

# *Toufan*

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**WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN**

## INTRODUCTION

*Toufan is the Monthly Journal of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran.*

*The English edition of Toufan contains selected articles from the monthly journal. This edition is being produced for the benefit of the fraternal English-speaking comrades and friends of the Iranian revolution.*

*Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran*

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## On the Reconstitution of the Party

"Imperialism, social-imperialism, the bourgeoisie and international reaction, social democracy, old and modern revisionism, the opportunists of all hues, all pursue the same goal."

*Hysni Kapo*

The reconstitution of the party of the working class in Iran, which became an objective reality under the name of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran after many years of hard and complicated struggle by the Iranian communists, brought joy and happiness to all the communist supporters in Iran and the world. This revolutionary action of the communist comrades in Iran once again proved that communists are able to continue their united struggle under any condition of fascism. This revolutionary struggle of the party

comrades was like a thorn in the eye of all the reactionaries and opportunists who for years were throwing stones on this path.

Lenin correctly points out: "*When the struggle against imperialism is not closely linked with the struggle against opportunism, it will turn into bourgeois phrasemongering.*"

Or in another place: "*The opportunists, like the bourgeoisie, are the enemies of proletarian revolution.*"

These gossip mongers from abroad have for a long time been preparing a variety of programmes for the revolution in Iran. These intellectual outpourings not only did not assist revolution in our country, but rather exposed the opportunism of their groups, and this itself is the proof that their work is confined to the students outside the country.

(No. 9, June 1978)

## Message of the Communist Party of Portugal (Reconstructed) to the Central Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran

TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN

Dear Comrades:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Reconstructed) was very happy to hear about the convening of the First Congress of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran. This realization of the Marxist-Leninist ideals is an important victory which will end the heavy, damaging blows dealt to the working class movement of Iran by the Khrushchovite revisionists, annihilating the former vanguard of the proletariat, the Tudeh Party — with a tradition of victorious struggles.

We are glad that the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Toufan has successfully implemented its central task which it was energetically trying to implement since 1967. This Congress has opened new and more expanded prospects for national independence, mass democracy and socialism for the proletariat and the masses of Iran. We believe your Congress will have

fruitful reflections in Iran and the world.

The Communist Party of Portugal (Reconstructed) has great respect for the struggle of the Iranian Marxist-Leninists and the masses of Iran. For 48 years, our masses too lived under the yoke of a vicious fascist dictatorship similar to the Shah's regime. In Iran there exists a regime of extreme terror and suppression. The main instrument of this regime is the political police, the SAVAK, which is very similar to PIDE which was wiped out by the Portuguese masses on April 25, 1974 and later on. At present there are more than 100,000 political prisoners (in Iran) and the murder of nationalists and anti-fascists is a daily fact. The most elementary freedoms have been eliminated and the situation is such that any union organizations are banned. The difficult, underground conditions in which your struggle is developing will increase its immensity in the eyes of the communists and the freedom-loving people of Portugal.

The Marxist-Leninists have started a concrete analysis of the internal and external contradictions of Iran; for this reason the construction of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of



Iran is a great reinforcement against the new international opportunist trend. This trend, by leaning against the revisionist "three worlds" theory, considers the fascist regime of the Shah as a force against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, which will especially stand against Soviet social-imperialism and will form a coalition with the "second world". According to the opportunists, the regime in this way plays a positive role in the world. Nothing can be further from the truth than this. The regime of the Shah, which is mainly the lackey of U.S. imperialism, with its bloody suppression of the mass democratic movement and its attacks on the other masses, is a system that reinforces imperialism and is a striking force against the anti-imperialist struggles. The criminal and fascist regime invites both superpowers and other imperialists to enter Iran, plunder its rich resources and exploit its working masses. Therefore, to accept the opportunist stand of the "three worlds" means to divert the revolution in Iran to the path of treachery and collaboration. Continuation of your part in the struggle against these opportunists, in which up to now you have gained wide experience, is of great value for the Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionaries of the whole world.

The participation of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Toufan in the meeting of April 17, 1977 alongside other Marxist-Leninist parties and the glorious Party of Labour of Albania is unforgettable. The talks between the Communist Party of Portugal (Reconstructed) and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Toufan have taken place in an atmosphere of total sincerity, solidarity and comradeship and a deep unity of points of view has existed on the questions discussed. Your

## Joint Meeting with the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)

On March 5, 1978, a joint meeting was held with the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) and the delegation of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran. Various important issues regarding the international situation, and the situation with the movements in Canada and Iran were discussed by the two delegations. The two delegations

fraternal support of our present struggles, the struggle of our Party at the head of the working class and masses of Portugal, against imperialism, the reactionary bourgeoisie and the fascization (of the regime), the uninterrupted struggle against the counter-revolutionary, revisionist clique of Cunhal on the path of Victory of the April 25 People's Government, mass democracy and socialism has given us great confidence. We are certain that our relations in the future will become closer with every passing day for the advance of our revolutions and the Marxist-Leninist movement. This is a powerful means for strengthening the highest ideals of the world proletariat, on the side of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties.

**LONG LIVE THE FOUNDING CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN!**

**LONG LIVE THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN!**

**LONG LIVE THE FIGHTING UNITY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PORTUGAL (RECONSTRUCTED) AND THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN!**

**LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM!  
VICTORY TO MARXISM-LENINISM!**

Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of Portugal (Reconstructed)

(No. 8, May 1978)

were in full agreement on the issues discussed. The two delegations also emphasized the fraternal and proletarian solidarity between the two parties.

(No 7, April 1978)

## Long Live Proletarian Internationalism!

A glorious meeting was organized on April 30 in Montreal on the initiative of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist). In this meeting the representatives of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran, the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, Organization for the Reconstruction of the Communist Party of France (ORCPF), the Communist Party of Portugal (Reconstructed), the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist), the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), the Marxist-Leninist Organization The Tunisian Worker, the Central Organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists, Zimbabwe African National Union, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and the National Liberation Movement of Trinago (Trinidad and Tobago) were present. As well, messages from the Party of Labour of Albania, the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist), the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) and the Communist Party of Japan (Left) were received.

### EXCERPTS FROM THE MESSAGE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN

Dear Comrades:

We bring warm revolutionary greetings to your Party, the

Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), and to all the labouring masses of Canada from our Party and the toiling masses of Iran. We are happy to have the opportunity to participate in this internationalist gathering which has been organized on the initiative of our fraternal Party, CPC(M-L). We are certain that this meeting of the Marxist-Leninists will further unite the labouring masses of the world and will be of profound importance to the struggle of the labouring masses against imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction.

Dear comrades,

This Internationalist Rally is taking place at a time when the capitalist countries are in the grip of a grave economic and social crisis, and are completely unable to resolve this crisis. But, true to its nature, imperialism is trying to shift the burden of the crisis onto the backs of the labouring masses in the capitalist countries and onto the backs of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the face of the upsurge of the working class, the bourgeoisie in the capitalist countries is passing new laws to use against the workers whenever it finds it necessary. Already in the majority of the capitalist countries, anti-strike laws or laws to oppose "ultra left and right", which are a pretext for the attacks of the bourgeoisie against the working class, have been passed by their parliaments. The bourgeoisie claims that the economic crisis is the result of increase in wages. But it is a well-known fact



Comrade Hardial Bains, Chairman of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), warmly welcoming the representatives of the Marxist-Leninist communist parties and organizations and the national liberation movements and all the participants to the Internationalist Rally.

that the prices of daily necessities are raised by the bourgeoisie itself.

The heroic proletariat in the capitalist countries, which more than any other class feels the steadily increasing burden of the crisis, is resisting the attacks of the bourgeoisie. Already the bourgeoisie in the capitalist countries is everywhere confronted with great workers' struggles. The strike struggles of the millions of workers in Italy, France, England, Poland, etc., are examples of this. These struggles are the result of a further intensification of the contradictions of capitalist society. The big capitalists, true to their nature, constantly strive to increase the profits which they reap from the labour of the workers. As a result, they face one unsolvable economic crisis after another. In order to deal with these contradictions, the bourgeoisie not only uses anti-working class legislation but also strengthens its police and security forces and introduces a system of factory police to control the workers. In order to dupe the masses, the capitalist governments attempt to present themselves as a special stratum which is over and above classes and has the role of mediator between the capitalists and the workers. As a result there is a lot of talk that the governments will not allow the unchecked rise in prices; that the governments should put controls on prices, such as was done in Canada with the "Anti-Inflation Board". In some capitalist countries in Europe, the heads of government themselves have declared their readiness to mediate between the factory owners and the strikers.

The working class has long known that these states are the representatives of the big financial monopolies which themselves are instruments in preserving the oppressive system. The answer of the working class is quite clear. It knows that the capitalists will never peacefully give up a cent of their profits. Therefore it is waging great strike struggles throughout the capitalist countries.

The emergence of unresolvable economic crisis in capitalist society gives rise to the intensification of the existing contradictions in these imperialist countries. As a result, the contradictions among the countries of the imperialist camp are also intensified, which results in the encroachment of the imperialists on each others' interests. This will give rise to regional skirmishes and subsequently to world war. At the present time we are witnessing such regional encounters in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Following the betrayal of the Khrushchovite revisionist clique in the Soviet Union, which was once the cradle of socialism and the base of world revolution, another imperialist centre against the world's people came into being. This new imperialism came on the stage at a time when the world was already divided amongst the imperialists. In order to win the trust of the other imperialists, particularly that of U.S. imperialism, it entered the stage under the banner of Khrushchov's "peaceful coexistence", and in a relatively short time was able to prove its anti-communist nature to its cohorts. In order to divert the struggle of the world's people from the correct path, Khrushchovite revisionism declared that the imperialists had come to their senses and now understood that there is nothing to be gained from aggression and war; and that within the government of the United States there are two factions, one of which wants peace and tranquility. In fact, it attempted to convince the masses that there is no difference of opinion between socialism and imperialism on the question of maintaining peace in the world.

But at no time did Marxist-Leninists accept the trash which the Khrushchovite revisionists were presenting in order to divert the struggle of the world's peoples. The glorious Party of Labour of Albania, under the leadership of the great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Enver Hoxha, which had gloriously struggled against and exposed Titoite revisionism on the international scale, was in the forefront of the struggle against Khrushchovite revisionism.

At this time, there are two imperialist centres in the world. One is headed by U.S. imperialism and the other by Soviet social-imperialism. Due to the sharpening of the economic crisis on the world scale, the contradictions between these two imperialist centres have also become sharper. In order to gain hegemony and control of world markets, the two superpowers have intensified their contention, and as a result are more and more arming themselves and increasing their stockpiles of armaments. . . . In the semi-colonial countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the two superpowers have also increased their plunder. In order to suppress the struggles of the peoples of these regions, which are developing faster than ever, military coups d'etat are the order of the day. The CIA, the espionage organization of the U.S. imperialists, is carrying out such activities everywhere. But all these imperialist machinations will be incapable of suppressing the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the



world.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the teacher of the proletariat, in his political report to the Seventh Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, correctly pointed out:

**"Day by day, the liberation movement of the peoples is rising to a higher level, both in content and in intensity. The historic victory of world importance of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, which was a victory not only over U.S. imperialism, but also over the plots, intrigues and acts of interference of Soviet social-imperialism, proved that, with all their great power and wealth, with all their modern means of warfare, the superpowers are not able to subjugate the peoples and countries, even small ones, if the latter are determined to fight to the end and make any sacrifice. It confirmed the thesis that freedom and independence are won and defended with the gun, through struggle, that the strategy of the national liberation people's war is a strategy that ensures victory."**

In recent years, the international communist and workers' movement, in its continuing struggle against Khrushchovite revisionism, has once again encountered a new opportunist trend, the "theory of three worlds", which is being presented by the Chinese opportunists. This "theory", in essence, is that very Khrushchovite revisionist theory which attempts to distort the true features of society and to substitute enemies for friends. . . . During the past seven years, the preachers of this "theory" have missed no opportunity to give the fascist regime of the Shah a nationalist face and divert the struggle of our people. For example, in 1971, Choe En-lai invited the Shah's sister Ashraf to China and referred to this CIA agent as his oldest friend. He talked about the "anti-imperialist struggle" of the assassin Shah, and referred to the Shah's birthday as the National Day of Iran. Whenever they get the opportunity, the revisionist leaders of China speak of the "positive military

policy" of the Shah, and present it as an instrument of defence in the face of imperialist aggression and defence of the sovereignty of Iran. . . . The Iranian Marxist-Leninists, like other Marxist-Leninists of the world, never accepted this counter-revolutionary "theory" and right from the beginning considered it their duty to carry out firm struggle against it.

The Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran, at its First Congress, correctly assessed this "theory" as a counter-revolutionary and anti-people theory. Also, our Party considers the existence of two lines in a party as anti-Marxist and considers it our duty to wage a firm struggle against these diversionary theses.

Our Party wholeheartedly supports the struggles of the glorious PLA under the leadership of the great Marxist-Leninist Enver Hoxha. The PLA has always upheld the purity of Marxism-Leninism in struggle against revisionism, be it of the Titoite, Khrushchovite or Chinese variety, and has marched at the head of the international communist movement, enriching the treasury of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle against these deviations.

**LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA (MARXIST-LENINIST), FRATERNAL PARTY OF THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN!**

**LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM!**

**LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM!**

**LONG LIVE COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, THE GREAT TEACHER OF THE WORLD PROLETARIAT!**

**LONG LIVE THE MILITANT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CANADIAN AND THE IRANIAN PEOPLE!**

(No. 9, June 1978)

## Glory to May 1st — International Working Class Day of Solidarity

*The international working class, the Marxist-Leninist parties, and all peoples who struggle against the superpowers, the bourgeoisie and all reaction will find in the Party of Labour of Albania and the working class and people of Albania a faithful ally and a strong supporter and backer.* (Quotation from the congratulation card sent by Comrade Enver Hoxha to the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran on the occasion of the celebration of May 1st)

Every year, the first day of May gives the working class of the world an opportunity to review its forces and demonstrate the strength of its organization to the capitalists and the defenders of the decaying system of capitalism and the old world. The workers and the proletarians of the world struggle to achieve a society liberated from the bondage of colonialism and exploitation, a society in which every individual is a comrade of all others. On this glorious day, workers who struggle every day and every hour for better living conditions and for gaining their right to live, in all capitalist and revisionist countries, in all countries dependent on imperialism and social-imperialism, demonstrate their strength to the capitalist masters. At the same time, in the countries of the camp of socialism, the proletariat in power demonstrates solidarity with its class brothers of other countries of the world through magnificent demonstrations, as was done in socialist Albania this year. The celebration of May 1st took place in a glorious manner with the participation of the representatives of the workers of the world.

But, the distinguishing feature of this year's May 1st, compared to the previous years, is the growing struggles and

clashes of the working class against capitalism and reaction. This year, in many countries of the world, the May 1st celebrations took place upon barricades and in demonstrations where the red blood shed by the workers and the working people watered the ideal of liberation from the yoke of bondage and slavery of capitalism.

On the 1st of May, in the major cities of Spain, millions of workers engaged in powerful demonstrations protesting against the increasing exploitation and fascist suppression by the reactionary and lackey government of Juan Carlos. According to the news, on May 1st in Spain more than 300 demonstrations and large meetings took place. Most of them turned into bloody battles with the fascist Spanish police, and hundreds of demonstrators were arrested by the government forces. On May 1st in Portugal, Italy, France, Germany and other European countries, the streets were packed with the workers and the working people.

On May 1st in India, great demonstrations against the reactionary policy of the government and the worsening of the condition of the working people took place, and as usual, due to the interference by the security forces of reaction, they turned into battles. The fiercest battle took place in the city of Agra, 200 miles south of Delhi, where hundreds and thousands of workers, peasants and students heroically fought against the police and the army, using rocks, sticks and gasoline bottles, and resisted the barrage of machine gun fire by the butchers of the central government.

On May 1st in Tokyo, Japan, all factories were shut down. Millions of workers engaged in powerful strikes and

demonstrations. In the demonstrations in Tokyo more than 30,000 people participated and presented their just demands against the capitalist government of Japan.

This year in Latin America and the whole world, May 1st was gloriously celebrated with increasing prospects for the proletariat seizing power and liberating mankind from the yoke of imperialist capitalism.

On May 1st this year, in spite of the so-called "workers" mockeries of the demagogue Shah of Iran, in spite of his hullabaloo about his unity with the workers, in spite of the cannons, tanks and machine guns that the "worker sympathizer" Shah sent to be used against the people on the streets, the heroic working class of our country, along with other working people, showed their hatred by engaging in bloody battles with this decaying puppet regime and lackey of imperialism. The working class of Iran shed its blood as a pledge on this day in its goal for the establishment of a just order and society. It could not have been any other way. A working class which has been struggling for more than 50 years, a working class that still remembers the glorious period of the Central Union of the workers of Iran and the United Central Council, a working class that in spite of the fascist suppression of Mohammad Reza Shah was able to raise the red flag upon the factories of Iran on May 1st, such a working class cannot but do so. The bloody pledge of the proletariat of Iran to gloriously celebrate May 1st of this year by engaging in battles in the streets against the armed forces and the police of the Shah was in fact prepared long ago.

In earlier articles of *Toufan* we wrote a great deal about the strikes of Esfand (March) in the Iran National Plant. At the beginning of this year on March 30, leaflets were distributed among the workers which encouraged them to struggle. The agents of SAVAK, afraid of the strikes of the workers, raided the plants and searched the workers. On the other hand, the date of the great strike of the workers of General Motors was given to the managers and engineers of the Iran National Plant and they were ordered not to have any friction and clashes with the workers during those days. The flimsy government was so afraid of the united struggle and action of the workers, and fearful of the effect of the General Motors strike on the Iran National Plant that it ordered the managers of the plant to agree to a bonus of 400 Toumans (about \$55 — *trans.*) to be paid to all workers who earned less than 2,000 Toumans (about \$300 — *trans.*). (This meant all the workers!). But the struggles of the working class cannot be extinguished by bonuses. Due to the struggles of the workers, they were to receive a raise by the month of June. The workers of this plant who suffer from the exploitation of foreign capital and its Iranian lackeys have a long tradition of struggle against them. They are determined to strike in case the promises are not effected and their just demands are not implemented.

In the fertilizer plant of Varasteh in Saveh, the situation is the same. In this plant, where the bosses think they are operating in the Middle Ages or the period of slavery, the workers suffer the worst conditions and wages so low that they are insufficient for the subsistence of a single person. In this plant, too, the workers have given an ultimatum that if they don't receive enough wage increases and better working conditions by June, they will go on strike.

In the steel mill of Esfahan, where the workers have a heroic tradition of engaging in battles with the armed forces and the gendarmes, where the Russian advisers along with the Iranian bosses are engaged in increasing the exploitation of the workers,

the workers welcomed May 1st of this year by heightening their struggles. In March of this year several people representing all shift groups (in the steel mill of Esfahan, the steel-rolling section No. 350) gathered in the meeting room in order to find a solution to their following demands:

1. Shift increments to be increased from 10 percent to 20 percent because the engineers were receiving 20 percent.

2. Increments for more difficult work (at the moment those working in the steel-rolling section receive 25 percent and those in other sections receive 20 percent) because their work is quite cumbersome.

3. Increase in the rate factor of 70 to 80 percent.

4. The question of shares and hours of work, because of the change of time. (Daylight saving time was recently implemented in Iran — *trans.*)

After discussions, the workers sent a representative to discuss the matter with the people in charge of the plant. The moment the anti-worker people in charge and the lackeys and agents of capital heard the demands of the workers, they accused them of agitation and threatened to send them to the SAVAK. This anti-worker attitude obviously was not to be met calmly by the workers and the tense situation increased. It was under such a situation that they welcomed May 1st, the day the proletariat pledged with its blood, the day of solidarity of the workers and the toiling people of the world.

But this year May 1st had a very distinguishing difference compared to the previous years. This year, the working class of Iran was celebrating its international day of solidarity under conditions when after many years of treason by the revisionists of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party it was able to reconstitute its vanguard party. The reconstitution of the vanguard party of the working class of Iran, the establishment of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran, returned the weapon that the revisionists stole from them, and which opportunists of all hues tried to keep away from the working class. This year, with the reconstitution of the working class party of Iran, the proletariat of our motherland, after a long period, was able to raise its red flag at the front ranks of the struggles and bloody clashes that took place. In the May 1st celebrations of this year, the proletariat renewed its blood pledge with its class brothers all over the world and, in spite of Khrushchovite revisionism and in spite of the revisionist "theory of three worlds", raised the red flag of the liberation of the toiling masses and true democracy in our land.

Let the foolish Shah bring all his lackey SAVAK members and present them as "workers" on the radio and T.V. and, using their wretched voice in the name of the working class, yell against the working class and the Iranian communists. Let the Shah and his family hide their fear of the esteemed red flag of the communists behind this idle talk. Our heroic working class and toiling masses are not afraid of these screams. Our path is the path of revolution and our revolution will walk over the corpses of the Shah, his rotten dynasty and all his lackeys and will establish the people's democratic state in our motherland.

**GLORY TO THE MAY 1st CELEBRATION, THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKERS!**

**LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM!**

**LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM!**

(No. 8, May 1978)



## The 8th Congress of Albanian Women

(In June 1978, by the invitation of the Party of Labour of Albania, a delegation representing the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran participated at the 8th Congress of the Albanian Women's Union.)

Dear Comrades:

We received the news of the convening of the 8th Congress of the Albanian Women's Union with tremendous joy.

We are confident that this Congress will have favourable effects in the struggle of the Albanian women in the direction of socialist construction in Albania. The Albanian women are the only women in the world who have been able to prove themselves as a section of the society, because of their struggle under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania. Albania is the only country in which women participate in the management of all social aspects of life. The Albanian women are the only women in the world who enjoy equal rights with men.

The Party of Labour of Albania under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great Marxist-Leninist, considered the solution to the problem of the emancipation of women in society and their liberation from the medieval customs, through participation in various fields of production, as one of its primary tasks and initiated the struggle of women for complete equality with men. Women in socialist Albania have proved to be able to gain leadership in all fields of technology, agriculture and culture and to participate in the leadership of society.

The victory of women in socialist Albania, in achieving equal rights with men through active participation in production, has proven that in a society where the working class is in power, this freedom can develop and strengthen. As Comrade Enver Hoxha says: "Socialism is the only regime that is able to create all the necessary conditions for the emancipation of women and the whole society."

Dear Comrades:

As you know, our people have been under imperialist

influence for a long time, and imperialism with U.S. imperialism at the head fully dominates all social, economic, political, cultural and military aspects of our country. The puppet regime of the Shah, being imposed on our people by the imperialists, is one of the most fascist regimes in the world. Hunger and starvation is widespread; the number of illiterate exceeds 70 percent; the prisons are overflowing with the brave sons and daughters of our people and at present there are more than 100,000 prisoners in the Shah's prisons. At this time, in more than 45 cities, townships and villages, bloody battles are taking place against the imperialist-dependent regime where more than 1,000 people have been martyred and many more have been injured and imprisoned. With this brief description, you can imagine the degree of imperialist oppression of our people. And worst of all is the situation of our women. The women of our country, in addition to being under colonial oppression as others in society, are also oppressed by the old yokes of feudal society that condemns them to taking commands from men and in some cases gives men the right to kill women. Actually, in our society women are deprived of everything and have no rights except to bear children.

We must add that, fortunately, the women of our society realized a long time ago their deplorable condition and have always participated shoulder to shoulder with men, in all struggles against imperialism. At present, a large number of political prisoners are women.

The Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran is aware that without the participation of women in the struggle and in the Party, it would not be capable of waging a successful struggle.

**LONG LIVE THE 8th CONGRESS OF WOMEN OF SOCIALIST ALBANIA!**

**LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM!**

(No. 9, June 1978)

## The Local Organs of the Party in Iran

The Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran is daily increasing the scope of its activities in Iran, and on this road the Central Committee and the members of the Party, with a special kind of harmony, do not hesitate to use any efforts and take any initiatives. The committees of the Party, according to the decisions of the Central Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran, in various cities, have

launched the publication of local organs. These organs along with the Central Organ of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran, *Toufan*, are widely distributed amongst the people.

(The following are the mastheads of two such local organs)

(No. 7, April 1978)



# توفان

کمیته کومونست کارگران و دهقانان ایران


شماره ۱  
تاریخ انتشار: ۱۳۵۸  
کمیته ۲۹ بهمن

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کمیته کومونست کارگران و دهقانان ایران

روزنامه روزی بسود

کر ظلم آثاری نماند



کمیته کومونست کارگران و دهقانان ایران

روزنامه روزی بسود

کر ظلم آثاری نماند

ارگن

## The Victorious Struggle of the People Continues

A new wave of hatred against the repressive regime of Pahlavi and a movement for mass solidarity have developed in other parts of Iran, after the bloody events of February 18th and 19th, 1978, in Tabriz, which took place as the result of the suppression of the people of Tabriz and on the occasion of commemorating the martyrs of the Pahlavi fascist regime's attack in Qom. In solidarity with the people of Tabriz and Qom and against the puppet regime of Pahlavi, widespread demonstrations took place in various cities such as Mashhad, Ahvaz, Shiraz, Tehran, etc., on the same date. These demonstrations were also subjected to bloody attacks by the mercenaries of the fascist regime. The rotten Pahlavi regime attempted to present the uprising of the Tabriz people as an uprising which was the work of alien minds, and in this way to remove the revolutionary, anti-regime and anti-imperialist content from it, so as to justify and present its brutal and bloody repression as a "patriotic" act, overlooking the fact that the dependent, reactionary and anti-people nature of this regime, its traitorous practice of selling out Iran, its devotion to imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is what caused the eruption of the hatred of the masses. And this is only the beginning.

After the bloody suppression of the uprising and the upheaval in Tabriz and other cities, the people of Iran mourned the martyrs and banned the new year celebrations. The banning of the new year celebrations, this old tradition of the people of Iran, and the observation of it all over Iran, in fact reflected the support of the masses of the people for the aspirations of the militants of Tabriz and other cities. This was a logical response in support of the militant brothers and in preparation for face-to-face combat, against the sellout regime of Pahlavi, all over Iran. The dark regime of Pahlavi which was expecting a reaction from Mashhad and Qom, after the events in Qom, was faced with the great waves of struggle of the people in Tabriz. This in turn was the starting point for the new upsurge in demonstrations all over Iran.

In the uprising of the people of Tabriz two points were noteworthy. First, the majority of the policemen of Tabriz did not draw their guns against their countrymen, and the Tabriz Garrison, also, did not act against the demonstrators in the way that the regime expected. Consequently, they asked for help from the military forces in other cities, such as Reza'iyyeh, and the "security" agents in order to crush the demonstrations. It was these forces that participated in the deliberate killing of hundreds of people and injuring of more than 2,000 people. Refusal by a section of the repressive forces of the regime to carry out orders is a great disaster for the regime. Not only do the Iranian people not accept the shameless regime of Pahlavi, but also the regime itself is not capable of exercising its rule homogeneously. And this tolls the death knell of the regime. Secondly, there was monolithic solidarity of the people during these demonstrations and everyone was united against the regime. The instigations of SAVAK to cause divisions amongst the people's forces by introducing divisive slogans — which were suffocated in the womb because of the vigilance of the masses — failed miserably. Mutual assistance of the masses in the course of the struggle in Tabriz reflected the unity in thinking and action of the masses against the regime. The revolutionary forces, by distributing bread and dates amongst the demonstrators, facilitated the continuation of the strikes without disruptions.

The imperialist cultural and economic institution and the headquarters of the fascist Rastakhiz Party were the targets of the attacks of the demonstrators in Tabriz and other cities. This in itself shows the level of consciousness of the masses, who not only do not believe in peaceful means in achieving their rights,

but who also know their enemy well and are in the process of destroying it through revolutionary violence.

The shamelessness of the traitorous clique of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party had reached such a level that in the statement of the "Executive Committee of the Central Committee" they say: "In the course of these events, the regime, abiding by its traditional methods, by resorting to a series of sabotage activities by its SAVAK hooligans and ruffians, is attempting to justify this criminal barbarism, and harass, insult and persecute those who were using their legal and just rights to demonstrate in a quite orderly manner. . . ." Nothing else should be expected from these servants of the new Czars of Russia. They are the other side of the same coin of the fascist regime of the Shah. They are devoted servants and the watchdogs of the interests of their Kremlin masters.

The movement of the people of Tabriz further developed and extended to the countryside of Tabriz. The heroic people of the villages around Tabriz, in support of their militant brothers, demonstrated in the villages and attacked the gendarme stations in their area with rocks and sticks. An example of this is the uprising of the people of Basamanj village near Tabriz. The heroic people of Basamanj, after being informed of the massacre in Tabriz, with the assistance of the head of the village, began a demonstration on the morning of February 25th. The peasants of this village brought the pictures of the degenerate Royal Family to the village square and burned them with a special kind of ceremony. And after a speech, everyone, men and women began to march towards a T.V. substation near Basamanj with picks and shovels, sticks and clubs. The guards of the station took off and ran away as soon as they saw the masses and the people demolished the T.V. tower of the substation, and in this way showed their utter contempt for the dark regime of Pahlavi.

The security forces of the Shah encircled Basamanj on February 25th and 26th and arrested large numbers of villagers. Many of the residents of this village are now in prison. The moribund Pahlavi regime has stationed a number of its armed forces in these areas.

The city of Tabriz is under military siege. The roads to the city are being controlled within 30 kilometers outside of the city by "traffic" police. There is no security for the people. The long lines of vehicles which are being searched are manifestations of this control. In the city itself helicopters fly in close formation, and this in itself is another means of harassing the people of Tabriz.

The face-to-face struggles of the people with the regime once again broke out all over Iran, in over 40 small and large cities and also in villages. It developed to new heights, after March 21. For example, there were demonstrations in Tabriz, Tehran, Mashhad, Baneh, Ghazvin, Kerman, Shiraz, Bushehr, Behshahr, Shahi, Kermanshah, Babol, Amol, Jahrom, Kashan, Behbahan, Nahavand, Varameen, etc.

On March 23rd there were demonstrations in three parts of Tabriz, in spite of the severe control of the "security" forces. A number of demonstrators were attacked in front of Police Station No. 4 by armed agents. In the fight that took place, four policemen were killed and a number of the demonstrators were arrested. Since March 25th of this year, demonstrations have taken place in various parts of Mashhad. A demonstration took place in Khajeh-Rabi, a village near Mashhad, which was ended after clashes with the gendarmes. On March 27th and 28th a glorious demonstration took place in the centre of the city of Mashhad, which resulted in shooting by the "security" forces. Fourteen people were killed and numerous others were injured. In another village, Shandeez, a demonstration also took place in which five people were arrested.

In Amol, Babol and Ghazvin also there were demonstrations



against the regime and in support of the people of Tabriz during the last week of March. Ghazvin was severely controlled, especially in the industrial centre which took the form of violent terror. The pedestrians, in the streets and avenues, have no security for their lives. The "security" forces attempted to cut off the contacts between the majority of the workers and the demonstrators during the demonstrations, and during these attempts the assassin forces of the traitorous Shah killed eight innocent people, including three young workers. The number arrested is high.

In other cities, such as Esfahan, Yazd, Dezful, Zanjan, Khoram-Shahr, Arak, Kashmar, Dareh-Gaz, etc., during this period, especially from March 26th to 31st, various demonstrations and clashes took place with the government agents.

The people expressed their anti-regime sentiment in various ways. For example, in Tabriz, Tehran, and Esfahan, they hung anti-regime placards around the necks of the dogs and released them in the crowded cities. Or they painted anti-regime slogans on the bodies of these dogs and then released them in the crowded areas. The pursuit of these animals by the agents of the regime created a spectacular scene. In Qom, they preferred to use donkeys for the same purpose.

In the demonstrations and skirmishes with the "security" agents, in Ahvaz, many people were arrested.

After the violent attack of the police against the demonstrators in Shiraz, the people of Abadeh demonstrated in support of the demonstrators of the people in Shiraz, during which they also came under the attacks of the gendarmes, and a number of people were arrested.

In Tehran also there were five demonstrations in various parts of the city from March 21st to 31st. The demonstrations of Haft-hoze Square were especially significant because of their repeated recurrence.

The demonstrators, while shouting slogans in solidarity with the people of Tabriz and Qom, attacked the branches of the Bank of Saderat (Export Bank). By April 9th, over 20 branches of this bank had been demolished by the people.

According to our information, over 800 of the political prisoners of Ghassr and Even prisons went on hunger strikes to object to conditions in the prisons with regard to the restriction of visits of relatives, confiscation of newspapers, extreme censorship, even of the government controlled newspapers, bad quality of food, and in solidarity with the people who had banned the new year celebrations. Over 50 of those who

participated in the hunger strike have been taken to the prison hospital so far. The relatives of the prisoners have gone to prisons and have demanded to visit their sons and daughters, but each time they come under the violent attacks of the police. They finally carried out a big demonstration on April 8th against the anti-people activities of the regime. The students of Tehran University also joined this huge demonstration in Daneshgah Street and the echos of the slogans "Death to the Shah", "Death to the regime and imperialism" shook the streets. The police attacked the demonstrators and the clash between the people and the police continued for a fairly long time. As a result, many people were injured and hundreds were arrested.

This is only a small example and we had no intention of reporting on all the demonstrations. The special feature of all these demonstrations is the awakening of the Iranian people and their utter contempt for the puppet regime of the Shah. The solidarity of the people from the countryside and the demonstrations in the villages has a special place in these events, because it is the first time in recent history that they are taking part shoulder to shoulder with the masses of the cities. The news of the demonstrations in various cities was circulated by everyone. The terror and repression of the regime was not able to block the news of the upsurge of the masses. The news of the demonstrations and skirmishes in four cities, in the Lorestan and Kordestan provinces, reached everywhere and this in itself is a reflection of the unity of the peoples and their contempt for the moribund Pahlavi regime. The extensive demonstrations all over Iran showed that the Iranian people, be they from the cities or the countryside, will no longer accept the miserable life and the rule of this regime. The slogans "Death to the Shah", "Death to the Pahlavi Dynasty", which echoed all over Iran, are a testimony to this. The demonstrations and the bloody clashes of the people with the police showed that the regime is no longer able to control the masses as in the past and, even its highest form of intimidation, that of killing the people, has no effect any more, because the labouring and oppressed masses of Iran showed that they prefer death rather than their miserable and difficult life.

It will not be long when a day will come that these arteries of contempt and dissatisfaction of the masses of the peoples, under the leadership of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran, will be organized into a single current, and a devastating flood that tears down the foundations of the shameless Pahlavi Dynasty by its violent current.

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## 15 Years of Treason by the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran Against the People's Movement

We are informed that the journal *Naveed* of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran has published its 27th issue. Apparently, this publication gets distributed in "secrecy", but in fact, recently, it has become a weekly and can be obtained, every Monday, from certain newsstands in Tehran. This publication, plus the leaflets that are distributed under the name of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran, are an indication that the traitorous "Central Committee" has started its activity, at least at the level of the University of Tehran — an activity that is tolerable to the fascist regime of Mohammad Reza Shah. The presence of the traitorous Central Committee of the Tudeh Party side by side with the dark regime of the Shah brings satisfaction and approval from both sides and if the Shah gives up his dictatorship it would be highly favourable to the Tudeh Party!

It has become clear now that after many years of striving and persisting to become "legal", the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party is finally getting closer to its goal. The "Central

Committee" is following the path that its revisionist brothers have followed in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, etc. Cooperation and legal activity with the reactionary and anti-people ruling regimes within the framework of the constitution, minus the dictatorship — such are the traitorous designs of the "Central Committee", i.e., preparing the ground for the further plundering of the people of Iran and their natural resources in favour of Soviet social-imperialism, in the framework of contention and collusion with imperialism, and retaining the monarchical regime on the basis of the constitution. The question of the activity of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran, as it was presented in the previous issue of *Toufan* was approved by the government of Iran during the last visit of Kissinger to Iran, and it was after this approval that the "nationalistic" screams of Radio "Peykeh Iran" suddenly subsided.

Before the end of "Peykeh Iran" 's broadcasting, the "Central Committee", behind this voice and also through its other

publication, has many times declared its readiness to support the constitution and activity within its framework. It is within such a framework that more than 40 veterans of the "Central Committee", some of whom are KGB agents, have entered Iran. The fascist government of the Shah is also quite aware of this question. For example, we can speak of Hassan Nazari who is one of the old veterans of the "Central Committee" and currently travels between Iran and the countries of the Eastern bloc. Colonel Pahlavan is another typical one, who made a lot of noise, and played a comical role of "opposition when he returned from Czechoslovakia to Iran. But these gimmicks can only deceive those who are unaware of what is happening in the Eastern bloc countries. In the Eastern bloc countries, whosoever opposes the Soviet Union is immediately eliminated or is not allowed to leave the country, or to speak anti-Soviet propaganda. Most interesting of all is the invitation extended secretly by the government to Bozorg Alavi, one of the members of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran in 1972. At that time, he was living at the house of one of the "distinguished members of SAVAK" who himself was a Tudeh Party member in the past.

The Tudeh Party of Iran, after its fall into the marsh of Khrushchovite revisionism, stepped into the same path of the other "communist" parties. In order to gain the right of "legal" activity under the monarcho-fascist regime of Juan Carlos, the "Communist" Party of Spain negated Leninism with a stroke of the pen, and for a few seats in the parliament, the "Communist" Party of France considered the dictatorship of the proletariat to be a backward concept belonging to history.

Now that the people of Iran have risen up against the dependent, dark regime of the Shah, the "Central Committee" has in the last four months suddenly started its semi-open activity. In a leaflet entitled the "Declaration of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran", dated February 21, 1978 concerning the mass movement of the heroic people of Tabriz on February 18, 1978, they wrote: "In the course of these events, the regime, abiding by its traditional methods, by resorting to a series of sabotage activities by its SAVAK hooligans and ruffians, is attempting to justify this criminal barbarism, and harass, insult and persecute those who were using their legal and just rights to demonstrate in a quite orderly manner." Their loudspeakers also spread the word that those who engaged in the sabotage activity were from SAVAK.

All the articles and leaflets of the "Central Committee" whether inside through the publication *Naveed* or outside through the newspaper *Mardom* speak of the anti-dictatorship front and strive to pretend that the people of Iran are only and solely against the dictatorship and in favour of obeying the laws established by the regime. Reading the articles of the "Central Committee" brings this question to one's mind: How could the heroic people of Iran, who smashed to smithereens the fascist houses of Rastakhiz, the banks and imperialist institutions in the cities, townships and the villages with their revolutionary violence, how could they be called SAVAK agents? How is it that these writings always invite people to maintain order and calls upon them to engage in peaceful and quiet demonstrations? Doesn't the "Central Committee" in this way rush to defend the regime of the Shah? Why does the "Central Committee" insist on spreading the slogan "Struggle Against the Dictatorship" and *only against the dictatorship* of the Shah?

In order to become clear on the sabotage activities of the "Central Committee" and to grasp its rotten nature it is appropriate to look at the policies of this clique, the fifth column of the Soviet social-imperialists, from 15 years ago to the present time.

During the uprising of June 4, 1963, when within two days it

spread all over the country and left many martyrs behind, once more the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran revealed its anti-people nature. The journal *Donia*, Vol. 5 No. 1 dated 1964, on page 28, wrote: "Today, one can distinguish two groups amongst the clergy of Iran: the first group is conservative, and they are against *any freedom for women and any changes in the large ownership of land*. The second group supports any reform which is beneficial to the progress of the society." (our emphasis — Ed.)

It is obvious that this stand of the "Central Committee" was in following the anti-people policy of Soviet social-imperialism. Radio Moscow, on June 7, 1963 broadcast: "In Iran the demonstrations instigated by the clergy are continuing . . . the peasants of the northern region have not fallen into the trap of the propaganda of the clergy." In another broadcast, it said: "A group of the Iranian feudals and the clergy, under the slogan of defending the landlord and peasant regime in the country and the abrogation of the land reform laws, which were declared recently, and the continuation of the servitude of women, attempted to satisfy their demands by resorting to force."

During the same period, in order to fool their own people and present the uprising of June 4 in an upside-down fashion, the Soviet press engaged in propaganda against it. *Izvestia*, in an article entitled "By the Order of Reaction", wrote: "Yesterday, in the capital of Iran and the cities of Qom, Rey and in large religious centres of the country, by the instigation of a group of reactionary clergy a riot and skirmish was set up . . . Now they are trying to go from the stage of propaganda into the stage of action . . ." It can be seen how the traitorous "Central Committee", point by point and word by word, follows the policy of its great master and dances to its tune.

Soviet social-imperialism, and at its tail, the "Central Committee", and all its satellites and dependents, in praising the "reforms" of the Shah were competing with each other, and each in a different language praised the dark and bloodsucking regime of Pahlavi. The journal *Donia*, second series, Vol. 7, No. 13, on page 12 wrote: "The land reform . . . along with the relative interest of the peasants in the fruits of their own labour and the increasing penetration of capitalism in the village has brought more possibilities in terms of the *welfare of the peasants and the growth of the peasant economy*." A newspaper in Poland wrote: "The revolution in Iran has fully taken effect, this revolution is not just a theory." The president of Bulgaria in a speech said: ". . . We are also proud to extend our greetings to the people of Iran, who under the leadership of the Shahanshah Aryamehr (King of Kings, Light of the Aryans — *Trans.*) have been successful in *great social and economic reforms* . . . and *the social progress of women*." (all emphasis ours. — Ed.)

This wild praise of a regime which is rotten to the core, and dependent on imperialism which does not do anything but plunder the people and resources in the interest of its master, is neither without any reason, nor is it to remain unanswered. The traitorous Shah also grasps the Kremlin and its satellites well. In an interview with a reporter from the *New York Times*, on November 14, 1965, regarding the cooperation of Iran and the Soviet Union, he said: "After Stalin, the situation in the Soviet Union changed . . . Our friendship with the Soviets is also beneficial to the U.S." And on January 28 of the same year he declared on television in London that: "I distinguish the difference between communism and the Soviet Union." It is obvious that the understanding of both sides for each other is mutual. The Soviet revisionists and their satellites, and particularly the "Central Committee", the fifth column of Soviet social-imperialism in Iran, are the best advocates of the butcher regime of the Shah.

The "Central Committee" has been waiting for 15 years to receive permission from the regime of the Shah to be active. In



order to prove its sincerity, it did not pass up any opportunity to praise the regime of the Shah. The journal *Donia*, second series, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1965) on page 25 writes about OPEC and the role of the regime of Iran. It says: "From the beginning, the government of Iran, true to its nature, strove to find a way to 'compensate' for the lowering of oil prices through 'friendly' negotiations. But this time, the government of Iran was not alone . . . countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait . . . also strove to find an alternative . . . We must not forget that by nationalizing the oil industry, Iran dealt its first and heaviest blow to oil monopolies in the Middle East . . . Now the chances of success in the struggle against oil plunderers is greater than before."

It is well known that the role of the regime of the Shah in OPEC has been a hindering one and could not have been anything but this, because the regime of Iran is one of the most faithful running dogs in the oil region. But the Iranian revisionists of the Tudeh Party have no choice but to present the regime of Iran as the hero of OPEC and even give it credit for nationalizing the oil. Of course, this is because the situation is more suitable for success. One has to be extremely shameless to speak about the "positive" role of the Shah, where this butcher has allowed the oil resources to be plundered by the imperialists in such a way that nothing will be left.

The clique of the "Central Committee" acts as a fifth column of the Soviet social-imperialists. This clique is as dependent on the Soviet Union as the Shah is on the U.S. In the same way that the traitorous Shah considers the plundering of U.S. imperialism to be in the "interest" of the people of Iran, the "Central Committee" considers the condition for the "liberation and victory" of our people to be cooperation with the plunderer Soviet superpower. The newspaper *Mardom*, No. 37, page 2 writes: "The aid of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the economic, social, cultural and technical fields is a guarantee to the independence, progress and general well-being of the peoples of Iran." On the same subject, the monthly *Donia*, second series, No. 4 (1967) on page 6 writes: "The struggle of the broad sections of the people, on the one hand, has forced the ruling government to revise certain of its policies, and besides reforms . . . to establish limitations regarding the unlimited flow of imports of foreign commodities, and on the other hand to take measures towards developing economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

In fact, as long as the issue of the Soviet Union and agreement with this plunderer is on the agenda, the "Central Committee" pretends the Soviet Union and its agreements with Iran are liberating for the people of Iran and for their general well-being and independence. These characters want to present the regime of the Shah as being independent, and the guarantee to its independence to be close relations with the revisionist Soviet Union and its satellites.

The revisionists of the "Central Committee" don't have any shame in declaring their open agreement with the plunder of the people of Iran and its natural resources through the different agreements with Soviet social-imperialism such as steel mills, gas and the Aryamehrs "industrialization" programme. Their only condition is that the Soviet Union also gets its "rights" amongst the other imperialists. The journal *Donia*, second series, Vol. 6, No. 1, (1965) on page 19 wrote: "We agree with any government that assists the development of the forces of production in our country." On this basis, the export of capital and commodities by the imperialist countries, to the traitorous Central Committee of the Tudeh Party is the same as developing the forces of production.

Based on the policy of collusion and contention of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism on the world level and the division of the world between their two blocs, and also the

agreement of the U.S. in allowing to a certain extent the Soviet superpower to take a share in the plunder of the people of Iran; by necessity the policy of the regime of the Shah changed and agreements on construction of a steel mill, and sale of natural gas, etc., were signed with the Soviet Union. In September 1970, a very important agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union was signed, which clarifies the borderline between the interests of the two imperialist blocs. On the basis of this agreement, the oil of northern Iran from Sarakhs to Jolfa was given to the Soviet social-imperialists. The Soviet social-imperialists received the extensive natural gas resources of Sarakhs, extensive land in the northern parts for establishing agricultural stations, and the expansion of the production of the output of the steel mill, and in return huge loans were supposed to be offered to the regime of Iran.

Coincident with the signing of this slavish agreement, the revisionists of the Tudeh Party wrote this prescription for the people of Iran: "The objective patriots . . . must strive to push the government, more and more, in this direction and to use the opportune material conditions of the friendly aid by the fraternal socialist countries on the path to the final overthrow of the hegemony of imperialist monopolies and attain economic and political independence of the country."

In this way, getting closer to the Soviet Union and participating in its plunder of our motherland will lead to the overthrow of the hegemony of imperialism!! And the more the presence of Soviet social-imperialism, the sooner the imperialist hegemony will be destroyed!! There is, of course, no need for a democratic revolution, and the necessity for such a revolution, with the increasing presence of the Soviet Union, will go away!! Why? Because this presence will automatically destroy the hegemony of imperialism!! Such are the sermons and theories of the Russian lackeys.

Let us go back to the question of the open activity of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran. After the revisionist treason which took place all over the world, led by Krushchov, the "fruits" of this treachery were that many reactionary states of Europe, Asia and Latin America soon realized that the revisionists were their best allies in their struggle against revolutionaries and particularly the Marxist-Leninists. Therefore, not only did they receive permission to be active, but they were also promoted to certain government posts. Naturally, this brought some hope to the Tudeh Party. The discussion on the possibilities of the activity of the Tudeh Party was even extended by Eskandari and Matin Daftari, the lackeys of social-imperialism and imperialism, to judicial justifications. In June 1972, in replying to a French reporter on the question of the ban of the Tudeh Party, the Shah pointed out: "This ban has been implemented according to the Anti-Communist Law of 1931 by the Parliament. Now we do not know whether it is feasible that this law be changed." Radio "Peykeh Iran" on May 20 answered in this way: "The Shah explains that it is not known whether the people of Iran would agree to the abrogation of the law of 1931. But then how do we know of the agreement or disagreement of the people . . . knowing such a thing is possible only through referendum, under the supervision of international organizations." Of course, by "international organizations" they mean the United Nations, that is, the same organization that today is being manipulated by the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the same apparatus that the imperialists used to aggress upon Korea, stabilize Israel, and which assassinated Lumumba and replaced him with the traitor, Mobutu, an organization which blocks the attempts of the Arab people to regain their captured lands. This is how the "Central Committee" sees the international organizations for the maintenance of the hegemony of imperialism! This is sinking into the depths of prostitution! Many revolutionary forces, who do not even claim

to be communists, do not have such views about "international organizations". In any case, Radio "Peykeh Iran" on Saturday, August 9, 1969 said: "There are various ways for lawful activity, and one can rest assured that the regime will not resort to super-tough means."

The government-controlled newspaper *Keyhan* of November 21, 1972, gave the "good" news: "Due to the discussions between the representatives of the Soviet Union and Iran . . . the tone of Radio 'Peykeh Iran' with respect to Iran in general has changed." It also forecast that it will become even better. The squabbling of the Shah with the "Central Committee" is not something new. For a long time, the pages of the government newspapers of Iran, *Keyhan* and *Ettelaat* have been reflecting the opinions and demands of the leaders of the Tudeh Party. The speeches of this group, of Eskandari in Russia and other places, have been printed many times in the official press of the regime. It is beneficial to the regime to print the speeches of the First Secretary of the Tudeh Party in Moscow under the name of "communists" of Iran, and in full. There are no documents in existence better than these speeches for the regime of the Shah where the representative of the "communists" of Iran in Moscow babbles about the "world communists" for one and a half hours and does not say a word about the crimes of the Shah and his regime.

Now that the contradictions in our society are becoming sharper, that in the whole of Iran ranks of the people have stood up against the dark regime of the Shah, and the "security" forces within the last four months were unable to suppress the peoples' movement, the presence of the Tudeh Party under the guise of the "communists" of Iran can deal blows to the people's movement. It is for this reason that the whole apparatus of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party and its dependent intellectuals calls upon the people to maintain peace and order and in return considers the heroic activity of the oppressed and furious masses who have risen against the Pahlavi regime to smash its apparatus, the work of hooligans and ruffians. Then it would not be surprising if the agents of the SAVAK assist in disseminating the leaflets of the "Central Committee". (This kind of activity did take place before, by the Tehran apparatus under the leadership of Abbas Shahriari, a traitor and the man with a thousand faces of the "Central Committee".)

In order to have a better conception of the treacheries, and the tailing of the Tudeh Party behind social-imperialism, it is very opportune to deal with their animosity towards Great Stalin. The journal *Donia*, second series, Vol. 5, No. 1, (1969) on page 28 writes: ". . . The Communist Party of Yugoslavia itself was thrown out of the Communist Information Bureau and Yugoslavia itself was considered a non-socialist country. Their leaders were considered traitors and espionage agents. In order to acquit these parties and individuals, which did take place later, a full exposure of the facts concerning the personality cult of Stalin was necessary." The traitorous method of Tito in the communist movement is well known to everyone. Tito is responsible for the murder of thousands of the republicans in Greece. It was he who gave permission to the British troops to go through Yugoslavia in order to massacre the Greek revolutionaries. Threatening socialist Albania, and acting as a middle man for the imperialists in order to deal blows against

the communist movement are a few of the activities of Tito. For a long time Yugoslavia has been an appendage of the world system of capitalism and its economy is mortgaged to imperialism. The American loans which started flowing into Yugoslavia, starting in 1951, have now brought one-third of the economy of Yugoslavia under the control of U.S. imperialism.

Let us look at the tailism of the "Central Committee", this fifth column of Soviet social-imperialism, in other cases. The journal *Donia* in the same issue on page 18 says: "Our Party believes that in the present world conditions and internal situations, there is a possibility for countries such as ours to bypass the painful road of capitalist development in their road toward socialism and follow the road of non-capitalist development." By the "non-capitalist road" they are referring to Egypt and India. The road Egypt has taken has been called the "non-capitalist road" on the advice of the "Communist" Party of the Soviet Union. The "Communist" Party of Egypt amalgamated itself with the United Party of Nasser and chose to sit on a few ministerial seats. The destiny of Egypt at the present time is the best test for the "credentials" of this road.

In fact this is how the revisionists support the capitalist apparatus, and through the usage of words and sophistry advance towards diverting the revolutionary masses. The Marxist-Leninists believe that a government which is the outcome of a people's democratic revolution and only such a government can, in the conditions of Iran, open the road towards a socialist society. The dictatorship of the working class under the leadership of its party is the guarantee of this. It isn't without any reason that the "Central Committee" in its efforts to divert the real revolutionary forces of the people of Iran receives a helping hand from the regime and is supported on such a road. But the people of Iran, as their recent clashes with the apparatus of oppression of the fascist government of the Shah revealed, have only one slogan, and that is: Death to the Regime, Death to Plunderers, and Death to the Imperialists. The attacks of the people against the government institutions are a sign of the correct judgment of the masses of the people in smashing the state apparatus and overthrowing the Pahlavi regime. For more than 50 years the people of Iran have carried the burden of the lackey Pahlavi regime on their shoulders. The crimes and the criminal activity of the regime stem from its own nature and the nature of its imperialist masters. All the miseries of our people, poverty, hunger and oppression — are there to maintain the interests of foreign and internal plunderers.

The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran must realize that it has no place amongst the people of Iran. For many years, the people of Iran have made sacrifices and their goal will be reached through the overthrow of the regime of the Shah and the routing of imperialism. This imperialism could be American, British or Russian. Our people know the "Central Committee", this agent of Russian imperialism, too well and this is why its destiny is not going to be any different from those of other agents of imperialism. The Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran will persistently continue to expose the traitorous clique of the "Central Committee" on the internal and external levels.

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## Communique of the Central Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran

Even death cannot prevent political prisoners from their struggle. The vigorous struggle of the political prisoners has shaken the torture chambers and the prison walls of the criminal regime of Pahlavi, and by uniting with the struggles of the masses

of people they have dealt irreparable blows to the oppressive imperialist headquarters.

The political prisoners of the Ghasr Prison who have resisted the worst tortures and harshest conditions in the



face of threats and manoeuvres of the evil apparatus of the Pahlavi regime and who have never kowtowed in front of the executioner, started a vigorous struggle by declaring a strike and refused to meet their relatives. The political prisoners were demanding improvement of their prison living conditions and were protesting the censorship of the official press, prevention of their access to books officially printed in Iran, the receiving of continuous insults from the prison guards, the use of substances in the prison food that continuously cause food poisoning, etc., prevention of meeting their families from close distances, and. . . In the first few days the political prisoners of the Evin Prison also joined their fellow inmates. The criminal Pahlavi regime during this time, while making a lot of noise about "general amnesty for prisoners" to deceive the public, made harsher prison regulations against the protests of these determined fighters. The political prisoners, confronting the vicious activities of these criminals, started a hunger strike on March 14, 1977. When mothers of the prisoners recognized the bloodthirsty nature of the Pahlavi regime, they were justly worried about the fate of their children. On numerous occasions they went to the prisons individually or in groups to find out about their sons and daughters and requested investigation of the prisoners' demands. But these criminals could not care less. On March 21, 1978, when more than 600 brave mothers of the political prisoners gathered in front of the Ghasr prison to protest the inhuman treatment by the filthy regime of the coup d'etat, they were suddenly viciously attacked by numerous policemen and armed guards with pistols and machine guns. This wild reaction of the regime in front of the just

## The Extension of "Freedoms" . . . ! What Is the Next Step!?

These days the Iranian press, which never had the tradition of telling the truth, is continuously writing about the country's "extension of political sphere" and the "democratic" developments and so forth. The hired writers and parrot-natured editors are competing with one another in their wicked and useless attempt to hatch up lies and to paint the rotten Pahlavi apparatus and its organs of vicious oppression with a democratic make up. They quote from the foreign press that the new butcher chief of SAVAK, Naser Moghadam — the former chief of the 2nd Division of the army — is a hard-core opponent of torture and violence and is the supporter of persuasion at heart! Basically, the changing of the chief of SAVAK is another step towards "democratizing" the prisons which the Shah has built for the oppressed masses of Iran. . . !

The pages of the various Tehran evening papers are filled with the news of the formation of a third force in the political sphere and the possibility of such "developments". A group of the press and various foreign journalists quote that a party and a third political group of "the opposition in support of the constitution" will be formed, while others reason that a third faction will appear inside the Rastakhiz Party! The radio and press noisily broadcast the news of the resignation of Pezeshkpoor (the advocate of Pan-Iranism — *trans.*) from the Rastakhiz Party and gave a long description of the "free" discussions in the Shah's Parliament during which the representatives quarrelled over resignation from the Party of the "people and the King" (referring to Rastakhiz Party — *trans.*)

The Iranian working masses can still hear the detestable voice of the Shah saying: "This is the Party of all the Iranians. Anyone who is not interested in joining it can get a passport and leave. This is our will!" Of course when the dictator and lackey Shah spouted these words on radio and television, he could not imagine that one day he would have to face the hysteria of his

demands of our masses is another exposure of the anti-people and filthy nature of the Pahlavi regime and all its hatched-up lies about "free political arena" and "freedom for peaceful demonstrations". Our people are very clear about the nature of these thieves, but the horrible oppression of these bloodsuckers has never shaken the firm steps taken by our fighters on the road to liberation. That is why the brave political prisoners of the Ghasr Prison, many of whom were facing deteriorating health because of a long strike, started a hunger strike, refusing to drink water, on April 3, 1978, against the attempts of the evil Pahlavi regime to isolate the political prisoners, cut off their contact with the outside and to make them bow down. More than 500 political prisoners participated in this strike. The brave mothers of the political prisoners are gathering in small groups and by distributing leaflets and carrying placards in various parts of Tehran, are trying to raise the support of the masses of people in defence of their sons and daughters.

The Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran declares its solidarity with the just struggles of the political prisoners and their relatives and will not hesitate to use any opportunity to participate in these struggles.

**LONG LIVE THE VIGOROUS STRUGGLES OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS AND ALL THE MASSES OF IRAN!**

**DOWN WITH THE CRIMINAL PAHLAVI REGIME, THE RUNNING DOG OF U.S. IMPERIALISM!**

(No. 8, May 1978)

lackeys about the need or lack of need for his "Rastakhiz" Party. On the one hand there is the "Shahanshah" of Iran, and on the other hand his own lackey representatives of the Parliament who dare to declare that "Rastakhiz has lost its mass basis"! As if the imposed "Rastakhiz" ever had any mass basis!!

The development of the mass movement and the revolutionary forces in society, the sharpening of social contradictions and the heightening of workers' struggles in Iran on the one hand and the continuous defeat of U.S. imperialism and the superficial policy changes of the Washington bosses on the other hand, have created difficult conditions for the Shah of Iran. The Shah's "Rastakhiz" has been exposed. The burning of "Rastakhiz" popular offices by the genuine movement of the masses of the working people in every corner of Iran pulled the alarm for U.S. imperialism and the Western imperialists. A solution must be found! That is why Uncle Sam, this Yankee assassin, has pulled out of his pocket the new jargon about "extension of political sphere" in Iran, particularly because there exists today an "opposition in support of the monarchy and the constitution" that can easily practice the plans of imperialism and reaction with its persuasive actions. Furthermore, in addition to all the lackeys of Soviet social-imperialism, the traitorous clique of the "Central Committee" of Iran's Tudeh Party has also become monarchist, and has placed the "struggle against the dictatorship of the Shah" as the main goal of the working class. Whatever the outcome of the regime, its goal is clear: to divert the attention of the working masses of Iran from revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of this anti-people, dependent regime, to "struggle" for the implementation of the constitution and the acceptance of the durability of the murderous Pahlavi regime and the imperialist domination of Iran.

But these gentlemen are wrong. If some of the official newspaper columnists are confused and do not know what the

bosses have planned for Iran's future political arena, the masses of Iran and the heroic working class of our country at the lead know very well what they want and how to obtain it. The fact that the dependent Tehran press has "stuffed ears" and cannot hear the cries of the masses during the demonstrations and strikes has no effect whatsoever on the true desire of the masses for liberation. The dominant slogan of the struggle of our masses is

## The Tempest of the People's Fury

Iran is under high fever, and at every corner there is an uprising. Our heroic people welcome death and have no fear of the shower of bullets. A wave of dissatisfaction has swept over the whole people.

Today, the thought of death belongs to those who instead of relying on the millions of the masses of people are relying on a small section of the intellectuals. This kind of thinking which is miles apart from the people, once was miles ahead and today is miles behind this movement. Today the thought of death belongs to those who are outside the masses, apart from them and are waiting for the dream of leadership.

Every day, the blood which is shed on the streets, the demonstrations that are organized at every moment, make our responsibilities harder and more complex and give us a duty which demands us to expend more energy, greater vigour and unlimited love and self-sacrifice. We strive wholeheartedly to work for the lofty ideals of the working class and the goals of its determined party, so that we are worthy of carrying the glorious name of party member.

In the months of April and May our heroic people, from various sections and classes, again engaged in broad demonstrations in more than 45 cities and townships, and revealed their deep hatred of the lackey regime of Pahlavi. All over the country, many incidents took place and at least hundreds were murdered, thousands were injured and many were imprisoned. In these months, many of the cities and townships where in previous months demonstrations had taken place in support of the struggles of the people of the cities such as Qom, Tehran, Tabriz and Mashhad, or where their demonstrations were limited to the university level, became a battlefield of the people versus various security groups of the Shah. In many cities, the struggles became sharper after April 28. The newspapers of the regime spoke about a skirmish in the mountains. Here are the facts:

At six o'clock in the morning more than 200 SAVAK agents in a scattered fashion climbed up the mountain to Tochal (a mountain at the north of Tehran — *trans.*) and encircled the camping grounds of a group of youths who had gone there for a picnic and mountain climbing. At Tochal they attacked the youths, beat many to death and arrested others with the charge of distributing anti-regime leaflets. In the University of Tehran, the result of this news was such that for the next week 500 of the students went to the resort area armed with studs and clubs thinking that the incident might reoccur.

In Shiraz, the zealous people of the city engaged in skirmishes with the agents of the Pahlavi regime. Many battles occurred on the streets and the targets of the demonstrators were mostly the branches of the Export Bank and the houses of the Rastakhiz Party. On May 6, during the demonstrations at Moshir Street and Lotfali-Khan Zand Street, fierce battles took place with the police. During the demonstrations of May 9-10, the demonstrators captured fire engines and burned them. The battles on Ghaani Street were so fierce that many were injured, others fell unconscious in the street, and hundreds of people were arrested. On Wednesday, the police and the auxiliary "security" forces attacked the demonstrators in front of the University, and ended up in a fierce battle. During the middle of May, after the

the overthrow of the vicious Pahlavi regime and kicking imperialism out of Iran, and its liberation through the people's democratic revolution under the leadership of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran.

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speech of the Shah, the police started massacring the demonstrators.

In Tabriz, the wave of protest was never extinguished, and the University of Azar-Abadegan has become a permanent centre of demonstrations. In spite of the constant control of the city by the "security" forces, there is not a single day that demonstrations do not take place at some corner of the city. The armed forces of the traitorous Shah attacked the students on May 10, murdered four students and arrested 40 others. During the third week of May, in a great demonstration that attacked police station No. 5, several policemen were killed by the zealous people. On the same day, 45 people were martyred by the lackey "security" forces.

On May 10, the zealous people of Behbahan turned the whole city into their field of activity. The heroic people of Behbahan even continued their battle with the police in the alleys. The battle started in the morning and went on continuously until late at night. On this day the people attacked many banks and other government institutions. The battle reached its height on Szadi and Pahlavi Streets.

On May 8, fierce battles also took place in Kermanshah from the very beginning of the demonstrations. The demonstrators defended themselves with sticks and knives but many were injured and arrested.

On May 1st, 6th and 7th, demonstrations took place in Kerman. The demonstration of May 7 became particularly massive and was suppressed by the police at the Bahman intersection. The police fired upon the people, and three people were injured and many were arrested. On the same day, the lackey "security" forces suppressed the demonstrations of the people of Arsanjan.

During April-May more than 15 demonstrations took place in Tehran and Qom. The demonstrations of the 1st of May were bloody ones. On this day tens of people were martyred in these two cities, and demonstrators set fire to many government cars, buildings, banks and theatres. In the local demonstration of Abbas Abad (in Tehran — *trans.*) on May 7 the battle with the police took a long time, and demonstrators were able to free the arrested people from the police. On this day, the demonstrators set fire to the Coca-Cola Company.

True to the revolutionary traditions of the students, the University of Tehran, besides being continuously on strike, was the site of many demonstrations. On May 8 the Chairman of the Faculty of Literature, Dr. Ezat Negahban, this SAVAK agent, was punished by the students. The vice-chairman of the Faculty of Social Sciences was also beaten up by the students.

According to the latest news, after the interview of Mohammad Reza Shah, the armed forces of the Shah machine-gunned the students and many have been martyred.

In Babol, the dark regime of Pahlavi has resorted to old and exposed methods of setting terror amongst the bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie. The regime raised the question that acid was thrown at women in Tehran, and in Babol used the method of setting fire to stores and houses. In the past week, a large fire was set, which caused more than 50 million Tumans (\$7 million) loss to the people. According to witnesses, police agents themselves set the houses on fire and during the fire stopped the people from saving their belongings. In this way, the regime



attempts to make the bourgeoisie understand that the previous conditions are more suitable to them, and in this effort it has been successful to a certain extent, because the Newsletter of the National Front in Tehran in its March issue calls upon the people to remain calm. The dying regime of Pahlavi, by setting up such episodes, attempts to present itself as defending order and defending the lives and properties of the people. But our oppressed people are long familiar with such traitorous and treacherous methods. During the Prime Ministership of Reza Khan (father of the present Shah — *trans.*) Tehran was a witness to such episodes. Whenever the revolutionaries made the situation tight for Reza Khan, his hooligans in many areas would attack the lives and properties of the people. The lackeys in Parliament used to shed crocodile tears for the oppressed and his lackey press would speak about attacks against the lives and properties of the people so that he would come out as the maintainer of order.

There is no more doubt for the heroic people of Iran that the dark regime of the Shah, agent of U.S. imperialism, has not left any wealth un plundered, any labour unexploited or any family not in sorrow for a loved one. It is for this reason that the general slogans of the people in all the demonstrations were: "Death to the Fascist Government!", "Death to the Shah!", "Working

## Long Live the Unity of the French Marxist-Leninists

*La Forge*, the monthly organ of the Organization for the Reconstruction of the Communist Party of France (ORCPF), in its issue of April 1978, announced very good news, which will bring more confidence and will inspire all the communists. The monthly organ of the French communists in an article under the title "The Comrades of the Peoples' Ideals Organization Have Joined the Organization for the Reconstruction of the Communist Party of France", writes about the revealing struggle which took place for the dissolution of the organization "Peoples' Ideals" and the joining of its members with the Organization for the Reconstruction of the Communist Party of France.

The betrayal of the Jacques Jurquet clique and the degeneration of the "Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France" into revisionism and the class betrayal of this clique threw away the hopes of a generation of French Marxist-Leninists. Numerous communist cadres from the working class were diverted from the correct path of class struggle. Many of these cadres who could not bear the blows of this new wave of revisionism became passive. The red flag of the proletarian revolution was kept hoisted, initially by the comrades who were rallied around the publication *New Humanity of Alsace*. These comrades with the assistance of other communist elements who were dispersed across France founded the Organization for the Reconstruction of the Communist Party of France. From then on the struggle for the unity of the French Marxist-Leninists and the struggle against group mentality and deviations of certain Marxist-Leninist groups and for isolating all kinds of revisionists, and the struggle for the reconstruction of the vanguard party of the proletariat were launched. During this period, various committees, units and elements from the party that Jurquet, this parrot and lackey of the Chinese revisionists, had led into the marsh of revisionism, have joined this organization.

Today, the French communists have taken a new step and have achieved a great victory on the path of reconstructing the party. After a long struggle and efforts of the comrades of ORCPF the comrades of the "Peoples' Ideals", unanimously made the decision to dissolve their organization and have joined the comrades of ORCPF for the reconstruction of the party. The

People, You Must Know that Your Shah Is a Butcher!". The people are fed up with famine, high prices and everything else. The prisons are filled with the sons and daughters of the people. The rotten regime of Pahlavi does not even spare the mothers of the political prisoners. The demonstration of the mothers of the political prisoners was criminally and cruelly attacked by the police around Sabzeh Meydan and 20 to 30 mothers were arrested. With all this, how could the people be called upon to remain calm. Our oppressed people have tasted the wretched periods of the dark regime of the Shah with their flesh and skin and thanks to the regime life becomes more unbearable with every passing day. The general uprisings all over Iran are an indication of the lack of trust for this regime. How could the working people of Iran, and particularly the working class which lives under the worst conditions, be called upon to remain calm?

The Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran considers as its duty to continue to struggle against this hated regime, along with the oppressed people, and amongst them with all energy. Our Party condemns any conciliatory slogan and will expose it. Our Party will definitely concentrate all this opposition into one channel and bring it into motion.

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Iranian communists wholeheartedly congratulate the French communists for this heroic and farsighted measure of the comrades of "Peoples' Ideals", and consider their example an inspiration to all honest revolutionaries and the pathfinders of the working class.

Following are some excerpts of this article which we print here for the information and education of our comrades and the readers of the monthly journal *Toufan*:

"Today we are happy and proud to announce the great news to all of our readers that: the Proletarian Communist Organization of Peoples' Ideals no longer exists. Their members have smashed their "shop" and after an active ideological struggle have decided to join the ORCPF.

"This is a success in the *struggle against "shop keepers" mentality* and old habits. This is an ideological victory of the proletariat which wants unity and needs its general staff. . .

"What principles were guiding our struggle for this activity? First of all the sincere desire of both sides to reconstruct the party. This great sincerity was tested in *practice*. And *this unity was tested and strengthened in practice*. . . Secondly this *unity* is based on Marxism-Leninism. . . Thirdly, active and at times fierce struggle. But this struggle was always comradely, without tricks, without pulling knives behind each others' backs and with fraternal spirit. . .

"Once more, we want to applaud the heroism of all the comrades who participated in this struggle, especially the comrades who have joined us. They were able to put the interest of the proletariat, who today demand the *party* with all its force, above everything else. It was by taking this proletarian standpoint that they were able to throw away everything which stopped the development of unity and delayed its materialization. All of us should become inspired by this. Their example should inspire the struggle of all the comrades." (*La Forge*, No. 15, April 1978)

**THE FRENCH PROLETARIAT WILL RECONSTRUCT ITS PARTY!**

(No. 7, April 1978)

## On the Relations of China and Iran

Following the shameless trip of Chou En-lai's widow to Iran, it is now the turn of Mr. Huang Hua, China's Foreign Minister, to express the Peking government's friendship and sympathy to the Shah and the monarchical system in Iran. Of course in return Abas Ali Khalatbari (Foreign Minister of Iran — *trans.*) has gone to the aid of his Chinese counterpart, to further "strengthen" the relations between these two "third world" nations, whose unity in history, according to him, dates back centuries.

In the talks held between the two foreign ministers, Huang Hua, the Chinese representative, who is more interested in finding a recent basis for the closeness of his government and the Pahlavi court, tries to make the Iranian Minister look at this issue more seriously, and in order to fool the people, resorts to the hatched-up "theory of three worlds", on the basis of which the Shah's regime of coup d'etat becomes "anti-imperialist"!

In any case in this match the Chinese Minister wins the game

and the Iranian papers used his statement to "decorate" their article that: "Defence of sovereignty has brought Iran and China close to one another!"

Obviously, to inform everyone regarding the development of diplomatic relations with China, the Iranian newspapers also did not mind writing about the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the sell-out dark-age sultan of Oman as a reaction to the Soviet coups d'etat in Afghanistan and Southern Yemen.

It is a great joy that the Iranian people have the ability to distinguish the truth written in between the lines. And how great it is that these heroic oppressed people know very well that the "defence of the sovereignty" of the Shah of Iran is nothing but the selling out of the land and playing the role of a lackey for his U.S. and European masters.

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### Erratum

The last issue of *Selected Articles from Toufan* — printed as Volume 1, Number 1, October 1977 - March 1978 — should have been designated as Volume 1, Numbers 1 and 2.



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