

RESISTANCE

MAGAZINE OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

ISSUE 9

OCTOBER

2026



FROM OCTOBER REVOLUTION

TO THE AXIS OF RESISTANCE

**LONG LIVE
OCTOBER 7**

**ANTI-FASCIST UKRAINIAN
PRISONERS ARE NOT ALONE**

**VICTORY TO THE RESISTANCE IN
PALESTINE, IRAN, LEBANON, YEMEN**



¡Hasta la victoria siempre! — Until victory, always.
Comandante CHE GUEVARA

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CONTENTS

RESISTANCE MAGAZINE

1	THE USA, THE PRINCIPAL ENEMY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, CANNOT WIN WARS!	04
2	“THE MADMAN” THEORY	08
3	STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF MARTYRS, PRISONERS, AND THE WOUNDED OF THE POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP)	14
4	AIF CAMPAIGNS: SOLIDARITY WITH RESISTANCE IN PRISONS OF TURKEY AND UKRAINE	17
5	ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT VISITS SERBIA: FOUR DAYS OF INTERNATIONALISM, ANTI-IMPERIALIST SOLIDARITY AND COMMON STRUGGLE	29
6	SOLIDARITY WITH THE RESISTANCE IN PALESTINE, LEBANON, YEMEN AND IRAN IS NOT A CRIME: SARA COTTE	32
7	IMPERIALIST’S ASSAULT ON ERITREA AND AFRICA	33
8	RUSSIAN AND CHINESE REVOLUTIONS	36
9	FASCISM IN EUROPE	42
10	IMPERIALISM, NEO-COLONIALISM AND THE QUESTION OF REGIONAL POWERS	45
11	OUR MARTYRS ARE OUR VANGUARDS – NASRALLAH – 3 PFLP MARTYRS – HASAN FERIT GEDIK – SANKARA	48

THE USA, THE PRINCIPAL ENEMY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, CANNOT WIN WARS!



**THE US VICE PRESIDENT SAYS: “WE
HAVEN’T WON A WAR IN 42 YEARS” A LIE!
THE TRUTH IS: US IMPERIALISM HAS
NEVER WON A VICTORY!
IT OCCUPIES, IT MASSACRES,
IT DRENCHES THE WORLD IN BLOOD;
BUT IT CAN NEVER WIN!
BECAUSE WARS ARE WON
THROUGH HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL
JUSTNESS,
THEY ARE WON THROUGH LEGITIMACY!**

“America hasn’t won a war in 42 years.” The person saying this is JD Vance, Vice President of US imperialism.

He claims to be criticising the administration of the US military, but in reality, he wants the attacks against the peoples of the world to continue in an even more brutal form. In an attempt to conceal the impasse, they have entered in Iran, he said at a press conference on 27 August:

“During the 42 years that I have been alive, America has fought many wars and, until Donald J. Trump became President of the United States, we won almost none of them.”

Moreover, this is not the first time he has said this.

In an interview with CBS on 26 January 2025, Vance also said:

“They gave us a military that has a massive recruitment crisis and a completely dysfunctional procurement-price crisis. We buy aircraft for billions and billions of dollars, with terrible cost overruns. Delivery dates are always delayed. So, we need a major change.

We entered too many wars without a plan to win. We have entered many wars over the last 40 years, but for as long as I have been alive, we have not won any of them.

We really have to change the way we finance arms procurement, from top to bottom.”

FASCIST VANCE IS LYING.

**HE SAYS, REFERRING TO THE LAST 42
YEARS, “WE DID NOT WIN.”**

BUT THAT IS A LIE!

THE TRUTH IS:

**IMPERIALISM HAS NEVER WON AND IT
NEVER WILL!**

Let us remind this enemy-of-the-people imperialist minister of a few historical and political truths that his lifetime has been neither long enough to remember nor sufficient to understand.

From 1963 to 1975, in the attacks against Vietnam, 13 million Vietnamese were martyred and the country lost one-third of its land; but in the end the USA was defeated and, after losing around 60,000 soldiers, was forced to withdraw. In other words, it did not win.

In 1999, it carried out an air operation against Kosovo through NATO; but it did not win.

Between 2014 and 2019, the US-led imperialist coalition carried out massacres in Iraq and Syria, using ISIS — which it itself had created — as a pretext, overthrew Assad and brought the murderer Colani to power; but it did not win!

As even Vance cannot deny, despite spending billions of dollars on what the USA calls its open-ended and endless “Forever Wars”, it has been unable to achieve either a political or military victory over the peoples.

Between 2001 and 2021, for twenty years, it spent trillions of dollars on operations and occupation in Afghanistan, yet it did not win.

Between 2003 and 2011, despite occupying Iraq and killing Saddam Hussein, it sank into a complete quagmire and was forced to withdraw its troops.

Yes, it occupied.

Yes, it carried out brutal massacres.



Yes, it displaced hundreds of thousands of Iraqis.

Yes, it raped thousands.

Yes, it killed Saddam and changed the government.

But it won neither the first occupation of Iraq nor the second!

From Asia to Latin America, from Anatolia to Africa, it has achieved victory nowhere.

Imperialists cannot win victories against the peoples of the world.

Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the revolution that made Vietnam a graveyard for the imperialists, explained why:

“Those who had rifles fought with their rifles, those who had swords fought with their swords, and those who had no swords fought with small hoes or sticks. Every hamlet and street became a fortress, every person a fighter, every Party cell like a general staff. Victory was won at an enormous cost: 13 million martyrs, thousands missing, hundreds of thousands wounded and disabled — 83,000 disabled, 8,000 paralysed, 30,000 blind and 10,000 deaf.”

NOT EVEN IN 42 YEARS —

NOT EVEN IN 420 YEARS —

WILL THEY EVER WIN!

THE DEFEAT OF IMPERIALISM IS AS CERTAIN AS THE VICTORY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD!

Imperialism is expansionism. It is the monopoly stage of capitalism; in its most concise definition, it is the empire of the monopolies.

IMPERIALISM IS:

**OCCUPATION, RAPE, POVERTY,
GENOCIDE, HUNGER, OPPRESSION,
PLUNDER, LIES, MASSACRE, FASCISM...**

THE PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION IS BETWEEN IMPERIALISM AND THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

IMPERIALISM IS MORIBUND CAPITALISM.

It is occupying, massacring and plundering because imperialism is the decaying and moribund capitalism of the parasitic, exploitative monopoly bourgeoisie, whose only purpose is profit.

Historically and politically, it is unjust.

Historically, the peoples are right; the bourgeoisie is wrong.

HISTORICALLY WE ARE RIGHT, BECAUSE WE ARE FIGHTING FOR SOCIALISM.

SOCIALISM IS HISTORICALLY NECESSARY.

IT IS WHAT WILL REPLACE THE CAPITALIST ORDER.

Because history and science tell us that “every ageing and decaying society will give way to a more advanced society”.

The ageing and decaying capitalist order will give way to socialism. This is a historical necessity.

HISTORICALLY WE ARE RIGHT, BECAUSE:

PRIMITIVE COMMUNAL SOCIETY GAVE WAY TO SLAVE SOCIETY, SLAVE SOCIETY GAVE WAY TO FEUDAL SOCIETY, FEUDAL SOCIETY GAVE WAY TO CAPITALIST SOCIETY.

CAPITALIST SOCIETY WILL ALSO GIVE WAY TO SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

THIS IS A HISTORICAL NECESSITY. IT IS INEVITABLE.

HISTORICALLY WE ARE RIGHT, BECAUSE:

According to the laws governing the development of societies, a system of production must develop both the means of production and the working sections of society. This is called the “**law of necessary correspondence**”.

When this correspondence breaks down — that is, when the dominant system of production begins to obstruct the development of the means of production and of the working people — the system must change.

And this is possible only through revolution.

Today, the dominant capitalist system of production has itself become an obstacle to the development of the means of production and the working people. For this reason, it must give way to socialism, a more advanced system of production.

In short, revolution has now become inevitable.

POLITICALLY WE ARE RIGHT, BECAUSE:

Every social system from the first-class society until today has been based on class exploitation. Only the exploiters and the exploited have changed; exploitation itself has always remained.

The essence of capitalism is also the exploitation of labour.

We, on the other hand, defend and struggle for socialism — the only social system in which human beings do not exploit other human beings.

POLITICALLY WE ARE RIGHT, BECAUSE:

The working people can establish a system in which they can obtain all their rights and live without exploitation, oppression and persecution only by destroying the old order — that is, through revolution.

US imperialism, the common enemy of the peoples of the world, will likewise never be able to win because historically and politically it is in the wrong.

The USA’s inability to “win”, or its inability to establish a permanent order in the regions it enters, is not a matter of logistical or tactical inadequacy. It is the inevitable consequence of the historical and class contradictions of imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism.

It is the consequence of being historically and politically unjust and illegitimate.

Dialectical and historical materialism does not explain social events as a moral battle between “good and evil”, but through the way class interests and the economic base — the economy — shape the superstructure: politics, culture, the military and government.

Historical materialism tells us that **the motor of history is the class struggle**.

The US military does not act to defend the interests of the American people, but to defend monopoly finance capital and the arms monopolies.

When a colonial power occupies a country, it does not resolve that country’s internal contradictions. On the contrary, it plunders its resources in accordance with its own need for markets.

Dialectical materialism tells us that everything also contains its opposite within itself.

The oppression created by the USA through occupation, plunder and colonialism necessarily creates its own antithesis — namely, the consciousness of national liberation and anti-imperialist resistance among the occupied peoples.

As repression increases, the potential for resistance grows.

The more bases the USA establishes and the more plunder it carries out, the more local contradictions it triggers.

Therefore, its military inability to “win” is a dialectical consequence produced by imperialist aggression itself.

The basis of the USA being historically and politically “wrong” lies in its exploitation and in the historical reaction represented by its sanctification of private property.

Every intervention undertaken to control oil in Iraq, minerals in Africa or energy routes in Asia has a historically reactionary character.

No matter how large an army or how advanced a technology a historically reactionary power possesses, it cannot stand against the forward-flowing river of history — the peoples’ struggle for independence — and sooner or later it will be defeated.

The USA imposes its own bourgeois cultural values on the territories it occupies. But the cultural hegemony of a power that brings plunder, massacre and poverty cannot be permanent.

Every attack that is socially and culturally alien to the people and based entirely on exploitation collides with the people’s revolt and their cultur



reflex of defence against degeneration and ultimately disintegrates.

Immoral forces cannot achieve victory.

To be moral means rejecting the exploitative order, together with all its institutions in both base and superstructure and fighting against imperialism.

The immoral armies of immoral exploiters can never defeat the peoples!

The Fighter’s Motivation

Why did US soldiers in Vietnam, Afghanistan or Latin America suffer psychological collapse and lose the war?

Because a soldier fighting on behalf of an imperialist army has no just cause for which to sacrifice his life; he is at the front only for the profits of the monopolies.

The oppressed peoples facing him, however, are defending their homes, their land, their children and their future.

This justness — this emotional and moral superiority — is transformed into a qualitative force.

The organised struggle of those fighting for a just cause dialectically overcomes the mechanical superiority of imperialism’s mercenary or alienated armies.

In summary, the chain of defeats suffered by the US military from Vietnam to Afghanistan is a natural product of the parasitic, decaying and plundering character of imperialism — the moribund stage of capitalism.

No colonial power that is historically and dialectically unjust and focused upon seizing the labour and wealth of peoples can achieve a permanent and genuine victory.

It cannot win because monopoly capitalism — imperialism — is historically reactionary; no force that stands against the forward-moving river of history and the peoples’ tendency towards liberation can win permanently.

It cannot win because its occupations and wars are not waged for the benefit of humanity, but solely to maximise the profit rates of parasitic arms monopolies — the Military-Industrial Complex.



It cannot win because, according to the laws of dialectics, every brutal act of military repression and exploitation it carries out inevitably creates its own antithesis: the organised, militant and anti-imperialist consciousness of resistance among the occupied peoples.

It cannot win because, by recklessly plundering the underground and surface resources of the regions it enters — oil, minerals and so on — it cannot create any political legitimacy or consent among the masses.

It cannot win because it has no just cause. Despite its trillion-dollar budget, its army consists of alienated, faithless and mercenary soldiers fighting to protect the share values of colonial monopolies.

It cannot win because the oppressed peoples confronting it defend their homes, their land, their children and their physical existence and therefore possess an absolute emotional, moral and psychological superiority.

It cannot win because its mechanical military doctrine, which worships technology and weaponry, becomes cumbersome and collapses before the asymmetric, dynamic guerrilla tactics of people's wars that use geography itself as a weapon.

It cannot win because the cumbersome logistical networks costing trillions of dollars that are required to sustain the gigantic imperialist army become a strategic weakness against the small, flexible and targeted strikes of resistance forces.

It cannot win because, in order to establish a permanent order in the countries it occupies, it always allies itself with the most reactionary, feudal and collaborationist elements of society; this only further sharpens the anger of the broad masses of the people.

It cannot win because, in an effort to counter the tendency of the rate of profit to fall, it has shifted production to Third World countries and thereby created, within its own

colonial sphere, its own gravedigger: a modern and angry global proletariat.

It cannot win because the enormous cost of military adventures abroad causes the internal infrastructure, healthcare and education systems of the US imperialist centre itself to decay; this in turn intensifies class contradictions within the imperialist centre.

It cannot win because the mask of its false bourgeois ideology claiming to bring "democracy and human rights" has fallen away in every occupation — Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan — leaving behind only naked and ugly fascistic violence.

It cannot win because the deep alienation experienced by the colonial soldier at the front, together with the guilt created by an unjust war, leads to widespread drug addiction, suicide and ultimately military collapse.

It cannot win because it possesses a parasitic, rentier state structure sustained by appropriating the labour and surplus value of the peoples of the world; parasitic structures are historically condemned to collapse because they obstruct the development of the productive forces.

It cannot win because, as the global hegemony of the US dollar and the mechanisms of finance capital weaken, it is rapidly losing the economic foundation needed to finance its occupations.

It cannot win because every move that usurps the peoples' right to self-determination isolates it internationally and encourages anti-imperialist alignment on a global scale.

It cannot win because bourgeois cultural hegemony — Hollywood, consumer frenzy and so on — cannot manufacture consent in lands being bombed; instead it collides with and is shattered by the local peoples' reflexes of cultural identity and defence.

It cannot win because imperialism's objective is not permanently to "win" a war, but to postpone its crises by turning war into an open-ended "process" and extending exploitation over time; this condemns it to strategic blindness.

It cannot win because quantitative superiority — numerical and technological excess — cannot dialectically defeat the qualitative strength that draws its power from the collective will and historical justness of the people.

It cannot win because the objective laws of scientific socialism have demonstrated that no mode of production based on exploitation can survive forever:

THE EXPROPRIATORS WILL, IN THE END, BE EXPROPRIATED.

NOT IMPERIALISM'S “MADMAN” THEORY, BUT THE DESPERATION OF DYING IMPERIALISM



It is now clear beyond anything that anyone can deny that US imperialism has entered into decline.

Imperialism has already long since completed its lifespan; it is decaying and dying capitalism.

But the US does not want to accept this quietly. In order to preserve its hegemony, it is increasing its aggression with all its strength in every corner of the world.

The policies of imperialism are based on UNCERTAINTY. Trump, the current representative of US imperialism, constantly contradicts himself. He continuously makes statements that contradict one another. Sometimes this goes to such extremes that something he posts one hour is completely opposite to what he posts an hour later.

According to historical materialism, political theories and state policies in the superstructure are reflections of the economic crises in the infrastructure.

At the level of the economic base, the US is losing its global hegemony.

Facing US hegemony is a second bloc led by China and Russia. For this reason, the US cannot carry out its imperial programme unhindered as it wishes, and it builds all of its national security strategies around destroying them.

It particularly places China in the line of fire. Why?

Because, as US President Truman said in 1947:

“The US system cannot survive unless it becomes a world system.”

TRUMP'S “MADNESS”

Many people have written and said that Trump is mad.

Then Trump really did something that “stunned everyone with its madness”.

The US abducted Venezuela's legitimate head of state Maduro and his wife from their beds while they were sleeping at night, took them to the US, arrested them, and is now putting them on trial.

The highest point of this “madness”, however, was the attack on Iran that has affected the entire world since February.

THE MADMAN THEORY

After the attack on Iran, when the US could not achieve what it wanted, it once again brought “Madman Trump” onto the stage.

The US has now found its solution in “pretending to be mad”.

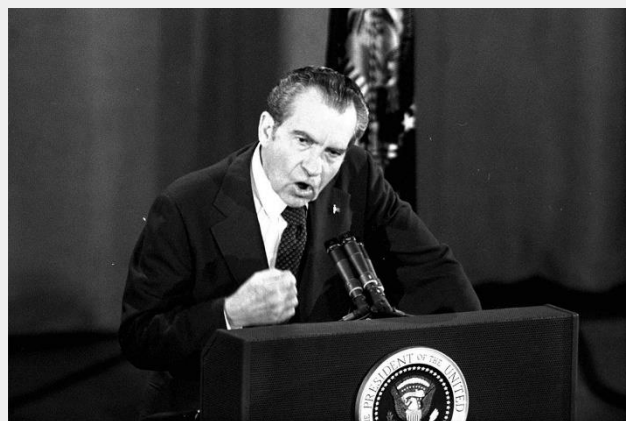
So, has Trump really “gone mad”?

Trump as an individual may indeed be mad, a megalomaniac, a maniac, a murderer, a pervert and so on; but the real essence of the matter is the imperialist policies and strategy of the US.

By playing the “madman” role assigned to him, Trump's aggressions are reduced to the level of spectacle, and he is presented as an individual who lacks criminal responsibility, in other words someone who does not have to answer for what he does. But in reality, what continues is the “state policy” of US imperialism.

Trump's being cornered in Iran and the “Madman Theory” that has once again been brought onto the agenda today are not a new tactic of imperialism either.

Nixon's “Madman” Act in Vietnam



This “Madman Strategy” was introduced in the US with Nixon.

Nixon's situation showed parallels with Trump's situation in Iran.

He attacked Vietnam; but despite all his technological and military superiority, he did not achieve what he had hoped for. Because a people defending their land with a great love of their homeland cannot be defeated.

Under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, the entire Vietnamese people united and drove US imperialism out of Vietnam.

Unable to achieve what it wanted militarily, US imperialism sought the solution in trying to frighten Vietnam.

The message was very simple and clear:

Do not make me lose my temper, or I will drop the atomic bomb.

What Is the Madman Theory?

The Madman Theory was a foreign-policy strategy used by Richard Nixon and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger to end the Vietnam War and force the peoples of the

Eastern Bloc — the Soviet Union and North Vietnam — into submission.

The pillars of the strategy were:

- Deliberate irrationality
- Unpredictability
- Throwing the enemy into panic
- Imposing concessions and surrender

Although Nixon put this policy into practice, its intellectual fathers were Herman Kahn and Thomas Schelling.

In his 1960 book *The Strategy of Conflict*, Schelling asked:

“How can a nuclear power rationally start a war that would result in its own destruction?”

In summary, what is being said is this:

If the unjust side acts rationally, its nuclear threat remains nothing more than a bluff. But if one of the sides has “gone mad” or acts outside the limits of reason, then all of its attacks would both become a deterrent and be made to appear innocent.

It is like the saying among our people:

“He is mad; whatever he does is to be expected.”

The essence of the Madman Theory is the attempt of the weak or cornered side to place itself outside rational rules in order to establish psychological superiority over stronger enemies.

In other words, it is imperialism’s attempt to establish ideological hegemony over the peoples of the world.

THE MADMAN THEORY AND DONALD TRUMP

Israel and the US did not get the results they calculated on in Iran.

Instead of making a concrete analysis of the concrete conditions on the basis of existing reality, these two aggressors made their calculations on the basis of the policies they wanted to bring about.

It is possible that the US achieving its aims one after another in recent times, and seeing its policies put into practice, made it lose its head and blinded it to reality.

It is useful here to recall the following:

The policies that the US and Israel want to implement in Iran today are part of the Greater Middle East Project.

Steps have been taken regarding the Greater Middle East Project and serious successes have also been achieved from imperialism’s point of view.

But the US has not been able to implement the Iran pillar of the project as it wishes.

The policies that the US successfully implemented until it hit a hard rock in Iran were as follows:

- It overthrew Assad in Syria and brought the ISIS member Jolani, that is, al-Sharaa, to power.

- By leasing the Zangezur corridor with Azerbaijan and Armenia for 99 years, it turned it into the “Trump Corridor”. With this move, it encircled Iran and Russia. Through this corridor it did not only bring Iran’s border with Azerbaijan and Armenia under its control but also struck at China’s trade route known as the “New Silk Road”. However, its greatest gain from this move was obtaining the possibility of establishing a “military base” on the Iran-Azerbaijan-Armenia border.

- In Venezuela it abducted the president and forced the existing government to cooperate with it, bringing the oil companies and the economy under its own control.

The results it achieved may have swept it off its feet and caused it to make unrealistic assessments.

But there is one reality that can never be ignored: the peoples of the world.

The truth is that history is written by the peoples.

There is a saying in Turkish language:

“A wrong calculation returns from Baghdad.”

This time, it returned from Tehran.

So, how should we assess the crisis of US imperialism in which this “Madman” policy has been brought into play?

“THE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN SUBJECT AND OBJECT”

Dialectical materialism teaches us that matter comes before consciousness.

Trump’s “Madman Theory” is a result of dying capitalism.

Trump believed that the “madness scenario” in his own mind — the subject — could change objective reality — the concrete material conditions of the Iranian state and people.

What result did Trump and Netanyahu expect?

Israel and the US would attack Iran and leave it leaderless by massacring its leaders.

A political vacuum would arise from this, the Iranian people would follow Netanyahu’s call and overthrow the “Mullah regime”, and they would bring the Shah’s son Pahlavi, their own puppet, to power.

Yes, the US-Israel duo massacred Ali Khamenei.

But their successive massacres of leaders did not produce the result they expected and planned. On the contrary, it backfired.

DIALECTICAL CONTRADICTION

Where Is the Dialectical Contradiction?

The dialectical contradiction lies in the principal contradiction between imperialism and the peoples of the world.

On one side are the interests of US imperialism.

In order to protect and expand these interests, it attacks Iran using all the means at its disposal: aircraft carriers, missiles, air-defence systems, economic embargoes and, as a final resort, pretending to be a madman.

But the US is historically and politically unjust.

It is the principal enemy of the peoples of the world and has no possibility of winning!

On the other side is Iran.

It is a country that has no choice but to resist in order to protect its homeland and sovereignty from the attack of US imperialism.

It is Iran that is historically and politically right.

For the US, this war is a war to maintain its hegemony and establish new colonial domination.

If Iran cannot resist and repel these attacks, it will completely lose its national sovereignty and its right to self-determination.

It will become a second Syria.

It will become a new colony of imperialism.

In that sense, this war is a war of existence for both sides.

But Iran is right and the US is wrong.

The US is the aggressor; the Iranian people are resisting.

US imperialism uses irrational behaviour as a weapon.

But dialectics shows us that bourgeois reason is already irrational within itself, because another name for capitalism is crisis and its only objective is profit.

The bourgeoisie, the owner of a profit-centred system, is engaged in continuous and systematic attacks against the peoples of the world in the military, political, economic, ideological and cultural fields.

For this reason, imperialism is compelled to create wars in order to overcome its crisis and preserve its rule.

Trump's "madness" is nothing other than a manifestation of the structural crisis of monopoly capitalism — imperialist aggression.

By playing the madman, Trump wanted to spread "fear and helplessness" into the hearts of the peoples of West Asia and create submission.

Fear is part of imperialism's political and ideological arsenal.

But what imperialism failed to take into account is Iran's arsenal: its unity with its government, its army — the Revolutionary Guards — and its people, together with its cultural, religious and spiritual formation.

They cannot frighten a people who are prepared to face death for their independence by saying:

"The man facing you is mad."

Iran's spiritual leader Ali Khamenei and the other leaders who were massacred could have lived in secure shelters if they had wanted to.

But they did not choose this and were massacred.

According to the calculations of the US and Israel, Khamenei's death would throw the country into chaos, create a vacuum of authority and allow them to overthrow the government.

But they were badly mistaken.

They were mistaken because the Iranian people possess "VALUES" that they themselves have never possessed.

The imperialists do not understand Shiism or its culture.

They do not understand Karbala or martyrdom.

They do not understand that the Iranian people mourn Hussein.

For this reason, while the US hurled threats on the one hand, on the other hand it could not hide its astonishment.

They expressed their amazement by saying:

We are bombing them so heavily; how can they still refuse to surrender?

Far from overthrowing the existing government, the attacks brought the people and the state even closer together.

Those who had demonstrated against the Iranian government a few months before the attacks began took to the streets to support the government after the US and Israeli attack.

While Israelis hid in their homes like cowardly rats, the Iranian people defied the bombardments and took to the streets every night.

The Iranian people have an understanding and belief in the "rank of martyrdom".

What can a "madman" do against people of faith?

After bombing the school in Minab where innocent children were present and taking the lives of 168 children in the very first days, would those people be afraid of the "madman"?

Would they be afraid of an enemy that massacred their religious leader and brutally struck 168 children with missiles in broad daylight while they were studying at school?

After all this, will they force the Iranian people into submission with the "madman"?

NEVER!



The Political Dimension of the Madman Policy

Here, the attack on Iran must be considered from two points.

The US attacks Iran because it has been unable to force it into submission and turn it into a new colony.

On the other hand, it also attacks because Iran is a very important ally of China, which the US wants to encircle.

In other words, it wants to kill two birds with one stone and bring both Iran and China under its hegemony.

Yet the Iranian people gave their clear answer to the US 47 years ago.

For this reason, the US also sees this as a historic reckoning because its authority and its image of being “indestructible” were shattered by the occupation of the US Consulate that began on 4 November 1979 and lasted 444 days.

It wants revenge.

It wants to force Iran to its knees.

It wants complete surrender.

The Ideological and Moral Dimension of the Madman Theory

This theory is a declaration of imperialism’s ideological bankruptcy.

US imperialism, which has nothing just or legitimate left to offer its own people or the world, tries to derive its legitimacy from its “madness and nuclear brutality”.

Imperialism places its hopes in the “madman” in order to establish its hegemony.

But Trump and the other parasitic bourgeois who rape the children of the peoples of the world on the Epstein islands can never win.

Pages could be written explaining the extent of imperialism’s moral decay, but even that would not be enough.

Their disgrace is so great that even the bourgeois press can no longer hide or distort it.

The most recently exposed Epstein files have revealed the scale of their immorality.

Occupiers, perverts, immoral people, paedophiles, murderers, mafiosi, drug barons, money launderers...

The bourgeois politicians, artists, administrators, writers and academics who went to those islands of perversion and attempted from there to decide the future of the peoples of the world are all up to their throats in filth and degeneration.

What Is Morality?

It is to reject capitalism with all of its infrastructure and superstructure and to struggle against the blood-sucking bourgeoisie.

In other words, the bourgeoisie itself is already immoral.

The “Madman Theory” is immoral from head to toe.

Turning the lives of millions of people and the possibility of a nuclear massacre into material for a “bluff”, into a bargaining chip for forcing peoples into submission, reveals bourgeois morality in all its nakedness.

The nuclear threat of:

“If I cannot exist, then let the world cease to exist as well”

is the most extreme point of bourgeois individualism.

In other words, the moral decay of imperialism runs very deep.

No occupation, no perversion, no corruption and no imperialist intervention will save this immoral system from collapse.

The Military Dimension of the Madman Theory

The Madman Theory does not show how “clever” imperialism is.

It shows how historically unjust it is, how militarily cornered it is, how morally rotten it is and how helpless it becomes in the face of the organised power of the peoples.

Imperialism, a paper tiger, has tried to bare its teeth by pretending to be “mad”.

But the iron laws of historical materialism have smashed this performance to pieces.

Because victory is won not by military power, but by historical and political righteousness.

Giap’s words also shed light on today:

“Our military art is the military art of a small nation which has risen up to fight an enemy whose armed forces, equipment and technology remain far stronger in material terms.

It is a military art whose character consists of overcoming material strength with moral strength, defeating the strong with the weak, overcoming the modern with the primitive, and defeating the modern armies of the imperialist aggressors through the patriotism of the people and their determination to carry the revolution through to completion.”

In other words, in the contradiction between imperialism and the peoples of the world, the final victory will certainly belong to the peoples!

The Collapse of Bourgeois Idealism and Pragmatism

Dialectical materialism teaches that the source of knowledge and truth is the objective, material world.

But the rulers who uphold idealist philosophy analyse the entire world according to their own wishes and attempt to divide the peoples according to their own interests.

For this reason, throughout the class struggle, the ruling minorities have always been defeated.

Slave society evolved into feudalism, and feudal society into capitalism.

And now imperialism, the dying and decaying stage of capitalism, has also reached its final limit.

In other words, both the parasitic bourgeoisie and its idealist philosophies will be buried seven layers beneath the earth!

Imperialism Places Consciousness Before Matter

Whether Nixon or Trump, imperialist foreign policy detaches itself from objective class realities and reduces everything to a question of “perception management” and “subjective image”.

Nixon believed that with the “madness” he constructed in his own mind, he could bend the concrete material force in the rice fields of Vietnam — the guerrillas, logistics lines and organisation of the people.

Trump likewise believed that, by ignoring the historical righteousness and the cultural, sociological and military characteristics of the Iranian people and by creating mountains of fear through massacres, he could achieve his objective.

But their idealism cannot destroy the legitimacy of the people’s resistance against oppression and injustice.

It cannot suppress their desire to live freely in an independent homeland.

Imperialism Is Pragmatist

Bourgeois philosophy is based on utility — pragmatism.

The logic that:

“If a lie works, then that lie is true”

is the philosophical engine of the Madman Theory.

But dialectical materialism shows that objective reality — the concrete and historical anger felt by the peoples of Vietnam or Iran against colonialism — has rendered this subjective “illusion of madness” useless and shattered it against the wall of material reality.

In Conclusion:

1) This aggression is not the result of Trump’s “madness”, but of the depth of imperialism’s crisis.

2) The reason imperialism and bourgeois politicians take refuge in the “Madman Theory” is to maintain and expand a monopoly-capitalist system that is historically unjust, morally rotten and militarily trapped.

For this purpose, it challenges the peoples of the world with the power of nuclear brutality at its disposal, NATO, and collaborationist oligarchies, particularly Turkey.

This is not a show of strength.

On the contrary, it is the death agony of an imperialism whose knees are trembling before the inevitable laws of historical materialism, and which tries to sink its teeth into the peoples by pretending to be “mad”.

3) In the historical process advancing from slavery to feudalism, from feudalism to capitalism and from there to socialism, imperialism has reached the end of its lifespan, no matter how “mad” it becomes.

The wheel of history cannot be turned backwards.

4) Wars are won through legitimacy, historical justice and political righteousness.

The peoples are the ones who are right and legitimate, and the peoples who resist will certainly win!

THE MADMAN DOCTRINE

Those who say that if anyone else said the things Trump says, they would be put in a mental asylum, attribute the US massacres in Iran to Trump’s madness.

Anyone with even a little historical consciousness will remember that attempts were also made to explain what the Nazis did through Hitler’s utter madness, or that Bush, who launched the attack on Iraq in 2003 with the “Shock and Awe” operation, was also called mad.

If you ask, “Where does this madness come from?” and investigate it, you may come across a counter-guerrilla strategy of US imperialism known as the “Madman Doctrine”.

After US President Nixon said, “We must attack our enemies like madmen,” his military experts prepared a doctrine for attacking like madmen. By “our enemies”, Nixon meant countries that insisted on independence against the interests of imperialism and peoples struggling for independence.

Those who believe in the lie of an imperialist order and something called International Law prefer to explain the most savage attacks of imperialism and fascism through the madness of certain leaders.

These are also the people who believe that imperialism will bring democracy and who spread this lie.

Yesterday, they supported the attack aimed at “bombing Afghanistan back to the Stone Age” and the killing of thousands of people in Iraq in a single night through “Shock and Awe”, in the name of overthrowing a reactionary regime.

To understand what the Trumps say and do, and why they say and do it, we need to look at why they need something like the Madman Doctrine.

Imperialism’s experts have explained the aim of this doctrine as breaking the enemy’s resistance through unrestrained and disproportionate attacks and forcing them to surrender.

The purpose of the massacres, disappearances, torture and brutality in Latin America and Vietnam was to use the fear they created to force revolutionary movements struggling for liberation into submission.

Those who do not understand this cannot understand class hatred either.

In 1937, when Japan sent its forces to occupy China, it gave its commanders the “3H order”:

Kill everyone, burn and destroy everything, loot everything.

The occupiers committed enormous atrocities in Nanking and massacred at least one million people.

For some reason, this occupation and massacre was also called madness.

Just as the US dropping atomic bombs on Japan and massacring hundreds of thousands of people was called madness.

The Nazi armies were also ordered:

“Show no mercy; do not restrict yourselves by any moral rules.”

The savagery they created is well known.

Neither what was done in the Nazi camps nor what the US did at Abu Ghraib and Guantánamo can be explained by madness.

Israel did not carry out the Deir Yassin Massacre in Palestine or the Sabra and Shatila Massacres in Lebanon because Ben-Gurion or Sharon were mad.

They wanted, through the fear they created, to force the Palestinians and the Palestinian resistance into submission.

Today, the aim of the attacks, massacres and destruction in Gaza and Lebanon is the same.

The US and Israel want to destroy every centre of resistance that threatens their interests.

When Dimitrov explained fascism to the peoples of the world, he called it “Rabid Reaction”.

From the 1930s until today, the imperialists and fascists have become even more rabid.

Imperialism, which we call dying capitalism, attacks in a rabid, crazed state because it is fighting for its life.

Because they cannot find a way out of their structural crises, they are returning to primitive forms of exploitation.

Trump does not say, “I want Ukraine’s rare earth elements, Venezuela’s oil and Iran’s oil” because of madness, but because they are incapable of producing any other policy.

They have cast aside the lies of democracy and human rights and are carrying out gangsterism throughout the world.

If the issue is sanity and madness, then the imperialist system as a whole is irrational.

The exploitation of one human being by another is irrational.

Although enough food is produced in the world to feed 36 billion people, millions die of hunger and billions suffer from hunger.

In Lenin’s words, they prevent humanity from solving problems that could easily be solved.

Yes, reason too has a class character.

According to their reasoning, not exploiting others and not thinking about their interests and profits is madness.

For them, failing to use every kind of weapon to protect and expand their rule and wealth is madness.

Their reason is their interests.

For their interests, they carry out every kind of attack and savagery.

For the oppressed and exploited, however, it is madness not to defend their own class interests and the rights arising from their labour.

It is madness not to unite, not to organise and not to use every kind of weapon in order to take what is rightfully theirs.

Because the imperialists know the reaction of the peoples they exploit, starve and oppress, they themselves said that the 21st century would be a century of uprisings.

Because they know their crimes and their weakness, they want to seize the brains, minds and reason of the peoples by attacking in a “mad” way — that is, without rules, unpredictably and shockingly.

By threatening to burn, destroy and annihilate, by threatening to make people live through hell, they want to force them into submission through fear of death and establish hegemony.

They want to erase from people’s minds the idea of resistance and the idea and dream of a free world without exploitation.

That is why the road to victory for the peoples of the world passes through a struggle waged while risking death — that is, through the belief in sacrifice and the struggle of sacrifice.

Hüseyin Çukurluöz, one of the heroes of our Great Resistance, said:

“There can be no happiness under the shadow of death; happiness is achieved when death is defeated.”

Today, those who refuse to surrender either to the fear of death or to the shadow of death are enlarging the hope of the peoples of the world by resisting imperialism and its collaborators in Palestine, Lebanon, Iran and our Anatolia.

We will also see the days when those who threaten us with their madness, with hell and with annihilation will desperately search for a hole to hide in from fear — but will not find one.

We will take back everything that belongs to us and build a free and happy world.

Statement issued by the Office of Martyrs, Prisoners, and the Wounded of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)



Regarding the crimes of brutal torture against Gaza Strip prisoners in the occupation's prisons:

The information and testimonies revealed about what Gaza Strip prisoners are being subjected to in the

"Rakevet" section of Ramla Prison—including deliberate transfers to rooms shielded from surveillance cameras, brutal beatings and torture, and direct targeting of their genitals—re-exposes the true face of the occupation regime, which is built on humiliation, abuse, and breaking the will of the Palestinian prisoner.

We in the Office of Martyrs, Prisoners, and the Wounded of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine affirm that what is happening to the prisoners is neither "individual violations" nor unchecked behavior by certain guards. Rather, it is a systematic pattern of repression, torture, and degradation for which the occupation authorities, along with their political, security, and judicial bodies, bear full responsibility.

Isolating prisoners out of the view of cameras and subsequently assaulting them in closed spaces, according to what has been reported, represents a blatant attempt to conceal the crime, erase its traces, and shield the perpetrators from accountability. As for targeting the genitals of male prisoners, it is not merely a physical assault, but a deliberate practice to shatter the human and psychological dignity of the Palestinian prisoner, and a persistent effort to turn the prison into an arena for torture and revenge.

We hold the occupation government, its prison administration, and its repressive units directly and fully responsible for the safety of our people's prisoners, and we warn that the continuation of these crimes amid international silence constitutes a green light for further violations and crimes.

Accordingly, we demand:

* The formation of an urgent, independent international fact-finding committee to investigate all forms of torture and violations to which Gaza Strip prisoners are subjected, and to ensure that the occupation does not interfere with the investigation or destroy evidence.

* Opening prison doors to international and human rights institutions—foremost among them the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and relevant UN bodies—and enabling them to gain immediate, unrestricted access to the prisoners.

* Holding accountable those responsible for the crimes of torture and violations, from the perpetrators of the assaults to the political and security officials who provide cover and protection for these practices.

* Ensuring the provision of urgent, independent medical care to injured and tortured prisoners, rather than leaving them hostage to the jailer system that carries out the torture and then oversees the investigation of its outcomes.

* Ending the policy of isolation, torture, and enforced disappearance against Gaza Strip prisoners, and revealing the fate of all prisoners and detainees, as well as their conditions of detention and current locations.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine affirms that the cause of the prisoners will remain at the forefront of our people's and resistance's priorities, and that the crimes of torture will not be erased by media blackouts or by closing prison doors to the world.

The dignity of the Palestinian prisoner is not fair game, and the body of the prisoner is not an arena for revenge.

If the occupation believes that darkened rooms and turned-off cameras can obscure its crimes, it is delusional; every crime committed behind bars will stand as a testament to the system of oppression, and every aggressor will remain accountable for their actions before justice, sooner or later.

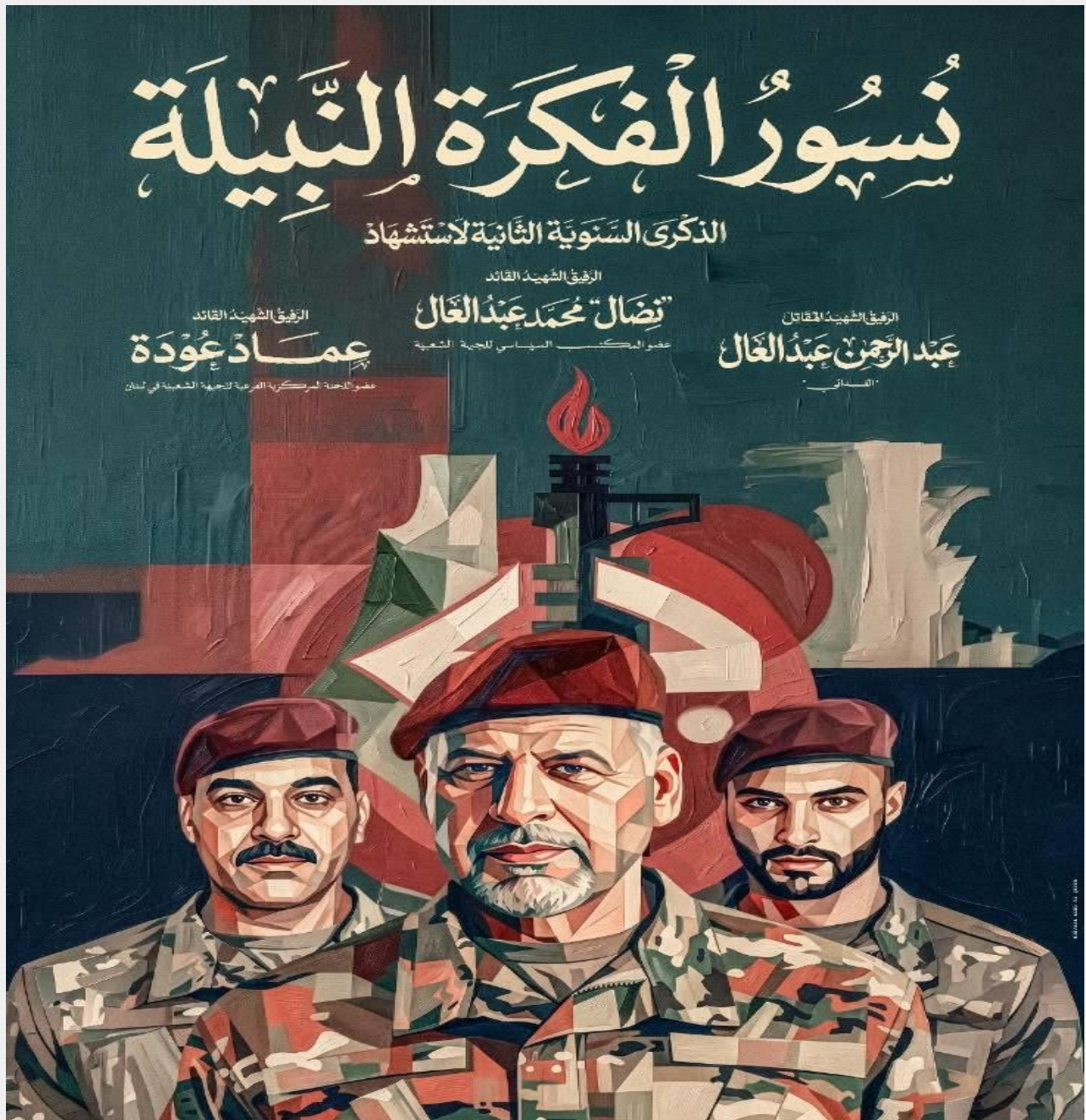
Freedom for our male and female prisoners

Healing for the wounded

Glory to the martyrs

Office of Martyrs, Prisoners, and the Wounded

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine



From Beirut to Palestine: The martyrs do not fade away and the Resistance does not break

Statement issued by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) on the second anniversary of the martyrdom of Political Bureau member, Comrade Leader Nidal Abdel-Aal "Abu Ghazi," and his two martyred comrades, Imad Ouda and Abdel-Rahman Abdel-Aal



The spirit of resistance will remain present... and we are moving forward in efforts to restore national unity

To the masses of our steadfast people... the sons of our Arab nation... the free people of the world:

On the 30th of September, we mark the second anniversary of the martyrdom of the Comrade Leader Muhammad Ghazi Abdel-Aal "Nidal" (Abu Ghazi)—a member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the head of the Military and Security Department—alongside his two martyred comrades, Imad Ouda and Abdel-Rahman Abdel-Aal. They ascended in Beirut on the path to Jerusalem following a Zionist assassination crime while serving at the forefront, carrying the concerns of their people and cause, steadfast in their belonging and commitment until the moment of martyrdom.

On this anniversary, the Front invokes three leaders and comrades who embodied the meaning of belonging, commitment, and steadfastness. They carried Palestine as a cause, a life, and a path, never separating word from deed, nor

responsibility from sacrifice. Comrade Leader Abu Ghazi was a model of a freedom fighter who combined deep vision with solid practice, shouldered responsibility, sided with the resistance and national unity, and remained close to his comrades and people. He championed the poor and the marginalized, believing that leadership means responsibility, sacrifice, and presence in the heart of the battle. Alongside him ascended Comrades Imad and Abdel-Rahman, acting as role models for committed fighters who shared the danger, responsibility, and loyalty to Palestine and their comrades until their martyrdom.

These three martyrs embodied what it truly means for a fighter to possess a cause rather than just a position, and to be a partner in facing danger before being a partner in decision-making.

On the second anniversary of their martyrdom, the Front renews its pledge to the martyrs, confirming its commitment to continue their path and honor their sacrifices, upholding the following principles:

1. The Front asserts that the spirit of resistance embodied by the three martyred leaders, and carried by generations of martyrs throughout our people's journey, will remain active and deeply rooted. The Front has not and will not abandon the resistance, regardless of the sacrifices and the severity of the circumstances. It emphasizes that all forms of resistance and struggle are a right of our people and a means to secure their rights, liberate prisoners, and thwart plans of liquidation and displacement. True loyalty to the blood of the martyrs lies in continuing the path they walked, capitalizing on the growing global shifts against the occupation and its crimes, and turning them into sustained political, popular, legal, and international action.

2. The Front expresses its pride in the resistance fronts and forces that stood alongside Palestine and its people, making sacrifices in confronting the occupation. It honors the fallen leaders and symbols of the resistance—foremost among them Hasan Nasrallah—stressing that their sacrifices will remain alive in the memory of the resistance and the journey of struggle.

3. The Front renews its commitment to ongoing efforts to halt the war of genocide, protect our people from liquidation and displacement schemes, end division, and restore national unity. It pushes toward a comprehensive national dialogue based on its vision, "The Roadmap for National Salvation," to clear the path for rebuilding the Palestinian political system on the foundation of national partnership and democracy, restoring the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as an inclusive national framework.

4. The Front emphasizes that Palestinian elections must serve as an arena for political and national confrontation with the occupation, and an entry point to rebuilding the

political system on partnership and democracy. Elections cannot be reached in isolation from national consensus. Therefore, a comprehensive national dialogue must precede elections to agree upon rules and guarantees, protect the will of voters, safeguard the results of the democratic process, and prevent the reproduction of division and political crisis.

5. The Front calls upon sisterly Egypt to respond urgently to the call for Palestinian national dialogue, hosting meetings for factions and national forces as soon as possible. This is to reach clear understandings and national consensus that pave the way to ending internal division, restoring unity, and agreeing on a unified national strategy to confront the occupation, resist liquidation and displacement plans, and protect Palestinian national decision-making from external dictates.

6. The Front affirms that whatever the election results within the Zionist entity, they will not alter the nature of the occupation or the core of its policies based on aggression, settlement expansion, and displacement. A change in governments or prime ministers does not change the essence of the conflict. Consequently, what is required is continued militant, political, legal, diplomatic, and popular work to isolate the occupation system, strip it of legitimacy, hold it accountable for its crimes, expand boycotts, and translate international stances rejecting its crimes into practical measures.

Masses of our people... our Arab nation... the free people of the world:

On this second anniversary, the Front remembers the martyrs Abu Ghazi, Imad, and Abdel-Rahman—comrades who chose the path of Palestine and remained loyal to their cause until martyrdom. From Beirut, their message remains clear: the occupation may assassinate leaders, but it will never assassinate the cause, nor will it erase Palestine and the rights of its people.

The Front asserts that loyalty to the martyrs means safeguarding the unity of our people, continuing the path of struggle, and transforming their sacrifices into a driving force for the movement. It renews its vow to the martyred leaders to continue confronting the occupation, its liquidation, and its uprooting schemes, until freedom, return, independence, and the establishment of the State of Palestine from the river to the sea, with Jerusalem as its capital.

Glory and eternity to the martyrs... Freedom for the prisoners... Salutations to our steadfast people... Gratitude to everyone who stood by Palestine... We are inevitably victorious.

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

Central Media Department

September 29, 2026

AIF CAMPAIGNS: SOLIDARITY WITH RESISTANCE IN PRISONS OF TURKEY AND UKRAINE

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT, TOGETHER WITH UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AND HUMAN RIGHTS, LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN TO SUPPORT THE ANTI-FASCIST PRISONERS IN UKRAINE

FROM 5 AUGUST TO 11 SEPTEMBER: THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TORTURE AND REPRESSION CONTINUES TO GROW

The Anti-Imperialist Front, together with the Ukrainian Association for the Protection of the Rights of Political Prisoners and Human Rights, launched an international campaign in solidarity with anti-fascist political prisoners in Ukraine.

The campaign developed around the resistance of political prisoners held in Vinnytsia Correctional Colony No. 86 and other prisons and pre-trial detention centres in Ukraine, where prisoners have reported torture, beatings, prolonged isolation, humiliation and inhumane conditions of detention.

Two major international days of action, on 5 August and 11 September 2026, brought together political prisoners, communists, anti-fascists, anti-imperialists and solidarity organisations from many countries.

The first action on 5 August began with the resistance of political prisoners themselves. The second action on 11 September expanded the campaign further, with hundreds joining hunger strikes and actions being organised outside Ukrainian embassies and consulates in different countries.

5 AUGUST: THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL ACTION

On 5 August, political prisoners in Ukraine carried out a collective one-day hunger strike against torture and repression.

A total of 162 people in Ukraine participated in the hunger strike, including 92 political prisoners.

Political prisoners joined the action from:

- Vinnytsia Correctional Colony No. 86
- Pyatykhatky Correctional Colony No. 122
- Mykolaiv Pre-Trial Detention Centre
- Lviv Pre-Trial Detention Centre
- Lukyanivske Pre-Trial Detention Centre in Kyiv

Political prisoners under house arrest, including Mikhail Kononovich, Alexander Kononovich, Georgy Buiko and Anatoly Miruta, also participated.

At least 50 communists and anti-fascists, together with around 20 relatives of political prisoners, joined the one-day hunger strike outside the prisons in Ukraine.

The resistance inside Ukraine quickly received international support.

Hundreds of people from different countries participated in solidarity hunger strikes, while organisations and individuals issued statements, recorded videos, shared photographs and organised actions in support of the prisoners.

Political prisoners in Turkey also joined the action.

Nine political prisoners in Tekirdağ F-Type Prison No. 2 carried out a one-day hunger strike and submitted a petition to the Ukrainian Embassy demanding an end to the torture of prisoners in Ukraine.

Five other prisoners from the Revolutionary People's Diary organisation in Tekirdağ Prison No. 2 did not participate in the hunger strike but supported the call and expressed solidarity with Ukrainian political prisoners.

Members of TAYAD, the Association of Families of Political Prisoners, also carried out a one-day hunger strike and declared:

"Ukrainian political prisoners are not alone! Their demands must be met!"

Five Basque political prisoners joined the action with a 24-hour hunger strike.

Their names were:

- Garicoitz Etxeberria
- J.M. Etxeberria "Goyerri"
- Hon Kepa Preciado
- Patxi Ruiz
- Miquel San Sebastián

At the People's Front and Anti-Imperialist Front summer camp in France, 62 participants from different European countries joined the hunger strike and sent photographs carrying the message:

"Stop torture and murder in Vinnytsia Colony No. 86!"

Former Ukrainian political prisoners Ruslan Kotsaba and Sergey Tkachenko recorded a video supporting the resistance and protesting against torture and deaths in Vinnytsia Colony No. 86.

Anti-fascist activist Dmitry Kostenko from Moscow announced a three-week hunger strike beginning on 1 August in solidarity with political prisoners in Ukraine.

Former political prisoner Ekaterina Fatyanova, who had spent a year in a correctional facility for distributing a communist newspaper, also supported the action.

Messages of solidarity were also received from Poland and Tunisia.



ACTIONS OUTSIDE UKRAINIAN EMBASSIES

The 5 August campaign was not limited to hunger strikes.

Actions were also organised outside Ukrainian embassies in several countries.

In Belgrade, members of the Party of the Radical Left held a protest outside the Ukrainian Embassy against the torture and deaths of political prisoners in Vinnytsia Colony No. 86.

The protesters attempted to hand a letter to the embassy but were pushed back by police.

In London, a protest was organised outside the Ukrainian Embassy by the People's Front, Anti-Imperialist Front, International Ukraine Anti-Fascist Solidarity and the CPGB-ML.

Participants chanted:

"Who is the terrorist? The Ukrainian state!"

"Who is the Nazi? The Ukrainian state!"

"Who is the fascist? The Ukrainian state!"

"Down with fascism! Down with imperialism!"

“Long live justice!”

In Madrid, anti-imperialist activists also held a picket outside the Ukrainian Embassy despite threats from police.

Nearly 40 organisations from different countries supported the first international action through hunger strikes, statements, demonstrations, photographs and videos.

Among them were organisations from Turkey, Ukraine, Russia, Spain, the Basque Country, Italy, France, Germany, Britain, Bulgaria, Portugal and the United States.

The Anti-Imperialist Front declared:

“All repression and torture must stop immediately! Long live resistance! Long live international solidarity!”

THE FIRST ACTION PRODUCES RESULTS

The first action also had an impact inside the prisons.

According to the Ukrainian Association for the Protection of the Rights of Political Prisoners and Human Rights, systematic beatings of political prisoners in Vinnytsia Colony No. 86 stopped during the period of preparation for the one-day hunger strike.

After the action was announced, the prison administration also began allowing parcels and telephone calls to reach Alexander Melnyk, one of the leaders of the resistance, who was being held in a punishment cell.

At the same time, repression against those participating in the resistance continued.

On 7 August, it was reported that political prisoner Igor Savitsky, held in Mykolaiv Pre-Trial Detention Centre, had been placed in solitary confinement because of his participation in the 5 August hunger strike.

Internationalists responded by sending emails to the prison administration demanding that he be removed from solitary confinement and returned to his cell.

The campaign therefore continued beyond 5 August.

The first international action had broken the isolation of the prisoners and demonstrated that their resistance could receive support from outside Ukraine.

11 SEPTEMBER: THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL ACTION

Just over a month later, a second international day of action was organised on 11 September.

This time, 408 people from 18 countries joined the solidarity hunger strike.

Among them were 58 prisoners held in Ukrainian prisons and pre-trial detention centres:

- Lukyanivske Pre-Trial Detention Centre – 29
- Pyatykhatky Correctional Colony No. 122 – 13
- Mykolaiv Pre-Trial Detention Centre – 9
- Lviv Pre-Trial Detention Centre – 5
- Vinnytsia Colony No. 86 – 2

Two comrades, one from Britain and one from Turkey, carried out three-day hunger strikes in solidarity with Ukrainian anti-fascist political prisoners.

Participation by country was:

- Ukraine – 113
- Greece – 112
- Turkey – 47
- Germany – 32
- Austria – 21
- Switzerland – 17
- Belarus – 12
- Belgium – 12
- United Kingdom – 10
- Russia – 8
- Sweden – 7
- Argentina – 5
- France – 4
- Qatar – 2
- Netherlands – 2
- Norway – 2
- Denmark – 1
- Saudi Arabia – 1

Dozens of people also sent photographs carrying posters condemning torture and deaths in Vinnytsia Colony No. 86 and demanding freedom for Alexander Melnyk.

By the time of the second action, Melnyk had been held in a punishment cell and solitary confinement for more than two months.

FROM BARCELONA TO NEW YORK: ACTIONS OUTSIDE UKRAINIAN EMBASSIES

The 11 September international action extended across Europe and the United States.

Pickets were organised outside Ukrainian embassies and consulates in:

Barcelona, Paris, Athens, Malaga, Sofia, London and New York.

Participants carried photographs of Alexander Melnyk and the Kononovich brothers and displayed slogans including:

“NO TO TORTURE AND KILLINGS IN VINNYTSIA COLONY NO. 86!”

“NO TO THE KILLING OF ALEXANDER MELNYK!”

“FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!”

“COLONEL PETRIK IS A FASCIST!”

Statements documenting allegations of torture and demanding justice were handed to Ukrainian diplomatic missions.

The actions were organised by sections and supporters of the Anti-Imperialist Front, the People's Front, the Anti-NATO Assembly in Catalonia, the Union for Communist Reconstruction in France, Nación Andaluza, Anti-Imperialist Movements of Madrid, the 23 September Movement in Bulgaria, International Anti-Fascist Solidarity with Ukraine in Britain, the Communist Party USA, the German Communist Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist).

In Madrid, an action was held outside the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Participants demanded an end to weapons supplies and state financing for the Ukrainian government, together with an end to the torture of anti-fascist political prisoners in Ukraine.

In Bonn, an action in solidarity with Ukrainian political prisoners was held alongside an information stand organised by comrades from the German Communist Party.

In Amsterdam, an information stand was set up in Mercatorplein, where the situation of political prisoners in Ukraine, Turkey and Palestine was highlighted.

In Rotterdam, the Anti-Imperialist Front displayed leaflets announcing the 11 September action near shelters for Ukrainian refugees.

Leaflets were distributed during the various actions to inform people about the situation of political prisoners in Ukraine.

Nearly 40 organizations from a dozen countries supported the action of Ukrainian political prisoners:

- Anti-imperialist Front
- People's Front (Turkey)
- TAYAD (Turkey)
- Delegation "Until Victory"
- Group Yorum
- Borotba (Ukraine-Russia)
- Union of Communists of Ukraine (in Ukraine)
- Bultza EHM-L (Basque Country)
- Committee of Solidarity of the Basque Country with Donbass (Basque Country)
- Russian Communist Labor Party (Russia)
- Revolutionary Communist Union of Youth (Bolsheviks) (Russia)
- Vanguard of the Red Youth of Labor Russia (Russia)
- Venceremos Movement (Russia)
- Krasnogvardeisky branch of the Union of Moscow Workers (Russia)
- Labor Russia Party (Russia)
- Social Center "October" (Spain)
- Coordinating Council of Communist Cells – Anti-imperialist Movements of Madrid (Spain)

- Madrid Platform against NATO and military bases (Spain)
- Communist Platform of Ciudad Real (Spain)
- Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain (Spain)
- Red Network (Spain)
- Andalusian Workers' Union (Spain)
- SODEPAU (Valencia, Spain)
- Proletarian Union (Spain)
- International organization "Red Aid"
- Movement Against Repression (Spain)
- Herritar Batasuna
- Anti-Imperialist Front – Euskal-Errii
- **ASSE ANTIIMPERIALISTA (Italy)**
- Workers World (USA)
- Resistir.info (Portugal)
- All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (Russia)
- Coordination of Solidarity with Palestine (Rome, Italy)
- Union for Communist Reconstruction (France)
- Campaign for the Freedom of the Kononovich Brothers, Free-Kononovich.de (Germany)
- Research Group of the International Labour Movement (Germany)
- September 23 Movement (Bulgaria)
- Party of the Radical Left (Serbia)
- New communist party (Great Britain)
- And International Ukraine Anti-Fascist Solidarity (Great Britain)

THE KONONOVICH BROTHERS TAKE THE PRISONERS' DEMANDS TO THE US AND EU

The campaign also continued inside Ukraine.

On 11 September in Kyiv, the Kononovich brothers submitted statements concerning torture and the treatment of political prisoners in Vinnytsia Colony No. 86 to the United States Embassy and the European Union representation.

Through these actions, the campaign sought to bring the situation of the prisoners directly to institutions supporting the Ukrainian government.

SONGS, POETRY, PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEO SOLIDARITY

The campaign also developed through cultural solidarity.

On the eve of the 11 September action, Grup Yorum member İhsan Cibelik called on supporters to record videos featuring songs and poetry in solidarity with Ukrainian political prisoners.

Videos were sent from Germany, Russia, Turkey and Ireland.

Dozens of people also sent photographs and videos carrying messages against torture and demanding freedom for political prisoners.

The campaign therefore brought together different forms of struggle and solidarity: hunger strikes, embassy actions, information stands, leafleting, photographs, videos, songs and poetry.

REPRESSION AGAINST THE PRISONERS INTENSIFIES

The second international action took place under more difficult conditions inside Ukrainian prisons.

Many prisoners in Vinnytsia Colony No. 86 who had participated in the 5 August hunger strike did not participate on 11 September because of the repression they faced after the first action.

Mikhail Kononovich, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Association for the Protection of the Rights of Political Prisoners and Human Rights, stated:

“More and more prisoners and people persecuted by the regime in Ukraine understand that struggle is the only way.”

He explained that many prisoners had admitted to crimes they said they had not committed and accepted sentences of 10–15 years in the hope that they would later be exchanged.

According to Kononovich, those exchanges did not take place.

He said:

“The Association for the Defence of the Rights of Political Prisoners and Human Rights, created by the communists of Ukraine, is showing Ukrainians through its own example what struggle means, while drawing in the international communist and anti-fascist movement. We are not alone! And we know how to fight!”

Referring to the repression following the first hunger strike, he added:

“The stronger the repression, the fiercer the resistance! We will win!”

He also stated that support for the second action inside Ukraine had grown, although many people were able to show their support only privately because of fear and repression.

FROM THE FIRST SPARK TO A GROWING INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The actions of 5 August and 11 September were two stages of the same developing campaign.

The first action began with the resistance of political prisoners themselves and helped break their isolation.

Political prisoners, their relatives and supporters inside Ukraine were joined by hundreds of people internationally.

Political prisoners in Turkey and the Basque Country joined solidarity hunger strikes. Demonstrations were held outside Ukrainian embassies. Organisations issued statements. Photographs and videos were shared internationally.

The second action expanded this solidarity further.

On 11 September, 408 people from 18 countries joined the hunger strike, while embassy and consulate actions were held from Barcelona to New York.

The campaign connected the resistance taking place inside prisons with solidarity actions outside them.

It also demonstrated that repression following the first action did not end the campaign.

Instead, the struggle continued to develop internationally.

The resistance of Ukrainian anti-fascist political prisoners is continuing to receive support from organisations and individuals in different countries.

The campaign will continue.

16th October is the day of solidarity action again.

STOP THE TORTURE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS!

END THE ISOLATION AND REPRESSION!

FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!

LONG LIVE THE RESISTANCE OF UKRAINIAN ANTI-FASCIST POLITICAL PRISONERS!

LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY!

RESISTANCE IN TURKEY'S PRISONS: REVOLUTIONARY PRISONERS DEFEATED THE SOLITARY CONFINEMENT TYPE (Pit-Type) PRISONS

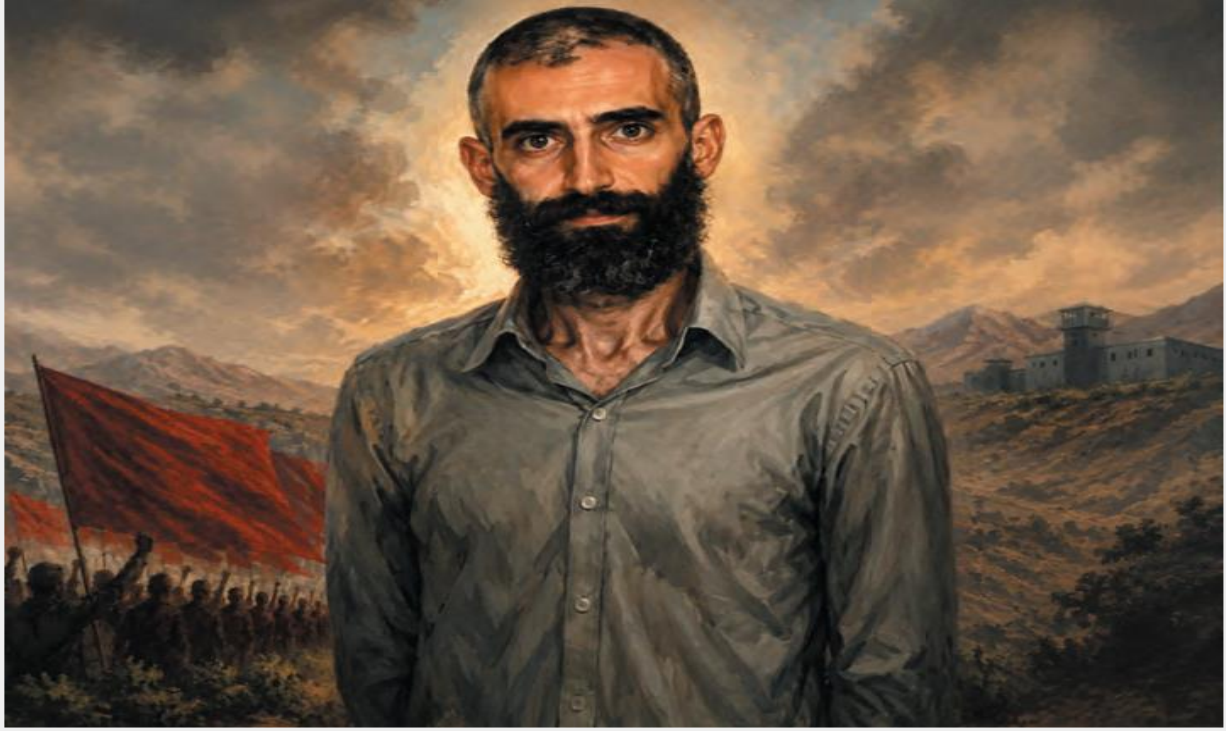
WE HAVE WON OUR 42ND VICTORY IN THE PIT-TYPE PRISONS!

THE PIT-TYPE PRISONS HAVE BEEN POLITICALLY DEFEATED!

Since March 2020, we have won our 42nd victory in the Pit-Type Prisons.

Resistance is destined for victory; we resisted and we won. We wrote it once again, and once again we won. Those who resist will win.

The guarantee of our 42nd victory is the previous 41 victories.



The struggles that follow will also, sooner or later, meet with victory. Because we know that the only road to victory is resistance.

In the resistance that the Free Prisoners have continued in the Pit-Type Prisons since 2020, we lost Gürkan Türkoğlu as a martyr.

One of the demands of the resistance in which Gürkan Türkoğlu was martyred was the transfer of all Free Prisoners held in Antalya Pit-Type Prison to a prison that was not a Pit-Type prison.

Faced with the victory of the resistance, fascism desperately usurped this hard-won right and did not transfer the Free Prisoners from Antalya Pit-Type Prison.

Mehmet Akdemir and Hüseyin Özarslan, following the path opened by Gürkan and with the aim of politically closing Antalya Pit-Type Prison, began an indefinite hunger-strike resistance on 18 August 2026.

The resistance, carried out with the demands of being transferred from Antalya Pit-Type Prison to a prison that was not Pit-Type and of closing the Pit-Type Prisons, ended in victory on its 22nd day.

The Free Prisoners Mehmet Akdemir, Hüseyin Özarslan, Mustafa Gök and Osman Beyazkaya were transferred to Antalya L-Type Prison on 8 September 2026.

Fascism has been politically defeated in the Pit-Type Prisons.

The programme to annihilate the Free Prisoners failed to achieve its objective; resistance has shattered the sunless and airless cells of the Pit-Type Prisons.

The plan to drive the Free Prisoners insane through intensified isolation has crashed against the sledgehammer of resistance.

The power of resistance united with the power of revolutionary will, and fascism was defeated.

Forty-two victories are not a coincidence.

They are the unchanging path of those who are historically and politically right.

The road to victory is difficult, winding and uneven...

For revolutionaries who are prepared to pay the price, there is no such thing as coincidence.

Every demand has been won through bodies wasting away cell by cell and through resisters who refused to compromise and carried the banner of resistance to its highest point.

42 VICTORIES ARE NOT A COINCIDENCE —

THEY ARE THE GIFT OF RESISTANCE!

THE RIGHT TO RESIST

IS NOT A RIGHT THAT IS GIVEN OR TAKEN;

IT IS OUR REASON FOR EXISTENCE!

LONG LIVE OUR 42ND VICTORY!

CLOSE THE S-, R-, Y-TYPE PIT-TYPE PRISONS!

**ISOLATION IS TORTURE –
RESISTANCE IS A RIGHT!**

Across Turkey, political prisoners are being subjected to a new and increasingly brutal form of isolation: **S-, R-, Y-type and High-Security pit-type prisons.**

These prisons are not simply new buildings or another category within the prison system. They represent a policy of **physical, psychological and social isolation**

designed to break the will of prisoners, separate them from their comrades and families, and force them into submission.

The pit-type prison system is the continuation and deepening of the isolation policy imposed through the F-Type prisons. Since 2021, S-Type, Y-Type and High-Security prisons have increasingly been brought into use. Human rights organisations have documented dozens of such institutions across Turkey and have repeatedly demanded their closure.

WHAT ARE PIT-TYPE PRISONS?

They are called **pit-type prisons** because their architecture resembles a pit.

Prisoners are generally held in one-person or three-person cells. The cells are surrounded by concrete, metal mesh, high walls and corridors that prevent prisoners from seeing the outside world. Exercise areas are surrounded by walls so high that prisoners may see little more than a strip of sky.

In many cases prisoners spend **22 to 23 hours every day locked inside their cells.**

There is little or no meaningful contact with other prisoners. Association, sport, workshops and collective activities can be severely restricted or completely prevented. Even access to fresh air and sunlight is restricted.

Human Rights Association reports describe prisoners being held for 22–23 hours in cellular isolation, with exercise yards surrounded by high walls, windows covered with dense wire mesh and prisoners sometimes unable even to hear one another. The Association states that the architecture and prison regime create severe sensory and social deprivation and damage prisoners physically and psychologically.

This is why we call them **pit-type prisons.**

A human being cannot be expected to live for years without meaningful social contact, without seeing the horizon, without touching the earth, without sufficient sunlight and without collective life.

This is not simply imprisonment. **It is isolation. Isolation is torture.**

These prisons are intended to destroy collective life. The prisoner is separated from their comrades, from society and increasingly from their own senses. Every aspect of life becomes controlled: doors, movement, exercise, communication, visits, books, letters and association.

Political prisoners are expected to abandon their identity, their ideas and their resistance.

The message is clear:

Submit, or remain buried alive inside the pit.

But revolutionary prisoners have answered this policy with resistance.

THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE PIT-TYPE PRISONS

For more than 3 years, revolutionary prisoners have resisted the S-, R-, Y-type and High-Security pit-type prisons through petitions, legal applications, protests, indefinite hunger strikes and death fast resistance.

The principal demands have remained simple and legitimate:

Close the pit-type prisons.

End isolation.

Transfer prisoners to prisons where they can live collectively with their comrades.

Stop arbitrary exile transfers and transfer prisoners closer to their families.

Protect the rights and treatment of sick and disabled prisoners.

The resistance has already demonstrated that resistance can win.

Serkan Onur Yılmaz began his indefinite hunger strike on 10 November 2024. After hundreds of days of resistance he was transferred out of the Antalya pit-type prison. Ayberk Demirdöğen likewise won his transfer from Antalya to Kırıkkale F-Type Prison following his resistance. Fikret Akar was transferred from the Çorlu Karatepe pit-type prison to Tekirdağ No.1 F-Type Prison after 245 days of hunger strike.

Again and again prisoners have forced the state to retreat. 42 times they won!

In September 2026 another victory was won in Antalya. **Mehmet Akdemir, Hüseyin Özarslan, Osman Beyazkaya and Mustafa Gök were transferred out of the Antalya pit-type prison following resistance demanding their removal from the isolation prison.**

These victories did not come as gifts.

They were won through resistance.

GÜRKAN TÜRKOĞLU IS IMMORTAL!

But this struggle has also demanded an enormous price.

One of the symbols of the resistance was **Gürkan Türkoğlu.**

Gürkan resisted in Antalya pit-type prison demanding an end to the pit-type prison system and transfer to a prison where he could be together with his comrades.

His hunger strike lasted more than 260 days.

When his health deteriorated, he was taken to hospital. According to his lawyers and human rights organisations, he was subjected to medical intervention against his will and remained in intensive care.

On 5 July 2026, **Gürkan Türkoğlu** was martyred.

Gürkan had carried out a 266-day hunger strike against the severe isolation conditions of the pit-type prison and that his lawyers reported that he had been subjected to involuntary medical intervention after being taken to Antalya City Hospital.

His resistance has become part of the history of the struggle against isolation.

GÜRKAN TÜRKOĞLU IS IMMORTAL!

THE RESISTANCE CONTINUES – 7 OCTOBER 2026

Today the resistance is not over.

It continues in different prisons and against different forms of the same policy of isolation, surveillance, humiliation and forced submission.

At **Marmara No.6 L-Type Prison**, Grup Yorum worker **Cem Dursun** and Dev-Genç member **Tacettin Erol Şahin** began an indefinite hunger strike on **29 April 2026** against isolation, 24-hour camera surveillance, disciplinary punishments and other attacks on prisoners.

Today, **7 October 2026**, they are on the **162nd day of their resistance**.

Cemil Kurt and Emircan Yazı are also resisting in Marmara Prison.

At Şakran Women's Prison, **Güzin Tolga** is resisting the imposition of the compulsory prisoner identity card.

At Bakırköy Women's Closed Prison, **Selda Özçelik** continues her indefinite hunger strike.

In Bolu F-Type Prison, **Mehmet Bildircin**, and in Kandıra No.1 Women's F-Type Prison, **Sevcan Göktaş**, have joined the resistance with indefinite solidarity hunger strikes.

As of 6 October, movement sources reported **eight prisoners continuing indefinite hunger strikes**:

Cem Dursun – 162nd day today

Tacettin Erol Şahin – 162nd day today

Güzin Tolga – 87th day today

Emircan Yazı – 87th day today

Cemil Kurt – 87th day today

Selda Özçelik – 62nd day today

Mehmet Bildircin – 15th day today

Sevcan Göktaş – 15th day today

The resistance of Cem Dursun and Tacettin Erol Şahin has already generated international solidarity. On their 150th day, actions were organised in several countries and **394 people participated in a one-day solidarity hunger strike**, alongside demonstrations at Turkish embassies and consulates.

The resistance has crossed prison walls.

PIT-TYPE PRISONS MUST BE CLOSED!

The issue is larger than the fate of individual prisoners.

Every transfer won through resistance is important. Every prisoner removed from a pit-type prison is a victory.

But transferring one prisoner while leaving hundreds of others inside cannot solve the problem.

The prisons themselves must be closed.

Human rights, medical and legal organisations in Turkey have repeatedly reached the same conclusion. The Human Rights Association, the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, medical organisations, lawyers' organisations and prisoners' families have all raised the alarm about the isolation regime and demanded the closure of these prisons.

The demands of the prisoners must be accepted before another life is lost.

We call upon democratic organisations, lawyers, trade unions, anti-imperialists, anti-fascists, artists, intellectuals, parliamentarians and all people of conscience internationally:

Break the isolation!

Make the resistance of the prisoners visible!

Write to the prisoners!

Organise solidarity actions!

Raise the issue with the Turkish Ministry of Justice, embassies and international human rights institutions!

Do not allow another prisoner to be martyred in the pit-type prisons!

The prisoners have shown that even behind concrete walls, steel doors and cameras, the human will cannot simply be imprisoned.

The pit-type prisons were built to isolate.

The prisoners answered with solidarity.

They were built to silence.

The prisoners answered with resistance.

They were built to force surrender.

The prisoners answered:

WE WILL NOT SURRENDER!

CLOSE THE S-, R-, Y-TYPE PIT-TYPE PRISONS!

END ISOLATION AND TORTURE!

ACCEPT THE DEMANDS OF THE HUNGER STRIKE RESISTERS!

GÜRKAN TÜRKOĞLU IS IMMORTAL!

LONG LIVE THE RESISTANCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PRISONERS!

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY IS THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE!



YILDIZ: THE AKP IS APPLYING NAZI LAW IN PRISONS — THEY HAVE TURNED L-TYPE PRISONS INTO PIT-TYPE PRISONS!

Hasan Basri Yıldız, a TAYAD member who is 98 per cent visually impaired, was unlawfully arrested on the basis of a case dating from 2024.

After objecting to the fact that the wards at Marmara No. 6 L-Type Prison in Silivri were monitored by cameras 24 hours a day, seven days a week, he was held in isolation in an eight-square-metre cell and deprived of access to the exercise yard.

In protest against this, Hasan Basri Yıldız and his comrades began an indefinite hunger strike.

Yıldız was released on 3 September, the 109th day of his hunger strike, and later spoke to ANF.

“I LOST 14 KILOS DURING THE 109-DAY HUNGER STRIKE — I FELL FROM 62 KILOS TO 48!”

Yıldız, who was visibly thinner following his release, said that during his indefinite hunger strike he lost exactly 14 kilos, falling from 62 kilos to 48.

Explaining that he was detained in January 2026 on the basis of an operation targeting TAYAD Families in 2024, Yıldız said:

“In 2024, they raided the homes of elderly people, some of them 80 years old, and detained them.

At the time I was in the village. When I learned that they had come to detain me as well, I returned to Istanbul.

Although I continued my normal life in Istanbul, exactly one and a half years after this operation the police began following me, claiming that there was a warrant for me, and I was detained under torture.

Yet I was not hiding, and they could have taken me to give a statement whenever they wanted.

In January 2026, as I was leaving a barber’s shop in Okmeydanı in the morning, police who had surrounded the neighbourhood detained me under torture.

They dragged me along the street and forced me into a vehicle, pressed their elbows against my throat and punched and beat me.

At the hospital where they took me for a medical examination, they threw me to the floor in front of the doctor and handcuffed my hands behind my back.

The doctor did not react at all to this torture.

I am 98 per cent visually impaired. I have an ATK [Forensic Medicine Institute] report.

Despite this, I was both beaten and subjected to the torture of reverse handcuffing by the police.”

“IN AN EIGHT-SQUARE-METRE CELL, WE COULD NOT EVEN STAND UP, LET ALONE MOVE AROUND!”

Yıldız said that after spending one night at Vatan Police Headquarters, he was brought before a court and remanded in custody.

He said:

“The judge said I had been wanted for two years.

But only one year had passed since the operation against TAYAD Families. Presumably this information had been written into the police record.

In other words, although I had been living openly and moving around Istanbul, they claimed that I had been hiding and rounded a period of one year and one month up to two years.”

Yıldız was then taken to Marmara No. 6 Prison.

He said that because they protested against the wards being monitored by cameras 24 hours a day, he and other political prisoners were forcibly dragged along the floor and placed in isolation cells.

He explained that in these isolation cells they were subjected to the same inhumane practices imposed in Pit-Type Prisons:

“They put each of us into isolation cells.

In the eight-square-metre cell there was a small toilet and bathroom, a bunk bed for two people, two iron cupboards for clothes, a table about 70 centimetres long and two chairs.

Naturally, with two people in this eight-square-metre space, we could not even stand up properly, let alone move around.

I could not walk without bumping into things.

I hit my head exactly 13 times.

Because I am 98 per cent visually impaired, the Forensic Medicine Institute has issued a report stating that I cannot remain alone in prison.

For this reason, my comrade Ali Ecer stayed with me.

We were also allowed to use the exercise yard for only two hours a day.”

“THEY HAVE TURNED L-TYPE PRISONS INTO PIT-TYPE PRISONS!”

Yıldız continued:

“After I was forcibly taken to the isolation cell, I began an indefinite hunger strike on 1 April 2026.

Because they have turned the L-Type prisons into Pit-Type prisons as well.

Normally, before a prisoner can be placed in a cell, they have to obtain a doctor’s approval.

The doctor must examine the prisoner and issue a report saying that the prisoner is fit to remain in a cell.

And this punishment of confinement in a cell cannot exceed 20 days.

Before imposing cell punishment, numerous other disciplinary sanctions are also supposed to be applied.

But the prison administration arbitrarily created a fait accompli.

That is why we call these practices arbitrary attacks by the AKP aimed at stripping us of our rights.

Because this is not in the regulations, it is not in the law, and it is not in the constitution.

And it is so arbitrary and despicable that if you protest against this illegality by shouting slogans or banging on the door, they open an investigation against you.

They come with three investigations every day.

For example, I was on the 100th day of my hunger strike, but because of these arbitrary disciplinary investigations they imposed a communication ban on me, so I could not telephone my family.

And these fascist practices are not limited to this.”

“THIS MENTALITY IS MOST HOSTILE OF ALL TO CREATIVITY!”

Yıldız said:

“They search the cells three times a month.

Two of these searches are carried out by guards accompanied by prison governors, and another search is carried out by the gendarmerie.

They tear down a piece of writing, a poem or a picture you have stuck to your cupboard; they throw your books everywhere; and on top of that they insult and swear at you.

For example, during one of these cell searches a guard used obscene insults against my cellmate.

On another occasion, when a political prisoner told İsmail Küçükgülah, the governor of No. 6 L-Type Prison, ‘You are torturing people’, he replied: ‘You haven’t seen torture yet.’

In other words, he does not consider keeping people in an eight-square-metre cell and taking away their acquired rights to be torture.

One day another guard conducting a search became obsessed with the radio I had bought from the prison canteen.

The radio did not receive a signal inside the cell.

So, to help it receive a signal, I had fixed its antenna in place using the sticky side of the label from a plastic bottle I had bought from the canteen.

When the guard saw this, he tried to confiscate the radio.

Because this oppressive, prohibitionist and dogmatic mentality cannot tolerate creativity above all else; it is hostile to creativity.

For example, because I made a bağlama as a gift out of the handle of a floor squeegee, they claimed that I must actually be able to see.

That is the level of resentment involved.

Yet at the Forensic Medicine Institute they also discovered that I had cataracts and told me that unless I underwent surgery I would become completely blind and lose even the small amount of light I can currently perceive.

They are constantly engaged in provocations aimed at your dignity and your nerves.

They try to come at you with those pathetic identities, boasting because they have the state’s instruments of violence behind them.”

“FIVE POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE CONTINUING THEIR INDEFINITE HUNGER STRIKE!”

Yıldız was released by the court on 3 September, the 109th day of his hunger strike.

He said he felt anger and sorrow at leaving behind comrades who were continuing their indefinite hunger strikes against the inhumane Pit-Type conditions imposed at Marmara No. 6 L-Type Prison.

He said that Cemil Kurt, Cem Dursun, Taceddin Erol Şahin, Emircan Yazı and Engin Ateş were continuing their indefinite hunger strikes.

Yıldız said:

“The indefinite hunger strikes of Cem Dursun and Taceddin Erol Şahin are approaching their 146th day.

Taceddin Erol Şahin had a court hearing on 10 September, but they did not release him.

There is nothing in his case either.

They mention a banner, but it is not even clear what that banner is.

A banner does not justify a punishment that disregards a human life to such an extent.

But the illegality and arbitrariness we are talking about is putting the life of Istanbul University student Taceddin Erol Şahin at risk.”

“CEMİL KURT WENT ON HUNGER STRIKE AGAINST ISOLATION IN FOUR DIFFERENT PRISONS”

Drawing attention to the situation of Cemil Kurt, who stayed with him after Ali Ecer was released, Yıldız said:

“Cemil Kurt was arrested in 2023 and taken to Silivri No. 9 Prison.

There, in solidarity with prisoners on hunger strike in the Pit-Type prisons, he carried out a one-month solidarity hunger strike.

Kurt was then suddenly exiled from Silivri to Erzurum Dumlupınar Pit-Type Prison.

There, against the isolation conditions imposed on him, he carried out a 120-day death fast.

When he was transferred out of the Pit-Type prison, he ended his death-fast resistance.

But at Kırıkkale F-Type Prison he was placed in a block cell and carried out another 70-day hunger strike against isolation.

Four months after being released, he was arrested again, this time and brought to Marmara No. 6 Prison.

He has now been on hunger strike for around 73 days in protest against the Pit-Type practices there.

In other words, in all four prisons where he has been held, he has carried out hunger strikes against the isolation imposed upon him.

Today his health condition remains serious.”

“INTELLECTUALS AND POLITICIANS ARE NOT SHOWING THE NECESSARY SENSITIVITY!”

Yıldız said that the AKP government was effectively applying “Nazi law” inside the prisons, and criticised intellectual circles and politicians for failing to show sufficient concern.

Referring to those arrested in operations against CHP and Yeni Parti municipalities — including mayors and other politicians — and saying that many had themselves been placed in Pit-Type prisons, Yıldız said:

“Why do MPs from both the government and opposition, whose salaries are paid from the people’s taxes, remain silent while such tragedies and such lawlessness take place in prisons financed by imperialism?

What does it mean to remain silent about this situation?

It means becoming an accomplice to the crime.

Take Yeni Parti, for example. So many of their mayors and politicians have been imprisoned in Pit-Type prisons, but they remain silent. Why?

Because they too give guarantees to the imperialists on this issue.

That is why they write articles praising NATO.

Gürkan Türkoğlu lost his life during the hunger strikes he carried out against these Pit-Type Prisons.

Our people should ask these politicians why they remained silent on this issue.

Because this is deeply hurtful and infuriating.

When comedian Deniz Göktaş was put into a Pit-Type prison, Pit-Type prisons were discussed in the press.

For four and a half years, I exposed the inhumane isolation conditions in the Pit-Type prisons outside Çağlayan Courthouse and was repeatedly detained under torture.

For four full years I got up every day and spoke about the Pit-Type prisons.

Because for years we have been saying that in a country where imperialists have politicians tied to them from every direction, it is impossible to wage a democratic struggle without resolving the prison question, without resolving the Pit-Type prison issue, and without drawing a line against this lawlessness.

We have been saying this since the days of the F-Type prisons.”

“HISTORY WILL NOT FORGIVE THOSE WHO REMAIN SILENT IN THE FACE OF THIS OPPRESSION!”

Yıldız continued:

“Talking is no longer enough either. Have we been able to solve the MESEM problem simply by talking and debating it on social media?

Have we been able to prevent children from being exploited as cheap labour and being killed in workplace murders?

Have we been able to ensure that a law is passed against these deaths?

Or have MPs been able to pass even a single law in the interests of these people?

They have not.

Because their concern is to tell the imperialists, ‘Use us instead of the AKP’, come to power and continue the same system of exploitation.

Most recently, the Mayor of Üsküdar was taken to Tekirdağ Karatepe Women’s Closed Pit-Type Prison. Yet they cannot say a word about the Pit-Type prisons.

Grup Yorum guitarist Rezzan Şengül carried out a 180-day hunger strike in order to be transferred from a Pit-Type prison.

At such a young age she developed restless-leg and restless-arm syndrome. She has been left disabled.

Her nerves suddenly jerk without warning; particularly while resting or sleeping, her arms and leg move with sudden involuntary impulses, causing her body to jump.

As a result, Rezzan can sleep for only two hours a night.

And despite this condition, she is being held under Pit-Type conditions imposed at Marmara No. 6 L-Type Prison.

Yet nobody hears her voice.

Grup Yorum songs are played at Yeni Parti rallies, but only two steps away they refuse to see Grup Yorum members who are being held in isolation and are on hunger strike.

Can we speak of sincerity here?

This is hypocrisy.

From here, I call on MPs and intellectuals who describe themselves as left-wing or opposition: History will not forgive those who remain silent in the face of this oppression. It will hold them to account.

They must not remain silent.

They must not leave the entire burden on the shoulders of the prisoners. They must stand against this torture.”

25-09-2026:
Day 150
of the hunger strike resistance against oppression in the prisons!

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN!

- PROTEST ACTIONS IN FRONT OF TURKISH EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES
- PHONE CALLS AND EMAILS TO THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE IN TURKEY
- ONE DAY SOLIDARITY HUNGER STRIKES

CONTACT OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE:
Telephone : +90 (0312) 417 77 70
Fax : +90 (0312) 419 33 70
E-mail : info_adalet.gov.tr
Address : 06659 KIZILAY / ANKARA

PRISON CONTACT:
E-Mail: marmara.6ltcik@adalet.gov.tr
Telephone : 0212 726 00 06
GSM : 0506 600 63 08
Fax : 0212 726 00 15
Address: Semizkumlar Mah. Ceza Infaz Kurumları Kampüsü Silivri / İSTANBUL

TACETTİN EROL ŞAHİN **CEM DURSUN**

CALL TO ACTION

**CEM DURSUN AND TACETTİN EROL ŞAHİN
ARE ON AN INDEFINITE HUNGER STRIKE
AGAINST S-R-Y PIT-TYPE PRISONS**

ACCEPT THEIR DEMANDS!
**NO ISOLATION, NO REPRESSION
NO DEGRADING ID CARDS, NO 24H CCTV**

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT VISITS SERBIA

FOUR DAYS OF INTERNATIONALISM, ANTI-IMPERIALIST SOLIDARITY AND COMMON STRUGGLE



Between 25 and 28 September 2026, representatives of the Anti-Imperialist Front, People's Front and Grup Yorum visited Belgrade, Serbia, at the invitation of comrades from the Radical Left Party – Partija Radikalne Levice (PRL).

The programme brought together solidarity with revolutionary prisoners, remembrance of internationalist martyrs, anti-imperialist culture, discussions with Serbian revolutionary and progressive forces, historical visits and solidarity with the peoples resisting imperialism.

The relationship with the Serbian comrades had developed following the Anti-NATO meeting in Barcelona. During those discussions, PRL representatives proposed preparing a mural in memory of Sadık Mamati and Selçuk Akgün, the internationalist revolutionaries who carried out an action against the US Consulate in Istanbul during NATO's bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999. Regular discussions continued between June and September, and a programme for the Belgrade visit was organised.

THE VISIT BEGAN WITH SOLIDARITY WITH REVOLUTIONARY PRISONERS

The programme began on 25 September with an action outside the Turkish Embassy in Belgrade in solidarity with the resistance of revolutionary prisoners.

The action was organised as part of the international one-day solidarity hunger strike supporting the resistance of the Free Prisoners.

The AIF delegation also participated in the solidarity hunger strike, which was concluded with the evening meal.

From the first hours of the visit, the message was clear: Revolutionary prisoners are not alone. International solidarity knows no borders.

GRUP YORUM IN BELGRADE

That evening, Grup Yorum performed before approximately 80–90 people. The concert began with an introduction by the Serbian hosts and a minute's silence.

Representatives of the Anti-Imperialist Front, People's Front and Grup Yorum addressed the audience.



The concert was not simply a cultural event. It became a meeting point for people from different countries and different struggles.

After the concert, discussions continued in smaller groups. People from Turkey who had learned of the programme through social media also attended, together with participants who had travelled from Macedonia.

New relationships were established and the foundations were laid for future visits and common work. Revolutionary culture once again became a bridge between peoples.

THE NAMES OF SADIK MAMATI AND SELÇUK AKGÜN LIVE IN BELGRADE



On the morning of 26 September, the delegation gathered for the unveiling of the mural dedicated to Sadık Mamati and Selçuk Akgün. A minute's silence was observed. Speeches were made. A representative of the Radical Left Party laid flowers at the mural. The ceremony concluded with the march: "*Bize Ölüm Yok – There Is No Death for Us.*"

Twenty-seven years after NATO bombed Yugoslavia, the names of Sadık Mamati and Selçuk Akgün were once again spoken in Serbia. Their internationalism had not been forgotten. Their opposition to imperialist aggression had crossed generations and borders. The mural in Belgrade became a symbol of the common memory of peoples who resisted NATO aggression and imperialism.

SERBIAN COMRADES SPEAK ABOUT THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST AND ANTI-FASCIST STRUGGLE

Later that day, the delegation visited the centre used by PRL and other political activists. There, representatives of the Radical Left Party were interviewed for ÇözümTV and AIFTV. They spoke about their organisation and about the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle in Serbia.

The visit provided an opportunity not only to introduce our own struggles, but also to listen to the experiences of Serbian comrades and understand more closely the political conditions in which they organise. Internationalism means learning from one another, sharing experiences and transforming solidarity into permanent political relationships.

"MINAB 168" SCREENED AT THE IRANIAN EMBASSY



One of the important parts of the programme took place on the evening of 26 September at the Iranian Embassy in Belgrade. The delegation was welcomed into the Embassy's cinema hall for a screening of the short film *Minab 168*, prepared by the *Until Victory Delegation*.

Before the screening, a representative of PRL made an introductory speech and invited the audience to observe a minute's silence.

A representative of the *Until Victory Delegation* then spoke about the delegation and the purpose of the film.

After the screening, representatives of the Anti-Imperialist Front, People's Front and other members of the delegation addressed the audience.

The Iranian Ambassador also spoke and thanked those present for their solidarity.

The AIF representative spoke about solidarity with the resistance of the peoples of the region and invited participants to the planned People's Tribunal on the anniversary of the Minab massacre. The screening showed once again the power of revolutionary culture and international solidarity. A film produced with limited means travelled across borders and became a means of bringing peoples together around resistance to war, occupation and imperialism.

THE HISTORY OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE MEMORY OF RESISTANCE



On 27 September, the delegation visited the Museum of Yugoslavia. Through arrangements made by the Serbian comrades, special guides introduced the group to Yugoslav history and the museum's exhibitions. For an anti-imperialist delegation visiting Serbia, this was more than an ordinary museum visit.

Yugoslavia occupies an important place in the history of resistance to fascism, the partisan struggle and the political history of the Balkans. The visit therefore formed part of understanding the historical background of the Serbian people and the struggles that shaped the region.

SERBIAN REVOLUTIONARIES AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES CAME TOGETHER

Later that afternoon, an extensive political meeting was held with representatives of PRL, the student movement, revolutionary syndicalists and members of the left-wing press.

Serbian comrades spoke about their experiences of struggle. Among the subjects discussed were the long-running student protests and social blockades, struggles against extradition, resistance to forced evictions and the fight for the right to housing.

The Serbian comrades also spoke about opposition to NATO, the political influence of the United States and

Israel in Serbia, and pressures on Serbia's relations with countries such as Russia, Belarus and Venezuela.

They described protests against Israeli military-industrial interests in Serbia, during which activists had been detained and injured.

One particularly symbolic fact was also discussed: NATO maintains an office in a building damaged during NATO's own bombing of Yugoslavia.

The wounds of the 1999 bombardment remain visible. But so does the opposition of the Serbian people to NATO.

WE SPOKE ABOUT OUR HISTORY OF RESISTANCE

Following the presentations by the Serbian comrades, representatives of our delegation introduced different areas of our own political history and struggle.

The presentation covered: Mahir Çayan. PASS and Uninterrupted Revolution. The tradition of revolutionary struggle and resistance. The prison struggle. The neighbourhoods. Grup Yorum. The Revolutionary Workers' Movement. The People's Lawyers. The People's Constitution and People's Assemblies. Internationalism. The struggle against drugs. Football and cinema.

Questions were answered and discussions continued.

FROM MAHIR ÇAYAN TO TODAY: THE TRADITION OF THE FREE PRISONERS

After the political discussion, the F-Type film was screened. The film opened another extensive discussion about the prison struggle.

The tradition of the Free Prisoners, from Mahir Çayan and his comrades to the revolutionary prisoners resisting today, was explained to the Serbian comrades.

The delegation presented the Serbian comrades with an Anti-Imperialist Front flag and red scarves. The meeting ended by recording a joint solidarity video in Turkish and Serbian for the prisoners in resistance.

Together, the participants declared:

"CEM DURSUN AND TACETTİN EROL ŞAHİN ARE OUR HONOUR!"

"REVOLUTIONARY PRISONERS ARE OUR HONOUR!"

The four-day visit strengthened the relationship between the Anti-Imperialist Front and the Radical Left Party of Serbia. The Serbian comrades expressed their intention to participate in solidarity campaign for political prisoners. The Anti-Imperialist Front was also invited to participate in the PRL party conference planned for December. New relations were established with representatives of the student movement, revolutionary syndicalists, journalists and other activists. We are now part of a big family. We have brothers and sisters in Serbia.

FROM TURKEY TO SERBIA, FROM PALESTINE TO IRAN: OUR ENEMY IS COMMON, OUR STRUGGLE IS COMMON!

LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY!

LONG LIVE THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES AGAINST IMPERIALISM!



BRITISH IMPERIALISM'S "TERRORISM" LAWS ARE USED FOR REPRESSION SOLIDARITY WITH THE RESISTANCE IN PALESTINE, LEBANON, YEMEN AND IRAN IS NOT A CRIME.

**SUPPORTING THE ZIONIST ENTITY IS A
HUMANITARIAN CRIME!**



On **18 September 2026**, a jury at the **Old Bailey in London** unanimously acquitted **22-year-old former SOAS student Sarah Cotte** of expressing support for a proscribed organisation. The verdict brought to an end a case that had stretched over more than two years.

On **9 October 2023**, Sarah, then a student at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), delivered a speech outside the university following Operation Al-Aqsa Flood. Her speech drew complaints from pro-Israel campaigners, including **UK Lawyers for Israel**, which reported her to the police and SOAS. On **31 January 2024**, counter-terrorism police arrested her in a dawn raid. In March 2025, she was charged under **Section 12 of the Terrorism Act 2000** with expressing support for Hamas, although her speech did not explicitly name Hamas. The prosecution argued that her references to the Palestinian armed resistance amounted to support for the proscribed organisation; Sarah denied this and maintained that she was defending the Palestinian people's right to resist.

Another SOAS student was also arrested in connection with alleged offences under Section 12 but was not charged. Together, the two became known through the solidarity campaign as the **"SOAS 2."** The **Revolutionary Communist Group (RCG)**, which publishes *Fight Racism!*

Fight Imperialism! organised an extensive campaign in their defence and has also campaigned in support of other pro-Palestine activists facing prosecution.

Sarah's first Old Bailey trial took place in June 2026. The jury acquitted her on one charge relating to comments in a WhatsApp group but was unable to reach a verdict on the charge concerning her October 2023 speech. A retrial was subsequently ordered for September.

The retrial began on 14 September 2026. Throughout the proceedings, supporters maintained protests and solidarity actions outside the Old Bailey. Members and supporters of the RCG were joined at different stages of the campaign by other organisations and individuals.

On 18 September, an Anti-Imperialist Front representative attended the trial from the public gallery. During the defence closing speech, Sarah's solidarity with the Palestinian people was discussed in the context of Pastor Martin Niemöller's famous warning about remaining silent while others are persecuted.

After the judge completed his directions, the jury retired to consider its verdict. Less than two hours later, it returned and found **Sarah Cotte not guilty**.

For the Anti-Imperialist Front, the case demonstrates the danger posed by the use of British terrorism legislation against expressions of solidarity with Palestine. It also highlights the influence by organisations such as UK Lawyers for Israel, whose own published account confirms that it reported Sarah to both counter-terrorism police and SOAS following her October 2023 speech.

The Anti-Imperialist Front congratulates **Sarah Cotte**, the **RCG**, the **Defend the SOAS 2 campaign**, and everyone who maintained solidarity throughout the case.

At the same time, British support for Israel continues. On 8 September 2026, the British government announced that it would introduce legislation banning imports from Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories and impose further measures against individuals and companies involved in settlement expansion. The government has stated that the legislation is expected to come into force within six to nine months.

For the Anti-Imperialist Front, these measures do not alter the broader question of Britain's political, economic and military relationship with Israel, including the continuing involvement of British companies and institutions.

**END THE OCCUPATION!
PALESTINE WILL BE FREE, FROM THE
RIVER TO THE SEA!
DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM, ZIONISM
AND FASCISM!
LONG LIVE THE RESISTANCE OF THE
PEOPLES OF WEST ASIA!**

Imperialist's Assault on Eritrea and Africa



Eritrea, located in North-East Africa, along the Red Sea coast is a 117,600 km² African zone (roughly the size of England), and home to African people of nine ethnic backgrounds.

Eritrea's riches include a combination of natural resources (gold, copper, and zinc), fertile highlands, Red Sea fisheries, and a powerfully strategic location along major global shipping routes. Alongside this material wealth, it possesses deep cultural richness expressed through its nine ethnic groups, diverse languages, and traditions, all reinforced by a strong legacy of revolutionary spirits born from its long struggle for independence. After a thirty-year war of National Liberation Eritrea achieved its independence on the eve of African Liberation Day, May 24, 1991. Over the next 30 years, Eritrea consolidated its sovereignty while facing repeated Ethiopian incursions.

The capitalist media outlets describe Eritrea as an “authoritarian, militarized, human rights violating, impoverished, dangerous state”. These narratives are mere pretexts used to justify U.S. sanctions imposed on Eritrea. The demonization of Eritrea has the broader purpose of destabilizing their revolutionary process so that imperialist domination of the Horn of Africa can be maintained. The current Zionist-US military attacks against Iran and closing of the Strait of Hormuz made the Bab el-Mandeb Strait and the wider area around the Red Sea an urgently critical asset. According to Charlotte Touati's recent article entitled Israel and Ethiopia: A Secret Alliance Against Iran, “The [Bab el-Mandeb] Strait connects the Indian Ocean to the Suez Canal, making it vital for global trade. Any prolonged disruption, including a declared blockade by Houthi forces, would force shipping routes around the Cape of Good Hope, significantly increasing times and costs.” Eritrea is one of only three countries (along with Yemen and Djibouti) that share sovereign control over the Strait's coastline. Eritrea's coast faces the narrowest part of the strait. Any instability here directly threatens the passage linking Europe and Asia.

History Does Not Repeat Itself, People Repeat Mistakes

In light of Eritrea's geostrategic importance, the U.S. recently announced an intention to lift some of the sanctions on Eritrea, as though they were acting with good intentions. The truth is that the sanctions are an unprovoked, illegal and immoral act of war against the people of Eritrea, denying them access to vital materials needed to maintain the health and wellbeing of the Eritrean People. Eritrea knows, from bitter experience, that when imperialism lifts sanctions, it represents an opportunistic quest for geopolitical advantage.

Eritrea is surrounded by militarized states controlled by external imperialist forces. These include Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti and Saudi Arabia, which is 80 miles away, across the Red Sea. These states are working to form military



blocks around Eritrea, such as the United Arab Emirates-Israeli block, and the Saudi-

Egypt-Somalia block. The intent of these military alliances is to directly constrain Eritrea's sovereignty and limit Eritrean influence on the affairs of the Horn of Africa Region. This situation forces Eritrea to wage an ongoing effort to defend their hard-won freedom.

People/Humans are either conscious or unconscious. Being conscious allows them to clearly understand the material forces that govern political issues, mechanisms, structures, and dynamics within society. By contrast, unconscious people base their actions on instinct; making it difficult to interpret political reality critically, and difficult to understand the cause of their oppression. Without a clear understanding of the enemy and of how they operate, it is very difficult to resist that oppression or struggle for justice.

But consciousness alone is not the only factor in determining whether we align with or against the people's interests. Sekou Toure describes those who are conscious and use their skills and knowledge in the interest of the revolution as “the people's class”. By contrast, the “anti people's class” comprises imperialists, foreign capitalists, and corrupt, self-serving local elites who advance their personal interests above the interests of the people and the revolution. Neocolonial interests are constantly working to distort reality in order to keep the people unconscious. In order to accomplish this, capitalist dominated media constantly frames the geopolitical analysis of Africa in a way that aligns with imperialist interests, thus making it difficult to distinguish truth from lies. Confusion among the exploited masses is a primary tool, used by imperialists to maintain political, military and economic domination. The conscious would reason and might remember what Assata Shakur, Malcolm X and Winnie Mandela warned us about capitalist media:

“The first thing the enemy tries to do is isolate revolutionaries from the masses of people, making us horrible and hideous monsters so that our people will hate us.” Assata Shakur

“If you’re not careful, the newspapers will have you hating the people who are being oppressed and loving the people who are doing the oppressing.” Malcolm X

“... the kind of reporting we have seen, the deliberate and mischievous lies that keep being perpetrated by the media is beyond anything we have seen.” Winnie Mandela

Despite the lies from capitalist, mainstream media, despite the negative impacts of the sanctions and proxy wars in neighbouring Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia, despite the repeated threats of invasion by the U.S-backed Ethiopian regime, and constant attempted destabilization, Eritrea has accomplished striking success. The recorded progress and achievements of the Eritrean people and its leadership, The People’s Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ) in the face of these imposed conditions is remarkable.

Highlighting some of these achievements and thereby unravelling the truth helps to remind the world of the imperative to support Eritrea. We must ensure that humanity does not leave Eritrea isolated and vulnerable to imperialist threats.



Orotta College of Medicine and Health Sciences — Eritrea
MoI via Mesob

Women’s Issues

National legislation, policies, strategies, and programs have been implemented to safeguard women’s equal access to all available resources and to ensure their participation in Eritrea’s pursuit of peace, prosperity, and development. Eritrea recognizes that their future depends on the ability to harness the potential of all its citizens, and views women at the core of this progress, and invests heavily in women’s education, health, economic opportunities, and leadership roles. Gender equality in Eritrea is not a performative policy as in many places in the world today, it is a lived experience for African Women in Eritrea. Built on centuries-old progress, women’s participation and leadership in the liberation struggle – today Eritrea records near-equal gender parity in education (approaching 1:1) with girls leading in retention rates to Grade 5 (2.8% above the national rate of 85%).

Food Security and Access to Clean Potable Water

In 1991, Eritrea had fewer than 100 dams and water reservoirs. Today, the country boasts of more than 900. It produces 75% of its food requirements and has established a

program for increased food production. Access to safe drinking water has increased from 7% at the time of independence to 95%. Unlike zones under puppet governments, there are no GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms) foods in Eritrea due to the PFDJ’s (current leadership) policies focused on food self-reliance, people and environmental protection, and refusal to sellout to capitalists such as Bill Gates and GMO multinationals. U.S sanctions on important state institutes such as the Red Sea Trading Corporations (RSTC) restrain Eritrea’s food security and self-sufficiency capabilities.

Health Care

Healthcare is free for all in Eritrea and its healthcare system has achieved significant milestones despite sabotaging attempts from imperialists. Eritrea has the highest life expectancy in its region and has recorded drastic reduction in child and maternal mortality rates, with 80% of the population within 10 kilometres of a facility, 98% of pregnant women receive antenatal and postnatal care. More than 80% of the population in rural areas has access to health care within three miles. More than 95% of infants are Immunized. Communicable and non-communicable diseases and maternal and infant mortality rates have significantly decreased. Health education and communication are provided through massive grassroot efforts. Sanctions on Eritrea are affecting its free healthcare system through economic, financial, and supply-chain constraints. Travel bans and exclusion from payment systems like SWIFT limit access to international medical collaborations, funding, and professional exchanges, constraining hospital operations, procurement, and industrialization efforts.

Education

Eritrea considers education to be key to national development and is committed to building human capital. National legislation, policies, strategies, and programs are in place to reflect the need to eradicate illiteracy. Education is free to all citizens, including secondary and tertiary levels. Elementary education is compulsory for all citizens. Seven colleges have been constructed in different parts of the nation to provide higher education and integration with regional communities. Eritrea has one of the highest literacy rates in Africa and beyond, with a youth literacy rate of about 93%. This was achieved despite the UNSC sanctions on Eritrea restricting import of laboratory equipment for physics, chemistry, and biology, computers and electronics, engineering and surveying tools, and educational software with encryption or simulation capabilities. Travel bans on officials also blocks participation in international academic programs and faculty exchanges, limiting access to global knowledge. As a result, schools, universities, and research institutes in Eritrea face delays in industrialization (Economic transformation through national expertise in technological and scientific methods of modern production to meet the needs of the people and advance the development of Africa.),

in acquiring technical and scientific resources, and in building international academic partnerships, which slows the development of the country's educational capabilities.

Equality, Stability and Harmony

Moving from the criminal colonial domination, Africans are faced with the urgent task of removing seeds of division planted by the colonialists, as well as the on-going domination by neo-colonialists who prosper and thrive by exploiting Africa. We must destroy all forms of manufactured disunity that nurtures the disorganization of Africans worldwide at the hands of those serving capitalist interests.

Eritrea is currently excelling at this important task and has achieved peace and harmony among all the 9 ethnic groups, 11+ languages, 4+ religions and various other nationals living in Eritrea. Eritrea officially recognizes all its nine ethnic languages, with working languages including Tigrinya, English, Tigre, and Arabic. Such progressive policies maintain unity in diversity, human development and the decolonization necessary for the African Revolution and Pan-African integration.

Need for Pan-African Power and Base(s)

The All-African People's Revolutionary Party asserts that all people of African descent are African, no matter where we are born or live. A major problem facing African people worldwide is the lack of POWER. For us, power will come through our people being consciously organized in a revolutionary Pan-African Party. With a people's party in control of state power, the state will be able to withstand internal and external enemies. Through scientific socialism, we can achieve rapid, environmentally sustainable, and locally controlled development of our industries and infrastructure that is designed to meet the needs of the people. The enemies

of humanity recognize the significance of this stage in the African Revolution and their objective is to cut short such a process as we have witnessed previously in Ghana 1966, Mali 1977, Burkina Faso 1987, Libya 2011, etc, and today in the AES states (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger) and Eritrea to mention a few.

Eritrea's access to the Red Sea, global trade and shipping routes make it an important zone that must be defended, strengthened, industrialized, and developed. It is a liberated zone that has an important role in the production of a Unified Socialist Africa.

Eritrea has proclaimed that, "Self-determination is an intrinsic trait of Eritreans. Hence, Eritrea is committed to self-development with dignity, relying first and foremost on its own people to set the pace, direction, and character of the country's passage from colonial subjugation to full economic sovereignty."

The All-African People's Revolutionary Party condemns imperialism's decades of pressure, war, sanctions, and isolation against Eritrea. We salute the sacrifice of Eritrea's brave women and men who fought a 30-year bitter struggle for liberation, achieving independence on May 24, 1991. We remain steadfast in our support for Eritrea's goals of social justice for its people, sovereign equality, advanced national reconstruction and development, regional stability, and an opportunity to constructively engage with the world based on non-coercion and mutual respect.

Ready for Revolution!

By All-African People's Revolutionary Party – Britain Chapter



TWO GREAT STEPS DURING THE ERA OF IMPERIALISM AND REVOLUTIONS: THE RUSSIAN AND CHINESE REVOLUTIONS



Lenin characterised imperialism as the stage of capitalism that had opened “*an era of proletarian socialist revolution.*” He also described imperialism as “*the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat.*”

In this sense, the twentieth century opened as an era of imperialism and revolutions.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Chinese Revolution that reached victory in 1949 were two of the greatest revolutionary transformations of that era.

They developed in different countries, under different historical conditions and through different forms of struggle. Yet both emerged from societies marked by exploitation, poverty, war, foreign domination and deep political crisis. Both destroyed the existing political order and established states led by communist parties.

More importantly, neither revolution affected only its own country.

The victory of the Russian Revolution changed the international balance of forces and opened a new historical stage for communist movements, the international working class and anti-colonial struggles.

Thirty-two years later, the victory of the Chinese Revolution demonstrated that revolutionary struggle could also triumph in a vast, predominantly peasant country subjected to imperialist intervention, occupation and civil war.

These two revolutions became two great steps during the era of imperialism and revolutions.

RUSSIA BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Russia was ruled by the Romanov monarchy under Tsar Nicholas II. It was a vast empire in which capitalism was developing rapidly in important industrial centres, while the overwhelming majority of the population still lived in the countryside.

Land, wealth and political power were concentrated in the hands of a small ruling class. Workers endured long

hours, low wages and harsh working conditions, while millions of peasants struggled with poverty and the land question.

At the same time, the Tsarist state denied basic political freedoms and suppressed revolutionary opposition.

The contradictions within Russian society erupted dramatically in the 1905 Revolution. Workers went on strike, peasants revolted and sections of the armed forces mutinied. During these struggles, workers created organisations known as soviets — workers’ councils.

Although the 1905 Revolution was defeated and the Tsarist regime survived, the experience became an important school for the revolutionary movement. The contradictions that produced 1905 had not disappeared. They became even more severe with the outbreak of the First Imperialist War of Partition.

THE FIRST IMPERIALIST WAR OF PARTITION DEEPENS THE CRISIS

The First Imperialist War of Partition brought enormous suffering to the peoples of Europe. Millions of workers and peasants were sent to the front to fight and die in a war among great powers over territories, colonies, markets and spheres of influence.

Russia suffered enormous military losses. The war intensified shortages, inflation and hunger. Transport and production were disrupted. Soldiers became increasingly exhausted and unwilling to continue fighting.

Workers and their families faced worsening living conditions while the government continued the war. The Tsarist system entered a profound crisis. By the beginning of 1917, Russia was approaching revolution.

FEBRUARY 1917: THE TSARIST REGIME COLLAPSES

In February 1917 according to the old Russian calendar — March according to the present calendar — strikes and demonstrations erupted in Petrograd. Workers took to the streets. Women workers played an important role in demonstrations demanding bread and an end to the war.

The movement rapidly expanded.

Soldiers who were ordered to suppress the demonstrators increasingly refused to fire on them. Some joined the uprising. The Tsar could no longer rule in the old way. Nicholas II abdicated. Centuries of Romanov rule came to an end. But overthrowing the Tsar did not resolve the fundamental questions facing the people. A Provisional Government was established.

At the same time, workers and soldiers once again organised themselves through soviets. Two centres of political authority therefore existed side by side. The Provisional Government represented the continuation of a parliamentary-bourgeois state order, while the soviets represented organisations created directly by workers and soldiers.

Most importantly, the Provisional Government continued Russia's participation in the First Imperialist War of Partition. Millions wanted peace. The peasants wanted land. Workers demanded bread, better conditions and political power. The revolution had begun, but the central question of state power remained unresolved.



LENIN RETURNS: THE REVOLUTION MUST CONTINUE

When Vladimir Ilyich Lenin returned to Russia in April 1917, he argued that the revolutionary process could not stop with the overthrow of the Tsar.

The Bolsheviks increasingly raised demands centred on: Peace. Land. Bread. All power to the Soviets.

These demands addressed the immediate political and social crises confronting millions. Peace meant withdrawing from the imperialist war. Land meant ending the power of the great landowners. Bread meant addressing hunger and economic collapse. Power to the Soviets meant transferring political authority to the organisations created by workers and soldiers.

Throughout 1917, Bolshevik influence increased among important sections of workers, soldiers and sailors. The political crisis deepened. The question of who would hold state power could no longer be postponed.

OCTOBER 1917: THE BOLSHEVIKS TAKE POWER

On 7 November 1917 — 25 October according to the old Russian calendar — revolutionary forces associated with the Petrograd Soviet's Military Revolutionary Committee took control of strategic points throughout Petrograd. The Provisional Government was overthrown. The Winter Palace was taken. A new government headed by Lenin was established. One of its first acts was to call for an end to the war. Another addressed the land question and abolished the great-landed estates. For the first time, a Marxist revolutionary party had taken and successfully retained state power.

The October Revolution therefore represented far more than a change of government.

It represented an attempt to construct an entirely new social and political order.

THE REVOLUTION HAD TO DEFEND ITSELF

Victory in October did not mean that the struggle was finished. The new Soviet power immediately faced armed resistance. The former ruling classes organised against the revolution. White armies were formed. Foreign powers intervened militarily. Britain, France, the United States, Japan and other states intervened in different parts of the former Russian Empire.

The revolution therefore had to defend itself during a devastating civil war.

The newly created Red Army fought against counter-revolutionary forces across an enormous territory. Workers and peasants paid a tremendous price. Famine, destruction, military intervention and civil war devastated the country. Nevertheless, the Bolshevik government survived. The main White armies were defeated. Foreign intervention failed to destroy the new state.

In 1922, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — the Soviet Union — was formally established.

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION CHANGED THE WORLD

The Russian Revolution was no longer simply a Russian event. Its influence spread throughout the world. For communist and revolutionary movements internationally, October demonstrated that capitalist and monarchical states were not permanent.

Communist parties were established in numerous countries. Revolutionary movements expanded across Europe and beyond. The existence of the Soviet state also influenced peoples struggling against colonial rule and imperialist domination. For the imperialist states, the revolution represented a strategic and ideological challenge.

They understood that the Russian example could influence their own working classes and colonial subjects. The struggle between revolution and counter-revolution had entered a new international stage.

CHINA: ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY ROAD

The Chinese Revolution developed under very different conditions.

China was a vast country with an enormous peasant population.

Foreign imperialist powers had imposed unequal treaties, controlled important ports and economic interests, and repeatedly intervened in China's internal affairs.

The Qing dynasty had been overthrown by the 1911 Revolution, formally ending imperial rule.

But China did not become genuinely politically stable or free from foreign intervention.

The country remained divided.

Regional warlords controlled large territories.

Foreign powers maintained extensive influence.

Workers and peasants continued to experience severe exploitation and poverty.

The national question, the land question and the struggle against imperialist domination became interconnected.

It was under these conditions that the Chinese communist movement emerged.



THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IS FOUNDED

The Communist Party of China was founded in 1921.

At first it was a small organisation.

But China was entering a period of enormous social and political upheaval.

Workers organised strikes.

Students mobilised against imperialism.

Peasant movements began to develop.

The Communists initially worked together with the nationalist Kuomintang in a united front aimed at defeating warlords and unifying the country.

But this alliance did not last.

In 1927, forces led by Chiang Kai-shek turned violently against communists and militant workers' organisations.

Thousands of communists and revolutionary workers were killed.

The revolutionary movement suffered an enormous defeat.

But it was not destroyed.

Its strategy changed.

FROM THE CITIES TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

One of the defining characteristics of the Chinese Revolution was the role of the peasantry.

China was overwhelmingly rural.

Unlike Russia, where industrial centres such as Petrograd and Moscow played a decisive role in the revolutionary crisis, the Chinese revolutionary movement increasingly developed its strength in the countryside.

Under Mao Zedong and other communist leaders, revolutionary forces established rural base areas.

Poor peasants were organised.

Landlord power was challenged.

Revolutionary political structures began to develop in areas beyond effective central-government control.

The revolutionary forces also built an army connected to political organisation among the population.

This became the basis of a different revolutionary strategy.

The communist movement would preserve and expand its strength in rural areas before eventually taking the major cities and national state power.

LAND WAS AT THE CENTRE OF THE REVOLUTION

For China's peasants, land was a question of survival.

Large landowners controlled much of the countryside.

Poor peasants frequently lived under heavy rents, indebtedness and exploitation.

The communists connected the struggle for national liberation with the struggle over land.

Peasants were not treated simply as supporters of a revolution taking place elsewhere.

They became one of its principal social forces.

The revolutionary movement organised peasants politically and militarily.

Land reform became a central means of transforming the social structure of the countryside and weakening the power of landlords.

This was one of the decisive differences between the revolutionary experiences of Russia and China.

The Chinese Revolution demonstrated the political and military significance that an organised peasantry could assume within a communist revolutionary strategy.

THE LONG MARCH

The revolution suffered enormous setbacks.

By 1934, Nationalist forces had surrounded important Communist base areas.

The Chinese Red Army was forced to break through the encirclement and withdraw.

This retreat became known as the Long March.

Communist forces travelled thousands of kilometres across mountains, rivers and extremely difficult terrain.

They fought numerous battles.

They suffered hunger, disease and enormous losses.

Only a fraction of those who began the Long March completed it.

From a military point of view, it was a retreat.

Politically, however, the Long March became a defining symbol of the Chinese Communist movement's survival.

The organisation had suffered devastating blows but had not been destroyed.

It established a new revolutionary centre in northwestern China.

Mao Zedong's position within the Communist leadership was also strengthened during this period.

The revolutionary movement had survived another attempt to annihilate it.

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM INVADES CHINA

The struggle inside China increasingly developed alongside resistance to Japanese imperial expansion.

Japan occupied Manchuria in 1931.

In 1937, Japan launched a full-scale invasion of China.

The Chinese people were subjected to enormous destruction, massacres and occupation.

The Communist Party and the Kuomintang again entered an uneasy united front against Japan.

But the Communist movement continued developing its independent political and military strength.

Communist forces organised resistance in occupied and rural areas.

They used guerrilla warfare against Japanese forces.

They established political organisations among peasants and expanded revolutionary base areas.

Resistance to Japanese occupation therefore became closely connected with the further development of the communist movement.



THE SECOND IMPERIALIST WAR OF PARTITION AND CHINA

The struggle against Japanese occupation became part of the wider Second Imperialist War of Partition.

China suffered enormous human and material losses.

Millions were displaced.

Cities and villages were destroyed.

Japanese occupation was accompanied by massacres and severe repression.

But the years of resistance also transformed the balance of political forces inside China.

The Communist movement expanded its influence among large sections of the rural population.

When Japan surrendered in 1945, the struggle between the Communists and the Kuomintang resumed.

China once again entered civil war.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE FOR POWER

At first, the Kuomintang government possessed major advantages.

It controlled important cities.

It possessed a larger conventional military force.

It had international recognition and significant foreign assistance.

But these advantages did not guarantee victory.

The Kuomintang government faced severe economic crisis.

Inflation destroyed living standards.

Corruption, repression and administrative failures weakened its support.

The Communist movement, meanwhile, had developed strong organisations in large parts of the countryside.

Its armed forces had gained extensive military experience during decades of conflict.

Large numbers of peasants supported land reform and political change.

Between 1948 and 1949, Communist forces won a series of decisive military victories.

Nationalist armies collapsed or surrendered.

The People's Liberation Army advanced across China.

Major cities fell.

The existing government could no longer maintain control of the mainland.

1 OCTOBER 1949: THE CHINESE REVOLUTION TRIUMPHS

On 1 October 1949, Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China in Beijing.

The Communist Party had won state power across mainland China.

The Kuomintang leadership withdrew to Taiwan.

After decades of revolution and counter-revolution, the Long March, Japanese occupation, guerrilla warfare and civil war, the Chinese Communist movement had achieved victory.

One of the largest countries in the world had undergone a revolutionary transformation.

The international political consequences were enormous.

TWO REVOLUTIONS — TWO DIFFERENT ROADS

The Russian and Chinese revolutions followed different roads.

The Russian Revolution developed rapidly during the crisis created by the First Imperialist War of Partition.

The decisive struggle for political power was concentrated within the revolutionary year of 1917.

Workers, soldiers and sailors played a particularly important role.

The Bolsheviks were able to use the revolutionary crisis in the cities to overthrow the existing government and establish a new revolutionary state.

The Chinese Revolution developed over a much longer period.

The Communist movement survived repeated defeats.

It established revolutionary bases in rural areas.

It organised millions of peasants.

It built an army through prolonged warfare.

It fought against warlords, the Kuomintang and Japanese occupation.

Eventually, Communist forces advanced from the countryside into the cities and defeated the existing government.

The two revolutions therefore demonstrated that revolution did not develop according to one mechanical formula.

Each developed according to the concrete political, economic and social conditions of its own society.

WAR AND REVOLUTION

Both revolutions also demonstrated the close historical relationship between imperialist war and revolutionary crisis.

The First Imperialist War of Partition pushed Tsarist Russia towards collapse.

Millions were ordered to fight and die while social and economic conditions deteriorated at home.

The war intensified hunger, poverty and political crisis.

The Bolsheviks opposed the imperialist war and argued that workers should oppose their own ruling classes rather than support competition between imperialist powers.

In China, decades of foreign intervention and Japanese occupation created different but equally profound contradictions.

The struggle for social transformation became closely connected with the struggle for national sovereignty.

The revolutionary movements grew within those conditions.

THE REVOLUTIONARY IMPORTANCE OF THE PEASANTRY

Both revolutions also had to address the question of how the enormous peasant populations of their countries would relate to revolutionary change.

In Russia, the Bolsheviks understood that the working class could not retain power without addressing the land question and establishing an alliance with large sections of the peasantry.

In China, the role of the peasantry became even more decisive.

The revolutionary movement developed its principal bases in the countryside.

Rural areas became the principal arena of prolonged revolutionary warfare.

The Chinese experience demonstrated that, under specific historical conditions, a predominantly peasant population could become a major revolutionary force when organised within a communist political and military strategy.

REVOLUTION IS NOT A SINGLE DAY

The history of Russia and China also demonstrates that revolutions cannot be reduced to a single dramatic moment.

October 1917 did not appear suddenly.

It was preceded by decades of political struggle, organisation, theoretical debate, underground activity, imprisonment, exile, strikes and earlier revolutionary experience.

The Chinese victory of 1949 likewise did not begin in 1949.

It followed decades of organisation.

There were victories and defeats.

Thousands were imprisoned.

Thousands were killed in political repression and warfare.

Revolutionary organisations were destroyed and rebuilt.

Armies were defeated and reorganised.

Base areas were lost and new ones established.

The movements survived in part because political organisation continued after major defeats.

This was one of the important common features of the Russian and Chinese revolutionary experiences.

Their eventual victories were the result of long processes of organisation, conflict and political struggle.

AFTER THE SECOND IMPERIALIST WAR OF PARTITION

The international balance of power changed dramatically following the Second Imperialist War of Partition.

The Soviet Union emerged as a major world power. Communist-led governments were established across much of Eastern Europe.

Then came the Chinese Revolution. The victory in China in 1949 meant that another enormous country had broken with the previous political order.

Communist, socialist, anti-colonial and national liberation movements expanded throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. The colonial system entered a profound crisis.

Peoples who had lived for generations under European colonial rule increasingly fought for and achieved political independence.

Vietnam, Korea, Cuba and numerous other revolutionary and national liberation struggles developed in a world already transformed by October 1917 and the Chinese victory of 1949.

The revolutionary question had become an international question.

TWO GREAT STEPS DURING THE ERA OF IMPERIALISM AND REVOLUTIONS

The Russian and Chinese revolutions did not follow identical paths. They could not. Their countries were different. Their class structures were different. Their histories were different. The balance between workers and peasants was different. Their forms of political and military struggle developed differently. But both revolutions demonstrated one fundamental historical reality:

Political systems that appear permanent can enter profound crisis.

Tsarism had ruled Russia for centuries. It collapsed.

Foreign powers had subjected China to extensive economic and political intervention and divided important areas into spheres of influence.

That international order was fundamentally altered by revolution, anti-imperialist resistance and the eventual communist victory. What appeared permanent was not permanent.

FROM PETROGRAD TO BEIJING

Petrograd, 1917. Beijing, 1949.

Thirty-two years separated the two revolutionary victories.

In Russia, workers, soldiers and peasants brought down Tsarism and the Bolsheviks led the struggle that established a communist-led state.

In China, communists survived massacres, encirclement, the Long March, Japanese occupation and civil war before taking political power.

Both revolutions emerged during an era when imperialist competition had transformed much of the world into a battlefield over markets, resources, colonies and political domination.

Yet those same decades also witnessed strikes, anti-colonial struggles, revolutionary parties and movements seeking fundamental political transformation. The Russian Revolution was one great historical step. The Chinese Revolution was another.

Together, they demonstrated that workers, peasants and oppressed peoples could become active forces in shaping history rather than merely remaining subjects of existing states and empires.

The Russian and Chinese revolutions were therefore not isolated explosions in history. They were two major developments in the era Lenin analysed as one in which imperialism intensified the contradictions of capitalism, international conflict and colonial oppression while also creating conditions in which revolutionary movements could emerge.

From Petrograd in 1917 to Beijing in 1949, these revolutions became historical reference points for communist and anti-colonial movements across the world. In this sense, the Russian and Chinese revolutionary experiences gave concrete historical significance to Lenin's formulation:

"IMPERIALISM IS THE EVE OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION OF THE PROLETARIAT."

— V. I. Lenin

For revolutionary and anti-imperialist movements that interpret contemporary international relations through this tradition, the question raised by these histories does not belong only to the past. They see continuing wars, economic dependency and forms of neo-colonial domination as evidence that many of the contradictions analysed by Lenin remain subjects of political struggle.

The Russian Revolution shook the old Tsarist and imperial order.

The Chinese Revolution transformed a country long subjected to foreign intervention and semi-colonial conditions.

Their continuing significance lies in the historical question they leave behind: how peoples living under exploitation, dependency and domination organise themselves, resist existing structures of power and attempt to determine their own political future.

THE WORLD IS MATURED TO YIELD ANOTHER REVOLUTION THAT COULD EASILY CREATE A RIPPLE EFFECT.

UNINTERRUPTED REVOLUTIONS WILL BRING AN END TO IMPERIALISM

FASCISM IN EUROPE



Across Europe, fascism is advancing.

It is advancing not only through openly fascist and racist parties gaining votes. It is also advancing through governments, parliaments and state institutions increasingly adopting the language, policies and methods that the fascist right has demanded for years.

Migrants are turned into enemies. Refugees are imprisoned and deported. Palestine solidarity is criminalised. Demonstrations are restricted. Police powers are expanded. Military expenditure reaches levels unseen for decades. At the same time, workers and the peoples of Europe are told that there is no money for housing, public services, education, pensions or decent wages.

This development is not accidental.

It is the political expression of a system in crisis.

THE FASCIST RIGHT IS NO LONGER ON THE MARGINS

Germany gives perhaps the clearest warning.

In the 2025 federal election, the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) received **20.8% of the second vote and won 152 seats**, almost doubling its previous vote share. In September 2026 it went even further, becoming the largest party in the Saxony-Anhalt state election. Although other parties have so far prevented it from forming the state government, its electoral advance is undeniable.

In France, the same tendency continues. A September 2026 poll put Marine Le Pen in a position to reach the second round of the 2027 presidential election, reflecting the continuing strength of the National Rally.

Italy has already been governed since 2022 by Giorgia Meloni and Brothers of Italy. During her government, immigration restrictions and increasingly severe “law and order” legislation have expanded, including measures concerning public disorder, protests and migration.

Spain is also approaching a decisive confrontation. Following the announcement of a snap election for **29**

November 2026, polling reported by Reuters indicated the possibility of a government involving the conservative People's Party and Vox.

The names and national circumstances differ, but the direction is unmistakable.

The fascist right is becoming normalised.

And perhaps more dangerously, its programme is increasingly being adopted by parties that describe themselves as “centre-right”, “liberal” or even “social democratic”.

THEY CREATE THE ENEMY: THE MIGRANT, THE REFUGEE, THE PROTESTER



Fascism has always needed an enemy.

When capitalism cannot provide secure jobs, affordable housing, decent public services or a future for young people, those responsible for the crisis do everything possible to direct anger away from themselves.

The immigrant becomes responsible for unemployment.

The refugee becomes responsible for the housing crisis.

The Muslim becomes responsible for “insecurity”.

The striking worker becomes an “extremist”.

The Palestine solidarity activist becomes a “terrorist sympathiser”.

The organised people become the enemy.

Meanwhile, banks, monopolies, arms companies and billionaires continue to accumulate enormous wealth.

The European Union's Migration and Asylum Pact, which came fully into effect in June 2026, represents an important part of this development. Human Rights Watch has warned that the new system undermines asylum rights and can subject people arriving at Europe's borders to procedures involving detention lasting for months.

This is how racism becomes state policy.

The fascists demand harsher borders. Then the so-called democratic parties implement harsher borders themselves in the hope that this will take votes away from the fascists. But every concession legitimises the fascist argument. The result is not the defeat of fascism. It is its normalisation.

REPRESSION IS ALSO BECOMING NORMAL

The attack is not confined to migrants. Across Europe, democratic rights are increasingly being restricted whenever those rights interfere with imperialist interests. The repression of solidarity with Palestine is one of the clearest examples.



In Britain, thousands of people have been arrested in connection with protests over the proscription of Palestine Action. Amnesty International reported further arrests at peaceful demonstrations during 2026, while Britain's Supreme Court has agreed to consider the continuing legal battle over the organisation's ban.

In Austria, Amnesty International documented what it described as a significant "chilling effect" on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly for those expressing solidarity with Palestine.

These developments should concern everyone, regardless of their particular political position.

Because repression never stops with its first target.

Today it is Palestine solidarity activists.

Tomorrow it can be striking workers, anti-NATO activists, anti-fascists, revolutionaries, journalists and anyone who refuses to accept the policies of the ruling class.

MILITARISATION AND FASCISM DEVELOP TOGETHER

At the same time, Europe is rapidly militarising.

The European Commission's **Readiness 2030** programme was designed to facilitate as much as **€800 billion in additional defence investment** over four years.

NATO countries have meanwhile committed themselves to dramatically increasing military and security expenditure, with a long-term target amounting to 5% of GDP under the alliance's new framework.

Billions for weapons. Billions for armies. Billions for military technology. Yet millions of people struggle to pay rent, heat their homes or obtain decent healthcare. This contradiction tells us everything about the priorities of imperialism.

European governments tell the people that austerity is unavoidable while simultaneously finding hundreds of billions for rearmament.

The same political system that demands sacrifices from workers prepares for new wars abroad and strengthens repression at home. Historically, militarism, racism, nationalism and attacks on democratic rights have always fed one another. Today we can see this process developing again.

FASCISM IS NOT CREATED BY THE PEOPLE — IT IS CREATED BY THE CRISIS OF THE IMPERIALIST SYSTEM

Fascism does not grow because European workers suddenly become fascists.

It grows because the capitalist and imperialist system creates insecurity, poverty and fear while offering no solution to them.

Millions experience falling living standards. Young people cannot afford homes. Public services deteriorate. Workers are told to work longer for less.

Governments spend enormous resources on war while claiming social expenditure is unaffordable.

Then the ruling class gives the people false enemies. Migrants. Refugees. Muslims. Foreigners. Communists. Anti-imperialists. Resistance organisations.

The oppressed are encouraged to fight one another while those responsible for exploitation remain untouched.

This is one of fascism's oldest methods.

THE ANSWER TO FASCISM IS THE ORGANISED STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES

Fascism cannot be defeated simply by voting every few years for the parties that helped create the conditions in which it grew.

Nor can fascism be defeated by adopting half of the fascists' programme in order to win their voters.

Every attack on migrants must be opposed.

Every attack on workers' rights must be opposed.

Every attempt to criminalise international solidarity must be opposed.

Every attempt to silence anti-imperialist and anti-fascist voices must be opposed.

The workers and peoples of Europe have their own history.

Europe is not only the continent of colonialism, fascism and imperialist wars.

It is also the continent of the Paris Commune, the anti-fascist resistance, partisan struggles, workers' movements, revolutionary organisations, international brigades and millions who sacrificed their lives fighting fascism.

That history has not disappeared.

The solution is not fear.

The solution is organisation.

Workers, migrants, youth, anti-fascists, anti-imperialists and all those resisting racism, exploitation and war must build solidarity across national borders.

The peoples have no interest in fighting one another.

Our enemies are not the refugee, the migrant or the worker from another country.

Our enemies are exploitation, racism, fascism, Zionism and imperialism that produces them.

FASCISM IS FED BY IMPERIALISM — BUT WE KNOW HOW TO DEFEATH THEM!

AGAINST RACISM, FASCISM, IMPERIALISM AND WAR — LET US UNITE, ORGANISE AND STRUGGLE!

LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY!

LONG LIVE THE UNITED STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES!



IMPERIALISM, NEO-COLONIALISM AND THE QUESTION OF REGIONAL POWERS

Today, there is considerable conceptual confusion in debates about imperialism. Some circles consider the fact that a country possesses a powerful army, stations troops in other countries, exports capital, exercises political influence in its region or pursues expansionist policies towards its neighbours sufficient grounds to declare that country “imperialist” or “sub-imperialist”.

However, in Marxist-Leninist theory, imperialism is not simply a question of how powerful a state is. What is decisive is the economic, political and class position of that country within the world imperialist system.

It is therefore necessary to make a clear distinction between being a regional power and being an imperialist power.

IMPERIALISM IS NOT A FOREIGN POLICY BUT A STAGE OF CAPITALISM

In his work *‘Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism’*, Lenin does not define imperialism merely as attacking other countries or expanding territory.

Imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism.

Lenin identifies the fundamental characteristics of this stage as the concentration of production and capital to such a degree that monopolies are created; the merging of banking capital and industrial capital into finance capital; the acquisition of particular importance by the export of capital; the division of world markets among international monopolies; and the division of the world among the major capitalist powers.

Therefore, imperialism does not simply mean a “powerful state”, an “aggressive state” or a “state that stations troops in other countries”.

The fundamental question is:

“Is a country one of the dominant centres of world finance capital and international monopolies, or does it occupy a position within the world imperialist system characterised by economic, financial, technological, political and military dependency?”

When this distinction is not made, the concept of imperialism loses its class content.

NEO-COLONIALISM AND THE THIRD CRISIS PERIOD OF IMPERIALISM

One of the fundamental points in Mahir Çayan's analysis of imperialism is the transformation of classical colonialism.

Particularly following the Second Imperialist War of Partition, imperialism developed methods of neo-colonialism

in place of direct occupation and open colonial administration.

Neo-colonial countries are formally independent. They have their own flags, parliaments, governments and armies. However, their economies, monopolies, state structures and ruling classes are integrated into the imperialist system.

Imperialism is no longer merely a force intervening from outside the country. It has become embedded within the economy, the army, the state apparatus and the ruling classes.

Therefore, the development of capitalism in a neo-colonial country, the emergence of large monopolies or the growth of domestic capital does not mean that the country has become independent of imperialism.

On the contrary, capitalist development may take place within relations of ever-deepening dependency on imperialism.

THE CONCEPT OF SUB-IMPERIALISM

Ruy Mauro Marini developed the concept of “sub-imperialism”, particularly on the basis of the Latin American experience.

According to Marini, some dependent countries may develop economically to a greater extent than others. They may establish large monopolies, export capital, exercise economic and political domination within their regions and act with a certain degree of independence.

At the same time, however, they may continue to maintain their structural dependency on the imperialist centres.

This approach can be expressed in simplified form as follows:

“Imperialist centre → sub-imperialist regional power → weaker dependent countries”

For Marini, Brazil is the classic example.

The strength of this concept lies in drawing attention to the fact that dependent countries are not equal to one another. Indeed, not all dependent countries possess the same economic, military or political power.

However, from our perspective, the fundamental question is:

Is a new category of “imperialism” really necessary to explain this inequality?

DOES BEING A REGIONAL POWER MEAN BEING AN IMPERIALIST POWER?

From our perspective, becoming a regional power does not automatically make a country imperialist or sub-imperialist.

A neo-colonial state may:

- * Possess a powerful army.
- * Send troops to other countries.
- * Develop its own monopolies.
- * Export capital.

- * Exert pressure on weaker neighbouring states.
- * Seek to establish influence over regional markets.

All of these are possible.

However, their existence does not eliminate that country's dependent position within the world imperialist system.

Being powerful within one's own region is not the same as being one of the dominant centres of world finance capital.

Therefore, phenomena such as capital exports or military intervention are not, in themselves, sufficient criteria.

The fundamental question is within what kind of economic and political structure these activities take place.

THE EXAMPLE OF TURKEY

Turkey is one of the most concrete examples in this debate.

Turkey possesses a large army. It conducts military and political activities in the Balkans, the Caucasus, the Middle East and Africa. Turkish companies invest in numerous countries, and some Turkish monopolies operate in international markets.

However, from our perspective, none of this demonstrates that Turkey has become an imperialist power.

The development of Turkish capitalism has not been an independent capitalist development. It is a distorted, externally dependent capitalist structure integrated with imperialist capital.

Turkey's industry, financial system, foreign trade, technological structure and military apparatus are closely connected to the world imperialist system.

Its position within NATO is also an important indication of this.

Turkey's use as a military base, logistical centre, intelligence hub and forward outpost in NATO's regional war policies demonstrates not that it has become an independent imperialist power, but the role it plays within the imperialist system.

Therefore, it would be wrong to underestimate Turkey's interventions in other countries or its regional power policies. However, it is equally unnecessary to declare Turkey imperialist or sub-imperialist in order to explain these policies.

From our perspective, these are the regional power policies of a neo-colonial state.

THE LIMITATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF "SUB-IMPERIALISM"

Marini's theory is important insofar as it draws attention to uneven development among dependent capitalist countries.

It is clear that Brazil and Haiti, Turkey and Somalia, or India and Nepal do not possess the same economic and military weight within the world capitalist system.

However, uneven development is not a phenomenon that exists exclusively among dependent capitalist countries. Uneven development also exists among the imperialist powers themselves.

US imperialism and French imperialism are not at the same level in terms of economic, political, military and financial power. The economic and military domination exercised by US imperialism throughout the world is far greater than that of French imperialism. Nevertheless, we define both the United States and France as imperialist powers.

This is because the imperialist character of a country is not determined by whether it is stronger or weaker than another imperialist country. What is decisive is its economic and class position within the imperialist stage of capitalism, the character of its finance capital and its place within the worldwide relations of exploitation and domination.

Uneven development is already one of the fundamental elements of Marxist-Leninist theory of imperialism.

In explaining the law of uneven development under capitalism, Lenin demonstrated that the economic, political and military balance of power among imperialist states is constantly changing. Some imperialist powers may rise while others decline. This does not eliminate their imperialist character.

From this standpoint, we must ask the following question:

If we describe countries that remain dependent on the imperialist system, but possess regional power, as "sub-imperialist", how should we then define the differences in strength among the imperialist countries themselves?

Because US imperialism is stronger than France, should France be considered "sub-imperialist" and the United States "upper-imperialist"?

And what concepts should we use for other imperialist countries that are weaker than the United States?

If we follow this logic, we would be compelled to invent new definitions such as "sub-imperialism", "upper-imperialism", "super-imperialism", "hyper-imperialism" and "ultra-imperialism".

Yet this does not develop the theory of imperialism. It merely creates conceptual confusion.

Quantitative differences among imperialist powers do not require the creation of a new category of imperialism for each of them.

Likewise, differences in economic and military strength among dependent capitalist countries do not necessarily require these countries to be classified under a new category of imperialism.

The fundamental problem here is the confusion of quantitative differences with qualitative differences.

The fact that one country is stronger than another is a quantitative difference. However, there is a qualitative difference between being one of the dominant centres of the world imperialist system and possessing a neo-colonial economic and political structure.

This distinction is fundamental to the debate on imperialism.

Therefore, instead of creating new categories of imperialism to explain uneven development among dependent capitalist countries, it is necessary to examine their positions within the world imperialist system, their relations of dependency and their class structures.

Because ultimately, the fundamental questions remain:

Who controls the world economy?

Who directs the international financial system?

Which monopolies determine the movement of capital on a global scale?

Which states occupy the central positions within military alliances, financial institutions and the international economic order?

When these questions are answered, the hierarchical structure of the world capitalist system becomes clearer.

WHY DOES NEO-COLONIALISM PROVIDE A SUFFICIENT EXPLANATION?

From our perspective, the strength of the concept of neo-colonialism lies in the fact that it does not view imperialist domination merely as pressure exerted from outside.

In neo-colonial countries, imperialism is embedded within:

- * The economy,
- * The state apparatus,
- * The army,
- * The ruling classes,
- * The financial system.

Therefore, a neo-colonial country may grow economically while simultaneously becoming more dependent on imperialism.

It may develop its own monopolies, but those monopolies may exist within relations of partnership and dependency with imperialist monopolies.

It may become a regional military power, but that military power may be integrated into NATO or other imperialist structures.

It may export capital while simultaneously remaining under the domination of imperialist capital on a much greater scale.

The concept of “sub-imperialism” is not necessary to explain these contradictions.

CONCLUSION

Reducing the concept of imperialism merely to a state's aggression, military strength or foreign investments narrows Marxist-Leninist theory of imperialism.

For Lenin, imperialism is the worldwide domination of monopoly finance capital.

Mahir Çayan's analysis of neo-colonialism explains how imperialism, unlike direct colonialism, becomes embedded within the economic and political structures of dependent countries.

Viewed within this framework, the development of capitalism in a dependent country, or its emergence as a regional power, does not eliminate its dependency.

The law of uneven development applies both to imperialist countries and to dependent capitalist countries. However, differences in strength cannot, in themselves, justify the creation of new categories of imperialism.

Therefore, the fundamental distinctions are as follows:

Being a regional power is one thing; being an imperialist power is another.

Possessing monopolies is one thing; being one of the centres of world finance capital is another.

Sending troops into other countries is one thing; being one of the imperialist centres that determine the economic and political division of the world is another.

Marini's concept of sub-imperialism may be examined as a way of describing uneven development among dependent countries. However, the same phenomena can also be explained within Marxist-Leninist theory of imperialism and the analysis of neo-colonialism.

Multiplying categories by dividing imperialism into sub-, upper-, super- or other forms does not enable us to understand the class essence of imperialism more clearly. On the contrary, it may obscure the fundamental contradictions and relations of dependency within the world imperialist system.

From our perspective, the essential question is not how powerful a country appears to be, but what class and economic position it occupies within the world imperialist system.

A country may become stronger within its region while remaining dependent on imperialism.

And its dependency on imperialism does not prevent its own ruling classes from pursuing reactionary and aggressive policies against the peoples.

Recognising these two realities together is fundamental to correctly understanding imperialism and the relations of power in today's world.

OUR MARTYRS ARE OUR VANGUARDS



HASAN FERIT GEDIK

Hasan Ferit Gedik was born on 30 November 1992. He was from Tokat on his father's side and Erzincan on his mother's side and grew up in an Alevi family. His name, Hasan Ferit, was given in memory of Hasan and Ferit Eliuygun.

He became active in the People's Front and took part in neighbourhood organising, forums, commemorations and cultural events. Friends remembered him as someone who saw where help was needed and stepped forward. He met with artists, sold tickets, presented events, spoke with people in public forums and took part in organising work with a direct, patient and persuasive manner. He was also remembered for his warm relationship with children and his willingness to take responsibility.

In September 2013, Hasan Ferit joined the struggle against drug gangs and degeneration in Istanbul's Gülsuyu neighbourhood.

On 28 September, the People's Front organised a march against degeneration in Gülsuyu, Istanbul. During the march, the gangs opened fire on members of the People's Front.

The following day, on 29 September, while members of the People's Front were protesting the attack, police-backed gangs arrived by car, opened fire on the crowd from behind and fled. Hasan Ferit was struck by multiple bullets and was taken to hospital.

He was martyred in the early hours of 30 September 2013.

After his martyrdom, Hasan Ferit became a symbol of the struggle against drugs, gangs and the degeneration of working-class neighbourhoods. His friends remembered him as a young man deeply connected to the people, determined to defend the movement and ready to shoulder responsibility whenever it was needed.

**"Death Did Not Suit You at All, Son."
Hasan Ferit Gedik is immortal.**

HASSAN NASRALLAH

Hassan Nasrallah was born on 31 August 1960 in Beirut into a large Shi'ite Muslim family. During Lebanon's civil war, his family returned to the southern village of Bazouriyeh. As a young man, Nasrallah joined the Amal

movement before pursuing religious studies in Najaf, Iraq, and later in Iran. He emerged from the upheavals of Lebanon's civil war and Israel's 1982 invasion as one of the early figures in Hezbollah, which was formed with strong Iranian support.

In 1992, after Hezbollah Secretary-General Abbas al-Musawi was killed in an Israeli helicopter strike, Nasrallah was chosen to succeed him. He would lead Hezbollah for more than three decades, becoming one of the most recognisable political and military figures in the Middle East. Under his leadership, Hezbollah expanded from an underground armed organisation into a major force with military, political and social institutions in Lebanon.

Nasrallah's leadership was closely associated with Hezbollah's long conflict with Israel. Supporters credited the organisation with playing a central role in the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon in 2000, ending an 18-year occupation. He also led Hezbollah during the 2006 Lebanon War, after which his standing among many supporters across Lebanon and the wider Arab world increased substantially.

Hezbollah's close relationship with Iran also made Nasrallah a central figure in the regional alliance often referred to as the Axis of Resistance. The U.S. imperialism and its collaborators designated Hezbollah a terrorist organisation, since it is a resistance movement against Israel.

Following the outbreak of the Gaza war in October 2023, Hezbollah began cross-border attacks against Israeli positions, saying it was acting in support of Palestinians in Gaza. Nasrallah repeatedly stated that Hezbollah would continue its operations while the war in Gaza continued.

Hassan Nasrallah was killed on 27 September 2024 in a major Israeli airstrike on Hezbollah's headquarters in Beirut's southern suburbs. He was 64. His funeral, held in Beirut in February 2025, drew enormous crowds of supporters.

Nasrallah remains associated with resistance to Israel and opposition to U.S. influence in the region. His more than three decades at the head of Hezbollah made him one of the most influential figures in modern Lebanese and Middle Eastern history.



THOMAS SANKARA

THE REVOLUTIONARY WHO TAUGHT AFRICA TO STAND UPRIGHT



21 December 1949 – 15 October 1987

On 15 October 1987, Thomas Sankara, revolutionary leader of Burkina Faso, was martyred together with twelve of his comrades in a military coup. He was only 37 years old. Yet in barely four years in power, Sankara left a political legacy that continues to inspire anti-imperialists, revolutionaries and young people throughout Africa and across the world.

Sankara came to power on 4 August 1983, declaring what he called a Democratic and Popular Revolution. He rejected the idea that African countries should remain economically and politically dependent upon their former colonial rulers. For Sankara, genuine independence meant much more than having a flag and a national government. It meant controlling the country's resources, feeding its own people, developing its own economy and breaking the chains of imperialist dependency.

In 1984, the colonial name Upper Volta was abolished. The country became Burkina Faso — the Land of Upright People. The change symbolised the new society Sankara wanted to build: independent, dignified and based on the mobilisation of the people rather than dependence upon foreign powers.

His government launched mass programmes against illiteracy, hunger and disease. Nationwide vaccination campaigns were organised, village health facilities were expanded and programmes were introduced to increase agricultural production and achieve food self-sufficiency. Sankara insisted that Burkina Faso should produce what it consumed instead of surviving permanently on imported food and foreign aid.

He also placed the liberation of women at the centre of the revolution. His government acted against forced marriage and female genital mutilation, promoted women's political participation and expanded literacy programmes for

rural women. Women were appointed to major government positions, while reforms sought greater equality in employment, land rights and public life.

Sankara's politics were openly anti-imperialist and Pan-Africanist. He condemned apartheid, colonialism and imperialist wars and defended the struggles of oppressed peoples, including the Palestinian people. At international meetings he challenged African leaders to reject the foreign debt burden, arguing that debt had become another mechanism through which former colonial powers maintained control over Africa.

His message was simple but revolutionary: Africa could rely upon its own peoples and resources.

Sankara himself tried to embody the principles he demanded from others. He attacked the privileges of government officials and rejected the extravagant lifestyles associated with many post-colonial ruling elites. Revolution, in his conception, had to transform not only state institutions but everyday life, political consciousness and people's relationship with their country.

This programme inevitably produced enemies. Sankara challenged powerful domestic interests while confronting foreign domination and the political structures left behind by colonialism. On 15 October 1987, he and twelve comrades were shot during the coup that brought his former comrade Blaise Compaoré to power. Compaoré would rule Burkina Faso for the next 27 years. Decades later, in 2022, a military court convicted Compaoré in absentia and sentenced him to life imprisonment in connection with Sankara's assassination.

But those who murdered Thomas Sankara could not murder his ideas.

Nearly four decades later, his name remains inseparable from the struggle for an Africa free from imperialism, foreign domination, poverty and humiliation. His speeches continue to be read by new generations searching for an alternative to neo-colonial dependency. His vision of sovereignty, popular mobilisation, women's liberation and international solidarity continues to cross the borders of Burkina Faso.

Thomas Sankara showed what could be attempted when political independence was joined with the struggle for economic and social liberation.

Thomas Sankara is immortal.

Long live the struggle of the peoples of Africa against imperialism and colonialism!





Long live international solidarity!

NIDAL ABDEL AAL, EMAD ODEH, ABDULRAHMAN ABDEL AAL

WE EXPRESS OUR CONDOLENCES TO THE POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP) FOR ITS THREE FIGHTERS MARTYRED IN BEIRUT

As the Anti-Imperialist Front, we extend our condolences to our comrades in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), to the Palestinian people, and to all Palestinian resistance organisations following the martyrdom of three PFLP leaders in Beirut: Political Bureau member **Nidal Abdel Aal**, General Central Committee member **Emad Odeh**, and military unit member **Abdulrahman Abdel Aal**, who were assassinated in an Israeli attack.

The PFLP comrades were martyred alongside thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese people and members of the resistance. Israel, the Zionist gendarme of US imperialism in the region, continues its attacks against the Palestinian, Lebanese and Yemeni peoples and against the forces and countries of the Axis of Resistance through bombardments, assassinations and massacres.

History, however, has repeatedly shown that the resistance of a people cannot be destroyed by military force. The Palestinian people continue their struggle for freedom, justice and liberation from Zionist occupation.

For decades, the Palestinian people have faced occupation, displacement, massacres and bombardment, yet their resistance has continued. Massacres cannot extinguish the struggle of a people determined to live freely in their

homeland. Every fallen resistance fighter gives rise to new generations who continue the struggle.

The Al-Aqsa Flood operation of 7 October demonstrated the vulnerability of forces long presented as invincible and showed that resistance to occupation cannot simply be eliminated through superior military power. No matter how many leaders are assassinated, new organisers and fighters will emerge from among the people.

The struggle will continue until occupation and oppression are brought to an end and the Palestinian people are able to live freely in their homeland.

Long live the resistance of the Palestinian people!

We call upon the peoples of the world to unite in struggle against imperialism, Zionism, occupation and oppression.

From the River to the Sea, Palestine Will Be Free!



16 OCTOBER

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST AGAINST TORTURE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS ANTI-FASCISTS

IN VINNYTSIA COLONY № 86

COLONY
№ 86
VINNYTSIA
UKRAINE

7-16 OCTOBER

CHAIN OF SOLIDARITY HUNGER STRIKES:

7.10

Gülay
United Kingdom

8.10

Nadezhda
Belarus

9.10

Emma
France

10.10

Joan
Catalonia

11-13.10

Gürkan
United Kingdom

14-16.10

Kononovych Brothers
Ukraine

16.10



**COLLECTIVE
1-DAY HUNGER STRIKE**

WE CALL ON YOU TO:



HOLD A PICKET

IN FRONT OF THE UKRAINIAN
EMBASSY OR CONSULATE
IN YOUR CITY

DEMAND AN END TO THE TORTURE
OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AND
BRING TO JUSTICE **fascist** —
THE WARDEN OF COLONY № 86
DMYTRIY PETRIK



JOIN THE COLLECTIVE 1-DAY HUNGER STRIKE

IN SOLIDARITY WITH
POLITICAL PRISONERS
IN UKRAINE



FREEDOM TO POLITICAL PRISONERS!

STOP TORTURE • BRING THE GUILTY TO JUSTICE • SUPPORT ANTI-FASCISTS

هنا هزمتكم غزة هنا جيشكم اهتز

الذكرى السنوية الثالثة
لملحمة السابع من أكتوبر

