching we also have to learn. To do both we have to work hard. Even if the subject that is being studied is very simple, we have to approach it very seriously. For every region, area and unit we have to create a realistic educational program. Education must not be abstract and literary.

Everybody has to understand it easily. If the people do not understand it, it means we did not explain it well enough. Then we have to learn how we can explain it better. We need good teachers to teach our cadres. Education for cadres, organisation of the people and the continuation of the struggle has to go to-

gether. During the teaching of the cadres, the teachers have to learn about the ways the cadres fight. We have to be interested in all the economical, political, social, democratic, etc. etc. problems of the people. We have to show them the way how they can solve their problems in these party-schools. We have to teach them the aims of the Party-Front. Before starting to teach we have to make good analyses about what kind of conflicts the people have with the system, what kind of education they have, the conflicts between the different layers of society and the historical and social backgrounds of the people. Today there is enough potential in some areas for education. We just have to find out what, how and where to start these party-schools. Right now, in Turkey, the educational system, owned by the bourgeoisie tries to let the people forget their own social and cultural backgrounds. We have to break this with our party-schools. Then our party-schools will be an endless source of cadres. If we let the people join the war the state cannot destroy the party because the party is inside the community. If we go to the people and work hard on the solution of their problems then they will give us everything. We have to increase our revolutionary claims. We cannot afford pessimism and mistrust in the people and the revolution. We must be able to bring our ideas to the people, no matter the circumstances. We have to re-organise our education program, agitation, propaganda and tactics according the latest circumstances. We have to catch up with the latest developments: Everything is changing very fast. Everything can be developed according our will.

Hundreds, thousands of young men and women want to fight for the revolution. They are brave and want revenge, they want to take part in the struggle. The problem is their lack of experience and education in fighting. That is why it sometimes appears that the enemy is gaining. It is very difficult to fight with these new cadres because the war is evolving and getting more complicated every day.

THE KURDISH PARLIAMENT IN EXILE WAS OPENED

The liberation of the Kurdish people cannot be based on imperialism

On April 12, in Holland, the Kurdish Parliament in Exile (KPE) was opened. The preparations for this opening lasted months. On the day of the opening 75 MEP's were present together with many journalists. Before this day, the Turkish government did everything it could to prevent the KPE from being installed. The parliament was opened with the ceremony of the members taking an oath. Then several solidarity-messages were read out.

The first official decision of the parliament was a reproach of the occupation of South Kurdistan by the Turkish army. Yasar Kaya was elected as chairman of the parliament. The first meeting lasted four days and the KPE accepted 31 resolutions. These resolutions were prepared by the executive council. The executive council forms the government and the council of ministries. The chairman of this council is Zubeyir Aydar, former MEP of Turkey for the DEP. After the preparations, the Kurdish Parliament in Exile presented itself to the world. This was not the first experiment in trying to establish an official Kurdish government.

1992 KURDISH NATIONAL PARLIAMENT (KNP) EXPERIMENT

In 1992 the Kurdish people tried to build a government of their own for the first time. On the June 7, 1992, the Kurdish National parliament Preparation Committee declared they started their preparational work for the Kurdish parliament. On October the 16th, The General Election Committee started the

preparations for the elections. They started to appoint delegates from Europe, Turkish Kurdistan and parts of South Kurdistan. After the preparations, the PKK declared they were going to establish a «government in wartime» in Botan-Behdinan. These steps did not bring what they wanted. The because the oligarchy deported the people from the Botan-Behdinan area. Especially Sirmak, Cizre and Nusaybin were a lot of patriotic potential lived, were depopulated. This did not affect the guerrilla in this area but it did affect the actions of the masses. As a result of this, the village-guards and the counter-guerrilla took control in these towns.

During Newroz in 1992, there were a lot of mass-actions in these towns. The PKK stated they were going to escalate the war. Everybody had to join the nearest guerrilla-group in their neighbourhood. However during Newroz in 1993, the PKK changed its policy to the total opposite of the year before. They declared that the people had to celebrate Newroz in a peaceful way.

This change in tactics by the petty-bourgeois Kurdish Nationalist movement obstructed the Kurdish National Liberation-struggle when it reached the highest point. The Kurdish Nationalist Movement, also did not give a perspective of joined struggle with other nationalities to the Kurdish people who were forced to move to the West of Turkey.

So, in those day's the tactics of decreasing the fight and the building of a Kurdish parliament and the «war-govern-

During the national -and class- struggle we can not reject alternative bodies. There is just one criterion: The people have to control these bodies. If it is such an important body as a parliament it is even more important. It is not important what these bodies are called or what they claim, what is important is what they contribute to the peoples liberation struggle. If the people can not contribute their initiative in this kind of bodies, the result will be counterproductive. They must have their freedom to attribute to this kind of initiatives. In South Kurdistan, for example, there is a Kurdish Parliament from Talabani an Barzani which does not work for the Kurdish people at all.

ment» did not work. The problem was the politically and ideological wrong line of the PKK: Because they did not fight against the oligarchy and imperialism with Marxists-Leninist ideas.

THE REASON FOR THE SECOND EXPERIMENT

There is a difference between the Turkish Nationalist Parliament and the Kurdish parliament in Exile. The KNP was a result of mass struggle from the people in 1992. The KPE, however, was a reaction on the Turkish policy. The PKK, after 1992 when the guerrilla decreased, wanted to find a way out of their problems. Their answer was to enter the world of the international diplomacy instead of increasing the struggle all over Turkey together with Turkish revolutionary movements.

This tactic was the beginning of the

politics of reconciliation. In 1993, with the ceasefire, the PKK sent a message to the oligarchy for a «political solution». They want to be accepted as the representatives of the Kurdish people by the oligarchy and the imperialists. They continue their guerrilla-warfare because this gives the PKK political power, they use the guerrilla warfare as a trump.

The USA-policy on the Kurdish problem is to support the Turkish government and army but, because of the human rights issue, the Turkish state has to change a little bit. The Turkish government has to accept some national and cultural rights for the Kurdish people, than they can break the support for the guerrilla in Kurdistan. Europe, being imperialist, is much harder against the PKK, even when the PKK stopped its activities for instance in Germany.

The General Secretary of the PKK, Abdullah Ocalan, sends lots of letters to the imperialist governments and international organisations on the subject of «a political solution», but he received not a single positive reaction. This because the imperialists do not want to drop Turkey, first they want more concessions of the PKK. Therefore they support the operations of the Turkish army in the Kurdish region. The KPE is a result of this status quo.

WHAT IS GOING TO BE THE FUNCTION OF THE PARLIAMENT?

During the national -and class- struggle we can not reject alternative bodies. There is just one criterion: The people have to control these bodies. If it is such an important body as a parliament it is even more important. It is not important what these bodies are called or what they claim, what is important is what they contribute to the peoples liberation struggle. If the people can not contribute their initiative in this kind of bodies, the result will be counterproductive. They must have their freedom to attribute to this kind of initiatives. In South Kurdistan, for example, there is a Kurdish Parliament from Talabani an Barzani which does not work for the Kurdish people at all.

On the second day of the gathering of the KPE, the General Secretary of the PKK sent letter to German government in which he stated: «the last occupation, ant the Kurdish policy of the Turkish government is against the Kurdish nation. It



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is clear to see now, these military solutions do not solve the problems. This is the time for a democratic and peaceful solution. The European countries and the democratic organisations in Europe have to use their power against the Turkish government to achieve political solution We are open to his political solution to stop the war, for a referendum, an open dialogue and a democratic arrangement. We said it before and we repeat this invitation for a dialogue. For us they are no obstacles, we are ready for it.»

This political and peaceful solution is another status quo, instead of getting power. The imperialist countries refused a dialogue directly with the PKK, therefore the KPE can be addressed instead.

On April 16 the chairman of the executive council, Zubeyir Aydar, stated:

«We have a mission for making international contacts in the name of Kurdistan and its national liberation struggle. We have to give an international status to the Kurdish problem. We have to solve the national and democratic problems of the Kurdish people.» So he formulates the function of the parliament.

On April 19, the chairman of the KPE; Yasar Kaya, made a press-conference where he completed the statement

of Zubeyir Aydar. He said: «We represent the will of the Kurdish people. We receive our power from the people of Kurdistan. The address of Kurdistan is the KPE: If someone wants to contact the Kurdish people they have to accept us as the representatives of the Kurds.»

Fore more than thousand years, the Kurds are hungry for freedom. This parliament has to function within the cadre of this hunger from the Kurdish people. But right now, it is just an address for the international diplomacy. So the KPE; is functioning as the diplomacy of the national liberation movement. The imperialist countries don't accept the parliament right now but they also are not really but they are watching it very closely. This because, by means of the KPE; they can easily integrate the kurdish national liberation movement into the system. With this KPE, this movement loses its anti-imperialist contents. A good example of this is the Palestinian parliament, which started to work in 1993.

Today, the next step should be not to overestimate diplomacy, not to adapt imperialist shapes but to fight for the power against the oligarchy and imperialism. That is why this kind of bodies have to aim at the people and the right allies.

ON THE NATIONALIST LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Nationalism cannot lead the people to liberation

People who have Marxist-Leninist ideology elucidate the developments from class struggle point of view and make plans according to this. Because the main contradiction of social development is the labour-capital conflict.

But it does not mean that the Marxist-Leninists would participate only in class struggle. The Marxist-Leninists also support the demands of national liberation of peoples and strive to lead them. It can even be said: Marxist-Leninist national liberationists are more determined to pursue the liberation movement struggle to the end and more consistent in comparison to the petite-bourgeois.

The Marxist-Leninist ideology, which protects the demands of people's liberation, considers this as a part of the struggle against the imperialism not a problem occurs just within a particular state. Since imperialism is a world system, the national struggle for freedom of people can not be considered separately from the struggle against this system. Without constructing a determined and consistent front against imperialism, the period of national and class struggle cannot be developed on the right line.

The second main point of Marxist-Leninist ideology is that the struggle is not only against outside enemies. The problem of national freedom is considered along with the problem of class freedom. Military methods are not the only way that imperialism oppresses people. Because imperialism dominates countries from the economic, cultural, political, military aspects and through its collaborators establishes its colonialist system. In this type of country national freedom also means class freedom. Therefore in countries where national freedom as won but bourgeoisie is still in charge, imperialism can always come back.

There are a lot of examples of this in the world for instance Turkey, Algeria, Egypt etc. Many countries have gone through this period.

This is the dilemma that nationalist movements have. In a period when imperialism dominates the world, it is unavoidable that they will fall into imperialistic orbit unless it is understood that real freedom can only be achieved by class struggle and class policies. People who don't learn the lessons of the past, are cheated by the same tricks. Today the organisations in Kurdistan and Palestine which struggle for liberation have the same dilemma.

The most recent and concrete example is the PKK (Kurdistan Workers Party), KDP and PDU. The PKK which claims that their principle is freedom for the Kurdish people and whilst thousands of guerrillas of the PKK are fighting against the Turkish State is driven to this point. Because organising on the base of nationality and holding nationalistic views prevents the PKK from correctly analysing the enemy and causes a degeneration the methods of struggle and the aims. The armed struggle functions as a cover for reformism and low self-confidence.

The unity amongst people, having a unified attitude towards enemy is obstructed by the PKK itself and this mentality is reflected in the PKK's whole demeanour. The link between nationalism and pragmatism is significant.

"We have no wish for a separate, independent state", "some small fragments of rights are enough for us" have been openly said to imperialism and Turkish oligarchy. Basically, a step taken on the road of reconciliation for a revolutionary movement soon takes it to the point of abolishing its principles and values, although it carries out the armed struggle. Animosity towards

Today all over the world imperialism causes artificial clashes, provoking people against each other, exploiting the nationalist feeling of people. In order to use this contradictions and reap some advantages, the nationalist organisations have burnt their bridges. The results do not change. People are the losers.

Marxism-Leninism can be added to that. That is what has been happening.

No confidence in itself, in people, and yet trust in outside forces has led the nationalist movements to the point where it is tragic. As in the example of the PKK, in the past they were able to produce policies on a class basis. But now they speak to the struggling forces with the language of imperialism. Armed struggle, martyr pain, principles and values are ignored for a "political solution" with the imperialism.

Today all over the world imperialism causes artificial clashes, provoking people against each other, exploiting the nationalist feeling of people. In order to use this contradictions and reap some advantages, the nationalist organisations have burnt their bridges. The results do not change. People are the losers. The PLO, KDP-PDU examples are in front of us. Although it has been proved on many occasions that without trusting people, without fighting against imperialism directly, people can not be led to real freedom. It is obvious who are the friends of people.

What has to be done is to defend the unity of the peoples, carry out a war directly against the common enemy. Consistent and national liberationist Marxist-Leninists will act with this consciousness.

FREEDOM CAN NOT BE OBTAINED BY SURRENDER AND NEGOTIATIONS

**FREEDOM CAN ONLY BE
ACHIEVED THROUGH
REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE**

O

ver the past few years, many armed revolutionary guerrilla organisations have handed over their weapons. As a result, imperialism emerged as the victor, and these organisations went under in the New World Order. More and more revolutionary movements chose this path of surrender and negotiations.

In addition, many armed organisations with mass support surrendered because they became confused by false democratic governments, who came to power after years of rule by military juntas. Other organisations did not give in all their weapons, but did start to negotiate with the government. This is because they did not see the armed struggle as a serious way for achieving revolutionary changes.

After the 1980s, the American imperialists made some political manoeuvres in order to get the armed guerrilla organisations around the negotiating table with the local governments. It pushed through some political reforms and democratisation to achieve this. During this period the guerrilla movements did not fight against imperialism. Instead they searched for



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political arguments for surrendering.

The disappearance of the socialist bloc and the restoration of capitalism in the former socialist countries was a heavy blow for these organisations. Their morale was broken and this accelerated and influenced the process of negotiations. Because of the fact that the politics of these parties and organisations were tied up with the former socialist countries, they have completely disappeared from the political arena.

During this period, other non-revolutionary ideologies

gained importance. The path of armed struggle was abandoned. To put it better: The armed struggle was no longer aimed at the conquest of the power, but rather was used as a tool to achieve negotiations. This led to degeneration instead of destroying the state and the creation of peoples power. They betrayed the revolution for false promises of democratisation.

Especially in Latin America, Asia and the Middle East, the political parties and revolutionary armed organisations have not done well.

We must fight for the independence of our homelands, for the liberation of our peoples. We must increase the ideological struggle in a determined and radical way against social and national liberation forces who, in the name of peace and compromises, sit around the table with imperialism and sell the future of their people for minor concessions, and who each day become more engaged in the capitalist system. Our struggle has many sides.

At this moment, we in the neo-colonial countries know what partial political reorganisation, so-called democratisation and reforms mean. As an attempt to temporarily mislead the people, every political reform is announced as an important step. Now, it is clear that there is no other way to win final victory but the armed struggle.

Imperialism achieved victory by playing a game of democracy against these forces that are under the political and ideological control of revisionism.

After this, many organisations began to degenerate in alliances which were surrendering. Some even became official or civilian forces in the war against the people within the existing order. They accepted this system. At this point, the policies of imperialism are clear:

They want to call those organisations who defend and continue to wage armed struggle to the negotiation table. They want to liquidate those organisations who are fighting for the liberation and

independence of the peoples, for revolution and for socialism. Imperialism says: You will agree or I will destroy you.

The struggle for national and social liberation is determined by diplomacy. The war is fought in order to make compromises.

In this period, while it was dismembering the former socialist bloc, imperialism also forced a substantial part of the armed organisations to their knees.

Imperialism gained access to new markets through military intervention in many areas all over the world. They fostered nationalism, pushing peoples, who had lived in peace in former socialist countries, into fighting each other. The Gulf crisis and the invasions of Panama, Haiti, Somalia, etc., are examples of such aggressive interventions.

We can add to this list the embargoes against Cuba and Iran. In addition, the ordeals that the people of Chechenya, Armenia and Azerbaijan have had to live through, and the events in Bosnia Herzegovina are proof of imperialism's politics of divide and rule and its game of setting the people against each other.

Those countries who are ruled by the petit-bourgeoisie are fully integrated in this. This is because the petit-bourgeoisie trusts neither the people nor its own strength. Therefore, these countries do not take a clear stand against imperialism. The message from imperialism, with its false appeals for peace to all the people in the world, is to systematically turn people's thinking against armed struggle.

We must bring this to an end. We must organise against imperialist aggression, terror against the people, looting and exploitation. We must open new fronts against imperialism everywhere.

We must point out to the peoples who the real enemy is: imperialism. When we compare the games which are being played with the phase we are in right now,

everything becomes even more clear.

The result of surrender and handing over weapons has always been slavery. The way to gain the real peace is to increase the armed struggle against imperialism and to increase the fight. We must break the hegemony of the imperialist propaganda tools which weaken the people's consciousness. We must maintain our people's national values and we must not give in on this. We must find ways to drive imperialism and its collaborators back by trusting our peoples and their imagination.

We must break the structure that imperialism forces upon the people and we must not surrender.

We must fight for the independence of our homelands, for the liberation of our peoples. We must increase the ideological struggle in a determined and radical way against social and national liberation forces who, in the name of peace and compromises, sit around the table with imperialism and sell the future of their people for minor concessions, and who each day become more engaged in the capitalist system. Our struggle has many sides. Nowadays, imperialism attacks not only physically but also wages a psychological war via their newspapers, television stations, etc., which spread their ideological lies. Imperialist culture is forced upon the people. Surrender and negotiations are portrayed as the best solution. The imperialists keep portraying the movements and the people who resist them in a bad light.

By raging a propaganda war we must unveil the true face of the imperialists and their accomplices. We must not be blind to the reasons why the war has come this far.

We must show our peoples that the imperialist forces can be beaten. This road involves a courageous struggle by a well informed people, which is aware of the situation and how it is developing. But without it, a firm mass response is not possible.

Mass organisations is the antidote to fascist terror

T

he mass movements are rapidly shedding their characteristics of being economic and democratic and are rapidly becoming politicised. Such is the situation that almost all sections of the people are retaliating against the system in very many different ways or are looking for ways to do so. The reactions of the people in the shanty towns has been anger. As a result of the stage that the economic, politic and social crisis has reached and because of the development of the revolutionary fight, the masses have entered a dense atmosphere of political influence. The alienation of the faces of the parties of the system is being very concretely seen by the people through their own lives. Upon this ba-

suitable for present developments, that they are unable to protect their interests on a long term basis, they will not delay in finding a new alternative but will face new difficulty in doing so. However, today the oncoming revolutionary fight and the crisis created through dependence upon imperialism and from collaboration is at such a dense level that leaving aside the bourgeois parties prevention of ere developing mass movement or the politicising of this mass, it is producing a struggle to be able to stand on its feet without dispersing and regressing if the term is correct, whether it be among themselves or whether it be within the oligarchy they

are eating each other. The development of the revolutionary fight against economic and social situation that the masses find themselves in is frightening the imperialists and monopolies. No matter how much the oligarchy attempts to reform, parties as the Refah Partisi (Welfare Party) which has an Islamic identity and Cem Boyners Yeni Demokrasi Hareketi (The New Democracy Movement) realise that they have no permanent options against the revolutionary fight. It is for this reason that they have thrown aside their own laws, establishment sensitivity in relation to the political developments in such an open way that almost everyone can see so and have



turned upon the use of illegality violence, provocation's, confusing the people conscience to the people clashing with each other and to the suppression methods which the counterguerillas organising is heavily based upon. Despite all methods used by the counterguerillas, the fight and crisis has continued and deepened.

Thus they want to divide the people, through random murder and massacres, upon the basis of sic, whilst the masses have been developing their search in the direction of revolution, imperialism and oligarchy are not standing by idly. They are making a great effort to drain the peoples' potential which is developing in the direction of revolution. Once imperialism and the collaborating monopolies realise that the parties of the present system do not have the ability to protect their interests, that they are not able to produce relevant politics which are

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The organisation of the guerrilla is now in the past. The actual problem is to develop, spread and to turn it into guerrilla army. We have reached the stage where it is no longer a matter of discussing the creation of the 'peoples' committees' of what role they will play within the revolutionary fight and of what they will do, but of forming committees in every neighbourhood, in every area, every village, factory, education establishment, in other words everywhere that the enemy is present.

nationality and religion and make them clash with each other. These developments, despite all the violence that is being applied, will only lead to the ranks of the oligarchy entering further into a dead end from day to day and will affect the peoples' front in a way which will secure the it grants and development along with the revolutionary fight.

In our country today, we are living through a period which requires that revolutionary politics must be applied far more expertly and sensitivity must be shown. This period cannot stand naiveté, lack of care or other immature attitudes. The conditions we live under are conditions which require rapid changes in organisation and tactics and it is necessary to show the ability to be able to expertly adapt to the period. Those who cannot show this expertise are doomed to fall behind the period, thus come face to face with the situation of not being able to develop the revolution.

Despite the anti-propaganda of the oligarchy over the long years and in many ways, one can observe within the conscience of the people the justification of the guerrilla movement and whilst the violence applied by fascism is being resisted, revolutionary violence is being accepted. As this basis is rapidly developing within the consciousness of the masses, this consciousness has brought with it the radicalisation of the mass movements and in revolutionary violence becoming adopted increasingly by the masses. The growth of the guerrilla movement within the cities and rural areas, the

increased number of the masses who show no hesitation in using violence against the violence of fascism and the that in fact in some circumstances there have been displays of heroism, all of this has shown that the revolutionary struggle has entered a new stage. Some have seen this development of mass movements as being an exaggeration in order to prove their own revolutionary strategy and have been fooled into believing that the revolution is possible with just these kinds of mass movements. If the revolution does not base itself on a guerrilla army which will develop in the cities and rural areas and if this army is not turned into a entity which continuously develops blows against the enemy and if it does not act to bring about the ineffectiveness of the enemy forces, then the many peoples movements which will spring up are, despite all their determination doomed to be ineffective, to loose and instead to become passive and agreeable thorough the pressure of the politics of the enemy on a short or long term basis.

No matter what the conditions are, whether it is a strong guerrilla movement or not, in this way or that way, for these reasons we are compelled to develop the mass movements and we must develop the acceptance of methods of violence by the masses against the violence of fascism. Revolutionaries cannot accept a role which leads to the pacification of this mass movements, to their regression and to imprisoning them within boundaries of the system's laws. This is the role of reactionaries within the ranks of the oligarchy, it is for those who do not want revolution in its real meaning, it is the role of those who do not believe that the revolution will succeed through the violence of the masses.

Throughout the development of the revolution, the plans, programme, tactics, organisation and methods cannot remain unchanged from the start to the end. To insist upon its remaining so is to make Marxism-Leninism infertile, it means carbon copying. In one sense it means rejecting the dialectic changes within society and the system and in rejecting development as a whole. The revolutionary struggle's development adapts new tactics in accordance with the changing situation and in order to achieve the revolution. Without altering its fundamental-strategy, organisational perspective and

aims it changes everything rapidly to achieve its strategy and aims. The left movement of Turkey has lived through various periods and within these periods the political organisation, the masses and the oligarchy have adopted different methods. Since our revolutionary movement came into the political arena it has correctly analysed the concrete situation and through our independent situation we have secured our strategy and fundamental views and we have applied very different policies in our tactics, targets and organisation.

From 1986-87 the target was to use all our tactics in order to redevelop and reorganise. When we arrived at 1989-90 it was necessary to lift the tiredness and sense of defeat from the potential left and the people, to show that the revolutionary movement was living and that the political arena was not empty as stated by the enemy. Thus with this direction to hit a blow at the enemy and to increase the hope of the masses. Only the guerrilla could hit the enemy. Amongst our main problems was the organisation of the guerrillas in the cities and the rural areas. The development of the guerrillas and their operation brought about a great movement and created revolutionary enthusiasm within both the left and the masses. The development of the guerrillas also brought with it counter-revolutionary violence both locally and nationally. Revolutionary violence developed together influencing each other. The revolutionary fight to this or that level took almost all sections of society under its influence. Particularly in the «gecekondu» (shanty town) areas where poverty is at its deepest and there are deep conflicts over every subject. Also in the peasant areas, where the guerrilla movements are developing, the masses have come face to face with the counter guerrilla's violent attacks. Under these conditions it is necessary to secure the coming together of the guerrilla movement with the masses and to organise the masses at a far greater level which will entail using different forms of organisation. Guerrilla organisation alone cannot get rid of the obstacles that face the revolution and could not secure a greater mass movement. It is under these conditions that our agenda became the organising of 'peoples' committees' and

despite the periods of breaks in between they have had an important function.

The guerrilla actions, the committee actions and the masses that came out in tens of thousands and have the potential of using violence in their struggle against fascism, are all as a result of this development.

The organisation of the guerrilla is now in the past. The actual problem is to develop, spread and to turn it into guerrilla army. We have reached the stage where it is no longer a matter of discussing the creation of the 'peoples' committees' of what role they will play within the revolutionary fight and of what they will do, but of forming committees in every neighbourhood, in every area, every village, factory, education establishment, in other words everywhere that the enemy is present.

What is happening in Kurdistan and the recent developments Istanbul at Gazi, Nurtepe and Okmeydani have concretely shown that the fascist attacks will unite the people and that if we do not create an organisation that will fight, that if there are not situations when heroic acts are done with great sacrifices, then uprising and resistance in the same areas in which tens of thousands take place cannot continuously protect the revolutionary potential nor can one resistance prevent a fascist attack. In fact, the revolutionary potential and the mass movement would start to regress and become infertile. It is precisely at this stage that by increasing the fascist attacks with the aim of obtaining results that they will start to suppress the masses. This situation has been experienced in Kurdistan in a very over manner. The mass potential which was established on the basis of nationalism has started to become pacified through the attacks, exiles and other different political repression, with the result that mass movements and activities have either fallen to a very low level or have become non-existent. Once can debate the many different reasons for this situation. However, the main reason is being able to create organisations so as to organise the people for defence and for attacks and to put this into practice. If the people's movements can never protect their unity, they cannot fight and cannot resist for a long period of time. We can see an example of this in Gazi which came about



This is fact that the Gazi, Nurtepe and Okmeydani uprisings and resistance, although carried out suddenly, blindly and painfully, are positive in that they responded to fascism in a joint organisational form.

with a heroic uprising and effected the agenda of Turkey. The state everyday raids the houses of tens of revolutionaries in Gazi, detaining them and at the same time the attacks and provocation's of civil fascists continues. Without a doubt the state was very frightened and panicked by the Gazi uprising as their games had been spoilt. However, today through the use of attacks and detentions once again they are able to control the pulse of the people and are preparing for a greater attack. The attack on the Nurtepe people after the Gazi uprising should be looked at within this context.

This is fact that the Gazi, Nurtepe and Okmeydani uprisings and resistance, although carried out suddenly, blindly and painfully, are positive in that they responded to fascism in a joint organisational form. When actually what was necessary was to develop further the organisation that had suddenly come about from the uprising and resistance. Many forms of mass organisation could have been created and whilst the actual duty was to organise the people's mass potentiality to fight and resist, this was not done. It is because this did not happen that the anti-fascist people's potential cannot act against the fascist attacks and they cannot prevent either the civilian fascists nor the official state forces from acting in the area in the way that they desire.

To prevent the fascist attacks, to obstruct the provocation that has potential there is a fundamental need to

struggle and form defence committees in order to ineffective fascism's various methods of suppression and to organise the masses against the fascists. There is a situation for the formation of struggle and defence committees which will struggle against fascism in the developed areas and can come about rapidly in place where fascist attacks and provocations develop. Gazi, Nurtepe, Okmeydani anti-fascist potential areas and many other poor neighbourhoods in the cities area in a position for this situation. In Kurdistan in many rural areas and cities the peoples potential is ready to a great extent. Also many cities and rural areas of the country are in this state. Although there maybe different formats existing in accordance with the peoples potential and the attacks, this organising form to apply will be in accordance to area, from street to street, from house to house what is essential is what is to be done against the fascist attacks, how retaliation is going to be carried out, how decision are going to be made and mainly that it is necessary for it to be organisations which will made up from the peoples and force, sources and will be able to stand on its own feet. These organisations must unite all of the people, must grow to an extent which will render the fascist establishment infection able in the area that it will develop and spread over the country and be able to move millions.

The honour of defeating Hitler's fascism belongs to the communists



The speaker on the TV panel says, «Fascism», he says «Inhumane» he talks about the tortures, the massacres of the fascists. In fact these are phrases that they do not like using at all. The view that followed was the lengthy showing of the fascist occupation, the gas chambers and the crematorium changes. The leaders of the imperialist, neoclassical countries, one by one, or as a group come on to the panel, whilst the speaker says that they are, «celebrating their 50th year of victory against fascism» the words continue.

Those responsible for fascism in the world in the 1990's, those leaders are celebrating the victory over fascism. It is a historical black comedy or a historical tragedy. The leaders behaving like honourable commanders. Meanwhile they are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the defeat over fascism. They have no doubts, that the country they are supporting or running has a fascist regime which is bringing about new tortures, new massacres, that they are adding new ones to the inhumanity, barbarism and crimes of fascism. The celebration ceremony took place in Moscow. The place had been correctly chosen. It could have been Moscow or Stalingrad, it would have been deserving. Hitler's Fascism had been brought to it's knees here. Whilst those

The attacks against Hitler's fascism occurred all over Europe from top to bottom, but it was only stopped on Soviet territory, at Stalingrad and Moscow.



«sacrificed» by fascism were being remembered the faces of the leaders looked as though they were sharing that pain. They had to be sharing that pain. They had rehearsed their roles very well. Obviously everything had to be flawless at this display. For at that moment this scene was in front of the eyes of all the peoples of the world and the game that was being played was important.

Fascism meant Hitler and he had died and gone. That trouble called fascism no longer existed in the world. Who was Hitler defending? That «trouble» called fascism, who was behind it? Did everything, come about from the «measurement» of one man's mental problems? Was only «one maniac» responsible for the death of 50 million people, for the burning and ruining of tens of countries? The world should not ask these questions. Who is fascist, who is anti-fascist, who are the real ones «sacrificed» by fascism, who are actually responsible, all these should not get mixed up with each other. Very well

Who is Clinton, Who is Kohl, Who is Major, Who is Ciller? They are representatives of the monopolist bourgeois. The fascism which they condemn and celebrate the defeat of, is the principal product of their own class. The monopolist bourgeois are not against fascism being oppressive and against the terror regime of their ruling class, they have never been. It was not because of being anti-fascist that America, Britain, France and other imperialists oppressed the imperialist Hitler's Germany. They became very frightened when they saw that Hitler's fascism was being destroyed by the Soviet Union. The imperialist's interests, the market and their exploitative system as a whole could have been destroyed. Through this fear they became opposed to Hitler's fascism. It was the people and in front of them the communists, who fought a fight of national honour against Hitler's fascism and the occupations of fascism. They were the real patriots who resisted against fascism for independence and freedom.



... Who is Clinton, Who is Kohl, Who is Major, Who is Ciller? They are representatives of the monopolist bourgeois. The fascism which they condemn and celebrate the defeat of, is the principal product of their own class.

During the 7 years thus the fascist occupation burned away Europe, the ruling class paid no price except for the limitations on their exploitation and market shares. It was the workers, the patriots, the intellectuals and the communists who paid the price of fighting against fascism, by being tortured, in the dungeons, the concentration camps and by dying in the war fronts. The «death invoice» of the 2nd World War is approximately 50 million. We are giving the statistics in accordance to country as follows: USA 298,000; UK 347,000; Greece 413,000; France 583,000; Yugoslavia 1.1 million; China 4.3 million; Poland 5.5 million; and the Soviet Union 24 million. (Fascism also brought about the death of millions of its «own» people, the statistical breakdown of this is: Germany 4.3 million, Japan 2.8 million, Italy 395,000.)

Yes, only the Soviet Union gave 24 million martyrs from its citizens in their resistance against fascism. The reason being it was only the Socialist Soviet Union who as a state resisted with it's army, it's people and everything against fascism. The attacks against Hitler's fascism occurred all over Europe from top to bottom, but it was only stopped on Soviet territory, at Stalingrad and Moscow. The Soviet workers and the Red Army had resisted from district to district, from street to

street against fascism. It was the Red Army who charred the occupiers and in its true meaning defeated Hitler's fascism. It's 24 million martyrs are the architects of the national independence of the majority of the people of the world and of one section's national and class liberation. It is the communists who were the leaders of the resistance against fascism in Europe. The Partisans of France, Yugoslavia and Greece are honoured by the world's people in this war. It was the widespread acts of communists that mainly caused the petit-bourgeois intellectuals to participate in the war. In the imperialist countries and in the exploited countries, the people everywhere have taken responsibility for the communists as their national honour, they have taken part in the resistance under their leadership.

The communists have turned the cities of their country, and on many occasions their mountains, into castles of resistance with their sabotage and attacks they have always made fascism live in fear of the strength of the occupation. The concentration camps were also turned into national symbols through the resistance that were led by the communists. History does not forget. Yesterday the leaders and some of the governments of the imperialist countries who celebrate «victory» to-

day, watched fascism go through one end to the other end of their countries without even firing a single shot, some of them absconded leaving behind their people and army, some of them made an agreement with Hitler and remained, infact it was due to such people that Hitler was able to so easily achieve victory in Europe at the start. Leaving aside this past, no leader of an imperialist country, no representative of oligarchical rule has a right to celebrate victory over Hitler's fascism. Heads of state had come here for this reason, the bourgeois camera show staged for this purpose. In short this very top level celebration ceremony without a doubt was an organised attempt to infect the peoples conscience.

Was the play that was displayed successful? For a period, a very short period of time maybe «yes». However, for tomorrow «no». The reason being that after the display, where they all made speeches against fascism, they will all be left standing in front of the public as persons responsible for the oppression and terror in their own country. Also, because history is for more powerful than any organised spectacular ceremony.

History Is a Witness, That History is Ours

The leaders of the fight against fascism have defined fascism as being, «the most reactionary, most chauvinist, most oppressive dictatorship of the monopolist bourgeois». This is a definition which correctly describes all past and present fascist regimes of the world.

Whilst in the world of the 1990's the people are being drenched in blood and tears and whilst exploitation and destruction continues. Those of the like of Yeltsin who give away to imperialism the values created by Soviet workers have no right to celebrate the victory. Today, this victory only belongs to the anti-imperialist people of the world and only to the communists, to the revolutionaries. And their greatest celebration and biggest show is not only Hitler, not only Mussolini, but a period in the world when all the Hitlers, all the Mussolinis and all the fascist regimes are buried in history.

NO EMBARGO AGAINST IRAN

The Middle-East belongs to the people of the Middle-East!

The imperialist robbers continue their policies of terror and plunder. Today, the target of the US imperialism is Iran. This time, the Yankees' embargo against Iran has caused dismay all over the world. We also must remember the embargo against Iraq and the war that followed on from it... For the imperialists, whatever means are necessary to push through their «New World Order», are fine. During the Gulf War they dropped thousands of bombs and committed mass slaughter, in order to intimidate and frighten the people. As soon as they realised that their apparent omnipotence did not result in the attainment of their goals, new attacks and new threats followed.

The imperialists consider their aircraft and fleets to be «unbeatable». The people who stage-manage these bloody scenarios see themselves as the absolute «rulers of the world». Because of their views, they look upon the people, the nationalities, the liberation struggles and the liberation organisations as no more than pawns in their game of chess.

The imperialists try to win time with their staged confrontations and they try to create new foundations for their own interests. For instance: to maintain the economic situation, which they evaluate as in their interests, they



attack the different peoples in one half of the globe, while in the other half, like in the middle ages, they try to enslave the people.

THE NEW WORLD ORDER AND THE «COLD WAR»

Today, the «cold war», which means confrontation without armed engagement, is quoted in order to legitimise the counter-revolution which has led to collapse of the Soviet Union and the restoration of capitalism. This is presented as «absolute peace». Now there are no longer two opposed camps, the «cold war» is at an end. Those who write about world politics suddenly no longer talk about the cold war.

But is the «cold war» really over? It is important to review the politics and manoeuvres of the «Cold War» in context, to define

what the «cold war» really was, and to uncover what this concept, which for many years was presented as being very important, actually meant for the imperialists.

In reality, the «cold war» was nothing but an excuse. An excuse to continue arming, to exercise terror and to intrigue in the neo-colonial countries, and to justify coups d'état. In this way the threat of communism to the «free world» was pushed to the front. To protect this so called «free world», nuclear weapons were also unquestioned.

This political idea was promoted very much in «years without war» to keep the capitalist economy alive. Since the cold war was a means to an end in those days too, nothing has changed. The threats and the so-called «cold war» of yesterday, which was directed against com-

munism, is targeted today at the so called «terrorist» or «problematic» countries. The excuses are the same, only the form has changed.

In short, imperialism cannot survive without war, be it cold or hot. With the second world war, imperialism had created the complete economic base for militarisation. It is important to be aware of the fact that the «cold war», based on its dynamics which create trade-cycles in the world, can rapidly develop into a hot war. To satisfy its needs for more and even larger scale militarisation, more weapons are bought and more attacks are carried out. This leads to the creation of more enemies. Whatever the motivations of these monsters are, as long as their ships and aircraft are on the move and dropping bombs, the fatter they grow.

In reality, the «cold war» was continued uninterrupted. This was not by choice on the part of the socialist countries. Rather, it was decided on by the imperialists in line with their needs after the second world war. Today also, the imperialists need occupations, coups and international provocations.

THE «DISHARMONY» IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

With the problems of Syria, Yemen, Palestine, and in particular Iraq, Libya, and Iran, with its «problems with the Kurds», the Middle East remains a cauldron of problems for the imperialists. The reality of the new world order is seen even more clearly by the peoples of the Middle East. From this point of view, the measures that have to be taken in this region must be even stronger than in the rest of the world. It is for this reason that the Middle East has for a long time been a declared target for the imperialists.

Besides these general things, it is without doubt that Iran is also a target because of other recent economic reasons. The Mullah-regime in Iran, which stands for repression, exploitation and terror inside the country, also has an anti-imperialist character. The regime presents this anti-imperialist attitude to the people in order to maintain its power. The regime rejects imperialism, and especially the USA, which it calls the devil. It refuses to

play an open role in US imperialism's scenarios.

Another reason for the embargo is the co-operation between Russia and Iran with respect to oil and nuclear weapons. With the embargo and the resulting artificial crisis, the USA wants to block the other imperialist countries who are reaching out to the Middle East.

Another reason for this crisis is the forthcoming elections in the USA. The politicians want to draw attention to foreign policy in order to score points before the final victory. In short: the blood of the people of the Middle East and their fate are being manipulated by imperialism for its own ends.

How far can the USA stir up the crisis? Is there going to be another Gulf War? It seems that this time they have problems in accomplishing their plans. Because of lack of support, the imperialist embargo is not working perfectly. Besides this, people are still conscious of the lies about the Gulf War. Therefore it will not be possible to win over public opinion like during the time of the war against Iraq. No matter how the crisis develops, the imperialists aim at to put fear in the minds of people all over the world. Therefore they are arming themselves in order to continue the politics of tyranny.

NO EMBARGO AGAINST IRAN DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM

The confusion of the Turkish Oligarchy at the time of the Gulf crisis, and also its decision to enforce an embargo against Iraq, has led to Turkey bearing heavy economic losses.

Although Turkey's oligarchy is heavily dependent on economic relations with Iran - a short while ago Turkey and Iran made an agreement about natural gas - and although the Turkish oligarchy has nothing to gain from an embargo against Iran, it is without doubt that Turkey will play its role for the benefit of imperialism.

Revolutionaries in Turkey in any case will say NO to this embargo, as will the people.

It must also be said that the decision by the US imperialists to have an embargo against Iran stems from more than just the problems between US imperialism and the Mullah regime in

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Iran.

As we recall, the USA was able to carry out its attacks against Iraq more easily because it managed to mislead world public opinion via the media. Because of this attack, revolutionaries and patriots face an even bigger task. It is our duty to show our peoples the real face of the embargo, and to develop anti-imperialist consciousness among our peoples.

Those who supported the attack against Iraq found out very fast that they were confronted with the lies of imperialism. These lies helped the imperialists to neutralise their attacks against the people and political organisations. To be against the Mullah regime is different to supporting the attacks of imperialism that are carried out all over the world. The Iranian revolutionaries will definitely be able to evaluate the crisis in order to deepen the revolutionary situation. In times of imperialist aggression, it is our duty to stand alongside those who are under attack

We are not neutral. That would mean making the work of imperialism easier. We are the ones who represent the national dignity of our country and our peoples. We are not the oligarchy of Turkey. Our national dignity orders us to fight against imperialism, side by side with all the peoples in the world.

UNITED NATIONS:

The Mask of Imperialist Aggression

Last month, June, was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UN. Today the biggest organisation in the world has been coordinating the relationships between states, though not very effectively. The UN is at the centre of argument, because of the decisions to implement military interventions, it's ineffective routine diplomatic manoeuvres and despite everything, it carries out activities in almost every single area that can be thought of.

What is the UN, which has no other functions apart from preparing legal excuses for imperialist aggression? How was it created? Who does it serve?

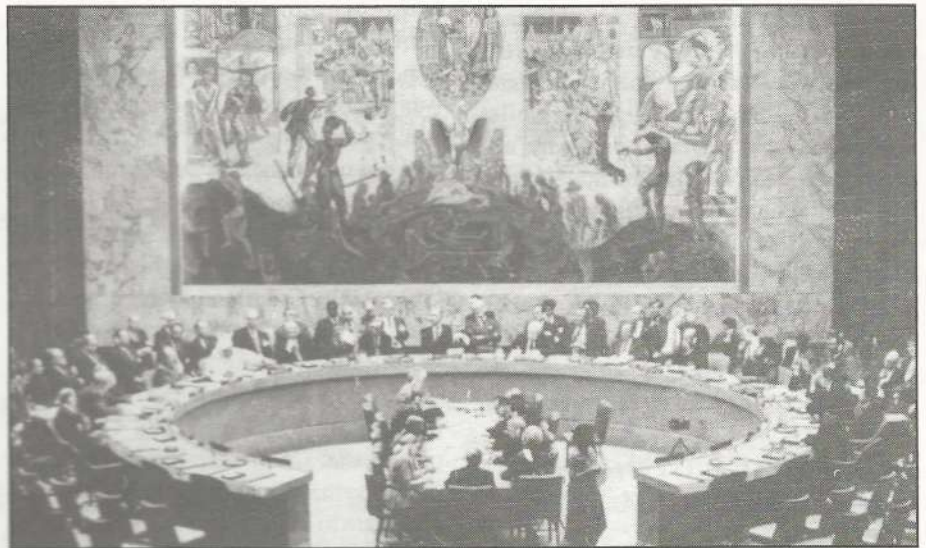
After the 2nd Imperialist Divisionary War, the winners USA, USSR and the UK made an agreement on which the UN was based. Later China and France joined, permanent members were established and in 1945 it was formed with 51 member states which had fought against Germany and Japan. Although it was said that every single member had equal rights, the «right of veto» in the Security Council, which only the 5 permanent members had, indicated that the concept of having equal rights would be a symbolic one.

Basically the UN was founded to protect the status quo which appeared at the end of the 2nd Imperialist Divisionary War and to serve to protect the balance of power in the world which saw the important power of socialism pitted against imperialism.

Despite the fact that it's aims were to

stop aggression, establish peace and offer protection and help worldwide to whoever needed it, 10's of organisation within the UN left 50 years behind as angels and as executioners for the people in the world.

UNICEF and UNHCR, because there are some countries which hold the chains of imperialist exploitation and colonialism under the cover of the UN. For instance the IMF, whose policies create every kind of bloody situation, including fascist Jun-



THE SUMMARY OF THE 50 YEARS: HYPOCRISY

The UN contributed an important degree of help to the people through the WHO, UNHCR and UNICEF, in particular when there were epidemics or natural disasters. It sheltered 15 million refugees in camps in Africa, Asia and South America and also took charge of delivering food to countries which were affected by starvation and fighting. Particularly until the 1980's when the Socialist block was a serious power against imperialist aggression, the UN carried out these sorts of activities.

The UN is not a peacemaking organisation supposed to establish peace, act as an angel and help people through

tas, makes the new colonies dependent on imperialism and works within the UN. The IMF is the creator of the policy that makes labourers unemployed and poor. Not only through the IMF but through other 10's of organisations which arrange foreign business and economic affairs. The UN, which used to keep the balance between two systems, acts as a referee over how to share the markets in the world today and under the name of peace keeping forces, serves the imperialists' interests as an imperialist war spear.

There is no doubt that the decision as to whether to use the war spear or not, whether the UN will be an observer or attacker and consider taking part in bloody clashes, will be determined by the imperialists.

TODAY AS IT WAS YESTERDAY, EVERYTHING IS DONE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE IMPERIALISTS

The effective reasons behind such decisions were the interests of individual imperialist countries as well as the general benefits to imperialism. For instance, it protected France's interests when the UN Security Council divided Vietnam into North and South; it protected the USA in 1950 in Korea, as it did in 1960 in the Congo for Belgium. In the wars of these 3 countries alone, 100's of thousands of people died whilst the peace-protector UN was only a spectator. Furthermore, as happened in Korea, it was also involved in clashes to protect the interests of imperialists.

These incidents occurred in the past but they do not differ from today's incidents. Today, as it did in the past, the UN acts only a spectator when people kill each other and furthermore it creates the reason for those wars and ignores national and social liberation struggles, whilst meanwhile it proves its hypocrisy by 'appearing' to end colonialism in countries like Namibia and Mozambique.

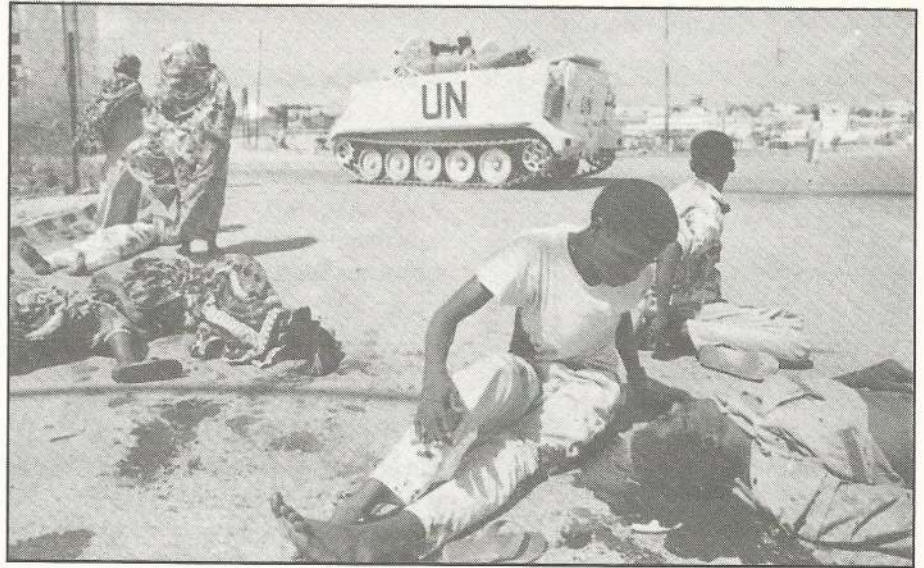
There is no legal basis for the UN keeping 10's of thousands of soldiers as peacekeeping forces in approximately 40 different areas where there are clashes occurring. Today the UN serves the imperialist chiefs that call themselves «G7».

THE MASTER OF THE UN IS USA IMPERIALISM

US imperialism has been continuing its aggression as it did in the past, but it was not as possible then to legalise it as they do today. The existence of Socialist countries and their power, the right of veto of the Soviet Union and China, created a balance of power and stopped US imperialism. At least it prevented the UN from condoning imperialist aggression.

Today, since the situation has changed, anyone who does not wish to reconcile with the USA has to consider a clash as there is no balance.

The unification of the UN with the USA went parallel with the betrayal of Gorbachev which started in the Soviet Union as peace, fall into agreement, international wilding. When the Soviet Union, which had been a counter balance to imperialism collapsed, the USA be-



came almost the only determinative power.

For example, the UN's resolutions were shown as reason to carry out an imperialist attack and massacre against the Iraqi people. This coincided with Gorbachev's agreement with the USA's imperialism towards 1990. Mr. Ozal, who was the best man of American imperialism, praised the attack which was carried out under the UN mask with the approval of Gorbachev's Soviet Union, and said «there is a general consensus which has not been seen in the history of the UN». Only Cuba and Yemen rejected decision for air blockades against Iraq, which didn't count for anything apart from one step before the which was praised by Mr. Ozal. The Gulf War proved that US imperialism didn't miss the opportunity of dominating the UN and establishing the world empire which was named the «New World Order». The Gulf War was a turning point for the USA using the UN to register its domination.

When the USA first attacked Iraq, it showed Kuwait as a reason. In 1992 during Somalia's occupation it said that it was helping the starving people. The reason to bomb Iraq in 1993 was created by the Atomic Energy Agency which is a faction of the UN. The same agency is trying to create a legal reason for an imperialist attacks against the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. USA imperialism plays the main role in all these incidents, whilst it is called the world's «guardian» through its Peace Forces. It is possible to see these aspects everywhere from Palestine to Iraqi Kurdistan, from Somalia to

Bosnia. So-called Peace Forces are guilty of massacring people or creating a reason for massacre and acting as spectators. As they are responsible for 10's of thousands of Bosnians who have died since April 1992, during the first 20 months. They are also responsible for 56 thousands injured persons, 16 thousand of which are children.

Apart from the UN responsible for today, it bears no difference from a new colonial parliament which approves every single foreign policy of the USA. Its only differences are whether to fall into agreements, intimidate them or plan new military operations for new massacres and legalise these through resolutions.

When different national liberation movements fell into agreements with the New World Order, the domination of the USA over the UN was strengthened and these agreements were introduced as regional peace contributions from the UN. Japan's and Germany's imperialism, which has gotten stronger in recent years, leads them to want to be members of the Security Council which has a right of veto and they began being obvious about their wants by reminding us of their share in the world market.

Whilst its 50th anniversary is being celebrated, they try to make us forget about the UN's dark past: Vietnam, Korea, Congo and today Iraq, Somalia, Rwanda and the talks between imperialist countries for new agreements under the title of «reform». National and social liberation movements which refuse to capitulate and continue to struggle against imperialism will distinguish the new arguments as much as the imperialist powers.

WE MUST FIGHT

We must use the language they understand. We must fight against the imperialist invaders, Juntas, provocations, counter-guerilla operations, torturers and economic blockades. We must mobilise against NATO, IMF, World Bank, OECD and regional pacts. We must attack CIA, MOSSAD and the others. From marines to death squads and to the imperialist criminal organisations and counter-guerilla forces.

WE HAVE TO RESIST

Imperialism uses many lies and demagogy to deceive our peoples and the proletariat. To save our national values we must resist the psychological tactics of imperialism.

WE HAVE TO BE IN SOLIDARITY

The imperialist chain is wrapped around the world like a octopus. To break a link of this chain we have to use the weapon of internationalism.

The liberation of one of us means the liberation of all of us. The imperialist powers and their local collaborators have organised among themselves and they are in full solidarity. Due to this we must establish internationalist action and united strength. Today, we cannot be distracted with abstract meetings and «conferences». They may be important, but if we do not do our concrete duties, these activities mean nothing. The unity of those around the table is out date. Unity should established on the battlefield.

THIS IS OUR CALL

We are calling all the forces of the world which are against imperialism for action and unity. Today, the biggest enemy of the world peoples and the main target which must be defeated by us is imperialism. The source of all injustices of all blood which is being shed, of all tears which are pouring, of all sadness is imperialism. On this base; all the forces opposed to imperialism, reject surrender, and the forces who do not abandon their guns are our friends comrades in arms. They may have religious ideology, but if they want to fight against the imperialism, we also want to collaborate with these forces.

We are calling all these forces to fight against imperialist terror which destroys the world and brings to the people only blood and tear.

- * **LET'S UNITE, FIGHT AND WIN!**
- * **WE ARE RIGHT, WE WILL WIN!**
- * **THOSE WHO DO NOT FIGHT FOR REVOLUTION ARE NOT SOCIALISTS!**

CALL TO FIGHT AND SOLIDARITY

**Marxists-Leninists, Revolutionaries,
Patriots and friends who wage national and social liberation struggle**



The day that we are in now is the time of war and rebellion of all the world against imperialism and to wage a struggle to make independent own countries and to live humanly. Today we must fight together against imperialist terror and in solidarity. We must oppose the oppression, exploitation and cruelty which comes under the «New World Order». We must attack on all fronts the imperialists and their local collaborators and their agents. We must raise the flag of Proletarian Internationalism.

WE HAVE NO OTHER WAY

Our struggle is right and legitimate. The persons who tortured to our people and who brings execution, massacre, unemployment and misery who try to take blood from us, who gives life to dictators and finance them, who tries to seize by force are unjust and criminal. They are committing crimes against humanity by means both civilian, official and paramilitary. They are into terrorism and keep attacking with press, TV and by bombing with planes the people who want to equal rights, freedom, democracy and are fighting for socialism and for the right of the people.

