

**in support
of
the iranian
people's
revolutionary
movement
commemorating
the
june 6th, 1963
uprising**

**IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**

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The early 1960's was a period of turmoil in Iran. The severe economic recession had led to great unrest among the people. At the same time, the U.S. Imperialism was preparing the conditions for implementing its new strategy in Iran. This strategy, which was introduced in 1962 in the form of 'the White Revolution' (a series of 'reforms' with 'land reform' at its center), aimed at strengthening the grip of U.S. monopoly capital on Iran and expanding the capitalist mode of exploitation.

The U.S. Imperialism was ready, and willing, to accommodate the right wing of the nationalist movement which itself had showed its inability to put up a serious resistance and its acquiescence to imperialist rule. There was, however, no room for any concessions to the left wing of the movement, the toiling classes and the impoverished urban masses, since such concessions would negate the *raison d'etre* of the imperialist schemes.

In their efforts to lend a 'progressive', 'legitimate' image to their plans, and to facilitate the absorption of the right wing of the movement, the U.S. Imperialism and its puppet regime came up with a pseudo-liberal face, allowing limited activity of the traditional parties and organizations. After almost a decade of brutal military dictatorship, the National Front (which was active in the Oil Nationalization Movement in the early 50's) and others found a breathing space and resumed their activities, following the traditional reformist slogans and non-violent methods of struggle.

Those slogans and methods had achieved certain relative victories in the 40's and early 50's (which were

later trampled by the CIA coup in 1953) at a time characterized by weakness of the reactionary forces in Iran and sharp contradictions among the imperialist forces involved. But under the new conditions, in the face of the all-around economic-political offensive of imperialism in Iran, and on the verge of the complex rule of dependent capitalism, those slogans and methods were totally ineffective.

The reactionary regime and its imperialist masters soon had to remove their 'liberal' mask and reveal their real nature for all to see. This was not so much because of the activities of the traditional forces, but mainly because other forces and strata, the toiling masses and the poor shopkeepers, utilizing the 'liberal' conditions and in the context of the worsening economic situation, were intensifying their resistance and struggle. And the struggle of these forces would threaten the very foundations of imperialist rule in Iran, and was therefore intolerable for imperialism and the Shah's regime.

The struggles of this period reached its climax on June 6th, 1963. On that day, tens of thousands of people took to the streets to show their anger and protest at the puppet regime. The uprising was triggered by the arrest of Ayat-ollah Khomeini, a popular religious leader, who had openly denounced the passage of the 'capitulation law' (whereby U.S. citizens in Iran were placed outside the jurisdiction of Iranian courts). The progressive clergy had an important role in agitating for this day of protest.

People from all walks of life: workers, peasants, students, shopkeepers, the clergy, ..., participated in the uprising, confronting the regime's tanks and machineguns with their bare hands. More than 10,000 people (15,000 according to some reports) were killed on that day in Tehran and other cities.

The June uprising was the last major attempt of the Iranian people to fight the U.S.-backed fascist regime within the framework and under the influence of the traditional leadership of the movement (although some

clear anti-imperialist and anti-monarchy slogans were raised in the uprising). The massive, yet spontaneous and unorganized uprising was no match for the organized counter-revolutionary violence of the fascist regime. The crushing of the June uprising was the last historical proof that imperialism and its puppet regime can be defeated only by the organized revolutionary violence of the masses.

The most conscious elements, summing up the experiences of the victories and defeats of the movement, set out to create the leadership, build the organizations, and discover the theories which could lead the people's movement to final victory. For this task, they had to start from the scratch as no usable, applicable experience was left from the previous periods of struggle. Numerous groups and circles - both Marxist-Leninist and Islamic - were formed. The first few years of their activities were generally spent on analyzing the socio-economic conditions of Iran and discovering theories compatible with these conditions. By the early 1970's, most of these groups had concluded that armed struggle was the correct answer to the problems facing the movement, as the Shah's unbridled dictatorship suppressed all other forms of struggle.

In February 1971, armed struggle was started by the Organization of the Iranian People's Fadaai Guerillas (OIPFG, which is Marxist-Leninist) in Siakhak (north-eastern Iran). A few months later, the Organization of Mojahedeen of the People of Iran (OMPI, initially with Islamic ideology) and many other groups started their armed activities.

Today, the new revolutionary movement of Iran enjoys the most powerful, dynamic and well-disciplined organizations, such as the OMPI and the OIPFG. These organizations, tempered in the heat of revolutionary class struggle against one of the most brutal and fascist dictatorships in the world, have gained great achievements, and entered a new stage of revolutionary struggle. The path of this struggle has been paved through the sacrifices and lives of hundreds of our country's best men and women who readily gave their lives so that a new life could be made possible for

our suffering and heroic people. The vanguard revolutionary movement, at its first stage, was able to break the silence which was the result of many years of defeat, suppression of the movement, the defection and treason of the leadership of the Tudeh Party and reformism of the National Front. The armed organizations have been able to gain the active support of the intelligensia and the lower strata of the urban middle class, and build politically, organizationally, and ideologically such fighting organizations which could not only withstand the most sophisticated and brutal forms of suppression, but also thrive and expand on all levels.

This stage was also marked by a tremendous and historic event within the ranks of the revolutionary movement. After ten years of underground work, four years of armed struggle, and two years of inter-organizational ideological struggle, the OMPI adopted Marxism-Leninism as its ideology. In "the Manifesto of the Ideological Positions of the OMPI" (October, 1975) the OMPI states:

"This manifesto shows how we have risen up to struggle against the roots of wrong ideas and incorrect methods of work in our organization; how we succeeded in establishing sincerity and a deeper ideological unity in the organization, and reached the truth of Marxism-Leninism in the process of uncompromising struggle against the ruling puppet regime and in the course of the most sincere efforts for solving the most essential problems of revolution."

By 1975, the new revolutionary movement, spearheaded by the vanguard armed Marxist-Leninist organizations, entered a new phase of revolutionary struggle. In this period, based on the analysis of the social, political and economic conditions of society, the movement was able to correctly sum up the main tasks and adapt its tactics and methods to the needs of the prevailing conditions. These conditions were partly characterized by the ever-increasing internal contradictions within the decadent ruling capitalism of Iran, the deepening

of the economic crisis accompanied by an astronomical inflation, and hence a tremendous upsurge in the struggle of the toiling masses, especially that of the working class, The OMPI well sums up this upsurge and its relation to the vanguard revolutionary armed struggle:

"The existence of both currents of struggle, and the excellent conditions of their integration, i.e., the integration of the revolutionary struggle, now mainly manifested in the vanguard armed revolutionary organizations, with the trade-unionist/economic struggles, especially the workers' struggles, are the new phenomena which make the situation dangerous for the puppet regime of the Shah and the decadent ruling capitalism of Iran."

It is only within this context that the new tasks confronting the fighting organizations can be understood. The complicated nature of such tremendous tasks encompasses the correct application of many diverse tactics and methods. Such methods and tactics include publication of workers' organs, formation of factory nuclei, armed propaganda, deepening of the ideological struggle, ..., and the unremitting effort and struggle for uniting the ranks of different revolutionary forces.

This new stage of the revolutionary movement has also deepened and sharpened the fierce ideological struggle against all those opportunist theories which through opposing the vanguard revolutionary armed struggle try to justify their own fears of revolutionary struggle against the enemy. But if it took the movement years, and the blood of thousands of our people to purify itself from the old opportunist and reformist lines of the Tudeh Party and the National Front, today the growing revolutionary movement, and the repression and difficult conditions of struggle will not allow these new opportunists thrive for long.

The Iranian people's movement, after years of setbacks and defeats, is advancing on the road to liberation. And final victory is as certain as the struggle is

bloody and fierce.

* * *

In this pamphlet you will read translations of several documents of the revolutionary organizations. In the future, we hope to be able to publish more documents of the Iranian revolutionary movement, covering a wider range of issues and providing a better understanding of this movement.

Iranian Students Association
in Northern California

June, 1977



Editorial

Following
is
the introduction
of
NABARD-E-KHALGH
(People's Combat),
the official organ
of the OIPFG,
second issue, March 1974.

EDITORIAL

In this month we found the opportunity to publish the second issue of NABARD-E-KHALGH under conditions of unofficial martial law that the Shah's military-police dictatorship has established in Iran. The publication of NABARD-E-KHALGH marks the beginning of a new stage in the history of the guerilla movement of Iran; the stage in which, in relation to the growth of the movement, new practical problems will be placed before the armed fighters.

At this stage we must increasingly expand our elucidative work (political agitation) with respect to the armed actions and thus achieve the maximum effect in terms of agitation and raising the consciousness of the masses. Up until now, because of the rigor exerted on it by the Shah's puppet regime, our organization has not had the desirable progress in elucidative work. Of course this does not mean that we had basically ignored it; rather this was a consequence of our political weaknesses due to the infancy period of our movement.

From the very beginning, we intended to coalesce the armed actions, which basically have a political character, with elucidative work and in this respect attempts have already been made and certain victories have also been achieved. However, it was still not in the form of a well thought-of system with a concrete and long-run program because we did not have enough resources to devote to such projects. But today, in accordance with the growth of the movement, we can plan and fulfill a minimum program in this respect, and gradually expand it. This in itself marks the end

of the first stage of the movement: ' the stage of soliciting the support of the most conscious elements and the establishment of the vanguard organization in the society '; and this is a relative victory in the process of the long struggle of our people.

Publication of NABARD-E-KHALGH forms a part of our efforts in this direction. For the present, this magazine will be published at a certain level and will be devoted to harmonizing the views of those in struggle, laying the foundations of an organized attempt in the direction of raising people's consciousness and rendering new dimensions to the effects of armed struggle. By this means we start the elucidative work and political preparation at the level of the ready (conscious) elements and will gradually expand it on a wider scale and will be able to draw more specific lines for continuing this program.

In our view, political elucidative work must be accompanied by armed actions of the vanguard forces, carried out basically for political purposes. In this way the political elucidative work will have a practical backing and will result in greatest effects. Now the political elucidations and the literature of the armed vanguards of the Iranian people enjoy a heritage of strong and glorious, though still short-lived, revolutionary action and are guaranteed by the blood of hundreds of the devoted guerillas of the people; and for this reason they will be welcomed by the people.

Our people who have rarely been faced with consecrate and genuine vanguards and political leaders and whose trust had, for this reason, been wavering, today, on the basis of the teachings of their real vanguard forces, step in the direction of achieving their class consciousness; and with their ideal and material support of the liberation movement, they render more extensive dimensions to this movement.

With conviction of victory
People's Fadaii Guerillas

March 1974



The Working Class and the Iranian Revolutionary Movement

Following
is
the introduction of
GHIAM-E-KARGAR
(Workers' Insurrection),
the
proletarian organ
of
the OMPI,
first issue, December 1975.

The Working Class and the Iranian Revolutionary Movement

Worker Comrades,

The publication of the first issue of GHIAM-E-KARGAR (the proletarian organ of the OMPI), as one of the most important means of communication between the vanguard armed movement and the movement of the working class, signifies a new phase in the Iranian revolutionary movement, spearheaded by the new communist movement.

This new phase is, on the one hand, marked by those essential requirements that make it imperative for the armed Marxist organizations to address and orient themselves towards the toiling masses and to establish ties with the movement of the working class and, on the other hand, it is identified by the growth and advancement of the spontaneous movement of the working class and its ever-expanding political and revolutionary needs.

Such a publication (GHIAM-E-KARGAR), then, finds its strategic import within the context of the most fundamental goals of this phase - the necessity of a link between the vanguard armed movement and the most toiling classes of the society, here the working class.

About two and a half years ago, after eight years of underground political work and two years of under-

ground political-military activity, we summed up our activities and the general effects of the strategy of the vanguard armed struggle on different classes. This revealed to us certain important shortcomings with regard to establishing ties with the spontaneous movements of the toiling classes and the initially existing theories revolving around this strategy in this area.

In practice, we were able to see that although these theories correctly offered the necessity of vanguard armed struggle as the main link in the struggle of the people and for breaking the political-strategic deadlocks of the time, and although at a certain phase they had succeeded in offering an appropriate answer to the most general political-strategic needs of the people's movement, nevertheless, in the light of the conditions prevailing after 1973 and after two years of a head-on combat with the traitor Shah's puppet regime, they no longer could respond to many new problems with which the progress of the movement had confronted us.

The problems with which we were occupied at that time (though they neither do nor can present themselves today in the way they then did) all pointed to the fact that the goal of an armed action can no longer enjoy an organic, popular, and increasing growth without clear-cut ties with the different classes and strata of the people, and without being able to have a furthering effect on the spontaneous struggles of the toiling masses and all anti-imperialist forces of our people.

These conclusions indicated that the weak link of the effects of the vanguard armed movement was to be found in its relation with those classes for whom the more palpable economic demands, rather than primary and urgent political-democratic demands, characterize their spontaneous struggles. Therefore, our strategic studies were to be pending on our study of a concrete and specific problem, that is, the relation between the vanguard armed movement and the spontaneous struggles of the toiling masses, and foremost, the relation between the vanguard armed struggle and the

spontaneous struggle of the working class.

Here we regularly confronted a series of other questions that had to be initially tackled. These questions were: at what stage is the spontaneous movement of the working class now? And what is its character? How can this movement be elevated to the level of armed struggle? How shall the vanguard armed action relate to the everyday struggle of this class, and how can it politicize it more? And finally, what are the strategic slogans, and what are the slogans for different stages that have to be raised to achieve this task?

But how did we approach these problems? and what were the concrete actions we took to solve them?

a) We organized a nucleus of a worker group whose purpose was to familiarize itself with the questions and problems concerning workers, and to find out how bridgeheads could be established between our organization and the movement of the working class in the first stage, and to establish such bridgeheads in the next (1).

This nucleus was able to gradually create a worker group that was in constant and daily contact with workers (by both those comrades who directly worked in factories and those who were in contact with certain professional-political workers' circles) after two years of activity and going through different stages of practice and organizational ups and downs. In this same period, the group succeeded in preparing a series of reports dealing with the material living conditions of workers (their economic lives, political views, beliefs, and problems...). These reports were compiled into four volumes and distributed within the organization (2).

These reports which were the product of our comrades' direct encounters with the workers' problems and the result of their long and persistent work in factories and living with workers, produced positive results in providing a knowledge of, and organizational intimacy with, the questions and problems of the

workers.

b) Parallel with this move (organizing the worker group), we studied the character of a series of armed actions that could specifically support the daily struggles of the workers and contribute to a closer association between the vanguard armed movement and the spontaneous movement of the working class within such a context. We decided that these actions, while maintaining their armed agitational character, should specifically not be at a level too much higher than the content of the specific demands of the workers, for apart from the possibility of not earning the immediate support of the workers, we would not achieve the results we expected of them as experimental moves (3).

Our main purpose of such series of actions, more than being one of agitation (though it did practically have such a result), was an inter-organizational one in order to familiarize ourselves with the specific problems of the working class movement, and to shed light on laws of relations between this movement and the vanguard armed movement. Therefore we were looking for a suitable time and position for such actions.

In the early spring of 1974 a new wave of working class struggles, vigorous and even bloody resistance and strikes set in motion. These struggles, primarily influenced by the inflationary pressures due to the sudden influx of millions of dollars of extra oil revenues, swiftly engulfed large numbers of factories. The simultaneous strikes in Land Rover Jeep Factory, Irana Production Unit, Tehran Oil Refinery, Melli Shoe Factory, ... in late May, tremendously frightened the Shah's anti-worker regime. The suitable time had come. Availing ourselves of prior reconnaissance, we were almost immediately able to plan a series of explosions in a few successive days as these strikes hit a climax.

These were:

1- An explosion in Karvansara Sangui gendarmerie post

at 3:15 on June 19. This post had played an active role in suppressing workers.

2- Simultaneous explosions of three bombs in the showroom and the central offices of the Israeli-owned Irana Co. on Nadershah avenue at 12:30 on June 25.

3- An explosion in the power facilities of the Israeli-owned Irana factory on Karaj road at 4:30 in the morning.

4- The explosion and complete destruction of the power facilities of Land Rover Jeep factory on Karaj road at the same hour.

Though these actions so clearly proclaimed, with the highest political content, the vanguard armed support for the working class movement at the most delicate moments possible, and though it was immediately welcomed and enjoyed a positive response from the conscious and advanced workers, nevertheless we refrained from making any immediate conclusions as to its political results until after direct investigations were made. Therefore, contrary to our previous practice (4), we went only so far as issuing a military communique with a minimum of explanation. Such a method would allow us to realistically study the effects of these actions without any fleeting enthusiasm and probably meaningless, impractical, and emotional slogans which are unfortunately exceedingly legion in the agitations of the struggles of this class. Of course we understood that by no means we could expect to obtain the broadest political-strategic results from such a limited experience. But once this experience, no matter how small, was juxtaposed with other small and numerous experiences and conjoined with our own observations in other areas (living and working amidst the workers), and when it was judged in view of the tremendous inexperience which was the product of the vacuum between the vanguard (its thought and practice...) and the movement of this class, then it would provide the necessary raw material for objective and responsible thinking and practice in such a direction (connection with the movement of the class).

But what were those results and how did we confront them? We shall discuss this in more length in this same publication at another opportunity. However, the first conclusions we drew showed that: without the existence of a concrete political-organizational connection with the working class movement, vanguard armed agitation cannot achieve its more essential political goals.

This conclusion was supported from another direction and by another method through the experience and objective observations of our worker group. In its first conclusions drawn from its experience, this group emphasized the huge gap between the economic-professional content of the working class struggle and the political content of the vanguard armed struggle, while at the same time pointing to some concrete potential readiness in the movement of this class, depending on a conscious approach on the part of the vanguard to further politicize this movement.

Thus our role was clear.

Our armed agitation in connection with the movement of this class not only should rest on the existence of a worker organization that can establish direct organizational contact with the advanced and conscious proletarian elements and groups (a duty the first steps of which we took by organizing a worker group), but it should also possess the kind of means and capabilities that would enable it to establish the most direct and expansive connection with the movement of this class.

This function has now been taken up by GHIAM-E-KARGAR.

GHIAM-E-KARGAR is in fact the very necessary background and the means that is able to, on the one hand, bring about an accelerating effect on the growing spontaneous movement of the working class by studying the working class struggles, summing up the experiences and elevating them to the level of guiding theory, and, on the other hand, raise the consciousness of the workers and provide the necessary

subjective background for elevating the spontaneous movement of the working class to the level of the people's armed movement by explaining the political-revolutionary goals of the vanguard armed movement, and also by educating them in Marxism-Leninism - this only weapon of the toiling masses against the exploiters.

In our next issue we shall discuss other aspects of this problem.

Long live the unity between the workers and the people's Mojahed fighters

Down with the anti-worker regime of the Shah - the regime of the bandits and robbers of the Iranian toiling masses

FOOTNOTES

(1) The first such group was organized in 1969, headed by martyr Mohamad Bazargan. Since the group was not equipped with a correct viewpoint, it was not able to achieve much, and, after the August ('71 police - tr.) attack, nothing in the way of a put-together and usable experience was left of this group.

(2) We shall publish these reports in due succession and after making the necessary decisions. The report on the strike at Irana factory in this issue is one of them.

(3) It is obvious that the duty of a vanguard organization is not to reduce the political content of its struggle to the level of the spontaneous struggles and to the lower economic or political demands, rather it is to elevate these struggles to the highest level of political struggle, namely, armed strug-

gle. It is also clear that essentially the most principal interests of the workers and all the toiling strata of society can be secured in connection with the most acute form of political struggle which has set its goal the destruction of the political-economic machine of comprador capitalism. So when we talk about establishing a connection between armed actions and the daily interests and struggles of the workers it does not in any way mean bowing to their spontaneous struggles (the content of the armed struggle shows this very well too), rather it is precisely to elevate it to a higher level of political consciousness, but from a starting point that would make this connection link possible, and that it would head so far ahead so as to remain completely separated from its class.

(4) For instance, for the explosion in the security quarters of the Industrial University (April 1974) that had been carried out in accordance with the line of armed support of the movements of different classes of people, not only did we carry out a comprehensive political exposure, but we were also able to determine the most principal tasks of the student movement and its slogans for this stage by virtue of our very clear and comprehensive knowledge of the problems and the stage of the Iranian student movement, and through concrete analysis of the class nature of this movement and its duties. The welcome response from the students as to the propounded goals, and the acceptance of this line by other militant groups and organizations attested to the correctness of our analysis. Today, one and a half years after we propounded this line, the Iranian students' struggle is explainable within the context of these very goals and tasks.



**Solidarity Statement
of
the OMPI
with the
Justice-seeking
Struggles
of the Workers**

Following
is the solidarity
statement
of the OMPI
with
the justice-seeking struggles
of
the workers.
It was
put out
in spring, 1976,
and
was published
in the supplement
to GHIAM-E-KARGAR,
(Workers' Insurrection),
number 7.

Worker Comrades,

Your fervent, raging and justice-seeking struggle for wage hikes and the great resistance and widespread opposition that you showed immediately and in a period of less than a month against the absurd formula of wage increase - this new anti-worker plot of the traitor Shah's regime - has opened a new chapter in the glorious history of the Iranian workers' struggles.

The great and pounding waves of your struggle - waves that gain newer heights and strength every moment - are very significant, especially at this point when the decadent regime of the Shah and Iran's blood-sucking capitalism are facing great economic-political conflicts and contradictions. During last month, more than 10,000 workers of Cheet-e Tehran, Cheet-e Momtaz, Cheet-e Ray, B.F. Goodrich, Buthane Gas, Benz Khavar, ... have participated in strikes, protests, and resistance against the brutal exploitation of blood-sucking Iranian and foreign capitalists. Some of them in B.F. Goodrich, Buthane Gas, Benz Khavar, ... have gained considerable achievements in their economic struggle. While the intensive strikes, protests, and resistances continue in Cheet-e Tehran, Cheet-e Momtaz, Cheet-e Ray, ..., one can very well anticipate that these struggles in Tehran and other industrial cities of Iran will spread and intensify in the coming months. In these strikes, the heroic workers of Cheet-e Tehran (Bafkar, a textile plant) have truly demonstrated an example of workers' re-

sistance, unity and solidarity. Despite all threats of the police forces (SAVAK), they occupied the plant for six days. The police threatened them with death many times and warned that they will open fire if the workers do not leave the plant. But the workers' only answer was: "Death is better than such life; so let them open fire".

Worker comrades,

The mercenary government of the gangster Shah has channelled billions of dollars of oil revenue into the greedy vaults of the blood-sucking Iranian capitalism - the Shah himself, his corrupt court and his American and British masters. The regime is now, on the one hand, facing a severe inflationary crisis, and, on the other hand, is suffering new financial pressures and limitations - a direct result of the neutralization of the expansionary effects of the huge oil revenue increases in the past three years. Thus the brutal plundering of our country's natural resources and wealth has now created more economic problems for the decadent regime of the traitor Shah. Heading these problems is the current astronomic inflation which is precisely a result of plundering billions of dollars of oil revenues by the corrupt ruling circles of Iran. Although this inflation delivers its biggest and worst blows at the working class, toilers and wage-earners; although it further decreases their already very low buying power which does not suffice even their basic needs, yet the criminal Shah's regime, as always and as all capitalist regimes, wants to place the heavy burden of crisis and inflation on Iran's toilers, and primarily the workers. The ruling blood-sucking capitalists, who are enjoying higher profit rates relative to many other capitalist countries, want to further intensify their brutal exploitation at the expense of Iranian toilers' increasing poverty, hunger and misery.

Presenting the absurd formula of wage increase in the current year (year 1355 - equivalent to March 76 to March 77 - tr.) - which is 1% of the previous year's wage plus 20 rials (U.S. 30¢ - tr.) - is the first anti-worker conspiracy of the Shah's regime in this

year. In fact this infinitesimal and ridiculous wage increase is nothing but the treacherous refusal of the ruling capitalism of Iran to truly increase the workers' wages. And this has no effect but transferring the inflationary crisis to the working class of Iran. But your enthusiastic resistance and your unified and justice-seeking struggle have very well shown how the anti-worker and anti-people conspiracies of the criminal Shah's regime are answered with clenched fists. Now your struggles at this stage have been successful in some factories and have forced the Shah's regime, which fears the spread of these struggles and their assumption of a revolutionary content, to retreat. Meanwhile, resistance and struggle continues in some other factories.

Worker comrades,

Trade-unionist demands (the right to organize genuine unions, the right to elect genuine representatives, establishing cooperatives,...) and economic demands (wage increases, special pay for housing and its increase, increase of 'especial profit',...) are among your basic rights, and are some of the most natural and elementary rights of a toiling person.

You produce goods and profits for the capitalists that are worth hundreds of times more than what you receive as wages. It is not without reason that they become richer and you become poorer day by day; their bank accounts show increasingly higher figures and you, workers and toilers of Iran, sink deeper into debts to banks and capitalists; they live in luxurious palaces and you are even losing your run-down rooms. Thus your constant struggle for higher wages, for having enough to eat, for having shelter and for living in freedom never ends in a capitalist regime. With all our power, we support this struggle of yours, the struggle for

B R E A D , H O U S I N G , F R E E D O M .

We believe that this struggle is just the beginning and only a very small part of the great and revolutionary task which faces you, the Iranian toilers.

This great task is the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the unjust social system which allows the exploitation of one class (workers and toilers) by another (capitalists). Thus Iran's working class must prepare itself for a struggle which is by far greater and more vital than the trade-unionist and economic struggle, i.e., the struggle to destroy the regime of capitalist slavery, to destroy the Shah's regime and Iran's ruling class - these puppets of the imperialists. Only with such a revolutionary struggle can all the workers and toilers of Iran be truly liberated and be able to take their destiny into their own hands in a revolutionary society with a socialist order.

Militant and conscious workers of Iran,

How is revolutionary struggle to overthrow a handful of capitalist leeches, to destroy the anti-people, anti-worker dictatorship of the Shah - this lackey of the Americans (imperialists) and the most blood-thirsty capitalist of Iran - possible?

This revolutionary struggle in its highest form, armed struggle, and in an intense and bloody manner, is now underway between the revolutionary vanguards of the Iranian working and other toiling classes and the mercenary capitalist regime of the Shah. This struggle as a guiding star shows the direction of the revolutionary struggle of the toiling masses of people and provides a clear and decisive answer to the question: what is the main path of revolutionary struggle in Iran?

In fact, one should ask: what other road but popular armed struggle can the workers and toilers of Iran take to overthrow the mercenary class of capitalist leeches who are dependent on the U.S. imperialism - the Shah and his reactionary and mercenary clique? What other means but revolutionary violence can they use?

Thus popular armed struggle is the only revolutionary road and the only decisive and correct means to be taken for a fundamental struggle against the dic-

tatorship of Iranian capitalism.

Workers and toilers of Iran,

Our organization - the Organization of Mojahedeen of the People of Iran - faithful supporter of your just struggle and loyal to the aspirations of Iran's working class and toilers, is now threading the road of such a revolutionary struggle - armed struggle. Our aim is freedom and liberation of the Iranian people - toilers and workers of Iran - from the yoke of all imperialist domination and capitalist exploitation. Our political and exposure literature, including GHIAM-E-KARGAR (Workers' Insurrection) - the proletarian organ of our organization - are eagerly passed around among the advanced circles of workers and toiling urban masses. Thus the militant workers are informed about the political and economic situation of their society, about the struggle of workers against capitalists in different factories, and about the struggle of various popular forces - peasants, students, shopkeepers, ... - against the traitor Shah's government. They enthusiastically pass on our news and reports about their own strikes and economic/trade-unionist struggles and our exposures of the crimes of the Shah and the ruling capitalist class. They very well understand our organization's political and military (armed) support of their just struggles and acknowledge it.

Worker comrades,

Our organization, declaring its deep solidarity with the fervent struggles of Iranian workers, upholding and supporting all your trade-unionist and economic demands totally and emphasizing the necessity of further intensification and expansion of these struggles, calls on all advanced workers and all the truly proletarian forces of society to unite their forces for the political mobilization of the working class. The unity of the conscious, advanced and revolutionary forces of the working class is the necessary condition for the political mobilization of the working class in order to overthrow the ruling capitalism of Iran.

Our organization - on its part - has provided the elementary organizational, political and ideological conditions of this unity by creating organizational links, publishing a political workers' organ, propagating socialist theory among the class, and putting its armed forces at the service of consciousness and organization of the class. We strongly support and resolutely uphold the efforts of any revolutionary proletarian force in the direction of such a unity.



**Message
of
the OIPFG
to
the People's Front
for
the Liberation
of Oman**

Following is
the
message of
the OIPFG
to the People's Front
for the
Liberation of Oman
on
the occasion of
the 10th anniversary
of the
Omani revolution.
Its Arabic text
was
published in
the special issue
of
"Ninth of June",
organ of the PFLO.

Comrades-in-arms,

In the name of the heroic people of Iran and in the name of our organization, we congratulate you on the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle in Oman, and send our sincere comradely greetings to the people of Oman and the fighters of PFLO.

Comrades, now that the exploiters and the internal and external reactionaries are striving to liquidate the just struggle of the people, and to this end do not hesitate to committ any crimes and massacres, we are proud of the expansion and the continuation of the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of Oman. We share the joy of the historical day of June 9th, the commencement of the revolutionary armed struggle in Oman. And along with the people of Oman and Iran, we express our hatred for the aggresion of the reactionary regime of Iran in Oman.

We express our hatred for the crimes being committed by the regime not only through our writing in the official publication of the organization, but also by our armed revolutionary activities which demonstrate our support for the struggle of the Omani people. Today the reactionary regime of Iran, the representative of U.S. Imperialism in the area has removed its mask and has appeared as the common enemy of the people in the area.

The criminal regime of the Shah, by using Iran's strategic location and its wealth of oil and minerals, has played an important role in the unification of the local reactionary forces against the fighting peoples in the area. The Shah's regime has exposed its role more and more by adopting a deceptive policy of friendship, under the pretext of economic aid, toward the reactionary and capitulationist Arab governments on the one hand, and the policy of aggression and military occupation in Oman on the other. Thus the struggle against the reactionary regime of Iran, the common enemy of the people in the area, is an inseparable part of the struggle of all the revolutionary forces of the region. Yet the heavy burden and the main task of struggle against this enemy rests mainly with the Iranian revolutionaries, who, with their relentless armed struggle, will be able to deliver the main and most effective blows to this common enemy.

Today, not only are the young revolutionary forces joining the movement in increasing numbers, but also, as a result of the political atmosphere created throughout Iran, the student and worker movements have developed and expanded, the level of people's consciousness has been raised, and the toiling masses of Iran acknowledge the new revolutionary movement.

Our organization, as a vanguard revolutionary organization, advances convinced of the correctness of armed struggle and understanding the necessity to utilize other forms of struggle for the growth and development of people's struggle. We are convinced that we can overcome obstacles and fight in a common front along with other revolutionaries in the area. Now with the upsurge of the Palestinian and Omani peoples' struggles, these two revolutions have reached such a level that they have tremendous effects on the other peoples' consciousness. That is why the reactionaries, predicting this trend, are greatly frightened and are constantly conspiring against these two revolutions. Recently, besides the manifest military aggression of the imperialist forces and the local reactionaries in Oman, a conspiracy led by the reactionary Arab governments and the imperialist

agents against the struggles of the Omani people is being hatched. The goal of this conspiracy is to put pressure on the revolutionaries of Oman to compromise with the reactionary government of Ghaboos. What they are not aware of is that the answer of the revolutionary forces and the people of Oman is nothing short of the destruction of their treacherous imperialist schemes and the continuation of their revolutionary struggle until final victory.

This fact has been demonstrated not only by the experience of the heroic masses of people, such as that of the Vietnamese, but also by the triumphant experiences of the Omani people's armed struggle in the past decade. We are convinced that the unity of the revolutionary forces of the area is the guarantee for victory over imperialism.

Down with imperialism, the Iranian reactionaries and the Arab reactionary conspirators

Victory to the struggle of the Omani people

OIPFG
June 9, 1975



**Solidarity Message
of
the OMPI to
the Palestinian
Resistance
Movement and
the
Lebanese
National Movement**

Following is
the
solidarity message
of the OMPI
to
the Palestinian
Resistance Movement
and
the Lebanese
National Movement.

It was
published in
MOJAHED,
the publication
of
the OMPI (the section abroad),
number 6, August 1976.

Brothers, members of the central leadership of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement,

It is now over fifteen months since the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, despite various political-military plots of imperialism and Arab reaction to suppress and contain them, have courageously defended the existence of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese people's progressive aspirations. They have raised high the Palestinian and Lebanese masses' banner of resistance and uncompromising struggle against the enemies of revolution - imperialism, Zionism, and Arab reaction.

The front which was formed this time was not, even in appearance, just between the Arab masses and the Zionist enemy, but between the Palestinian and Arab masses - for whom any compromise with the enemy is unimaginable - and those decaying systems and reactionary and capitulationist regimes who, to securely rule the Arab masses, will conspire and commit any crime and treachery in order to suppress the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. This front in fact manifests another aspect of the antagonistic contradiction between the toiling Lebanese and Palestinian masses and all their enemies - including the Zionist enemy, and the exploiting and capitulationist classes (who through collaboration with the enemy confront the revolution) ruling the Arab countries.

What is happening in Lebanon today once more demonstrates that the true supporters of the Palestinian Revolution are neither the Arab bourgeoisie and reactionaries, who for years protected themselves from the rage and rebellion of the masses under the cover of "support" for the Palestinian Revolution and "struggle" against the Zionist enemy; nor the thriving, collaborationist Arab petit-bourgeoisie who had posed as the guardian of the Palestinian Revolution, shedding many a crocodile tears for it; nor those so-called powerful friends who in the hardest and most critical times of the revolution, and while they could take effective measures, confirmed the suppression of the revolution and massacre of the revolutionaries in Lebanon by their approving silence. Rather, it is the toiling masses of Lebanon and Palestine - women, men, children and youth - who, in order to protect their revolution's achievements, fight from barricade to barricade and house to house, who are not afraid of making sacrifices, and who, amidst fire and blood, raise the heroic banners of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. The epic-making resistance of the toiling Lebanese and Palestinian masses in "Tel-al-Zaatar" is a manifestation of that one and only vast and indestructible force which guarantees the revolutions's final victory.

The events in Lebanon revealed the true supporters and friends of the revolution, i.e., the masses, and their great history making role; and at the same time ripped the mask off the treacherous faces of former fraudulent supporters, exposing their rightist, collaborationist and traitorous nature in all its ugliness. These events demonstrated that such regimes' past "support" of the Palestinian Revolution is in fact the other side of their present bloody and barbarous suppression. It also made clear that it is precisely their vile class interests which force them one day to pretend to support, and the next day try to brutally suppress the Palestinian and Lebanese masses, and also how when the revolution threatens their class interests, they turn into the worst enemies of the Lebanese, Palestinian and Arab masses.

From this perspective, the glorious struggles of the Lebanese and Palestinian masses, through drawing clear lines of demarcation between the movement and its enemies, revolution and counter-revolution, and through ever-more exposing the wolves in sheep's clothing, can be a significant turning-point in the history of the Arab peoples' struggles in general, and that of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in particular. A turning point which on the one hand observes the historic political-ideological defeat of the collaborationist Arab bourgeoisie and petit-bourgeoisie in leading the liberation struggles of the Arab masses against the Imperialist and Zionist enemies, and on the other hand precedes a newer, more advanced stage of the history of the Arab and Palestinian peoples' struggles.

Thus the revolution can and must, through gaining from the rich experiences and lessons of these struggles, and reliance upon the indestructible power of the masses - these genuine supporters of the revolution -, enter this new stage in its history of struggles, and, despite the present critical conditions, win new victories in the course of its long and torturous struggle.

Our people, who under the brutal suppression of one of the history's most barbaric dictatorships, are fighting in another front of the broad struggle carried out by the area's oppressed masses, are anxious about the fate of the bloody struggle which Lebanon's decaying feudalism and the Arab reactionary regimes have imposed upon the Palestinian and Lebanese masses with the aid and collusion of the Imperialist and Zionist enemies.

Shah's mercenary regime as one of the main bastions of American Imperialism, is the enemy of the people of the region, and suppressor of its progressive and revolutionary movements. Thus, our people and their revolutionary movement, in their struggle against the Shah's regime, this puppet of Imperialism, consider themselves as your comrades-in-arms. The bloody and brutal suppression of our people throughout Iran, aggression in Oman, and suppression of the Omani

people's revolution, all-rounded economic-political-military relation with the Zionist enemy, and collaboration with the region's reactionary and fascist forces are clear manifestations of the reactionary and suppressive role of the Shah's mercenary regime in the area. Thus the revolutionary struggle of our people in Iran is an inseparable part of the struggle of the masses in the region - such as the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples' struggle - against Imperialism, Zionism, and the area's reactionary and capitulationist regimes.

We are confident that in this great era of the peoples' awakening, at a time when their will has chosen freedom, independence, and socialism, all the imperialist machinations and the desires of the exploiting and reactionary classes will be destroyed; they, rather than the sweet dreams of robbing and plundering the rich resources of the area and exploiting its masses, must turn their thoughts to the vast grave-yards which the toiling masses of the area are preparing for them.

We, in the name of the heroic Iranian people and as part of Iran's revolutionary movement, greet you, our revolutionary comrades-in-arms in Lebanon, and from the battle-grounds of our revolutionary struggle salute you, and declare our total support of your just and revolutionary struggles, resolutely condemning the schemes of Imperialism, Lebanese reaction, and the Syrian regime against the Palestinian and Lebanese masses.

Long live the revolutionary unity of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement

For stronger militant unity of the revolutionary masses and movements of the region against Imperialism, Zionism, and reaction

Death to the imperialist-reactionary plots against the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement

OMPI July 15, 1976



Pride

The following poem
was
written by
Marzieh Ahmadi Oskooii,
a member
of
the OIPFG.

Marzieh Oskooii was born in 1945, in the small northern town of Oskoo. From early childhood, through working in her father's field, she had become acutely aware of the gross injustices within the Iranian society. This awareness was later expanded and deepened through teaching at Oskoo's elementary schools and travelling extensively through various impoverished villages of Iran. These experiences not only aroused her anger and hatred, but also made her determined to actively participate in the struggle against a system which was the root-cause of all the vast misery suffered by the people she loved so well.

Her activities during her university years and the leading role she played in the student protests and strikes of 1970 were her first active steps towards this goal. It was also during these years that she became acquainted with Marxism-Leninism and was greatly influenced by Lenin's the State and Revolution. Her activities had already made her a popular and loved figure among the students, and had also led to her first actual confrontation with the Shah's mercenary police. She was arrested by SAVAK and detained for a short period of time. She describes her feelings after her release from prison:

"I rose up from the bed I was sitting on, and walked away overwhelmed by hatred, anger, and faith in the struggle. I did not have the least doubt that every single moment of my life would be filled with struggle."

In the winter of 1973 she moved to Tehran, and along with Nader Shayegan, Hassan Roomina and a few others formed a Marxist-Leninist group adhering to the theory of armed struggle. After the arrest of most of the group's members and martyrdom of comrades Shayegan and Roomina, she joined the ranks of the OIPFG. The line of revolutionary armed struggle was the only answer to fondest hopes and aspirations, and she served its cause to the last drop of her blood, until the last moment of her life. As the OIPFG writes of her:

"Her deep love of the masses and endless hatred of the enemy had turned our comrade into a rugged, yet very affectionate, cadre. Precisely because of the dedication she felt with all her being, and the immense faith she put in the course of struggle and people's victory, she never rested even for a single moment."

On May 1973, Marzieh Ahmadi Oskooii, after courageously fighting the enemy in a street battle, was martyred at the hands of the Shah's mercenaries, who even after her death were afraid to approach her lifeless body.

The following poem, as well as her other poems and writings, reflect her inseparable bond with the toiling masses of Iran, and her faith in the revolutionary struggle which has already sounded the death knolls of Iran's decadent and parasitic ruling class.

I am a mother
I am a sister
I am an honest wife
I am a woman;
a woman from the dead settlements in the south,
a woman who from the start
has run bare-footed
over the feverish earth
that covers the plains.

I am from the small villages in the north,
a woman who from the start
has worked the tea plantations
and the rice fields
with all her might.

I am from the ruins in the distant east
a bare-footed woman who from the start
has seen in the light
the lands thirst
for a drop of water.

A woman who
bare-foot in the corn fields
followed by her lean cow
has suffered the burden of sorrow
sun-up to sun down,
midnight to dawn.

I am a woman
of the roaming tribes
from the mountains and the plains,
a woman who gives birth
to her child upon the mountain
and mourns her goat
upon the plain.

I am a woman, a worker
whose hands run the factory's great machine,
who every day before her eyes
sees her strength shredded
under the cogs and wheels.
A woman whose life essence
fattens the tyrant's bloodthirsty carcass,
and from whose blood
the capitalists profit increases.

A woman whose image
does not exist
anywhere in your decadent culture,
A woman whose hands are not white,
whose figure is not dainty,
whose skin is not delicate,
whose hair does not smell of perfume.

I am a woman
whose hands have been wounded
with the sharp edge of pain,
a woman whose figure
through your shamelessness
has been too easily broken
by intolerable labor,
a woman whose skin
reflects the desert sun,
whose hair smells
of factory smoke.

I am a free woman,
a woman who from the start,
side by side with her comrade and brother
has seen the plains through the light.
A woman who has nurtured
the workers mighty arms and the peasants strong
hands.
I myself a worker, a peasant.

All my body: the vision of suffering
All my being: the reflection of anger

How shameless you are
to tell me the pain of my hunger
is but imagination,
this nakedness of body just a fantasy.

I am a woman.
a woman whose image does not exist
anywhere in your decadent culture.
A woman whose heart is filled
with poisonous wounds of hatred,
a woman whose eyes,
hold echoes of freedom's bullets,
a woman whose hands
have been trained by labor
to hold up the gun.

The OIPFG and the OMPI can be reached at the following addresses. We are also including their bank accounts and we encourage all progressive people to give their financial support to the Iranian revolutionary movement in addition to their political support.

OMPI

P.O. Box 246
Crater Aden
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

* * *

Account # 59397
Steamer Point Branch
National Bank of Yemen
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

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OIPFG

P.O. Box 5101
Moalla, Aden
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

* * *

Account # 58305
Steamer Point Branch
National Bank of Yemen
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen