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## N. Africa, Arab Peninsula, Balkans... Aflame of Social Uprisings

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Economic, social and political consequences of the world economic crisis had caused mass protests and uprisings in north of Mediterranean, Greece and Italy. The people of Maghrep countries in the south of Mediterranean saw this everyday through media and advanced communication tools, and felt it by living under the heavy burden of unemployment, poverty and political repression.

The clear and devastating economic, politic, social and cultural contradictions were deepened between the north of Mediterranean and the other side, that is the south, and people stored up anger. And these contradictions have had been reflected in the form of wave of emigration, "conflict of civilisations", radical Islamic movements, colonialist policies, accumulation of capital, high level of welfare, social poverty and mass unemployment. The communication tools' reflector role, the reactionary-fascist characteristics of the political regimes in Tunisia, Egypt and other countries provide the spontaneous movements to involve in tough clashes. There are dozens of young and labourer people who lost their life either by setting them up fire or in the clashes in Tunisia, Algeria, Yemen, Egypt, Mauritania and Albania.

The people's uprising, started with Tunisia, is still continuing with demonstrations joined by hundred thousands in Egypt. The wave of social uprising becomes regional. In the clashes in Egypt, 9 people have lost their life, 870 people wounded and thousands of people are arrested.

Demonstrators occupied the Egypt State Television. Ten thousands of people are still showing their determination by chanting the slogan: "People are going to overthrow the regime". The US imperialists called on Hosni Mubarak to do reforms. The reactionary regimes in Egypt and other Arab countries are now surrounded by fear from the people's uprising .

The workers, youth and oppressed sections of the society, who take the streets and put forward their economic and democratic demands on the basis of objective class interests, come across with the violence and bullets of the militarist forces. And they defend themselves by forming tools of legitimate struggle such as People's Committees that organise the self-defence and offensive.

The basic characteristics of the social movements are their containment of various social classes and sections, and bearing a spontaneous character; the worker and labourer masses to be unorganised and lacking of leadership. In the aforementioned countries, the experience is that the lack of political subject and program which would lead to a revolutionary change and taking of power; and the lack of appearance of revolutionary and communist organisations that have a political and organisational strategy .

In fact, this gap and need have already had enforced itself during the imperialist war and aggression against Iraq and Afghanistan, the capitalist neoliberal attacks as well as during the world economical crisis of capitalism. The revolutionary situation in Iran and some Latin American countries have not been carried forward to a revolutionary power because they did not meet with the revolutionary skills and force of the revolutionary subject. Thus these revolutionary uprisings either repressed by the counter-revolutionary forces or end up with a power under the leadership of reformist forces by banging their head on the walls of capitalist system. That is, the problem is the lack of conscious element and subject or their weakness.

There is no doubt that these mean spoiling of the revolutionary historical and political opportunities arise from different countries and regions. As one of the methods of repressing the social and political uprisings appearing in various continents of the world, the imperialist bourgeoisie and its political and militarist institutions are using the concepts such as human rights, freedom and justice. This is why the statements of "doing reforms" are being made by the US and EU imperialists in relation to uprisings in the region .

As well as doing theoretical analyses on the situation, the first duty, therefore, for the international revolutionary and communist groups is to develop a political practical line on the regional level and to get out of apolitical stance by turning inside from their ideological axes. In this sense, it is once more came to open that the regional platforms such as the Coordination of Anti-imperialist Struggle in the Middle East and the Coordination of Anti-imperialist Struggle in Balkans, in which our Party is also involved, could play important roles as felicitous regional platforms. But unfortunately they could not reproduce themselves within the political struggle, and they have not been able to overcome such serious problems .

Again the ICOR, which has been founded very recently and brings together parties and organisations from different ideological lines, bears the characteristics of being an important platform in terms of intervening with the political developments in the world. There are two

important tasks ahead of us: the first one is the theoretical analyse of current economic, social and political developments as a subject of the socialist theory, and the second one is to create unbreakable ties between the revolutionary and communist parties' international cooperation and organisation with the political struggle.