



Serhildan Jiyan e (revolt is life)

Since June 2015, after the elections in Turkey in which Erdogan and his party (AKP) suffered great losses, an all out war has been declared against the Kurdish communities of eastern Turkey on the pretext of fighting “terrorism”. By waging a nationalist war, the fascist regime of Erdogan aims to dominate the extreme class antitheses within the Turkish region as well as the interstate and imperialist antagonism within the wider region from the Black Sea to Mesopotamia. As Erdogan’s government incites nationalism and chauvinism within Turkey by spreading violence and repression, the forces of Kurdish and Turkish fighters maintain a mighty resistance and are escalating the level of confrontation by declaring autonomy in many regions and managing to strike military and police targets. Against the brutality of the fascist Turkish regime, the popular guards of the Kurdish autonomist movement and Turkish revolutionaries resist by any means necessary, barricade their neighborhoods and take up arms.

Every day towns and cities in Kurdistan are being bombed and are under state of emergency; curfews, bombings, assassinations by the repressive forces of the army and the police, home raids and arrests on charges of participation in either the rebel forces of PKK or in one of the hundreds of grass roots organizations which mobilize in Turkey and in Kurdistan around a variety of issues ranging from local governance and neighborhood assemblies to human rights groups and solidarity to political prisoners. The regime’s strategic plan is to attempt the palestinization of Kurdistan. An entire population is forced into a state of siege under conditions of subordination or even annihilation, by military and bio-political means. For this reason, the Turkish state is not only targeting revolutionary organizations but the entire spectrum of the social web. The state and military are deliberately assassinating women, children and the elderly, precisely because they are aware that the latter constitute an active subject of the social resistance and not simply unarmed civilians. Women and children in Kurdistan are the ones who lend the

struggle its great momentum. The Turkish state cannot face the rebels' armed resistance without bearing overwhelming losses and without the risk of suffering crushing defeats. It could compromise with a truce with regards to the armed conflict, however the immediate peril for the regime is the movement for democratic autonomy that has been developing for years and which feeds the Kurdish resistance and signifies its depth. The mass social resistance cannot be confined into the line of fire; it permeates and deconstructs the space occupied by power.

In these many years the Kurdish movement has given bloody battles for autonomy by self organizing the regions of Kurdistan with councils and grass roots assemblies, by incorporating into the realm of self direction a variety of social issues, such as gender equality, ecology, self management, collectivization whilst at the same time it fights back against the violence of the Turkish repressive forces. Over 10,000 kurdish and Turkish fighters are held captive in Turkish prisons. The struggle of the kurdish autonomist movement in Turkey carries many thousands of fallen fighters .

The conflict in Bakur Kurdistan is clearly a class conflict. In the last years the resistance has spread into urban centres in which the turkish state and multinational capital find a fruitful ground for economic development. Moreover, the kurdish autonomist movement paves the way and lends a coherent revolutionary perspective to a number of radical and combative collective formations of political, social, religious (e.g. Alevites or the Anti-capitalist Musulmanlar who actively participated in the Gezi park resistance movement) or ethnic character (armenians, kurds, laz, circassian, turkmens, tatars e.t.c.). The current campaign of the turkish state (and parastate) in its territory is the follow up of its operations regarding the civil war in Syria and the revolution in Rojava, of its policies in Bashur Kurdistan (northern Iraq) and of its collaboration with a number of states and financial elites that have invested in the Islamic State. The war that is unfolding at the moment in Anatolia is a critical and pivotal point in the social struggle for self direction and it concerns a broader region beyond the turkish territory.

The turkish state is a crucial yet weak nexus in the global capitalist pyramid. And even though the turkish state is trying out its own expansive policy in the Middle East, in the region of Caucasus, in North Africa and in the Balkans, it nevertheless serves and is supported by the economic-political-military complex of NATO and the EU. As a member state of these interstate mechanisms, the greek state fully endorses the turkish state's military operations.

The struggle of the kurdish people for social autonomy in Turkey, in Syria but also beyond state borders paves the way by giving its blood for the global subversion of state and capital. It is time that we join the struggle in solidarity with all those who are at the receiving end of the turkish state's murderous repression. To reinforce in a diverse manner and in all its fronts, the forces that are fighting against it. To stand against the interstate structures that beget war and slavery.

VICTORY TO THE KURDISH RESISTANCE
VICTORY TO THE COMMON STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF TURKEY
REVOLUTIONARY SELF-ORGANISATION EVERYWHERE

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