

A Message from the Iranian People's Fadaee Guerrillas on the Anniversary of both the 1961 Siahkal Insurrection and the 1979 February Uprising

The blood-drenched history of the struggles of our working class and oppressed people against imperialism and its dependent capitalist system in the past few decades is full of milestones and turning points, each of which have played a determining and qualitative role in the struggle to attain freedom and social justice. The Siahkal insurrection on February the 8th 1961 as well as the glorious uprising of millions of oppressed masses on February the 10th and 11th of 1979 were such. The forthcoming of the 30th commemoration of the Siahkal insurrection and the 22nd anniversary of February's popular uprising is yet another opportunity for the conscious masses as well as the revolutionaries and combatants to advance the revolutionary movement, by re-examining and learning the lessons produced in the course of these events, and to evermore polish the revolutionary consciousness of the oppressed masses: one of their most incisive weapons in their fight against their class enemies.

Thirty years ago, our dominated society, under the dictatorship of the imperialist-dependent regime of the Shah, was burning in the flames of one of the most savage economic and political assaults of the international power-mongers and their mercenaries in Iran. While expanding the brutish control of SAVAK and its military and bureaucratic apparatus towards consolidating the penetration of world imperialists, the mercenary regime of the Shah relying on imperialist might, did not hesitate to commit every atrocity possible against the masses. Furthermore, by establishing the rule of the bayonet and oppression, the mercenaries were trying to all the more strangulate the atmosphere of their so-called "island of stability" and choke the people. The indomitable dictatorship of the Shah's regime had cast the shadows of its dark wings throughout society and had penetrated into various areas of people's lives and was evermore crushing our working and deprived masses under the oppression resulting from the dependent capitalist system. At the very same time, by imposing such a venomous atmosphere, the dictatorship had succeeded in blurring any prospect for change and had created a desolate separation between the combative and vanguard elements and groups, and the masses. Under these circumstances where all legal and peaceful means of struggle were blocked as a result of the aggression imposed by the Shah's regime, combative deadlock seemed to be the only reality while rebellion and resistance against the fearsome beast of oppression and exploitation seemed an unattainable pearl. Submission to the existing state of affairs and to these brutish conditions had become an absolute supposition in most people's minds. It was in such darkness that the Siahkal revolutionaries emerged. They were

conscious and genuine communists who had succeeded in discovering and perceiving the laws ruling the above mentioned conditions and to rise up in order to break the deadlock through the course of extensive and profound combative work both in theory and practice with their deep knowledge of Marxism. The scientific theory with which they were armed in this movement; i.e. the theory of armed struggle, guided them to the understanding that under the ruling capitalist system in Iran, due to various historical reasons, dictatorship is the inherent superstructure of this system. And, as one of the inevitable consequences of such conditions within the span of dictatorship, all peaceful methods of struggle for the organisation of masses are shut off. With this understanding, Siahkal's combatants therefore announced that the attainment of democracy and freedom, and, in general, obtaining any democratic improvement in the miserable lives of the masses and particularly in that of the working class of Iran, indeed depends upon the destruction of this corrupt and exploitative system as a whole and more importantly depends upon the overthrow of the state apparatus retaining it. They also knew that the requisite to the destruction of the state apparatus as well as the dismantling of the existing reactionary regime is to bring the massive forces of organised people and that of an organised working class into the current of a protracted and intense battle. According to the guiding theory of Siahkal combatants, the existing dictatorial system neither has the intention nor does it have the potential and capability to bring any reform or improvement to the deplorable lives of the oppressed masses since making any genuine improvement in the interest of the masses within this system in principle would have no other result other than the abolishment of the foundation of this decaying system, i.e. the indomitable dictatorship which is the retarding factor of any real change.

Siahkal revolutionaries as unwavering communists, put to practice with revolutionary truthfulness what they had learned. The assault on Siahkal's military post at the dusk of February the 8th 1961 was the practical conclusion and the rational outcome of the above mentioned scientific analysis and it was thus a manifesto of an unequivocal and uncompromising fight to achieve revolutionary objectives. Siahkal was the formidable justice-seeking shouts of the exploited masses that rang the existing reactionary regime's bell of death.

With the continuance of the Iranian People's Fadaee Guerrillas' armed struggle, the echoes of the compelling message of Siahkal revolutionaries in the movement of the working and toiling masses of Iran resulted in their advancement which was gradually going to tremble the bedrock of the vicious domination of imperialism and that of the dependant bourgeoisie in Iran.

Unfortunately, notwithstanding the overthrow of the repressive regime of the Shah, the revolutionary attempt of the deprived masses of Iran was defeated due to a number of factors. Being aware of the fact that they could no longer safeguard the mercenary Shah's regime with deceitful promises of reform and

reformatory modifications, the international power-mongers as well as the bloodsucking dependent bourgeoisie eventually sacrificed his regime and subsequently embarked upon substituting it with a new partner; thus came about the manufacturing of the Islamic Republic.

Within the 22 years of its obscene rule, the repressive regime of the Islamic Republic, as the outcome of contemporary neo-colonialist policies throughout the region, has not only crushed the revolutionary achievements of our working and toiling masses' uprising but it has also increased the consolidation of the imperialist domination and the dictatorship of the dependent capitalist system in all economic, political and cultural arenas of society under the pretext of a reactionary and religious establishment. The experience of the Islamic Republic rule, aside from all other things, once again and with an amassing clarity, affirmed the teachings of Siahkal revolutionaries and proved that as long as the domination of imperialism and that of the dependent bourgeois system are intact in our society, under whatever name or pretext, dictatorship and absolute repression will remain an inherent component and bloodline of this domination. All the vicious acts committed by the Islamic Republic in the past 22 years, from the brutal suppression of the righteous demands of the Kurdish, Turkmen and Arab peoples to the savage exploitation of workers and barbarous overriding of women's rights to the massacre of combatant masses, revolutionaries and freedom fighters and numerous other cases, all the more precisely illustrate the above mentioned reality. They also emphasise the fact that within the dependent bourgeois system and its preserving regimes, neither the possibility for peaceful activity to attain basic human rights nor the prospect for reform exist.

Today, in spite of those experiences and notwithstanding the Islamic Republic's blasphemous balance sheet, after 22 years of its rule of bayonet and repression, we are witnessing how, by sending Khatami to the stage and by chanting deceitful slogans such as "civil society", "democracy", "avoiding violence" and so on, the butchers ruling in Iran are trying to implant in the deprived and arisen masses' minds, the lack of necessity for coercive action, the uselessness of fighting for a revolution and more importantly the illusion that the realisation of people's just demands is actually possible within this repressive regime. The distinct reason for this is the critical condition that has increasingly surrounded the Islamic Republic in its third decade of governance. It is for this very reason too that the directors of this regime have started floundering and forewarning each other of the possibility of ending up with the same fate as that of the mercenary Shah's regime.

It is under these circumstances that they have orchestrated a grand political shell game under the robes of the “smiling mullah” (Khatami). For the last 3 years, the Islamic Republic regime has been trying to propagate the possibility for the Islamic Republic’s transformation from a brute dictatorship to a democratic and popular government. Unfortunately, due to the Islamic Republic’s and its imperialist advocates’ hellish control over the media, both inside the country and abroad, deceiving propaganda such as these have reached some listeners and brought certain benefits to the regime.

Twenty-two years ago, parallel to both the acuteness of the increasing crisis that had surrounded the Shah’s regime and the intensification of the people’s revolutionary movement, the Shah was forced to hear “the sound of the people’s revolution” and make empty promises of reform within his dictatorial regime. Today, the successors of the Shah’s regime, the Islamic Republic ringleaders, fearful of the process and prospect of the revolutionary ardour that is building up in the core of our dominated society, warn one another, and are likewise trying to bombard this revolutionary excitement psychologically and to suppress and divert it by promising reforms.

Despite all these attempts, however, studying the actions of Khatami’s deceitful government in the past three and a half years and the absence of any improvement in the livelihood of the masses prove that the promises of mercenaries such as Khatami, at best, is nothing but a rotten “therapeutic utterance”.

Undoubtedly, all those who believe in the guiding theory of Siahkal revolutionaries are in favour of and uphold real improvement in the lives of people whose backs are bent under the torments resulting from years of the ruling system’s oppression. But the fact of the matter is that all the combatant experiences of the last few decades and particularly those under the rule of the Islamic Republic, reflect the reality that this imperialist-dependent regime, like that of the Shah’s, is incapable of bringing any real improvement to the lives of the masses.

The existential philosophy of these regimes and the continuance of their survival depends on the preservation of the existing totalitarian system which cannot be maintained other than by negating the democratic rights of the masses and reliance on anti-people laws.

Naturally, under these circumstances, the strive for true improvements is inevitably tied with the struggle for the destruction of this system and its directors, and it tightens the lines of revolutionary masses to the demand for the decisive overthrow of this hellish establishment altogether. This reality was manifested in the dynamic movement of Siahkal combatants and after the uprising of February 1979, despite its defeat, created one of the most luminous pages of the history of workers' and oppressed masses' struggles against imperialism and reaction.

By learning from the lessons given with the blood of Siahkal martyrs and those of the glorious February uprising, let us contribute with all strength to the Iranian workers and deprived masses liberation movement for the overthrow of the Islamic Republic regime, the abolition of imperialist domination and for the destruction of the dependent capitalist system with the aim of constructing a new free and humane world.

Long live the memory of the martyrs of both the Siahkal insurrection
and the February uprising!

Down with the imperialist-dependent regime of the Islamic Republic!

Salute to the unity of all revolutionary forces and all the peoples
throughout Iran!

Long live armed struggle which is the only path to achieve freedom!

With confidence in our path

The Iranian People's Fadaee Guerrillas

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<https://web.archive.org/web/20020606114412/http://siahkal.com/english1/message2001.htm>