



BOLSHEVIK MESSAGE NO.4

Paper of the

"Supporters of the 'Unity of Communist Militants' – abroad"

September 1983

Translated from Pishro, the central organ of Komala

ONE YEAR AFTER THE THIRD CONGRESS

In January and February 1983 the Second Plenum of the central committee of Komala and the Preliminary Seminar For the Formation of the Communist Party of Iran were respectively held. The following article which has been extracted from the editorial in Issue no.5 of Pishro - the central organ of Komala - describes the proceedings and results of these two meetings and their importance in the building of the Communist Party of Iran - BM.

The attempts of the forces of the Programme of the Communist Party to remove the practical barriers and difficulties in the way of the practical formation of the communist party of Iran, have not been limited

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CHILE : workers' struggles and the bourgeois opposition

Recently, the Christian Democrat leader, Gabriel Valdes Subenacaseaux, called for the resignation of Pinochet and the replacement of his military government by a "provisional government of national consensus". The call came in a speech announcing the formation of the Democratic Alliance. As well as his own party, the alliance would include the Conservative Democratic Republican Right, the Social Democrat Current, the Radical Party (the Chilean member of the Socialist International) and the Socialists. Mr. Valdes outlined the immediate objectives of the new coalition: the resignation of General Pinochet, the holding of a plebiscite to create a constituent assembly which would take over the function of the military junta and draw up a new constitution, and the formation of a "provisional government of transition representative of national consensus" which would oversee the country's return to "democracy". The omission from the Alliance is the so-called Communist Party which allegedly proposes the use of violence against the military government and maintains its present alliance with MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left).

As the trumpet of the revolution is blown, the horrified liberals awaken in order to halt the movement of the revolution, and to go to sleep after its defeat.

If today the liberal Valdes and his accomplices dare call for the resignation of Pinochet, this clearly demonstrates that today in Chile, on the one hand, the proletariat and the oppressed masses are no longer complying with the naked and brutal rule of the bourgeoisie, and on the other hand the bourgeoisie is well aware that it is not able to protect capitalism in the hands of its military dictatorship. Consequently the liberals have taken up the task of the salvation of capitalism in their own special way. The very emergence of the liberals in the conditions of revolution throughout the life of capitalism has had no other objective but the exploitation of the democratic aspirations of the masses to protect capitalism from the strikes of the revolution.

A glance at the immediate objectives of the Democratic Alliance shows that by trying to turn the masses away from fighting against their chief enemy, i.e., capitalism, which is the origin and the cause of survival of all the ills of the capitalist society, such as poverty, destitution, and complete lack of rights, it is intending to reduce the goal of this movement to the mere replacement of the present disgraced and hated regime with the new and fresh representatives of capital, saving, at the same time, the main foundations of the apparatus of bourgeois rule, i.e., the professional army, police, parliament, and the bureaucracy.

The second group of the opposition, the pro-Russian Communist Party and MIR, despite its alleged advocacy of violence against the regime, stands

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only to the holding of these two congresses* in the last year, but alongside practicing the particular tasks and responsibilities which were assigned to these organisations, they have taken other effective steps for the realisation of struggle in communist and socialist fashion, in particular, and the building of the party, in particular.

1- The continuation of these attempts, by organising the Second Plenum in January 1983. The Central Committee of the 'Workers' Revolutionary Organisation of Iranian Kurdistan (Komala) discussed and exchanged views about the urgent problems of the communist movement, in general, and Komala, in particular, and succeeded in throwing new light on all aspects of its revolutionary activity. The main questions which were discussed and reviewed in this sitting, which lasted for over a month, were:

1- The communist party, its necessity, prerequisites and barriers of its formation; the practical steps for the realisation of the party, its place and position of Komala in the Communist Party of Iran.

2- The critique of the populist methods of work in Komala and presentation of communist methods of practice.

3- The revolutionary movement of the Kurdish people, its perspective; the review of the necessity of the adoption of new tactics and organisations.

Although the reflection of all the discussions and achievements of the Second Plenum is not possible in this article and requires a separate examination, but because of the valuable role which the Plenum played in the presentation of correct and scientific solutions concerning the various arenas of revolutionary practice, we shall give a summary of these discussions below:

1- Endeavour to practically form the Communist Party of Iran is a task which rests on the shoulders of all communists and the forces of the Party Programme; in particular, Komala and Unity of Communist Militants as the banner-bearers of this party current. Therefore, in the continuation of the formation of this party current to practically form the communist party, the Plenum reserved the first part of its discussions for discussion about the necessity, prerequisites and the barriers of the formation of the Communist Party of Iran, the practical steps for building it, and its place and position of Komala in the Communist Party of Iran. In each of these cases the Plenum achieved concrete results.

1- Whilst emphasising the necessity of building the Communist Party of Iran as the instrument of leadership of the class struggle of the proletariat for seizing the political power and achieving socialism and communism, and that the Communist Party of Iran represents the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in progress, the struggle to build a party which preserves and represents the class independence of the proletariat in all aspects of the struggle of this class, becomes an imperative task of the communists.* ("The Summary of the Results of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Iran" in Sep/Oct 1982, p.4) Also, by emphasizing that with the presentation of the "Programme of the Communist Party of Iran" in the practical arena of the revolutionary programmatic victory of revolutionary Marxism over populism in the communist movement of Iran - the first important obstacle in the way of the formation of the Communist Party of Iran had been lifted, it stressed the necessity of the critique of populist style of work and methods of practice and the adoption of the communist style of work and methods of practice as the present necessary link in building the Communist Party of Iran. In this issue of "Fisiro", the text of the resolutions of the Second Plenum of the Central Committee of Komala in this connection, have been published separately.

* At the end of the Plenum, in a joint session, the following resolutions were adopted:

2- Central Committee comrades of the U.C.M.I and Komala discussed those aspects of the results of the Plenum which were of a doctrinal and general character. These discussions played an effective role in the promotion and concretization of the revolutionary measures for building the communist party. In this joint session, the question of the practical formation of the communist party was discussed and examined and a plan of action for building the Communist Party of Iran was prepared and adopted, on the basis of which, a committee by the name of "Organizing Committee of the Constituent Congress of the Communist Party of Iran" was formed at the central level of both organisations. The manifesto of formation of this Committee was approved in this issue of "Fisiro". Thus another practical step was taken towards the establishment of the Communist Party of Iran.

Out of the other questions of the Plenum, we examined and a correct solution found for, in connection with the practical formation of the Communist Party of Iran, was the question of the "position and place of Komala in the Communist Party of Iran". Therefore, this discussion, as one of the most important questions, in the absence of a correct answer to which any measure towards building the Communist Party of Iran would be incomplete and inadequate, was placed on the agenda of the Plenum and valuable results were achieved in this connection. The significance of the examination of the place and position of Komala in the Communist Party of Iran is particularly in that Komala as a communist organisation and one of the vanguards of the revolutionary movement in Iran, has a dual role; since, on the one hand, as a communist organisation in Iran, it is considered as one of the working-class movement of Iran and has tasks and responsibilities which conform with any other communist organisation in Iran; and, on the other hand, as the manifestation and vanguard of the proletariat of Kurdistan, and as a result of it, it has particular tasks and responsibilities in the leadership of the workers and toilers of Kurdistan and the revolutionary movement of the Kurdish people during the last four years and basically the discussion about the place and position of this movement; moreover, a correct reply to this question guards the working class of the dominant nation in Iran from falling into the trap of any chauvinistic and nationalist tendencies and prevents the proletariat of Kurdistan from developing any narrow-minded nationalist tendencies and will thus ensure the class unity of the working class. The Plenum made interesting discussions about this point and arrived at important conclusions which were later proposed and consolidated in the session of the central committee of the two organisations. A text approved in this connection by the Second Plenum of the Central Committee of Komala has been published in this issue of "Fisiro".

The second question which the Plenum placed on its agenda was the "critique of populist methods of practice in Komala and the presentation of communist methods of practice". At this point, the Plenum first discussed the doctrinal bases of this question and on this basis subjected the various forms of the populist methods of work in Komala, propaganda, organisation, secret work, soviet, revolutionary war, leadership, intra-organisational relationship, etc. to criticism, review and correction. The results of this treatment, the discussions which in fact formed a general appraisal and introduction to the examination of the various trends of the populist methods of work in Komala and which were approved by the Plenum, can be read in this issue of "Fisiro". We shall try to publish the other parts of the resolutions of the Plenum in this field - most of which have been distributed inside the organisation in the form of tapes - as soon as possible.

* See Bolshevik Movement No.1 for the English translation of this manifesto. BN.

3- The third point that was discussed by the Plenum was the "revolutionary movement of the Kurdish people, its perspective, the examination of the necessity of the adoption of new tactics, and organisations", with respect to the revolutionary movement of the Kurds in Komala in this movement and the importance which this movement has had and still has in the continuation of the Iranian revolution. In this section, the discussion of the Plenum had a particular importance and peculiarity. The revolutionary movement of the Kurdish people is a revolutionary, living and real movement which has roots in the national demands of an oppressed nation. This movement has material and objective bases which exist outside the will of this or that person, party or organisation, and so long as its social groundworks exist, no force can destroy it.

What gives the discussion about the revolutionary movement of the Kurdish people a particular character is the presence of Komala at the forefront of this national-democratic movement. Today not only every-one knows Komala as a Marxist-Leninist organisation and as one of the vanguards of the party movement in Iran, but the name of Komala has been intermingled with the name of the revolutionary movement of the Kurdish people, because, since the very beginning of the Resistance Movement*, Komala has been at the forefront of workers and toilers of Kurdistan with its slogans and tactical considerations. Its revolutionary leadership has endeavoured for the ever greater radicalisation of this revolutionary movement and for its linking with the nation-wide struggle of the workers and toilers of Iran and has more and more each day acquired the leadership of the Kurdish people in achieving self-determination and autonomy. Because of the participation of toilers - and Komala at the head of them - in this movement, Kurdistan has become the focus of the continuation of the Iranian revolution, the fortress of democracy and an important bulwark for the Iranian working class. So the critique and examination of the activity of Komala in the revolutionary movement of the Kurdish people during the last four years and basically the discussion about the place and position of this movement, its perspective, strategy and tactics, will not only help the communists in the critique of their practice of struggle but will also help them to adopt correct tactics and ensuring the continuity of the movement and its leadership - but possesses a nation-wide significance for the working class and its constituent parts of the revolutionary and national-democratic movement of the Kurdish people in the Iranian Kurdistan, like any other democratic movement which is in progress in the world. Imperialism, forms part of the world socialist revolutions and will become ultimately victorious only under the leadership of the working class, the Plenum approved the necessity of the need to turn the "Programme of Komala for the Autonomy of Kurdistan" into the programme of action of the revolutionaries and masses of Kurdistan and the organisation and extension of revolutionary democracy in the liberated areas and the preparation and drawing up of laws and regulations related to the new social relations on the basis of the principles and statutes of this Programme.

In the field of military work too, with our strategic aim in the revolutionary war of Kurdistan having become clear, the Plenum stressed the point that our political and strategic aim in this war is the massed and expelling of the suppressive forces of the central government from Kurdistan.

* A resistance movement which was started by the people of Kurdistan when the Islamic Republic launched a full-scale offensive to crush the revolutionary movement in Kurdistan, in August 1979. BN.

3- realization of the revolutionary democratic sovereignty of the Kurdish people on the basis of the "Programme of Komala for the Autonomy of Kurdistan", and our main tactic for reaching this strategy is continuous and unrelenting struggle against the suppressive forces of the Islamic Republic regime. The results and achievements of the Plenum in this field too will be published in this issue of "Fisiro". As well as the above discussions, the Plenum stressed the strengthening of democratic centralism, in connection with intra-organisational questions, and the necessity of giving ever greater attention to organisational relations and exercising precise accountings.

Thus the Second Plenum of the Central Committee ended successfully in January 1983 and, with its valuable and revolutionary results, began a new period of Komala's revolutionary activities whose positive effect will be felt in the continuation of the methods of practical activity and the greater promotion of consciousness, militant spirit and discipline, in the revolutionary movement.

Another important gain of the revolutionary Marxism in the last year was the "Preliminary Seminar For the Formation of the Communist Party of Iran" which was held in Tehran in February of this year. The Organising Committee of the Constituent Congress of the Communist Party of Iran and with the participation of some comrades from the Communist Party of Iran and Communist Militants and a number of comrades from the Communist Organisation of Peykar*. This seminar was being held at a time when the counter-revolutionary Islamic Republic of Iran had been daily stepping up its attacks and offensives against the ranks of the workers and communist revolutionaries; and as well as arresting, torturing and executing hundreds of communist militants, and holding television interviews with some traitors and vacillators who had preferred the shame of surrender to the bloodiest regime of history, to resistance and standing up against torture and execution, it had started another wave of counter-revolutionary and anti-communist propaganda and was thus trying to declare that the Communist Party of Iran had been terminated, and wanted to assure the capitalists and imperialism that the danger of the formation of the Communist Party of Iran had been eliminated. The holding of this seminar with the participation of a considerable number of communist revolutionaries who are determined to build the communist party of Iran, and the fact that it was an evidence of the emptiness of the regime's propaganda and was a sign of the fact that today the revolutionary Marxist current in Iran is developing such a degree of maturity and development that no force can prevent its advance.

The questions which were discussed in this seminar included the following three topics:

- 1) The communist party
- 2) Style of work
- 3) Place of Komala in the Communist Party of Iran

The specific peculiarity which distinguished this seminar from similar seminars and those common in Iran - populist-tricken communist movement, was the democratic atmosphere and the openness and communist sincerity of the participants in the seminar and their views and their resolving their views, and their explicitness in confronting the facts of others. In fact it can be said that after a sectarian and fanatical attitude towards the beliefs and views of others, the democratic tradition in the communist movement, a considerable number of the Iranian communists, without confining themselves in the narrow limits of

* See Bolshevik Movement No.3 for the manifesto of joining of this organisation to the U.C.M. BN.

For the Revolutionary Democratic Republic of Iran

limits of organisational interests, and divorced from any kind of petty-bourgeois narrow-mindedness, discussed and exchanged views about the urgent questions of the workers' and communist movement of Iran in a democratic and free atmosphere; and by the criticism of the incorrect methods and the errors in their practice, tried to ever more eliminate the main obstacles standing in the way of the formation of the communist party of Iran. In addition, the comrades will step towards the greater extension of the party movement and the practical formation of the Communist Party of Iran.

After explaining the meaning of the communist principles and bases of forming the party, the Seminar approved the correctness of the views of the Organizational Committee in that at present the link between the formation of the Communist Party of Iran is the existence of able and dedicated communist vanguards for constituting the main organ of the party in a consistent and concrete manner, and emphasized the socio-historical necessity of forming the Communist Party of Iran. Moreover, by the all-sided and Marxist critique of the prevalent style of work of the populist movement of Iran and also by the explicit criticism of the style of work of Komala and the WGM and the Communist Organization of Peasants, it stressed the necessity of establishing Leninist principles and statutes of practical activity and adoption of communist style of work in party organisations and groups. It also, one after the other, discussed the seminar was devoted to a discussion about the place and position of Komala in the Communist Party of Iran and about choosing the correct style of work which is common in the movement. The essence and conclusions of these discussions can be seen in the speeches of comrades Abdollah Mohrati.*

Finally, the Preliminary Seminar of the Communist Party was another of the important events of the communist movement of Iran during the last year. An event which demonstrated the resolute intention and will of the genuine communists of Iran for complete and categoric break with any non-proletarian class attitudes and complete rejection of non-communist traditions and methods and its total replacement of Leninist traditions and methods of practice and finally the practical constitution of the militant organs, the proletarian, i.e., the Communist Party of Iran.

One other valuable outcome of the Seminar was the affirmation of the fact that the objective conditions of the Communist Party of Iran did not stem from the will or decision of particular individuals, groups or organisations who had set out to build the party on the basis of their own will, but that this objective stemmed from a historic-social necessity and this necessity had been created not only by the existence of revolutionary conditions and circumstances in Iran but by the existence of these conditions throughout the world. We are today under such conditions that world capitalism is faced with an immense economic crisis. A crisis that no one can avoid any longer. Today the news of the bankruptcy of large international establishments, the closing down of factories, unemployment, strikes, hunger, and the protests and strikes of millions of workers throughout the world, has become a daily matter for the people of the world. It is a long time that not only world capitalism is not able to control its economic crisis but that this crisis is going to lead to its doomed outcome, i.e., a political crisis. Under such circumstances the revisionist and reformist parties can no longer meet the needs of the struggle of the working class, since, as the political stability of the society is disturbed and revolutionary conditions are created, the questions facing the working class are no longer confined to wage increases and improvements in living conditions, but the destruction of capitalism, seizure of political

power and construction of socialism have become its cause, and the socio-revolution is set on its order of the day. Today the working class is tiring away and needs to separate itself from the revisionist and reformist traditional parties which undermine the cause of Marxism and communism and colluded with the capitalist system and by preaching class compromise and inventing assorted revisionist theories such as the "modern socialist development", etc., were preventing the working class from resolute struggle against capitalism. In fact it can be said that a new period of the movement and awakening of the working class has started on a very level.

It is not accidental that in Iran too after decades of domination of revisionism over the communist movement, revolutionaries who have been able, against a sea of class enemies, to continue its advances so victoriously and with such growth and to crush aside the cover of obfuscation and treachery from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and by raising the victorious banner of the "Programme of the Communist Party" to declare the class independence of the proletariat. It is clear that capitalism in Iran too, as part of the world system of capitalism cannot escape from the economic crisis which has already enveloped world capitalism. For a long time we have been seeing the reflection of this crisis in various forms in Iran. The February 1979 Uprising and the overthrow of the monarchist regime was the doomed result of such a crisis. The fall of the Islamic Republic regime to return the desirable order of the bourgeoisie to the society and the creation of the necessary conditions for the circulation of capital in Iran were the other results of this crisis which in its continuation will certainly prepare the conditions for another uprising in Iran. In addition, four years of the attempts and stands of the workers and toilers of Iran for the preservation of the bloody gains of the uprising, four years of bloody and open class struggles in Kurdistan, have not only provided favourable objective and material conditions for the formation of the Communist Party of Iran, but have essentially turned the establishment of the Communist Party of Iran necessary. Without the existence of which, the decades - long tragedy of the absence of the communist party in Iran would be once again repeated.

Thus, the Preliminary Seminar of the Communist Party, which was convened in the continuation of the endeavours of revolutionary Marxism in the last year for the practical constitution of the Communist Party of Iran, ended quite successfully.

In this way the communist movement is at present on the one hand in a period of extensive activity in party fashion and with correct methods, and on the other hand is confronted with the task of preparing the most practical prerequisites for setting up the constituent congresses in the near future in going to formally announce the birth of the Communist Party of Iran as the leading headquarters of the Iranian working class and the proletariat, to the world.

The Editorial Board

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The alternative' of Mr. Rajavi for unemployed workers!

Mr. Masoud Rajavi, the person-in-charge of the National Council of Resistance and the fresh representative of the liberal bourgeoisie of Iran, has thus commented about the question of unemployment of the unemployed in part of his message for the First of May:

"Here we must mention the immense army of the millions of unemployed and "jobless" whose productivity and creative power has remained idle under the treacherous and anti-working class rule of Khomeini and because of his reactionary leadership and destructive social and economic policies and consequent economic and productive life and independence of our country has become totally endangered. The immense force which has been unleashed in Iran can be unleashed more, as far as possible, in the service of the economic and political independence of the country, thus ensuring the fundamental progresses of Iran." (Quoted from the paper *Majlis* No. 149).

Mr. Rajavi has really learnt what he had to learn from the revolution! For four years of incessant class battle between labour and capital, the "First Officer of the People's Mojahedin of Iran" has learned this lesson that he must wash hands of his intermediate radicalism in favour of the camp of capital, and as the "First Officer of the National Council of Resistance of the Bourgeoisie of Iran" to deal with and take stands towards the economic and political questions and problems, from the standpoint of the bourgeoisie-liberal.

As a "world-toured" bourgeois-liberal, Mr. Rajavi has well understood that today insistence on the quasi-socialist ideals of the "youthful days", taking up the cudgels for the oppressed and the deprived, and talking of the classless divine society and anti-exploitative equality and justice, is not profitable, and has no buyers in the international market of politics. And as a scrupulous and steered politician, has perceived that to talk of such ideas, even if for the international day of the working class, is the height of political impudence and stupidity.

So if Mr. Rajavi, the only Islamic alternative of Ayatollah Khomeini, views the labour-power of the workers in Iran as a "basic commodity" and does his usual and "idle" goods, it is not surprising if he regards the question of unemployment the result of the treacherous policies of the person of Khomeini and not the result of the necessities and needs of the capitalist system in Iran, needs and necessities which Khomeini - like any other person or force who wants to preserve the capitalist system - must system - take into account. The problem is the "idleness" of the productive power of the workers and not the poverty and destitution of millions of workers' families; if he is worried about the economic and productive life and independence of the country and not the life and existence of millions of human beings who are the victims of the capitalist system in Iran; if he is promising about the fundamental progress of Iran and not the material and moral improvement in the life of millions of deprived and oppressed human beings who have never had any gains from the fundamental progresses of the motherland.

And ... finally, if Mr. Rajavi has been turned into a nature, proud, and realistic bourgeois; from our point of view, this is something completely understandable. After all, in the "international equations of power" and in the eyes of the world poles who "make alternatives" and "recorder" of the alternatives are counted and recorded, and if the "only bourgeois-Islamic alternative of Khomeini" did not bear such considerations in mind and take up such positions, it would be surprising. But ... here it is necessary that

we too send a message addressed to the National Council of Resistance and its respectful officer.

Mr. Masoud Rajavi

As the only saviours of Iranian capitalism, you may be able to establish your status before the interested and influential world camps, but be certain that by continuing the path you have taken up you will not gain an iota of influence and credit among the Iranian workers and toilers. More than making the in-betweeners of "conscious" and "unconscious" to their class positions, the Iranian revolution has taught lessons to the Iranian workers and has promoted and pushed the workers to extend their demands to their independent interests and aims and of acquiring their real class role and position. For four years the Iranian working class has been experiencing the most violent and bitterest of the dirtiest of treacheries and baseness of crimes and the degradation of workers and peasants under demagogic slogans such as "sacrifice for achieving economic independence for Iran", "work and endeavour for industrial and economic development and self-sufficiency", "you must produce your debt, the country is in danger", and similar drift, and will no longer allow any other demagogic political force and politician to hide the "largeness of the capitalists' pockets" behind the seemingly nice slogan of "the economic integrity and independence of the country"; and to name the economic boom of capitalism with its 200 per cent, 300 per cent profits, "The productive development of the liberated Iran of tomorrow".

Wessrs. bourgeois-alternative! Believe that you have fallen behind history and have taken to the field too late. The days of Abdol-Hassans and Mosadeghs have long gone. You can no longer be both popular and defend and preserve your interests. The Iranian revolution is revealing and exposing class lines and polarisations among the different political forces, and is exposing the treacherous and the hardier than ever for the middle forces! Each day the revolution is revealing this truth to the deprived and oppressed people of Iran, more than any other time, that so far as it concerns their interests and demands, even immediate and transitional demands - not even an iota will be reduced from the treachery and wickedness of the capitalist regime of the Islamic Republic. The elimination of the "treacherous and criminal Khomeini"; and your gentlemen too harbour no doubts in this truth that any political force or figure - however well-intentioned and well-meaning - who stands in the preservation and protection of the capitalist system of Iran, has to follow the same path which Shah and Khomeini travelled and resort to the same treacherous and crimes which they committed.

For his turn, Mr. Bani-Sadr has gone through this experience once already and in his short term of presidency he did not refrain from any crimes, by "wearing the boots and employing only one per cent of his resolutions".**

The other members of the National Council of Resistance too must themselves know better that in the "international equations of power" and in the assessments of

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A famous figure of Bani-Sadr addressed to workers when he was in power - BM.

**Declarations of Bani-Sadr when he was at the head of the Islamic regime for forcing attacks on Kurds and massacring the Kurdish workers and toilers - BM.

* Comrade Mohrati is the First Secretary of Komala - BM.

Democracy with the Islamic Republic regime!

New comrades join the SUCM abroad

During the last 2 years many comrades from the supporters (in Europe) of the political organisations in Iran such as the Fedaiin, Organisation of Peasants, Organisation of Militant Workers, who have broken from them, have either individually or in small groups joined the Supporters of the Unity of Communist Militants abroad.

The following is the text of the manifesto of some ex-supporters of the Organisation of Iranian People's Fedaiin Guerrillas, in Britain, who recently joined the Supporters of the Unity, abroad - BM.

A new period of open class wars is starting throughout the world. This reality is manifesting itself in various aspects in different countries, from the political and economic crises in the imperialist countries to the intensification of conflicts among the imperialist states. Today we are faced with the decadence of revisionism on a world scale. With the decadence of revisionism and the world economic crisis, the perspective of a new proletarian revolution can already be seen.

Russia and China, these claimants to the official representation of Marxism at the international arena, have been disseminating and pursuing, in the name of communism, the most anti-proletarian theories, policies, and methods. In addition, particularly in the imperialist-dominated countries, inconsistent and restrictive petty-bourgeois revisionism, in the name of Marxism, is making new distortions and revisions in the basic principles, the theory, and the bases of the practice of revolutionary Marxism, and petty-bourgeois socialism.

We, three of the ex-supporters in Britain of the Organisation of Iranian People's Fedaiin Guerrillas, by accepting the Programme of the Communist Party (adopted by Komala and the UCM) and realising its significance in the present period, consider our ranks as separate from populist revisionism, declare our support for this programme, and from now on will pursue our tasks alongside the Supporters of the Unity of Communist Militants-abroad and in its organisational framework. The main lines of our critical views of the Fedaiain are as follows:

Fedaiin has intense revisionist tendencies towards the Russian bourgeois-imperialist camp. As one of the faces of populist revisionism in Iran, Fedaiin is the substitution of popular (petty-bourgeois) socialism for proletarian socialism; its distinguishing feature is the critique of the peculiarities of the capitalist system instead of its entirety, the denial of the existence of class struggle inside the "people's front", moral attitude towards internationalism, confounding the democratic and the imperialist relations and the reduction and forgetting of the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat, all of which lead to the weakening before the ruling capitalist regime and to the non-proletarian critique of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties, etc.

It is Fedaiin object not to capitalism but to its dependence on imperialism. This is a bourgeois-nationalist outlook which is specifically based on the Kautskyist critique of imperialism. Fedaiin considers the bourgeois, petty-bourgeois, and the lack of rights of the masses, not the result of capitalism as such, but the result of its dependence

on imperialism; and for the elimination of these hardships, it stands for the severing of this dependence.

The only revolutionary way of emancipation from the existing order, the general poverty and destitution, and the danger of an immense famine, is the cutting of the knot of imperialist and dependent capitalism from the economy of the society (11), solving the problems in a revolutionary and democratic manner, i.e., extinguishing the exploitative system, and all the exploiters of the town and countryside, and the destruction of the old and reactionary system.

(The Programme of Action of the O.I.P.F.G.)

When then the "revolutionary way of emancipation from the crisis" means the democratic revolution, socialism loses its practical necessity as the only solution to this crisis. Fedaiain have never sought for socialist existence of all kinds of Fedaiain, from the beginning up to now, has revolved around the severing of dependence on imperialism. (1) And this is the very point common to Fedaiin and the Tudeh Party. (2)

2- In the field of its political existence, Fedaiin has always tried to negate the independent rank of the proletariat and substitute fronts in place of the communist party (Refer to the "fronts" of Jazani, the "revolution without the party" of Ahmad Zadeh, and the new front of the Fedaiain). In the period before the Uprising, Fedaiain have submitted to the bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeoisie, and slogans such as "Greetings to Fedaiain, Greetings to Mojahedin", are an expression of this.

3- The operation of the Fedaiain in the four years of the revolution, has been continuous illusion-spreading towards the regime and the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties; support for Khomeini as the "anti-imperialist leader of the revolution" (3), support for Taleghani, support for People's Mojahedin and submission to their policies, spreading illusions about the liberals (the slogan of death to the Islamic Republic Party - and the party alone), open letter to the Majles, etc. All the attempts of the Fedaiain for "independence for the proletariat" can be seen from their record - their open letter to the Mojahedin and their Programme of Action, which were written with the special banner of the Fedaiain - which is holding on to the Mojahedin at any cost. And in Kurdistan, the Fedaiain, in a Menshevik manner, stand for the preservation of the "unity" of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as the final aim and the solution of the capitalist system.

4- Fedaiin explicitly demonstrates its world-class attachment in the Programme of Action. They ask the cooperation and assistance of the "socialist camp" (i.e., Russia, Eastern Europe, North Korea, Vietnam and Cuba) for rebuilding the economy of the country (11), of course, reserving themselves the right of struggling against the ideological deviations (11) dominating the ruling parties in these countries.

Parties which according to the Fedaiain are the representatives of the interests of the proletariat, i.e., the Brothers of the Tudeh Party throughout the world. As the natural development of left revisionism in Iran, the view of Fedaiain have now reached a dead-end, which is itself part of the impasse of revisionism on a world scale.

Today the communist and workers' movement is going to free itself from the legacy of the domination of the wavering petty-bourgeoisie which has demonstrated the inherent sterility of all its movements and agitations throughout the world.

Today, against the bourgeoisie and imperialism and its Islamic regime a proletarian current has stood up, the communist party current. In a bitter struggle against the deviations, our movement has brushed aside the cover of the decades of domination of revisionism, and has clarified the principles and aims of the proletariat in differentiation to all non-proletarian imperialist. The "Programme of the Communist Party" is the evidence of our victory in this struggle. A programme whose adoption in the Third Congress of Komala, and following that, the presentation of communist methods of practice and style of work in the First Congress of the Unity of Communist Militants, is the last of the nails in the coffin of the petty-bourgeois socialism of Iran. The hostile position of the Fedaiain and other revisionist currents against the Programme of the Communist Party once again confirms this verdict of the First Congress of the UCM:

The new period, by virtue of the objective conditions and on account of the existence of a coherent and growing proletarian party current under the banner of the Programme of the Communist Party, will force all possible, hesitant, and in-between revisionist currents, forces, which claim to be Marxist, to either join the party movement of revolutionary Marxism or stand against it and thus be driven under the banner of the most obvious representatives of revisionism. The new period is witness to the forming of the two poles of the communist party and the revisionist current of the communist party. This process has already started.

(Resolutions and Documents of the First Congress of the Unity of Communist Militants, Sep-Oct 1980).

Three of the ex-supporters of the O.I.P.F.G. in Britain
September 1983

from p. 5
alternative-maker world poles, what counts most is the revisionism and the practice of the proletariat in continuing and concluding the suppression of the revolution and revolutionaries and reviving the Aryamehran** Cemetery of stability and tranquility in Iran. A readiness and capacity which for those who once considered themselves revolutionary and supporter of the masses can only be achieved at the expense of washing hands of the last commitments and attachments to the revolution and the masses.

Of course, whether or not the respectful Messrs. bourgeois-alternatives of the National Council are prepared to pay such a price for the dealing which they have started over the power, is up to them. We only call their attention to the point that they ought to pause and ponder much by over the door of the proletariat. The following and not forget that the power of the "immense army of the millions of workers" is not limited only to the "creativity and productivity of their labour-power!"

Hamid Tajbakhsh

June 1982

Kangaroo-Komunist No. 8

7 NOTES

(1) - For more information about the views of the founders of the current revisionist "Armed struggle! Both Strategy and Tactics" by Masoud Ahmad Zadeh, and the writings of Bijan Jazani. The views of the founders of the current revisionism are the same theory of plunder and pillage which the whole Fedaii milieu has inherited.

(2) - The split of the Majority of the Central Committee of the O.I.P.F.G. was not because of the physical infiltration of the members of the Tudeh Party into the Fedaiain, but had roots in the unity of the bases of views of Fedaiin and Tudeh Party.

(3) - Refer to the first communication of the Fedaiain which was broadcast on Radio Iran during the Uprising period.

from P. 1

for the establishment of state-capitalism and the preservation of the ruling organs of the bourgeoisie. In fact the existence of the two main opposition poles in Chile, i.e., the pro-Western Democratic Alliance, and the pro-Soviet Communist Party and MIRA, is the expression of the interests of two world imperialist camps: the American and West-European imperialism, on the one hand, and Russian imperialism, on the other. These two camps of world imperialism, against counter-revolution, despite their seemingly different political super-structures, have a united stand on the need to suppress the genuine revolutions led by the proletariat throughout the world. The latter, by former, by preaching capitalism as the sole and eternal mode of production brutally crushes any revolutionary opposition, the latter, by putting the proletariat throughout the world in a subordinate position, by preaching capitalism as the sole and eternal mode of production brutally crushes any revolutionary opposition, the latter, by putting the proletariat throughout the world in a subordinate position, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and thereby suppresses the revolution in the name of the revolution.

The history of many revolutions in the past and the half-finished revolution of Iran has vindicated this truth that even the bloodiest uprising of the masses, if not led by the independent organ of the workers, i.e., a true communist party, will be ultimately aborted and defeated. The bourgeoisie and its lackeys and associates know this truth well, so should the workers themselves.

Unless the proletariat of Chile preserves its class independence and the banner of the proletarian communist programme and setting up its militant organ, i.e., a communist party, all its heroism and sacrifices would be lost for another round of the harsh exploitation of the proletariat and workers of Chile, under the rule of the fresh representatives of capital.

If on the one hand the bourgeoisie and imperialism were able to crush all resistance in Chile and establish a new period of counter-revolutionary order, today the proletariat of Chile must prevent the repeat of this bitter experience by solidifying its ranks in its political party, and by forming its mass organs of direct exercise of power.

Today the two main camps of counter-revolution and all their lackeys have overtly and covertly addressed the proletariat and oppressed masses that there are two choices open to them: either Western capitalism, or Russian state-capitalism. But we say to these lackeys and their masters that there is also a third alternative, i.e., the socialist proletariat which by drawing the masses towards a Leninist communist party, and by establishing the communist party, aims for no less than socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The conscious struggle towards this great end has already started by the communists and the revolutionary proletariat in Iran, and the Iranian proletariat warmly extends its support and solidarity to the proletariat of Chile in this common and international struggle.

Ramzad

LONG LIVE BOLSHEVISM!

** Aryamehr was the title of the Shah BM.

Organisations and groups which have joined

komala and UCM so far

The joining of other forces, besides Komala and Unity of Communist Militants, to the struggle to form the communist party has not been a one-stroke event. Like, for instance, the call to hold a congress or a conference. For nearly two years, the Unity of Communist Militants and then Komala have escalated the struggle for the practical formation of the communist party and have declared the steps which had to be taken in this path, one after the other, to whoever called himself communist. These two years have at the same time coincided with the process of the disintegration of the populist organisation and hence the joining of other forces to the Party Programme has been in some ways tied up with the conclusion of crises inside these organisations. Razmandegan split and became passive and some sections of it joined the revolutionary Marxism; the Revolutionary Unity dissolved and some sections of it directly turned towards Komala and Unity of Communist Militants; Peykar split and became passive and exactly the same happened about a section of its activists. Thus, during the last one and a half years, the revolutionary and communist fractions of these organisations which did not accept the pitiful fate of populism, i.e., pacifism, liquidationism, and academism, essentially joined Komala and UCM, the last case of which was the joining of the Communist Organisation of Peykar to the UCM. Along with the joining of such relatively organised fractions, all the time the active elements and circles of the above and other organisations of the left movement of Iran in general, have individually joined Komala and Unity of Communist Militants. Although these organisations began, one of the fractions named line-3 organisations, but the main section of them was from the forces belonging to this milieu.*

Today in the ranks of Komala and UCM a large number of the activists, cadres, or even central committee members of Peykar, Razmandegan, Revolutionary Unity, Revolutionary Struggle, and others are present and have strengthened the ranks of revolutionary Marxism.

Thus the joining of other forces to the Party Programme and the struggle for the formation of the communist party has been practically through the joining of these comrades, whether in an organised and fractional form, or as single individuals and circles, to the two organisations which formally adopted the Programme of the Communist Party in Spring 1982, i.e., Komala and UCM.

Thus the forces which through joining Komala and UCM have taken part in the struggle for the formation of the communist party are as follows:

1- From the Organisation of Razmandegan:

In the autumn of 1980, the Organisation of Razmandegan sunk into crisis and in the Spring of 1981, the process of splits and pacifism started in this organisation. The following sections from Razmandegan joined the forces of the Party Programme:

A- A section of the Organisation of Razmandegan called the Revolutionary Marxism Fraction (Supporter of the UCM), which had published two issues of

"Communist Razmandegan", joined the UCM.

B- The Communist Militants Nucleus - a split from the Organisation of Razmandegan - joined Komala.

2- From the Organisation of Revolutionary Unity:

The process of developments in the Organisation of Revolutionary Unity is as follows: In Spring 1980 it split to "two". The first view later joined the National Council of Resistance (under the name of Revolutionary Unity for the Emancipation of Labour). The second view, which was nicknamed "Computerists" gave up organised struggle. The third view disintegrated into the following organisational currents in Spring 1980:

A- The section which joined Peykar.

B- The section which joined UCM at that time.

C- The section which joined Komala.

D- The remaining section formed the new organisation of "Revolutionary Struggle".

In later developments, "Revolutionary Struggle" practically dissolved, a large section of it joined Komala, another section later declared its support for the UCM, and the Revolutionary Unity itself dissolved in this way.

3- From the Organisation of Peykar:

The crisis of Peykar appeared in June 1981 and the process of the formation of the different factions and later the splits and pacifism in this organisation began. One of the factions which split from Peykar formally through declaring its identity and having independently active in the movement was the Communist Organisation of Peykar. This organisation joined the UCM a few months ago. As well as the Communist Organisation of Peykar, the "Majority of the Peshmargas" faction of the Kurdistan section of Peykar partly joined Komala and partly the UCM. Also, from the Kurdistan section of this organisation, from the fraction of "Communist Revolutionaries", some joined UCM and Komala independently and some other joined the UCM through the Communist Organisation of Peykar. From the other fractions and splits of Peykar, circles and groups have joined UCM and Komala.

4- From Other Organisations:

From the other organisations of the left movement too, particularly in Kurdistan, revolutionary elements have joined Komala, either individually or as groups.

[Extracted from *Kargara-e-Komunist No. 9, July 82*]

* Line-3 was the name given to those populist organisations which had no positions against both Russia and China and also "rejected" the policy of guerrilla warfare - BM.

News from kurdistan



The news below have been extracted and compiled from the communique (nos. 25-29) of comrade Yusef Ardalan, the representative of Komala abroad.

ATTACKS BY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC REGIME

KAMYARAN 26.6.83

On this day the forces of the Islamic Republic attacked the Peshmargas' base and were confronted with the resistance of the Peshmargas. The Peshmargas carried out a great organised struggle. A large number of the regime's forces and forced them to retreat.

MAHABAD 31.7.83

The armed forces of the Islamic Republic regime attacked the village of "Chara Gheeshlagh" situated in the region of "Shar-Veeran" in which they were confronted with the Peshmargas of Komala and Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran who were based in this area.

Finally, after a long conflict, lasting from noon till night, 150 of the regime's forces were killed and the rest were wounded, one of the Komala Peshmargas was injured and also 4 of the inhabitants of the village were killed.

KOMALA'S OFFENSIVE

MAHABAD: Four Jashs taken prisoner by Komala Peshmargas

On the 24th, 25th, 26th of June, Komala Peshmargas entered "Mahabad" and delivered speeches to the people of the town. Then they started the homes of a number of famous Jashs (Kurdish mercenaries), arrested four of them and took them out of the city as prisoners.

TURKEY: 2500 political prisoners on hunger strike

Since coming to power through the coup of September 12, 1980, the bourgeois military dictatorship of General Evren in Turkey has done all in its powers to repeat and intensify what all its predecessors had earlier carried out, in the service of capitalist and imperialist: the imposition of greater austerity and impoverishment on the working class and toilers and extensive repression and political reaction throughout the whole country. During this three-year period, the working class of Turkey and its communist vanguards have been the main target of attack by the military junta.

The extensive acts of oppression and denial of democratic rights throughout the country, such as the freedom of belief, expression, press, the freedom of assembly, elections, demonstrations, strikes, siting etc., and the imprisonment, torture, and execution of many militants has meant that the workers and toilers of Turkey now live under a state of complete terror and the prisons of Turkey have been filled with thousands of political prisoners.

Against all this repression, new signs of resistance have recently appeared, and the latest courageous action by the political prisoners and their families is an example of this:

On 7 July 1983, 2500 political prisoners went on

On 28.6.83 Komala Peshmargas took 5km of the "Baneh-Sardashi" road under their control and laid in ambush for the enemy along this road. After a series of few-hour operations, 17 of the Islamic regime's forces were arrested by the Peshmargas and four army vehicles were set on fire. In this great battle, a quantity of ammunition was captured by the Peshmargas, and none of the Peshmargas were hurt.

THE FALL OF A BASE IN KAMYARAN

On 17th July 83, Komala Peshmargas - the Shuhidan Kamyaran Her - attacked and captured one of the Islamic Republic's bases, 6km from the town of "Kamyaran", in the borough of "Balocheh". In this battle, Peshmargas arrested 9 of the regime's forces and killed 30 of them in the base. The base was completely destroyed and razed to the ground. A quantity of ammunition was captured by the Peshmargas, and one Peshmarga was killed.

Latest German translations



Die Frauenfrage ist eine Arbeiterfrage

K. 0014

100 UNTERNEHMEN KAMPAEN



Warum beunruhigt die Gründung der kommunistischen Partei die Modjahedin?

F. 0014

a hunger strike in prisons of Metris, Kakabok, Samsacilan and Sultanahmet in Turkey. The state of health of many prisoners is worsening each day.

- Despite all government bans on prisoners for contact with lawyers and publicity, the prisoners have managed to pass out a common declaration to their relatives. In this declaration they demanded:
- 1) an end to torture and oppression in prisons,
 - 2) improvement of living conditions in prisons,
 - 3) right to free interviews with lawyers and families,
 - 4) withdrawal of prison uniforms and return of civilian clothes,
 - 5) right to keep books and writing articles.

Our latest information about the action of the prisoners, is that after about a month on hunger strike, the protest has ended, but the result of the strike is as yet unknown to us. During this protest some of the prisoners have died.

We extend our solidarity to the political prisoners of Turkey and their struggle for achieving the above demands.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN TURKEY!

WORLD NEWS

ISRAELI STATE ATTACKS THE WORKERS IN ISRAEL

In early August the Israeli government decided to send by 1700 "partly to accommodate the excess costs of the occupation of Lebanon. The cuts are believed to be a 35 per cent on old-age pensions, a rise in women's retirement age from 60 to 62, taxing of child allowances, abolition of maternity grants and reduced benefits for the disabled. Patients would have to pay for an initial visit to the doctor. There are rumours of introduction of wage indexation system, higher electricity prices and cuts in food subsidies. Israel's inflation is running at 135 per cent, exports are falling and the balance of payments in serious deficit.

Last year when Israeli army, in the interests of Israeli and Western workers, was savagely wrecking the shelters of Palestinian and Arab workers and oppressed masses on their heads, the media were publicising this barbarity as the securing of the interests of Israeli people. Now with the world capitalism in the grips of an acute crisis and after occupying Lebanon for one year, the Israeli bourgeoisie is forced to attack the Israeli workers and introduce severe austerity measures. This new attack of the bourgeoisie will not only intensify workers' struggle in Israel but will also provide the grounds for a class solidarity between the Israeli and Arab workers and toilers. They will know that neither of them has any interests in supporting Israeli or Arab state and together they have to fight against the common enemy, i.e., the capitalist system and all the bourgeois states.

YUGOSLAVIA THREATENED FROM INSIDE AND OUTSIDE!

The Yugoslav state, in the throes of its most serious economic problems after the Second World War, this summer has staged a series of political trials against its own government and workers, despite the possibility of massive dissent because of falling living standards.

Several senior Yugoslav leaders have claimed that the country was now under pressure by the enemies of the regime both from inside and from abroad. This is a well known scenario staged by all bourgeois governments in the time of crisis.

Yugoslavia with about 1250 tribes to western imperialism and an unknown amount to Russian imperialism is today one of the bankrupt dominated countries in the world.

Now this 'communist' state (as the world bourgeoisie, eastern and western alike, would like to call it) is threatened from inside and abroad. Yes indeed! The Yugoslav proletariat, fed up of worsening living standards and miseries of capitalism in Yugoslavia, is threatening the bourgeois state there; and the world proletariat 'abroad' would do anything possible to aid their comrades in Yugoslavia.

MORE REPRESSION IN INDONESIA

On 4th August, the Indonesian government ordered the newspapers to stop reporting on the execution of known and suspected criminals (against the existing order of course). Local newspapers estimate that more than 550 people have been shot dead so far.

In this way the bourgeoisie in Indonesia has once again reaffirmed its loyalty to the capitalist order of the day in the dominated countries, i.e., shoot to kill!

10

ZANU WILL NOT RULE FOR EVER!

Ever since the creation of Zimabwe state every day it has become clearer that the political system and state in this country are nothing but a bourgeois and anti-working-class system. It has become clear that the revolutionary movement of the Zimabwe workers and toilers in the absence of an independent proletarian class party and under the leadership of petty-bourgeois and 'populist' fronts like ZANU and ZANU-PF was doomed to defeat. The colour of the regime has changed, there has been some changes in the relations between different factions of the bourgeoisie. But for millions of the Zimabwe workers and toilers it is becoming clearer that not much has changed for them since "independence". The black representatives of the bourgeoisie before taking power made it clear that:

The foundations of the bourgeois state will not be touched. Parliament (as against direct rule of the people through armed soviets) will stay the bureaucracy and even the well known "white" servants of the bourgeoisie will stay. The irregular guerrilla army will be transformed to a well disciplined professional army (with the help and assistance of freedom loving officers of the British army) through its integration into the old Rhodesian army. In one trust, Lord Soames returned to Salisbury with that trust in the excellent statesmanship of his 'Marxist' friend, Robert Mugabe! In the ceremony to mark the creation of independent Zimabwe and in presence of H.R.A. Prince Charles, Robert Mugabe asked God to help him to conduct his duties, i.e., to suppress the workers and toilers in the interests of world capitalism. Now Mr. Mugabe is talking of the eternal rule of ZANU through the parliament. "The things will stay fundamentally as they are for ever". Read this bourgeois vision of the world in Mugabe's own word when speaking at a rally in Harare's Parliament Square recently:

ZANU will rule for ever ... A one party state is what we want, and that it shall be ... he further said that when ZANU-PF became the only political movement in Zimabwe, only carry-overing members would be able to be members of Parliament.

(Guardian 8.8.1983)

RUSSIAN BOURGEOISIE SPEAKS THE TRUTH!

For decades now the petty-bourgeois currents disguising themselves with the cloak of socialism and communism have been trying to convince the workers in different countries that Russia - or wrongly called Soviet Union - is a socialist country or a country run by a "degenerated workers' state" or bureaucrats; where the sub-structure and socio-economic relations are socialist, non-capitalist and something to be defended by workers world over.

Official CPs in all the positions that Russia is straight forward socialist and Trotskyists of different shades and hues (from the Spartacist League and Workers Revolutionary Party to the Revolutionary Communist Party in Britain, for example) stick to the notion of degenerated workers' state.

In this respect much has been said and written by true communists in order to analyse and prove the destruction of the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidation of the rule of capital in Russia, to prove that Russia is not a socialist country. On the other hand the development of capitalism in Russia, especially in this period of the crisis of world capitalism must push the Russian bourgeoisie to speak more in its own class language than only in political fields but also in matters and "regulations" concerning economic relations. The following report is an example of such bourgeois frankness of the Russian bourgeoisie:

A confidential study prepared for the Kremlin leadership has called for a fundamental reform of the Soviet economy ...

... the 40-page study's main argument is that the existing system is now acting as a brake to further development.

The study was presented in April at one of a series of closed-door seminars organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, economic sections of the Communist Party Central Committee, and the state planning commission.

The Soviet economy, the study asserted, "has long passed the point where it was possible to regulate it effectively from a single centre. It said that some of the basic ideological assumptions have become dated or irrelevant. In particular, it challenged the notion that economic changes can be carried out "without social conflicts" ... A fundamental restructuring of the system of economic management touches significantly on the interests of many social groups.

(4.8.83 Guardian)

A later report on 8.8.83 reveals the nature of these changes and the social groups affected by them.

A decree by the central committee of the communist party of Russia published by Pravda allows managers to dock employees up to one-third of their wages for sloppy work, cut holidays as much as one-half for absenteeism, and the unproductive or drunken employee to work up to four months at reduced pay ... The decree also doubled the required notice time for leaving a job without an officially accepted reason ... A government memo leaked to the Western reporters last week harshly criticized workers for "low labour and production discipline, an indifferent attitude towards work, (and) a shoddy quality of work".

Contributions

We would like to thank the following for their donations and contributions:

- Comrade L. (USA) For her assistance in the final editing of the translation of the pamphlet "Two Factions" ...
- Dr. s. (Germany) For his supply of medicine.
- Rahid (Britain) For her artistic assistance.
- Mr. M. (Germany) A contribution of 300 DM.
- Conrades in Sweden A contribution of 1246
- Sibmas (Britain) A contribution of £50
- Rashid (Britain) A contribution of £30
- Sahand (Britain) A contribution of £10
- Afahar (South Yorkshire - Britain) A contribution of £ 5
- • • • •
- Barab (Britain) A contribution of £ 5
- Toraj (Britain) A contribution of £ 5

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BRITAIN : the real reason behind the BL action

During last week, thirteen workers were sacked from the British Layland Cowley Plant. This event, irrespective of the Management's claim that these workers gave false information on their application forms, and also that these workers were actually political activists belonging to different Trotskyist groups or not, comes with it a specific message.

This is not the first time, the bourgeoisie has attacked workers, nor will it be the last time, but it indicates that the bourgeoisie in metropolitan countries too, is no longer doing its crime in preparation for a new onslaught on the working class.

The fact is that, because the crisis of world capitalism is deepening, the bourgeoisie finds it necessary to pursue the only possible policy, which is to crush any resistance from the working class.

For a long time workers in the dominated countries have been living in conditions of black terror, where the bourgeoisie has used all the means on its power to deny workers any democratic rights. Workers in these countries have not been allowed to enjoy bourgeois "democracy", of the kind which exists in metropolitan countries.

Now because of the current crisis of world capitalism, the bourgeoisie is moving and more resorting to direct suppression and the denial of democratic rights in the metropolitan countries, and also the advance in the past by workers in these countries are being gradually undermined and eroded.

During this process, the economic and political position of workers will deteriorate and workers in metropolitan countries too, will realise the true nature of capitalism and bourgeois "democracy".

To fulfil their role in this process the Management of the Cowley Plant have sacked 13 workers, whilst they claim that their actions were dictated by the discovery of false information having been given by certain employees, this being repeated parrot-fashion by the bourgeois media. In addition, this will have implications for those who seek to find employment at BL in future.

This is the warning the working class of the world, that as the crisis grows more profound, the bourgeoisie all over the world is prepared to flatten any working class opposition.

Only last week, the regime in Chile murdered 20 students, the regime of Iran continued attacking towns and villages of Kurdistan, and the biggest ever American "militant" exercises in Latin America, started in Honduras. These are all signs of the bourgeoisie's readiness to attack the working class.

Workers of the Cowley Plant and throughout the world, must be aware that the bourgeoisie is preparing more and more to maintain its position. The conscious workers and revolutionary Marxists must also learn to organise themselves to defend and fight for independent class interests.

Class solidarity with workers and

communists in Iran

We hereby would like to acknowledge the practical class solidarity that the international communists, in particular the comrades of the Fourth International, *Internazionalista (Battaglia Comunista)*, despite the programmatic and tactical differences that they have with revolutionary Marxists in Iran, have rendered to the struggle of the proletariat and its communist vanguards in Iran.

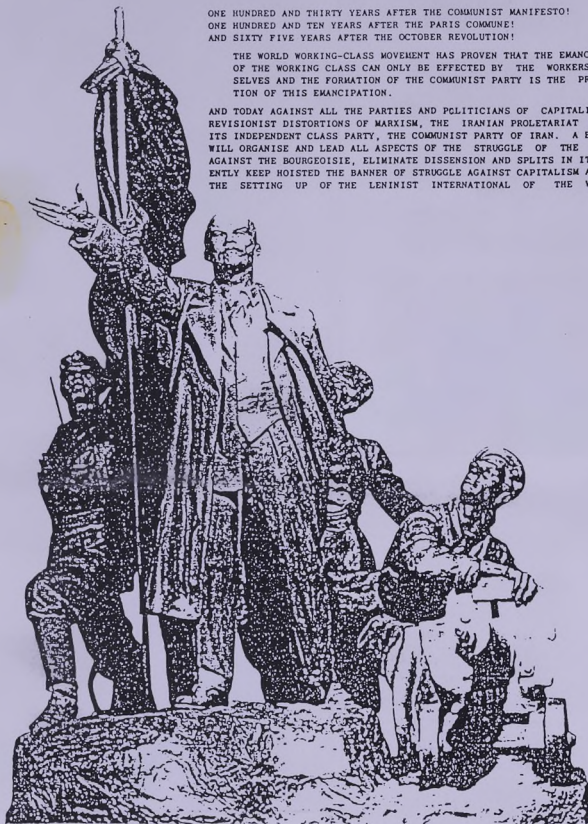
Bolshhevik Message

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE !

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS AFTER THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO!
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AFTER THE PARIS COMMUNE!
AND SIXTY FIVE YEARS AFTER THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT HAS PROVEN THAT THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS CAN ONLY BE EFFECTED BY THE WORKERS THEMSELVES AND THE FORMATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS THE PRECONDITION OF THIS EMANCIPATION.

AND TODAY AGAINST ALL THE PARTIES AND POLITICIANS OF CAPITALISM, AGAINST ALL THE REVISIONIST DISTORTIONS OF MARXISM, THE IRANIAN PROLETARIAT IS ABOUT TO SET UP ITS INDEPENDENT CLASS PARTY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN. A BOLSHEVIK PARTY WHICH WILL ORGANISE AND LEAD ALL ASPECTS OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE IRANIAN PROLETARIAT AGAINST THE BOURGEOISIE, ELIMINATE DISSENSION AND SPLITS IN ITS RANKS AND CONSISTENTLY KEEP HOISTED THE BANNER OF STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALISM AND REVISIONISM UNTIL THE SETTING UP OF THE LENINIST INTERNATIONAL OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD!



Forward to the Establishment of the Communist Party of Iran !