

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

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APPEAL

CENTO has collapsed. Another link from the imperialist chain of blocs has broken. The governments of Iran and Pakistan have announced their definite departure from CENTO. It fell to the government of Turkey to declare that this pact had "lost its function."

CENTO was a means of attack by imperialism against the socialist countries and national liberation movements, and of establishing hegemony over the peoples of the region. CENTO collapsed due to the advance of the world revolutionary process and the struggles of the peoples of the region. Thus, American imperialism's policy of neo-colonialism in the Middle East and its strategy of binding these countries to military blocs received a heavy blow.

Carter's Middle East visit and patching together of an agreement between Israel and Egypt is aimed at fortifying imperialism's lost positions in our region. American imperialism is massing troops and weapons in the region. It is sending its Navy to the mouth of the Persian Gulf. In the Mediterranean, NATO manoeuvres under American command are continuing. Undercover CIA operations in our country and in the region have intensified to an extraordinary degree.

The American government wants to deploy the American bases uprooted by the revolutionary uprising of the people in Iran on Anatolian soil as well, alongside Greece and Cyprus. It is contriving to form a new military bloc with the reactionary forces in the region, to protect American interests. American imperialism is increasing its pressures on Turkey in order to drag it into such a bloc. The visit to our country by the commander-in-chief of NATO is connected with these plans. The anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the region and of our people against such activities are developing.

The breaking of the CENTO chain brings the task of breaking the NATO chain, the main aggressive organisation of imperialism, onto the agenda of struggle of our people even more urgently. The opportunities for raising this struggle are further developing. The crisis of the policy of the ruling circles of becoming tied to imperialist blocs is deepening. Their justifications for this policy are eroding. The bankruptcy of the myth of a "Soviet threat" has been stated officially. In this way the fundamental excuse for a pro-NATO policy has collapsed. Now, the excuse of securing economic aid from a pro-NATO policy is also collapsing. It is becoming totally clear that the only correct policy is to destroy all dependence to imperialism and to realise national independence.

On the other hand, the government is persisting in maintaining bonds with NATO. The policy of austerity and martial law is an inescapable result of persisting in bonds with NATO.

WE MUST WITHDRAW FROM NATO! Dependence on NATO and

imperialism is the source of the profound crisis into which country has fallen. The military burdens imposed by NATO and the recipes imposed by the International Monetary Fund have dragged the country to economic ruin. This policy of slavery has cost our people dear. It has made their life intolerable. Rising prices, unemployment, all the stresses upon our people derive from this policy. NATO, the CIA, imperialism are the supports and buttresses of the fascist escalation. Behind the fascist murder dens, counter-guerrilla and yearners for a fascist military coup lie these.

WE MUST WITHDRAW FROM NATO! The pro-NATO policy is threatening our national security. The source of tension and inciter of hostility between the peoples in our region is NATO. NATO, the American military bases and atomic stock piles are converting our country, already in a sensitive region, into a powder keg.

The breaking of the chains of dependence on NATO and imperialism, depends on the struggle of our people and the unity of national democratic forces. In this struggle, the place of the patriotic soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers is beside the people. The sons of the people in the army are obliged to act not as a sledge hammer against the people, but to raise the banner of national independence against imperialism. The army must leave NATO's command.

Since the day of its founding, the TKP has never separated the struggle for national independence from the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. The TKP calls all who love their motherland, the socialist parties, trade unions, democratic mass organisations, progressive and revolutionary youth, Kurdish democrats, and patriotic RPP members to joint actions to secure withdrawal from NATO and to end the policy of dependence on imperialism.

WE MUST WITHDRAW FROM NATO! We must tear up the bilateral enslaving agreements with imperialism! We must uproot and cast out the American and NATO bases from our land.

15th March 1979

Central Committee
Communist Party of Turkey

THE COMINTERN IS 60

The Comintern was formed after a new era in world history, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism, had been opened by the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was formed under the leadership of Lenin, and with the active support of the Bolshevik Party, in the days when the Soviet State was waging a life or death struggle on all sides against the armed imperialist invaders and counter-revolutionaries. On 4 March 1919, an international conference of communist parties and groups, comprising 52 delegates from 30 countries of Europe, America and Asia, set up the third International, the Communist International. The name Comintern speaks for itself: the General Staff of the universal communist movement.

The founding of the Comintern was a historic necessity. It was an

ideological and organisational victory of the world proletariat against opportunism, revisionism and social-chauvinism. From the point of view of the world revolutionary process, such an organisation of the communist movement had immense significance. There were concrete tasks on the agenda: to determine the strategic, tactical and organisational principles of the communist movement; to form communist parties in many countries; to defend the world's first socialist state, the young Soviet Republic, and to uphold the proletarian dictatorship against bourgeois democracy; to bind the national liberation movements with the struggles of the world proletariat; around these principles and under this banner of struggle, to unite the international working class. Lenin's theory of imperialism and socialist revolution and his teaching on proletarian dictatorship constituted the Third International's platform of struggle. The Comintern had a wide reservoir of forces. These were, first and foremost, the Soviet State established by Lenin, followed by the international workers' movement and the national liberation movements. As Lenin stated in his work, "The Third International and its Place in History", the Comintern had a mission of fulfilling, of implementing the precepts of Marxism, and of achieving the age-old ideals of socialism and the working-class movement". The Comintern was born as an action International.

The Action International

All in all, the Comintern lived 24 years. These were extremely hard and complex years of struggle. Each of the seven congresses of the Third International have their specific and historical characteristics. For example, the Second Congress worked out the fundamental questions of strategy and tactics in a programmatic way. The Third Congress was held under the slogan, "Go to the Masses". It determined the policy of the "United Front" of the working class. Before the Fifth Congress lay the task of "bolshhevizing" the communist parties. The Seventh Congress scientifically established the nature of fascism. It emphasised that German fascism was the striking force of world imperialism. It alerted the peoples of the world to this danger by stating "Fascism means war". It formulated the policy of the anti-fascist popular front which would open the way to socialism. It called the working class and democratic forces of all countries to unity of front in the struggle against fascism and war.

The Comintern, became a collective Leninist school which constantly generalised the experience of individual communist parties. It helped the parties to apply Marxist-Leninist theory to their own concrete and specific situations. The CPSU holds a special place in the history of the Comintern. This is a history of hard struggle against all manner of opportunism, right and "left" deviation. From the beginning, it carried out an uncompromising struggle against the bourgeoisie's overt and covert attacks, its attempts to influence the international workers' movement, to distort its actions and ideology. The struggle waged by the party of Lenin and the Comintern against Trotskyism, which had become increasingly anti-Soviet and counter-revolutionary, is one of the clearest examples of this. The Comintern waged a consistent struggle against reformism and right opportunism, against those who rejected revolution and the proletarian dictatorship, who were infatuated with parliamentarianism and sanctified bourgeois democracy. Similarly, the Comintern waged a consistent struggle against those who rejected work in parliament, in reactionary-controlled trade unions and mass organisations, who belittled the struggle around the day to day demands of the masses and

working within the masses.

The Comintern, in all its congresses, mercilessly criticised its own mistakes and shortcomings. For example, the Seventh Congress determined the error in looking upon the social-democratic parties and organisations as the main enemy, and found that the attempts to form a single front solely from "below" did not give fruit.

The Comintern, the international revolutionary fighting organisation of the world proletariat, carried out its historic tasks with flying colours. In 1943, it concluded that it had completed its tasks and dissolved itself. But its Leninist principles of struggle, proletarian internationalism, the unity of struggle of the world communist movement, all these ideas, live on in our day.

Living Internationalism

Today as well, the principles and methods developed by the Comintern, the experiences accumulated by it, constitute a valuable theoretical treasure for working out the revolutionary tasks of the communist parties. At the 1957, 1960 and 1969 International Meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties, in a series of regional meetings and conferences, the fraternal parties, starting from their concrete experiences, contributed towards applying Marxism-Leninism to the new conditions.

For us, to defend today as well, with all our might, the gains of the Soviet Union, the world socialist system and real socialism against all kinds of imperialist attacks, to uphold peace against war, retains its full topicality as a foremost task of proletarian internationalism. Vietnam beholds us as an example! This heroic people, this socialist country, was barbarically attacked. It is fighting heroically against the Chinese hegemonists, who are more and more firmly allying themselves to imperialist circles, above all American imperialism. The necessity and urgency of solidarity with the people of Vietnam, once again reveals the vital importance of proletarian internationalism. When Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, together with domestic reaction attacked the Spanish Republic and the people of Spain, the Comintern unfurled the flag of internationalism and called the international brigades to the battle field. Today this flag of internationalist solidarity is waving in the hands of the party of Lenin and the world communist movement for Vietnam.

The attack with blood and bullets by the Chinese leadership against Vietnam clearly proves how Maoism, following in the foot steps of Trotskyism, went over to openly anti-Soviet, counter-revolutionary positions, and in the end became the striking force of imperialism and the 16th member of NATO. This "long march" of the Maoists shows where deviation from the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and breaking with the unity of the world communist movement leads.

To remain supposedly neutral on this question means to go over to imperialism, war, aggression and hegemonism, against peace, national independence, and sovereignty. Those who belittle the defence of real socialism, those who deny the decisive role played by the Soviet Union and the world socialist system in the world revolutionary process, those who defend the view that proletarian internationalism is "out of fashion" are wallowing in this kind of a swamp. Under these conditions, the falseness and danger of all manner of views and excuses advanced by the supporters of "Eurocommunism" against the unity of the world communist movement become apparent. The unity of

struggle of the world communist movement, which is today focussed on solidarity with Vietnam, has greater importance than ever.

The Comintern and the TKP

The TKP was born under the direct influence of Red October. Like many other fraternal parties, it was helped by the Comintern to develop and to take shape organisationally. It was the Comintern which instilled in it, carried to it, the principles of Bolshevism, the essence of Lenin's party. These principles are, first and foremost, proletarian internationalism, defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the Soviet Union, the centre of strength of the world revolutionary process, defence of the world socialist system, of real socialism. The TKP has followed this Leninist path. The TKP has organised the struggle of the working class against the yoke of imperialism in our motherland, against NATO, the collaborating monopoly bourgeoisie, capitalism and exploitation. It has not separated the struggle against the reactionary-fascist forces from that against the Maoists, Trotskyists and opportunist of every hue. Though such a struggle, the TKP is firmly binding its proletarian internationalist tasks with its national tasks. This is a concrete, irrefutable fact.

In our country, all the reactionary-fascist and Maoist trends which oppose proletarian internationalism and engage in anti-sovietism conduct these attacks in conjunction with anti-communism and anti-TKPism. This is no coincidence. The TKP has a tradition of struggle inherited from the Comintern. At the very beginning, one of the founders of the TKP, Mustafa Suphi, participated in the founding congress of the Comintern. Representatives of our party continuously took part in the activities of the Comintern. When fascist Hitler's armies attacked the peoples of Europe, and then perfidiously the Soviet Union, the TKP supported the fight of the Red Army with all its might in the ranks of Comintern. It defended the Soviet State. In all the struggles of the Comintern, the communists of Turkey have had their own contribution. For these reasons, those who attack proletarian internationalism, cannot resist attacking the TKP, which defends it in our country. Similarly, those who for whatever reason attack the TKP, cannot be consistent proletarian internationalists either. Another tradition assimilated by the TKP is the policy of the unity of action and of front of all anti-imperialist, anti-fascist forces. The Seventh Congress in particular studied in depth the question of a powerful, massive, national and democratic popular front against fascism and war. It upheld the unity of action of the entire working class, of communists, socialists and social democrats, of all the peoples and national forces. Those socialists and social-democrats who did not heed the warnings and appeals of the Comintern and the communist parties, thus kept open the way to fascism.

Today, Turkey is writhing in the grip of permanent crises. It is the collaborating monopoly bourgeoisie and dependence on NATO and imperialist blocs which are responsible for this situation. The reactionary ruling circles are striving to overcome this devastating crisis by foisting the burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the working class, and by escalating fascism. The government, dominated by the right wing of the Republican People's Party, which has joined the Socialist International, is not opposing this process. The government chose to declare Martial Law and abrogate democratic rights and freedoms. This policy is giving fascist escalation right of way.

The prejudiced leaders of the socialist parties are not acceding to the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist unity of action proposed by the TKP. Those who are

escalating fascism are benefiting from this attitude.

Despite this attitude, the TKP is not abandoning its policy of unity of action based on principles. It is calling all progressive, democratic parties, organisations, and forces to joint struggle, to form a National Democratic Front. It is organising the actions of the masses for democratic rights, around economic, social and political demands. It is strengthening its Leninist unity by binding itself more firmly to the masses in these struggles.

The TKP is consistently and totally loyal to the traditions of struggle of the Comintern, – we repeat – to its Leninist principles and ideals. We repeat: This is its sacred heritage!

The Comintern dissolved itself organisationally. To go back is out of question. But the history of struggle of the Comintern, its ashes, have not been thrown into the wind. These are the principles of living Leninism. They are as alive as ever. In this respect, the Comintern is immortal!...

TÜSTAV