



BOLSHEVIK MESSAGE

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One year after the Founding Congress

The following article has been extracted, and in parts shortened from "Oktobri", the organ of the Communist Party of Iran - the Committee Abroad.

2nd of September is the first anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Iran, i.e. the party unity of all those forces, who long before the practical formation of the party, had achieved the fundamentals of party unity, as a single politico-ideological current. On the occasion of this day, and after the passage of one year in the life of the Party, it is appropriate to examine the historical necessity of the emergence of this Party and also the class position of the Communist Party of Iran.

At the most fundamental level, the appearance and development of Revolutionary Marxism in Iran, as

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The Founding Congress of the Communist Party of Iran - Aug/Sep.1983

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Four years of war, Four years of revolution

It all began on 21st September 1980. Iraqi planes bombed Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz and several other important cities in Iran. This happened at a time when in the struggle between the Revolution and counter-revolution in Iran, the Revolution was going to make a serious settling of accounts with the bourgeois and counter-revolutionary rule of the Islamic Republic. After the defeat of regime's 19th August 79 offensive, Kurdistan was still fighting resolutely. One and a half years of struggle had taught the workers not to lay hopes in

the ruling regime and only rely on their own strength, the wave of protest movements was gathering momentum throughout the country, workers' strikes were escalating, the illusions of working masses in the regime were fading, and for many it had become evident that this regime is the guardian of bourgeois interests.

Under such circumstances, the bourgeoisie needed to open a new front against the Revolution. Iraq opened this front on 21st September 1980. The Iraqi army

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WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE !

a capitalist country dominated by imperialism, has long been defined in these conditions. Along with the agrarian reforms of the 60s, Iran joined the circle of imperialist-dominated countries where the class struggle and any kind of social development can only take place around the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Although the gradual appearance of the working class in the sphere of politics and class struggles had not turned the fact into a daily and tangible reality for everyone, this did not negate the truth about the contradiction between the objective conditions of the working class and those thoughts and ideas which were being presented to the society in the name of this class. Thoughts and ideas which essentially originated from the sources which were apparently different but had the same class nature. During this period, two interpretations of marxism were prevalent: one interpretation was the open opportunist revisionism of the revisionist Party of Russia which was presented in Iran by the Tudeh Party and its marginal circles, and the other was the interpretation of Marxism as given by the "Communist" Party of China - the "Mao Tse Tung Thought" - which had apparently formed and developed in the criticism and exposure of the opportunism and treachery of the first world war. But behind these two interpretations of "Marxism", by denying the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie - as the essence of Marxism - by propagandizing and agitating the unity of the whole people in the form of "national-tactical fronts", "democratic-anti-imperialist fronts" and the unity of "four classes" for the purpose of development and establishment of a "people's democratic republic", "the non-capitalist way of development" and the "non-aggressive solution of people's internal contradictions", were losing their objective grounds for growth and development, in parallel with the growth of the working class as one of the two main classes in the society.

If in the course of a relatively long period, in societies where the question of national liberation, "agrarian revolution" and "the overthrow of the domination of colonialism", had become the pretext for the trans-

formation of Marxism into the theory of petty-bourgeois - peasant radicalism - with a lip service to the hegemony of the proletariat - the defeat of these interpretations of Marxism in a society where the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie is the motive force of every historical development and the only way to a historical necessity. The contradiction between this new truth - new in relation to the history of Iran - and the old theories, is the secret of the birth and development of Revolutionary Marxism and the disintegration and collapse of those petty-bourgeois currents which did not and could not link the cause of liberation to one definite class, i.e. the proletariat. But this contradiction did not appear gradually. And the true conditions of the class struggle of the proletariat were not reflected immediately and directly in the minds of the most advanced elements of the working class.

On the one hand, there was also a need for a director - the 1979 Revolution - to demonstrate the strength of the working class and also all the cowardice and treachery of the petty-bourgeois and the liberal bourgeoisie, and on the other hand, only a conscious struggle against the bourgeois interpretations of Marxism and the defence of its revolutionary class principles - as the theory of the struggle and emancipation of a definite class - could revive the Marxism of the Manifesto and turn it into the beacon of the vanguards of the working class. The history of the past 5 years is the history of the process of conclusion of the two revisionist doctrines which were the barrack-to-barrack advancement of the left opposition in Iran in the last two decades. It is at the same time the course of the struggle of the working class against them. Modern revisionism, in the form of its most consistent representative, the Tudeh Party, which had innovated the theory of "anti-dictatorial united fronts", developed into the most savage bourgeois dictatorship; and the matured populist revisionism and the "Three Worlds Theory" represented by the "Ranjbaran Party", paid homage to the "First World".

During this process, the cur-

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der revisionist tendencies which had "democratized" with the typical representatives of revisionism in struggle with a lip Iran on tactical issues, either finally joined the more mature representatives of revisionism or disintegrated as a result of the real conditions of the struggle of the working class. During the same period, through a purposeful struggle and by the continuous critique and exposure of revisionism, the Revolutionary Marxism arrived at the principles of the programme of the proletariat, the independent practical methods of this class and the bases of the party unity of the working class; and developed from a small circle into a politico - social current. The formation of the Communist Party is only one stage in the course of development of this new phenomenon in the history of the social life of Iran.

But it would be wrong to explain the emergence of Revolutionary Marxism and its development to a party, only on the basis of the peculiarities of a definite country. Since the economic crisis which caused the Iranian Revolution and brought the working class to the forefront, was also the material ground for the defeat of reformist and revisionist illusions throughout the world. The era of boom and "social-democratic" reforms of the mid '60s to mid '70s has ended. Now, throughout the world, the bourgeoisie is attacking the working class with all its might and is everyday adding to the miseries of this class, i.e. poverty, hunger, unemployment and political oppressions. Under such conditions, the reformist and revisionist parties of the imperialist countries, by participating in cabinets, have openly demonstrated their class function as the defence of the imperfection of the working class. In the capitalist countries of Russia and its satellites, the revisionist parties have pulled off the mask of defending the workers' interests. The Polish Communist Party is the party of military dictatorship against the workers. The Communist Party of Russia, by ordering the attack on Afghanistan, just as it ordered the attack on Hungary and Czechoslovakia, organises military suppression and oppression as the most despotic method of defending and consolidating the rule of the Russian capital. The Communist Party of Vietnam is leading the

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repression of Cambodia. In those imperialist-dominated countries in Africa and Latin America which have been "liberated" under the leadership of revisionist parties and organisations, the working class is now experiencing an organised exploitation and suppression. The "Popular" Mozambique sends workers to South Africa to be exploited. The government of "Popular" Angola is surviving by the aid of the Cuban army. The Communist Party of China too, by the antagonistic solution of the internal contradictions of the people, to the advantage of the bourgeoisie, has found the way of salvation of capital.

These realities are the objective bases of the revival of Bolshevism throughout the world. How does this reality - the rebirth of Bolshevism - manifest itself? The traditional "Communist" parties are continually becoming smaller and smaller. The Chinese and pro-Albanian circles and parties have disintegrated into tens of circles; even out of the Trotskyist currents there have emerged circles who call themselves Leninists, and there are also tens and hundreds of other circles who are emerging in this or that country in response to the problems of the present period. The Communist Party of Iran is also the product of this period of struggle for the rediscovery of the class identity of the working class throughout the world.

We said that the Communist Party of Iran is the conscious product of the necessity of the class independence of the working class and the organic institution of this allied independence against all revisionist currents. This truth is not only expressive of the process of emergence of this party but also the law of its present movement. One year after the Founding Congress, where the Communist Party of Iran stand in relation to other forces claiming to be Marxist?

Out of the petty-bourgeois socialist forces, let us consider the Organisation of Iranian People's Fedaii Guerrillas. We deliberately point out this organisation since this organisation

recently and after many surgeries (on its "Programme") has noisily declared that it is going to form the party of the working class. Very well! Look at the draft programme of these gentlemen. The whole of this programme is the attempt of the "anti-American" and pro-Russian petty-bourgeoisie in Iran to fill the vacant place of the Tudeh Party by forming a more respectable and a little democratic (new) Tudeh Party. Of course, the People's Fedaii have travelled an arduous path for the rebuilding of a more respectable Tudeh Party. Due to the present political and social conditions, and because of the pressure of Revolutionary Marxism, they have been forced to put aside with great regrets - many of their anti-

democratic positions, and copy into their minimum programme, many of the demands outlined in the minimum part of the Programme of the CPI. The mere appearance of these democratic demands-however imposed, borrowed and decorative they are-in the "Draft Programme of the O.I.P.F.G.", as the rear-guard of the populist revisionist current in Iran, is indicative of the submission of petty-bourgeois currents to parts of the democratic demands of the working class, at the time of the growth and development of a proletarian party.

Out of the many liberal "left" circles, let us consider the "Organisation of Communist Unity". We choose this organisation be-

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THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN



کمیته مرکزی حزب کمونیست ایران
COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN
- THE COMMITTEE ABROAD

Sep 84

LONG LIVE SOCIALISM!

Tom p!

rapidly advanced in the southern regions of Iran. Cities of Abadan and Khoramshahr, which were two important centers of workers and protest (movements), were evacuated because of war conditions. The war was used as a pretext by the Islamic Republic to step up the suppression of protests and strikes throughout Iran. Chauvinism became the national anthem of the bourgeoisie and rapidly overtook the ranks of the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois opposition. Too, Mojahedin announced that they would dispatch all their militia to the warfronts. The Tudeh Party too, as the representative and direct agent of Russian imperialism, followed the Mojahedin in this act, in accordance with the "needs and expediencies" of the "Socialist" program. The chauvinist wave also swept over many of the so-called "communist" organizations - from the pro-Russian Fedaians (Mojadids) and Ab-Kharghar, to the pro-Albanian Toofan and Union of Iranian communists; from the Trotskyist "Mesh-e-Kargaran-e-Enghelebi" to Razmandegan, etc. - by the slogan of "defending the independence of Iran", they had taken into their hands the reins of the bourgeois regime.

Some other left forces speaking in the name of the proletariat forward the slogan of immediate insurrection against the regime to "turn the reactionary war into a civil war", without considering the real balance of forces between the Revolution and counter-revolution, without hearing in mind the fact that an unorganized spontaneous insurrection of the masses, in the absence of a communist party at the head of the movement, would waste away the fighting energy of the proletariat in the service of the coming to power of another section of the bourgeoisie.

Among all these, only a small minority of the communists called on the workers to defend the democratic gains of the Uprising - which they had won by their own force - against the capitalist war. They said "let the capitalists drop the bombs on themselves. They called on the workers to defend their revolution against the bourgeoisies of both countries.

But the voice of true communists was drowned in the invidious uproar of the petty-bourgeois

forces. Revolutionary Kurdistan was attacked once again and more savagely than before. Thousands of the children of the toiling people were drafted into the war fronts to be slaughtered and maimed in the interests of the bourgeoisie. Religious and nationalist propagandists were stepped up to justify the reactionary war. Bani Sadr - the President at the time and later ally of the Mojahedin - declared: "I will not take my boots off until Kurdistan is stabilised again". Workers' wages were cut under the pretext of the war, and conditions



in the work-places became militarized. And thus a new wave of the revolutionary movement which was going to place the question of political power on the agenda of the working and toiling masses, was temporarily pushed back as a result of the war.

At the same time, the forces of the world bourgeoisie had their own position on the war. US imperialism and a major section of world imperialism acted a policy of alliance towards the war. Any strike on the revolution and any action that could turn back the course of the revolution and return the paradise of capital was undoubtedly regarded by imperialism as a positive step. The USA also had at the back of its mind, the establishment of the rule of its ideal political alternative, i.e. the Monarchists and pro-Bahktiar forces. From the viewpoint of the USA, the invasion of Iraq could have liberated a region for its open allies to

attack the revolution in a way that was ideal and favourable to it and whilst the Islamic Republic was taking care of the revolution in the north, the Monarchist forces could gradually prepare the grounds for the final burial of the revolution. But the Russian imperialism which was cherishing the hope of gradually influencing the Islamic Republic and making it its ally of convenience, was displaced by the outbreak of the war and asked the two warring sides to reduce hostilities and start peace negotiations. At the same time it ordered its surrogate forces in Iran to support the regime in the war.

In spite of all these, the revolution continued. Kurdistan had by then become the inviolable bulwark of all those who had not been overcome by the chauvinist wave.

After a short lull, workers' strikes had begun to gather momentum and this time with greater militancy and strength than before. The strike of 30,000 workers in the Iran National car factory and the strike of workers in Shiraz Oil Refinery in May 81, as well as hundreds of other strikes, demonstrated that the oppression and exploitation which imperialism and capital had imposed on workers and toilers for years had been so savage and intense that no means-not even such a powerful means as the war - was able to harness the revolt and protest of the oppressed and exploited.

All things were pointing to the fact that a new stage in the process of the revolution was beginning.

But those who were claiming the leadership of the ranks of the revolution, the so-called communists who were still few in number and had little influence among the masses - but forces who were able to harness the revolt and continuation of the revolution. Mojahedin and other liberals saw in the development of the revolution the opportunity and the strengthening of the communists, and thus tried to harness it.

Following the intensification of the attacks of the regime, not only against the camp of the Revolution but also against Bani Sadr and other liberals - which

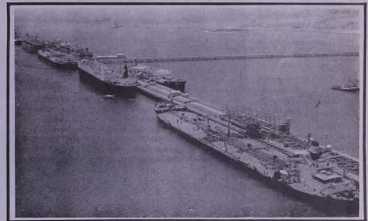
led to their purge from the government - the Mojahedin, who had supported Khomeini and the regime for so long, now turned against it and resorted to acts of terror. 20th June, and the ensuing days, when the Mojahedin's terroristic activities were at their peak, will always be remembered as the days when this verdict of Lenin was confirmed once again: "Liberalism and terrorism are the two sides of the same coin". The period after 20th June saw the start of one of the fiercest attacks of the bourgeois regime against the Revolution. Communist, revolutionary and workers' organisations were attacked and some were practically broken up; thousands of political activists were arrested and summarily executed; and complete repression and terror was established over the society.

All these had their effect on the war. The Army and the Pasdaran who had not been able previously to perform any concerted and organised military operation because of the rift that existed between the liberals and the leaders of the IRP, soon after the dismissal of Bani Sadr and the domination of the atmosphere of terror and repression in the society, increasingly aligned themselves. The Iraqi army which had been weakened because of the defeat of its plan for the 5-day seizure of Khuzestan, and the internal convulsion within Iraq itself, retreated with the first attack of the Iranian Army. The Iranian regime was overwhelmed by its military victories.

The conquest of Khoramshahr on 24th May 81 was the climax of this period of the war for the Iranian regime. Khoramshahr was re-captured but the regime had fired its last shot against the communists. If until yesterday it was possible to draw workers and toilers to the abattoir of the war, in their thousands, under the pretext of "defending the homeland", now this period was coming to an end. But the Islamic Republic regime had become too dependent on the war to live without it. The war continued and its battlefronts were stretched into the Iraqi soil. Since then a war of attrition has been going on which is daily claiming the lives

of hundreds. The Iraqi regime which had initially entered the war with an offensive policy and with the intention of overthrowing the Islamic Republic or at least delivering heavy blows on it, and creating liberated zones for the forces of the monopoly bourgeoisie (Monarchists and pro-Bahktiar forces), in the continuation of the war conceded successive military defeats, and itself became a serious supporter of the "peace talks". Financial bankruptcy, an explosive political situation, and the danger of mass protests, all threatened the Iraqi bourgeoisie. But in Iran, even for its daily survival, the regime had to depend on the

There have been two other developments in the war which need to be mentioned. Firstly, the war has also been extended to the Kurdistan regions of Iran and Iraq, in order to use the war as a pretext for the greater suppression of the revolutionary movement in Kurdistan. The Iranian offensive at Mehran (April 11, 1982), the capture of the Iraqi Ha] Duran base (July 23, 1982) the offensive at Penjwin (October 19-20, 1983)... must be seen in this context. For its part, the Iraqi regime has indiscriminately bombed civilian targets in Iran - an Kurdistan. (see BM No.10). Secondly, both regimes endeavour to give an international dismen-



"Both regimes try to give an international dimension to the war. The so-called 'Tanker War' must be seen from this viewpoint."

continuation of the war. Today, war has become the most effective weapon in the hands of the Islamic Republic for the suppression of the revolution. But with the political-military deadlock which the regime is now facing, even the weapon of war, despite its apparent sharpness, is gradually turning against it and is weakening the foundation of the regime. The regime's propaganda has more and more lost their chauvinist effectiveness, and for military mobilisation, the regime has more than ever resorted to the compulsory conscription of the people and the severe punishment of those who desert. But just the existence of 15,000 deserters in the city of Tahrir alone, points to the mass opposition to the continuation of the war.

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The non-proletarian opposition forces in Iran, have so far committed several remarkable political somersaults. The Mojahedin, which together with their political allies have formed the National Council of Resistance, have now put forward the peace

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Down with the Islamic Republic regime!

A look at the past

On the occasion of 1st April

In the last issue of the Bolshevik Message, we published the second part of the article by comrade Khatoun Dary (member of the Political Bureau of the CP) which dealt with the background to the 1979 revolution in Iran and the central organ of the CP-Komunist up to the US Embassy take-over on 4th Nov. 79. In this issue of the BM we are publishing the second part of this article, and the final part will be published in the next issue. The whole of this article first appeared in *Taraz* in the central organ of the CP-Komunist on 20th April 84 - BM.

Winter of 1980 was the time for presidential elections. By a sign from Imam, Rajavi was excluded from the elections. Jalaluddin Farsi (another presidential candidate-BM) was proven to be Afghan, and Hassan Habibi, the author of the draft of the Constitution, and candidate of the Islamic Republic Party and Tudehites could not compete with Bani Sadr, and thus Bani Sadr became president.

In March 1980 (Iranian New Year-BM) Khomeini issued a 11-point decree. This was a call to return the situation to what it was previously, a call for the termination of the revolution and a declaration against the revolutionaries and workers. Communists called this decree "the 13-point New Year gift of Khomeini to Carter". Following this message, regime's new offensive reached its height in April. Universities were attacked. April 22nd was the day of the massacre of students, the burning of the revolutionary and communist organisations' offices in the universities, and a nationwide attack on press and assemblies. At the same time, after a short break, the second round of the war in Kurdistan began.

Before this offensive, the question of peasants' councils in Turkman Sahra and Gonbad (North East Iran-BM) were settled during negotiations between Bani Sadr

and Fedaiien and by the terror of some Fedaiie leaders. Bani Sadr, the chief of State, did his utmost in the suppressive attacks against Kurdistan; and the massacre in the universities was only a part of his Ali-like^{*} firmness.

In spite of his counter-revolutionary firmness Bani Sadr had serious differences with the IRP. Immediately after the inscription, the IRP was set up by Beheshti, Bahonar, Ardibily, Rafsanjani and Khameneie, to take up the mission of safeguarding the imperialist interests and suppressing the revolution and the workers' and communist movement. From the very beginning of its foundation, this party operated in accordance with the last experiences of the imperialists in the suppression of revolutions throughout the world, and had a clear and coherent line towards all the questions of the Iranian revolution. The IRP knew well that nothing short of brute force could keep down the protesting masses, and from the very outset recognised clearly that the suppression of the revolution was the precondition of re-starting production and economy and returning the conditions favourable for the profitability of capital. It therefore acted firmly, regardless of how the liberal ministers and judges, individual capitalists and employers, agreed or disagreed. It even at times punished those employers who gave the reasons to the workers, and organised Hezbollah^{**} and so on[†], against the workers and revolutionaries.

In this respect the IRP reluctantly implemented the policies of imperialist capitalists who were prepared and had the ability to spend a few years in Iran, opera-

^{*}Iman Ali - one of the disciples whom Bani Sadr and Mojahedin revere-BM

^{**}Literally, the "Party of God" and "Army of God" respectively-BM

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ting on the wounds inflicted by the revolution, so as to turn Iran once again to the paradise of capital.

Bani Sadr too was the representative of capital and had dedicated himself to its salvation. He knew well that the revolution had to be stopped but imagined that by respecting law and order, putting managers and technocrats into work, and in short, by starting the production and returning people to their routine life, all problems would be solved and any differences that remained would be settled through free discussions. Thus Bani Sadr and Co. followed the same aim as the IRP, but by a different method; a method which suited those sections of the capitalists who were more susceptible and did not have the capacity to endure more losses and disruptions in the economy, until the complete suppression of the revolution. Thus Bani Sadr, with his optimistic solutions, at times caused serious headaches for the IRP and disturbed its expert plans. The IRP's opinion towards Bani Sadr was what Khomeini once expressed clearly: "Mr. Bani Sadr's knowledge is much more than his intelligence!"

The quarrels between the two sides had extended to the workplaces too, and in different parts of the city they appeared as fights between pro-IRP Islamic Societies and Bani Sadrists managers and technocrats. For a while workers took up the role of encouraging and strengthening this or that side, but gradually, with the loss of workers' organisations, the arrest of the workers' leaders, and other serious blows, in the absence of their independent political organisation, and with the exposure of the real nature of the two factions, they were more and more driven to the side-lines of the arena and took up the role of on-lookers.

The quarrels between the two sides over how to suppress and end the revolution was not a small thing. After the Uprising, both the working class and the bourgeoisie knew that each had to prepare itself - one faster than the other - for an all-round confrontation and a complete settling of accounts. On one side, communism and class-consciousness was fomenting and developing in

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the ranks of the working class, and on the other side, the necessary coherence had to be achieved as soon as possible, in the ranks of the bourgeoisie and its government in order to confront the imminent danger of the mass rising.

Summer of 1980, the differences between the IRP and Bani Sadr boiled over and reached the Maj-

(on the other hand) were consolidated. The Tudeh Party was still with the IRP, and the Fedaiien split, with the majority joining the IRP and the Tudeh Party.

The start of the war overshadowed everything. The struggle of the workers which was continuing mainly with economic and welfare slogans in a regional and defensive manner, came up against

The high prices and lack of basic necessities and rationing wholly changed the standard of living of the toiling people. Any demands for welfare conditions were ridiculed and profaned, under the pretext of war. Moreover, making decisions and adopting positions at the sharp turn of the war, threw another section of the political currents and their worker supporters into



The regime launched its first full-scale offensive against Kurdistan on 17th August 1979, bombing whole villages and cities and executing hundreds of revolutionaries. In this way, it was hoping to disarm the revolutionary masses and establish its own counter-revolutionary rule over them. But even this offensive by the bourgeois regime was not able to break the resolve of the revolutionary masses to struggle.

lis. Rejaiee was appointed Prime Minister and Bani Sadr walked. In September the two sides reached open hostilities with each other. Following the aggravation of these conflicts, all those groups and parties who wanted to have a share in the power, joined one or the other side. The relations between Mojahedin, Ranjbaran Party^{**} and Union of Iranian Communists^{***} (on the one hand) and Bani Sadr

the strong barrier of the war and nationalist and chauvinist war propaganda. As the communists had said, although this war was a war between two bourgeoisies, it would at the same time open a new front against the workers and people generally, so that the workers' living conditions and the conditions at the workplace would be militarized, the economic pressure and the intensity of work would reach extreme degrees, the laws would become wartime laws, and in short, all that was left from the Uprising and revolution would be taken away.

the lap of a regime which "though an oppressor, was nevertheless defending the homeland".

In March 1980, in Tehran University, clashes broke out between Mojahedin's militia and Bani Sadr, on the one side, and the Hezbollahis - who for some time had been receiving the official support of Beheshti, Rejaiee and the IRP - on the other. Later a team including Eshraghi, Kiani and Yazdi, was set up to investigate the incident.

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^{*}The Pro-Chinese Maoist Party in Iran-BM

^{**}One of the Maoist groups in Iran-BM

For the Revolutionary Democratic Republic of Iran !



In memory of the fallen comrades

Beginning this issue, the Bolshevik Message will devote a section of each issue to commemorating the fallen comrades of the Communist Party of Iran. This will include comrades who fell both before and after the formation of the party.

Since its Founding Congress in Sep. 83, and until now, the Communist Party of Iran has lost 260 comrades in Kurdistan and the rest of Iran.

In this issue, we are publishing a brief history of the life and struggle of comrades Bijan Chehrizi, Monir Hashemi and Javad Ghaedi.

Monir Hashemi

Comrade Monir was born in 1954. She started political and revolutionary struggle in 1975. After the February Uprising in 1979 she joined Revolutionary Marxism and became a member of Unity of Communist Militants. She was arrested in June 82. Finally, After enduring 14 months of savage tortures, in the path of defending the cause of the working class and communism, she was executed before the firing squad of the Islamic mercenaries of capital.



Bijan Chehrizi

Comrade Bijan was born in 1939 in one of the villages of Isfahan. He began revolutionary activity in 1955, and many years of endeavour and struggle, he was arrested in 1972, and released in 1979. Comrade Bijan was again arrested in Dec. 82, and after many months of endurance under savage tortures, was executed in August 83, before the firing squad of the mercenaries of capital.



Communists do not shroud the memory of their fallen comrades in a halo of superstitious and religious sanctity, because self-sacrifice for the cause of emancipation is the precondition for the victory of a class whose youngsters, elderlys, and millions of men and women die and come to life in factories, mines and farms and in the whole of the barbarity which the bourgeoisie has named society.

The memory of fallen communists are dear and unforgettable, since they have fought ceaselessly and to the last breath for a cause which is itself dear and sacred: the cause of emancipation of the working class and the whole humanity from the capitalist system of exploitation and oppression and the foundation of a new society worthy of free human beings.

If in their daily lives, communists are the teachers of workers in the cause of the emancipating communist revolution, those communists who heroically welcome death, are the dearest of all teachers. Because they so clearly prove the impotence and weakness of the bourgeoisie and the futility of its apparatus of violence and suppression against the firm resolution of revolutionary workers. Long live the memory of those who lost their lives in the path of socialism!

Javad Ghaedi

Comrade Javad was born in 1952. He started political and revolutionary work in 1971. He was arrested in 1974. After being released from prison he continued his activity in connection with the Mojaheden Organisation. In 1976 he became a member of the General Committee of the Marxist-Leninist faction of the Mojaheden Organisation. After the February Uprising he joined Revolutionary Marxism and became a member of Unity of Communist Militants. He was arrested in June 82. Finally, after 14 months of savage torture and solitary confinement, and with a deep faith in communism and the emancipation of the working class, he was executed in August 1983, before the firing squad of the Islamic mercenaries of capital.



APPEAL ! *

We have a deficit of \$20,000 in order to purchase winter equipment for Komala Peshmargas (anoraks, boots, warm cloths). For this purpose, the Communist Party of Iran (The Committee Abroad) has prepared special cards for financial contributions, with a value of at least \$10 each. We appeal to all the friends and sympathisers of the revolutionary movement of the Kurdish people and the Supporters of the Communist Party of Iran, to help us in this connection by buying as many of these cards as possible.

Please transfer the price of any number of cards (in Dollars- or its equivalent in other currencies) to the following accounts, and send a copy of the bank receipts to the addresses of "Oktobre".**

If you wish to make payment by cheque or money orders, please make them out in the account of "Andeeshah" and send them to us.

Andeeshah,
C/A 23233257,
National Westminster Bank,
73 Shaftsbury Avenue,
London W1 V8 AT, England

BNP 00140 0000903488061
Fontenay Aux Roes,
France

*This appeal was published in "Oktobre", organ of the CPI (The Committee Abroad)

**Please see addresses of the CPI- BM

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Celebrating the 1st anniversary of the formation of the CPI

During September, the Organisation of the Supporters of the CPI - Abroad celebrated the first anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Iran in France, Sweden and Britain, in London (1st Sep.), and Stockholm (2nd Sep.), meetings were organised which included speeches and discussions about the history of formation of the CPI and the pre-

sent state of the workers' movement in Iran, film-shows about some aspects of the revolutionary movement in Kurdistan - containing scenes from the Founding Congress of the CPI - and a photographic exhibition on Kurdistan, in Paris, on 21st Sep., the meeting started with a speech by comrade Farhad Ardalan, representative of the Kurdistan Organisa-

tion of the CPI (Komala) abroad, and continued with a photographic exhibition and a film-show.

Messages of solidarity with the CPI were received from a number of organisations, among them, the comrades of the "Union of Leninist-Communists of Algeria" (ULCA). Below we publish the text of this message.

MESSAGE OF THE "UNION OF LENINIST-COMMUNISTS OF ALGERIA"(ULCA) TO THE COMRADES OF THE CPI

Comrades!

On the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the formation of the CPI, the ULCA sends its revolutionary greetings. We take the opportunity of this happy occasion to pay homage to the memory of all fallen comrades who made the formation of the CPI possible and to reassert to militant comrades, the militants and sympathisers of the CPI, our solidarity with the vanguard political and military struggles, which we consider as ours.

In fact, the Algerian Leninist-Communists feel that the formation of the CPI has not only been a big victory over the forces of Iranian reaction, but also a victory over revisionism which hypocritically speaks in the name of Marxism-Leninism in order to deceive the proletariat.

The constitution of the CPI is a living proof that neither the bourgeois repression nor the underhand manoeuvres of reformism and centrism would prevent Communists from finally accomplishing their tasks. This is undoubtedly a precious encouragement for all the communists in the world and in particular for those of us who like ourselves in Algeria are forced to work completely underground, and are faced with a merciless repression.

Despite the length of the road which must be travelled towards the formation of a communist party, so solidly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and with deep roots among the proletariat, the Algerian Leninist-Communists are determined to reach this ob-

jective at all costs. The proclamation of formation of ULCA at the close of the 1st National Conference, which was held from 15th to 19th July 84, and brought together alliants from Algeria and those abroad who were organised around "El-Oumam", is just the first step in this direction, and we hope to take further steps in the coming years.

Conscious of the international dimensions of our struggle, the motion of the ULCA reminds us that: "We consider ourselves as an integral part of the revival movement" of Marxism-Leninism at the international level and we make a fraternal call to all revolutionary groups who share in our endeavour to open a constructive debate with the perspective of constituting an international Leninist tendency." The ULCA welcomes with enthusiasm your stand in favour of the necessity of rebuilding a revolutionary Leninist International.

We are conscious of the difficulties of all kind that stand on the way of formation of a revolutionary Leninist tendency at the international level, but are convinced that the determination of the revolutionaries who realise the historical importance of such an objective will play a decisive role, so long as they are able to meet the requirements of the confrontation, clarification and exchange of experiences.

We believe that the theoretical and political differences which might exist between us could be progressively settled,

thanks to the maturation and the correct undertaking of the theoretico-political debate, which must be urgently started among all those who are striving to set up an international Leninist tendency, so long as these debates do not concern differences of principle and strategy; a debate which, the ULCA believes, will be judged, above all, by the class struggle.

In the mean time, we are deeply convinced of the necessity to jointly try to find possibilities of revolutionary co-operation which are presented to us in different areas such as the struggle against repression, of which we are all victims in our respective countries, and the mobilisation against imperialist provocations which threaten the security of our people.

Long live the struggle of the workers and exploited masses of Iran!

Long live the heroic struggle of Komala's militants in Kurdistan!

Long live the CPI!

Down with the reactionary and fratricidal war, opposing the peoples of Iran and Iraq!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the friendship of Iran and Algerian Marxist-Leninists!

21/9/84

(Translated from the original French text -BM)

Tom p.20

ical advances, despite setting up a workers' government and starting the act of abolishing private property, was driven to defeat before its grand aim, and the bourgeoisie, by exploiting it, replaced the gains of the working class with its own private property, in the form of bourgeois state property, and revised its lost infernal power? What happened that the bourgeoisie defeated all the self-sacrifice and devotion of the workers once again established the rule of suppression and exploitation over them?

The truth is that the Russian working class was defeated not in a face-to-face confrontation with the overt bourgeoisie, but from within by a bourgeoisie which was decisively speaking in the name of "communism" and "socialism". Revisionism was the most destructive weapon of the bourgeoisie in harnessing and defeating the immense movement of the Russian proletariat. The Communist Party of Russia which at the time of Lenin and the bolsheviks, was the manifestation of ideological purity and steadfastness and faithfulness to the revolutionary theory and programme of Marxism, and internationalism, step by step, by retreating from the revolutionary principles of Marxism, by turning its back on world revolution and internationalism - under the pretext of defending the "national" interests of Russia - by introducing state-capitalism as socialism, by inventing and propagandising the revisionist theory of "socialism in one country" - in order to justify the defence of the interests of Russian capitalism - by transforming the workers' revolutionary soviets - as their organs of

exercise of authority - into puppet instruments, by propagandising the idea of forming political united fronts with the bourgeoisie, by participating in the Second imperialist World War in order to divide spheres of influence, etc, completely broke from Marxism and turned into a bourgeois party. A party which was the inheritor of the revolutionary traditions of Marx, Engels and

Lenin, but the defender of the interests of a capitalist and imperialist country, under the guise of "marxism" and in the name of the working class. The present-day Russia, by intensifying repression and the exploitation of Russian workers and the workers of the countries under its domination, by dividing the democratic and liberation movements throughout the world, by dispatching its army to other countries, and by making friends with the most reactionary and hated bourgeois regimes in the world - including the Islamic Republic - has proved its reality as a world pole of bourgeois-imperialist counter-revolution.

But not this defeat, nor any other extent of setbacks, is able to dent the steel resolution and will of workers who want to abolish the system of capitalist oppression throughout the world, or cause any doubts in the truthfulness and legitimacy of Marxism and the inevitability of the victory of the working class. For the communists who are alive in order to struggle for those whose hopes are for the future, these setbacks are only temporary stages in the militant life of the world working class, a struggle replete of ups and downs, and which will undoubtedly - in the final victory of the working class and the emancipation of the mankind.

As for the communists of the world, the commemoration of the October Revolution must be accompanied by a re-declaration of commitment to practising and following the path of the October Revolution and the Bolshevik Party, and the continuous exposure of the bourgeois nature of its false defenders who have put on the mask of "communism" on their face.

The Communist Party of Iran, which has just left behind a militant life of over one year, is truly the manifestation of the will of the revolutionary working class of Iran for accomplishing this historic commitment. The Communist Party of Iran is the true follower of the traditions of the Bolshevik Party and was the significant inheritor of the revolutionary traditions of Marx, Engels and

not only by the realities of the turbulent periods of the Iranian Revolution, but also by the pridelife life of the Communist Party of Iran in the last year and its present characteristics and position.

So, let us commemorate the October, and at its anniversary declare, together with all the militants in the ranks of the Communist Party of Iran, together with the communists throughout the world, that with all our strength, we shall endeavour to continue the path of the October Revolution and defend its valuable gains.

In memory of the October Revolution!

Long live socialism!

Long live the Communist Party of Iran!

Executive Committee of the Organisation of the Supporters of the Communist Party of Iran Abroad 31/10/84

• • •

Contributions received

The Communist Party of Iran wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

*Shahram	Britain	£13
*Peysan	Britain	£8
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The Kurdistan Organisation of the CPI (Komala) - Representation Abroad - wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

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*Kurdistan C'tee W.Germany	DM500	
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*Harim & Kazem	Norway	Nkr3400

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news, it was expelling the residents of six villages in Piranshahr.

The Islamic regime must not be allowed to go ahead with its plan freely. Communists and workers throughout the world, and anyone whose conscience is hurt by this reactionary and anti-human action of the regime, must expose these counter-revolutionary attempts of the regime, and give support to the struggle of the people in Kurdistan. The people of the villages which have been given notices to leave their homes must know that they are not alone in their fight against the regime. Solidarity with the struggles of the Kurdish people against the plan of compulsory immigration

The Organisation of the Supporters of the CPI-A abroad and several Kurdistan Solidarity Committees in Europe and U.S.A., and a number of other organisations and institutions organised rallies in solidarity with the struggles of the Kurdish people against the reactionary plan of the regime to forcefully immigrate the people of 100 villages in Kurdistan:

***Paris:** on 14th Sep. with the initiative of the "Solidarity Committee with the struggles of the Kurdish people against compulsory immigration", a protest march was organised from the Republic Square towards the Bastill Square. 400 people took part in this march.

***Stockholm:** with the call of the "Kurdistan Committee-Sweden", a protest march was organised towards the Parliament. About 250 people took part in this demonstration.

***West Berlin:** a picket was held in front of the "Broken Church", a protest march was invited by the "Co-ordinating Committee of Progressive Iranian Students in West Berlin" in which 200 people took part. This action was supported by the Association of Kurdistan Students Abroad (AKSA) and the "Representation of Free Students of the University of Berlin".

***Los Angeles:** on 17th Sep., a picket was held in front of the Amnesty International, with the initiative of the "Solidarity Committee with the Kurdish people".

***Montreal:** a march was called by the "Provisional Committee of Iranian Refugees-Canada-Montreal" for 19th Oct. 84. Despite coinciding with a transport strike in the city, the demonstration was attended by about 90 people. At the end of the march a resolution was passed which was handed over to the Amnesty International offices.

***London:** on 27th Oct., about 300 people attended a demonstration which passed through the main centres of London. Among the organisations which had called the demonstration were the Kurdistan Committee in London, AKSA, and the Kurdistan Solidarity Campaign.

A SUMMARY OF THE ARMED OPERATIONS OF KOMALA'S PESHMARGAS

Between 18th Aug. and 16th Sep 84, the revolutionary Peshmargas of the Kurdistan Organisation of the CPI carried out 24 offensive actions against the suppressive forces of the Islamic Republic. During this period the Islamic regime attacked the towns and Peshmargas on 10 occasions. These attacks were met with the heroic resistance and counter-attack of the Peshmargas. These operations took place mainly in Sardasht, Mahabad, Saqqez, Baneh, Urmia, Sanandaj, Alan, Piranshahr and Ohnvehik.

Ten communist militants lost their lives in an 8-hour battle.

On 24th August a number of units of the Peshmargas of the "Dalaho" battalion, together with the commander of the battalion and two members of the Kermanshah Committee of the Kurdistan Organisation of the CPI (Komala), who had stopped in a valley for rest, were attacked from the hill-tops by the regime's forces. Comrade Hassan Sha'abani, member of the CPI, and the commander of the battalion, was the first victim. The Peshmargas twice attempted to advance uphill and break the line of attack, but each time were forced to retreat, suffering a number of casualties at the same time. The clashes which had started from 11 O'clock in the morning continued late into the night. Throughout the battle the regime's forces brought in large reinforcements from their bases and tried to advance on our comrades a number of times but each time were heroically resisted and

BOLSHEVIK MESSAGE

suffered heavy losses. Finally, the Peshmargas broke through the lines of the enemy and thus the battle came to an end. In this battle 10 comrades, among them 3 members of the CPI, lost their lives.

The capture of the great Ghalandar garrison.

On 11th Sep. Komala Peshmargas of the "Jat Bookan" battalion, succeeded to capture this garrison in less than an hour. They carried out this operation in commemoration of the death of 10 communist militants of the "Dalaho" battalion. In this operation, 3 of regime's forces were killed, 27 arrested, and a large number of ammunition and military equipment were captured. This garrison is situated among tens of regime's bases and garrisons and was captured at a time when the regime had already ordered its forces on a war alert!

Celebrations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of the CPI.

During September, Komala Peshmargas and the people of several villages in Kurdistan celebrated the first anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Iran.



The cover page of "Oktobre" Organ of the CPI - the Committee Abroad

BOLSHEVIK MESSAGE

From p.17

The new year (1981/82-BM) was declared by Khomeini as the year not play an important role, as they had suffered successive police attacks, repeated zigzags and were impatient in taking up positions on such acute questions as the war, and in general, due to the historical deadend of populism and the repeated attacks of marxism. And the communists, though having clear positions, were not an effective force, except in Kurdistan where they were engaged in an armed war. After repeated attacks by the regime, and the militarisation of the

We wish the improvement of Ayatollah Khomeini's health

The news of Ayatollah Khomeini's illness has thrown the people of our country into a deep sadness and sorrow. The elements dependent on imperialism, and the capitalist class of Iran, who have now gathered in the Revolutionary Council, the Army, and the Liberal grouping, have seized on this chance and are preparing for the complete seizure of power and the consolidation of the domination of US imperialism.

The US imperialism, its friends and spies, and all the parties and circles of liberal capitalists, out of those in government are hostile towards Khomeini more than any one else. That is why his illness, especially at a time when the anti-imperialist struggle of the masses of our country have acquired a new escalation, has (on the one hand) caused the rejoice of the enemies of the people of Iran, and (on the other hand) the apprehension of our people, all communist revolutionaries and other militant and anti-imperialist forces.

The Organisation of Iranian People's Fedaiye Guerrillas, while stressing the necessity of the unity of all the militant and anti-imperialist forces with communist revolutionaries who have employed all their strength for smashing the anti-people front of the liberal capitalists and their imperialist backers, wishes the ever sooner improvement in the health of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The Organisation of Iranian People's Fedaiye Guerrillas

Friday 25/1/80

(Leaflet produced by the Fedaiyen - RM)

may that a serious settling of accounts was forthcoming.

On 20th June, Mojahedin and the supporters of Bani Sadr started a demonstration against Behesthi and the IFP. They shouted death to Behesthi, death to the party of club-wielders, and greetings to Bani Sadr. They dressed of another uprising; things led up to armed demonstrations and clashes in the city. But people knew Bani Sadr well, and did not show much interest in Mojahedin either who until yesterday had defended the government and wanted to establish the same rule of God's doctrines once again.

The populist organisations at this juncture were going through organisational crises, and could not play an important role, as they had suffered successive police attacks, repeated zigzags and were impatient in taking up positions on such acute questions as the war, and in general, due to the historical deadend of populism and the repeated attacks of marxism. And the communists, though having clear positions, were not an effective force, except in Kurdistan where they were engaged in an armed war. After repeated attacks by the regime, and the militarisation of the

the October of that year, Khomeini became president and thus Mojahedin's optimism and people's vain hopes were dashed. Bani Sadr and Rajavi went abroad, and one of the sides, the same side which without any vacillation or illusion, rightly followed the policy of monopoly capitals and imperialism, took direct control of all the levers of power. The government from then on, was the government of bayonets and bullets and nothing else.

Khostow Davat

To be continued....

THE BEST WAY TO HELP THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF THE KURDISH PEOPLE IS TO HELP THE KURDISTAN ORGANISATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN-KOMALA.

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News from Iran

Long live the workers of Canada-Dry-I-Tehran

The "Canada Dry" factory is situated on the Old Karaj Road and has 3000 workers. In July, 69 workers of this factory protested for their demands which was the reinstatement of the job classification plan and the full payment of the productivity allowance (the amount of this allowance which was 2000 Tomans- £170- every three months, was reduced to 900 Tomans- £75), they fixed a final date for their demands to be met, and presented it to the management. When the deadline had expired and no actions had been taken towards meeting their demands, they decided to go on strike.

The strike started and, shortly after, a group of representatives of the Public Prosecutor's office, led by the famous executioner "Lajevardi" arrived in the factory. They tried to talk the workers back to work. But the workers stood by their demands and took no notice of their talks. Lajevardi, realising the state of unrest amongst the workers said: "The Islamic government is at war and you have no right to ask for these demands. Go back to your jobs, or otherwise, I will order your execution". Following this intimidation, clashes broke out between the workers and the Pasdaran. They immediately surrounded the factory and closed all doors on the workers. The factory hall had been filled with tear gas and smoke. Workers took cover behind the lorries. They then had to go onto the rooftops and started to defend themselves against the Pasdaran's bullets and fire, by throwing glass bottles at them. Workers were trying to spread the clashes outside the factory and onto the streets, but were not successful because of the extensive offensives and encirclements by the Pasdaran. As a result, a number

of workers were killed and some were arrested.

The strike continued for one week, after which, on 18th July, the strikers gathered once again in the factory and offered a new date for the realization of their demands. At this time, a large number of workers from other sections of the factory joined the strikers, such that the whole factory was on strike.

The management and the Pasdaran who were trying to prevent the strike by giving promises, were confronted with a firm reply from the workers: "We won't work until we get a wage rise". They also demanded the freedom of political prisoners. Eventually the management, fearing the unity and consistency among the workers, and using Mullahs and other thugs as mediators, asked the workers to extend the deadline by one week. At the time of receiving the news the strike was still continuing.

Workers of Iran-Do-Charkh, communists, and strike

On 6th June, leaflets by the "Supremacy of the Communist Party of Iran" were distributed in this factory about the demands of "profit-sharing" and wage rise of 5% for the workers. Immediately after this, the Pasdaran stopped the factory coaches on the roads and carried out body searches of the workers. A number of the workers were arrested for carrying leaflets. The rest of the workers protested against the arrest of their comrades. Clashes broke out between the workers and the armed Pasdaran. The Pasdaran fired on the protesting workers. During this incident 47 workers were arrested.

On Saturday 9th June, the workers once again assembled in the work-place and declared a strike in protest against the strikers' arrest, and demanded their immediate release. Shortly

BOLSHEVIK MESSAGE

after this, the Pasdaran arrived at the site and intimidated the workers to returning to work. But the strike continued all day, and three more workers were arrested. At the end of the day, the Pasdaran stopped the coaches which normally transport the workers home, and said to them: "You have no right to use the factory facilities since you have not worked today". Once again fighting broke out between the workers and the Pasdaran, and a number of workers were wounded. By their insistence and consistency, the workers finally succeeded in using the transport services on that day. The 47 arrested workers were also released the next day.

During the period of this strike, the workers of other factories such as "Molan Moker" (a carpet factory) and "Pars Electric" supported the protest action of the "Iran-Do-Charkh" workers.

Some moving atrocities of the Islamic Republic

On 19th July, regime's thugs on their motorcycles- escorted by "Committee" guards- stopped cars- staged a demonstration in Tehran against "those who do not wear the veil". Along their way they were savagely attacking all women who were not wearing the Islamic veil and those men who had put on short-sleeved shirts. Three people who had been injured as a result of these attacks, later died in hospital.

The "Committee" guards and Pasdaran resumed their attacks on 25th July. A woman on the street was pressed between two motorcycles, because part of her hair was exposed. In the same area, the Pasdaran harassed and tortured a woman so much that she could not bear anymore and eventually died on the street. The Pasdaran in the "Mirdamad" street started to search the cars and hit the drivers. They threw acid on the face of a girl who had stockings on. She was badly injured and was taken to hospital. In the "Vall-e Afsar" square, a number of youth were arrested and pushed into a car. The car was so cramped that one of the youth was caught between

BOLSHEVIK MESSAGE

the doors and his fingers were cut off. A group of Pasdaran went to the "Shah-e-Ara" Park and hit the people who had come to the park for a day out. In the "Mellat" Park, they hit a pregnant woman and injured her protesting husband. They attacked a woman in one of the streets and with extreme cruelty pulled out her nails in public. She fell on the ground with her body covered all in blood.

On the other hand, the cooperation and solidarity of the people with those who were being attacked was outstanding. To protect the women from the attack of Pasdaran, the drivers took them away from the area. The doors of many houses were being left open so that those being followed could take refuge. In the "Resalat" street, two girls were attacked by Hezbollahis while crossing the road. The two girls resisted and got on a bus. The Hezbollahis, who were on motorcycles, followed the bus. But the passengers persuaded the driver not to stop at any of the stops. When the bus arrived at the terminal, the Hezbollahis surrounded the bus and asked the driver to open the doors. But the driver and the passengers decided not to open the door and repeatedly protested to the Pasdaran. Eventually, not able to enter the bus, and faced with the unity of passengers, the Pasdaran committed another savage crime. With the help of the guards from the "Committee", they turned over the bus, as a result of which two passengers were killed.

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Item p.5

From 1. It is interesting to note how they were previously supporting the regime in the war. But Mojahedin are demanding a peace which is to be concluded behind closed doors between the bourgeois regimes of both countries. By putting forward the slogan of "peace negotiations", the NCR, while increasing its chances of becoming chosen as the political alternative of the social-democratic faction of world imperialism- which is also advocating this slogan. It is at the same time attempting to save the Iraqi regime. In this way not only is the NCR calling on the working masses to refrain from taking direct action to end the war (through the overthrow of the bourgeois regimes), but also by only blaming the Islamic Republic for the war and portraying the Iraqi regime as a peace-loving regime, it is sanctifying the crimes of this regime.

The Tudeh Party and some other organisations in this current, having become disfavoured by the regime and following in the footsteps of the Russian state, have now changed their positions to one of opposition to the war- are calling for negotiated peace. This position is shared by the social-democratic wing of world imperialism, supporting the French Pasdaran. Eventually, not able to enter the bus, and faced with the unity of passengers, the Pasdaran committed another savage crime. With the help of the guards from the "Committee", they turned over the bus, as a result of which two passengers were killed.

The US is continuing its policy of silence on the war. From the viewpoint of USA and a section of world imperialism, the war must continue to the extent that the question of political power in Iran is settled in favour of their ideal political alternative, and the bourgeoisie has become able to begin a new cycle of accumulation on the pierced shoulders of a defeated working class. Whilst US imperialism and other forces in its camp are opposed to the extension of the war to the Gulf itself and the spread of the pan-Islamic propagandist campaign of the Islamic Republic, at the same time, by providing arms to both sides and establishing closer economic ties with them- especially with the Islamic Republic- they approve of its continuation.

In opposition to all these

bourgeois alternatives, communists must have a clear position on the war: if, by Sep. 1980 some of the bulwarks of the revolution still remained, the workers' illusions in the regime had not yet completely disappeared, the party of the working class had not been formed, chauvinism still had a base among the working class, the regime had not completely rejected and detested by the decisive majority of the masses, today, in contrast, none of the bulwarks of the February Uprising remain, the regime is completely isolated, chauvinism has lost its mass influence, and the Communist Party of Iran, the party of the working class, has been formed. Under such circumstances the policy of the proletariat is formed on the basis of the slogan "The war must be stopped at once!" By this slogan the conscious proletariat is inviting the toiling people to insurrection for the overthrow of the Islamic Republic. The immediate cessation of the war is not for us tantamount to the holding of peace negotiations between the representatives of the two bourgeois states, but is on open call for the overthrow of both regimes. The peace we are seeking is only achievable in the light of the insurrection of workers and toilers and the establishment of the Revolutionary Democratic Republic. The Revolutionary Democratic Republic ends the war in order to pave the way for the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism. The peace that the Communist Party of Iran is demanding can lead to the intensification of the class struggle in the region and particularly in Iraq and will be a beginning for an immense revolutionary wave for smashing the rule of imperialism in the whole region of the world. In the hope of that day!

Ali Kaimiy

16/9/84

In revolutionary Kurdistan

"FORCED IMMIGRATION" - THE LATEST REACTIONARY PLAN OF THE REGIME AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF KURDISTAN

According to Communiqué No.78 of the Representation of the Kurdistan Organisation of the Communist Party of Iran - Komala - abroad, the Islamic Republic regime has warned the people of 100 villages in the Sardasht area to leave their villages and immigrate to other areas. This policy of compulsory immigration is part of the plan of the Islamic Republic to exert pressure on the poor masses supporting the revolutionary movement of Kurdistan, and to weaken the mass influence of this movement. Compulsory immigration and deportation, and forcing people to live in controlled areas, is a policy which has been employed many times before by the oppressors of the toiling masses. It was used extensively in Vietnam, and the Iranian regime is now following this policy in accordance with the 1974 Algiers agreement. The success of this tactic of the regime would mean that more than 20,000 of the poorest masses of Iran would be

deprived of even what is called their shelter; they would lose even their present means of subsistence; and in the wilderness of the mountains, they would be faced with hunger, cold and disease. This is the actual perspective which is awaiting them.

The latest reports by the Representation of the Kurdistan Organisation of the CPI-abroad, speak of the deportation of the people of 6 villages in the Piranshahr area, which in all have a population of 535. Three of these villages have been set on fire and only a burnt rubble remains of them.

But the people of Kurdistan have not sat idle before these anti-human policies of the regime; they are resisting and protesting. According to the latest news, the representatives of the people of these areas went to Urumia and officially presented to the authorities against

these crimes.

Also in Sardasht, on 20th August, in a meeting in which the representatives of the people of these villages, the commanders of the Pasdaran and the city Garrison and some other officials of the Government participated, the authorities, under the pressure of mass protests, proposed a new plan to the people, as an "alternative" to their forced immigration:

"Firstly, people should not allow the Peshmargas to their villages, and must not have any contacts with them; Secondly, people should co-operate with the regime and give it information about the Peshmargas; Thirdly, people should give assurance that shots would not be fired at government forces from their villages."

The government officials stressed that if these conditions are not observed, they would expell the inhabitants of the villages and destroy their homes. But the militant people of the villages did not accept any of regime's demands and continued their resistance.

The people of Sardasht and Baneh areas have organised a united and uniform struggle against this policy and announced that they are not prepared to leave their homes under any circumstances, and the regime can only succeed to implement its policy over their dead bodies.

The pressure of the masses' struggle at home, and also the international pressures, frightened the Islamic Republic such that Mousavi, the Prime Minister, had to publicly deny the news of forced immigration. He said in a press interview: "The question of forced immigration is a rumour made up by the ghouls! We only want to send the inhabitants of some villages to other villages, by their own will!"

But the same day that the regime was deceitfully denying this

Continued on p.14



The historical match of the people of Saghas and Baneh in support of the people of Mazian - July/79

Victory to the Revolutionary Movement of the Kurdish Masses!

From p.3

cause they have always used the most "left-wing" verbiage, and what the other circles of this spectrum were crying out, they have expressed with innuendoes and gestures, that has happened to them during the last year? ... In the various issues of "Rah-e-avaz", by sanctifying bourgeoisie-democracy, as the only form of democracy - in a way that even Kautsky would be ashamed to do - and by formulating the theory of completely leaving the leadership of "the future political revolution in Iran" in the hands of the petty-bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie - such as Marxovs and Martinovs appear more left-wing - they have started their open servitude to the National Council of Resistance...

Let us now consider one other aspect of the life of the Communist Party of Iran, i.e. its significance as a precondition and a determining component of the proletarian alternative against the Islamic Republic regime. Out of the bourgeois "alternatives", take the National Council of Resistance. Let us suppose that among all other bourgeois oppositions of the Islamic Republic this current was "more respectable" and less discredited. The past year has been the year of exposure of this current's anti-imperialist mask. During the past year, the NCR has announced its anti-democratic programme, its open and formal compromise and alignment with the imperialists. Today the NCR, through Rajavi, promises the imperialist capitalist circles that if they rely on the NCR, the "naughty acts of WP/2 in Iran would not be repeated", and that the NCR would be the guardian of internal peace,

and the security of the region, under the "Islamic Islamic Republic public". The NCR is now begging power from the imperialist circles and shares in the fear of the Lords of capital of a mass revolution in Iran. Consider these "developments" and remember that throughout its one-year existence, the Communist Party of Iran has been the propagandist and harbinger of socialism, revolution and democracy. All Party publications, the two Party radios* and all of our comrades have been calling the workers to their class organisation, and also to insurrection and the overthrow of this regime. Moreover, today our Party is the uncompromising leader of an actual and living revolutionary-democratic movement. Today, not only its Programme of the CPI has become a reference point for assessing and recognising any current claiming to be Marxist, but the practical organisational strength of the CPI is also the criterion of the measure of the strength and influence of the organised vanguards of the working class and their ability in leading the Iranian revolution.

At the present conditions, no one can be a defender of proletarian dictatorship and socialism, strive for it earnestly, take steps to realise it and not support the Communist Party of Iran. No one can be opposed to its transfer of power from above the masses, be a true defender of the revolution of the poor and the initiative of millions of

*The 'Radio Voice of the Communist Party of Iran' and 'Radio voice of the Revolution', which broadcast daily from Kurdistan-BM.

masses, and not support the Communist Party of Iran. All conditions are expressive of the fact that once again the question of political power will be brought onto the streets. Once again the question will be posed: Will the working class and toiling masses become a prop for the coming to power of this or that faction of the bourgeoisie, or will they, by overcoming the bourgeoisie, impress their stamp on the Iranian revolution? Which organisation but the Communist Party of Iran wants to and can organise the resolution of workers and toilers for their emancipation?

On the eve of the first anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Iran we re-assert: "The Communist Party, the vanguard party of the workers of Iran, has been formed and this is the most important factor which makes possible the decisive victory of revolutionary democracy in the forthcoming resurgence of the revolutionary movement. A party which strives to organise the independent rank of workers around their fundamental and class interests. A party which knows its illusions has hoisted without any illusions the banner of the independence of the working class. A party which knows the aggressive and deceptive nature of all the parties and forces of the bourgeois class - whether they are in power or in opposition - and consistently exposes them before the working masses. Such a party, at the same time, brings to the arena and educates the working class as the leader of revolutionary democracy."

Vatani Shahmohan

Addresses of the CPI

To contact the CPI, the central organs of the CPI ("Komonist" and "Besoy-e-Sosyalizm"), the Radio Voice of the CPI, and the Radio Voice of the Revolution, please write to any of the following addresses:

- *BM Box 3123, London WC1N 3XX, England
- *SH.1, C.P. 1064, 10100 Torino, Italy
- *Postfach 501142, 5000 Köln 50, W.Germany

Also, to contact the Committee of the CPI abroad, you may write to the following addresses, as well as to the above addresses:

- *O.L.S., Box 50040, 10405 Stockholm, Sweden
- *BM Box 3004, London WC1N 3XX, England

In memory of the October Revolution



The following is the text of a leaflet which was recently published by the Executive Committee of the OSCIA in commemoration of the October Revolution. The original leaflet is in Tatsi-BM.

Sixty seven years pass since the October Revolution. With the October Revolution, the working class, once again after the Paris Commune, captured the political power in another part of the world. The October Revolution, on the one hand showed to the world working class its immense power, and on the other hand, proved the impotence and futility of the violence and suppression of the bourgeoisie against the united and organized will of millions of class-conscious men and women

workers. The October Revolution instilled the love and faith of communism and the communist party in the hearts of hundreds of millions of workers throughout the world and was the evidence of the legitimacy and truthfulness of the principles of the Communist Manifesto about the vital and irrefutable need of the working class for its independent class party. The October Revolution, at the same time, showed the self-sacrifice and devotion of the workers in the path of emancipation from the chains of the capitalist system of exploitation and slavery and the establishment of a new socialist society.

Without doubt, the most determining factor in the victory of the October Revolution was the existence of the decisive leadership of the Bolshevik

party at the head of the conscious and organized proletariat of Russia. All through the various periods of the revolution, the Bolshevik Party placed the fundamental aims, slogans and interests of the proletariat and Revolution at the forefront of its struggle and consistently and irreconcilably fought for their realization; it made the proletariat and toiling masses conscious of their real demands and interests, and finally, at a sensitive and determining moment, called the workers to an armed insurrection against the bourgeoisie, and led the working class in this insurrection.

But what happened that the communist proletariat of Russia, despite all its histor-

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