

Balkan Bulletin

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NO to nationalism
and imperialism !

NO to neoliberalism!



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The Balkan Conference of Communist and Labour Parties and Organizations and its aims

The Balkan Conference of Communist and Labour Parties and Organizations (BCCLPO) was set up in spring 2005 following the initiative of left organizations from Greece and Turkey. Its founding conference took place in Thessalonica with the participation of 10 organizations from eight Balkan states.

What was the need for the setting up of that Conference? Since the beginning of the '90s the Balkans have become a tense field of geopolitical, economical and energy competition among the big powers that have bloodshed the Balkans several times in the past. The advancement of all kinds of nationalisms and chauvinisms, the imperialist military interventions, the dismemberment of states and the redrawing of borders according first and foremost to the interests of those same big powers and not the peoples that they claim to serve, forms the Balkan set in which we have lived for approximately two decades now. And yet there is also the increase of military bases, the participation of countries in NATO and in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan etc. Next to all this, we need to add the roller of neoliberalism that attacks all Balkan people indiscriminately both inside and outside the EU.

There have gone by two decades that all the above is in full deployment and yet there has been no common voice of resistance of the Balkan people. There have been acts of resistance inside some of the countries many of which significant. But there has been no joint effort towards a united voice for those acts in the Balkan states, a uniform voice to promote friendship and solidarity of the



peoples against common enemies such as nationalism, neoliberalism and imperialism, anti-people governments and the big powers that dominates the Balkan people. All those years, on the Balkan issues it has been only the voices of the above that have been heard. It is high time the voice of those below was heard; one united voice for the Balkan people, since they have nothing to divide.

The BCCLPO is a conference of democratic operation based on the principle of consensus, not majority. Its aim is the meeting of left, anti-imperialist forces from all over the Balkans. It is to constitute the first motion of coordination, solidarity and complementary information and organization of joint initiatives and acts of resistance in the Balkan states. Despite the existing difference in opinions and approaches on a number of issues, the experience and function of the BCCLPO so far has confirmed that what unites us is much more and more important than what separates us.

The joint intervention in the European Social Forum in Athens, the solidarity that was expressed in the various cases that member organizations of the BCCLPO were attacked by the authorities, the common language and announcements in cases of transnational contrapositions such as in the Greek-Turkish issue, and so forth, have shown that there can be initiatives and actions to promote BCCLPO into a strong voice and point of reference for the acts of resistance and the Left in the Balkans.

- ▶ Let's build the friendship and solidarity of the Balkan people from the grassroots
- ▶ **No to nationalism and imperialism**
- ▶ **No to neoliberalism**
- ▶ Let's strengthen the initiative of the Balkan Conference of Communist and Labour Parties and Organizations □

The reconstruction of the counter-guerrilla and the Ergenekon operation

Article submitted by the Marxist Leninist Communist Party (MLKP)

The eight operations of the state against a part of the counter-guerrilla have stamped the political atmosphere in Turkey/Northern Kurdistan during the last months. The state forces announced the gang that was persecuted as the "Ergenekon gang" and called the operations with the same name.

After six other waves of arrestment that took place during the last two years, in June, two of the retired putschist generals Hursit Tolon and Sener Eruygur and together with them many personalities from the fields of media, capital, police, racist fascist parties etc. were arrested and imprisoned. Later, the indictment of the case was released. After so many discussions and claims about Ergenekon gang's preparation for a new military coup, the indictment did not contain such claims proofing that the regime's Ergenekon operation carried out against its own counter-guerrilla forces was a partial and limited operation.

In July, the counter-guerrilla forces committed a new massacre against the people. On July 27 the bombs of the counter-guerrilla exploded in Istanbul Gungoren and 18 labouring people, among them also children, lost their lives. The state forces blamed the PKK for the explosion. The PKK announced from the first day on that it has nothing to do with the bombing and the Kurdish patriotic forces participated in the actions against the massacre. The aim of the counter-guerrilla state was to put the blame for the Gungoren massacre on the PKK and thus to stir up the hostility against the Kurds and to orientate the interest of the public opinion, which concentrated on the counter-guerrilla organisations in the last time, to chauvinist conflicts. But the revolutionaries, progressive people, patriots and communists rapidly exposed that the massacre was made by the counter-guerrilla and started actions in dozens of cities.

The massacre of Gungoren has been a new item of the black list of crimes of the counter-guerrilla comprising dozens of mass massacres, assassi-

nations of intellectuals, forced disappearances in police custody, burning of villages, torture and extra-legal executions on the street. Exactly in the situation, in which the regime organised the Ergenekon operations in order to bring to order their own forces and imprisoned some exposed elements of the counter-guerrilla organisation, first of all the AKP and some other circles try to create the impression that they settle accounts with the counter-guerrilla and to profit from this impression, the bombs of Gungoren exploded and proofed once again that the counter-guerrilla is not a part of the state but the state itself. The regime imprisons with its left hand the parts of the counter-guerrilla over which it lost control and liquidates them and with its right hand it organizes counter-guerrilla massacres.

In September, a new wave of arrestment was launched, as a result of which also some officials of the army were arrested.

The Ergenekon operation is an operation of the regime to re-construct the counter-guerrilla and it is based on many different reasons, from historical to current, from national to international reasons. This operation and every step of the regime from the land operations and air raids in Southern Kurdistan to the trial to ban the AKP are all closely linked to the plans of the USA and the other imperialist forces on the Middle East and related to this, to the part Turkey was assigned to in this context.

After the Greater Middle Eastern Project became frustrated due to the frustration of the US imperialism in Iraq and Afghanistan, the US imperialism made some changes in its policy on the region. The USA being in a difficult situation or facing failure in the Middle East means being in a difficult situation all over the world and losing its role as the gendarmerie of the world. This is a new situation for the imperialists as well as for the worlds oppressed, however both parties are at present not prepared for that. No matter how sharp the contradictions between the imperialists are, no

imperialist force including China and Russia want the USA to lose in Iraq. The reason for that is that they have not yet managed to create a relation system that will replace the present role of the US imperialism and a correlation of forces that will make it possible to take more resolute steps. In face of this, the USA developed a policy to defend the status quo in the Middle East and first of all keep the unity of Iraq and started to organise its relations with Turkey, the Southern Kurds, as well as Iran, Syria and the other states of the region in this way. While withdrawing the attack plans on Iran for the moment, it curbed the period of the formation of a Kurdish state in Southern Kurdistan. New steps were also taken for the liquidation of the PKK, which is an important obstacle in defending the status quo in the Middle East.

The Turkish bourgeoisie became integrated in these approaches of the USA. A concept was created at the meeting of the chief of general staff Buyukanit and Prime Minister Erdogan on May 4, 2007 at Dolmabahce and the meeting of Erdogan and Bush on November 5, 2007. The general staff and the government, that are experiencing deep cleavages and conflicts among them, have compromised in the line of the USA. The PKK and the guerrilla are at the very sharp end of this concept. The main aim is the defence of the status quo in the Middle East. The Turkish ruling forces want to organise themselves at a new level so that the status quo in the Middle East will not be destroyed. The Turkish bourgeoisie joined the USA's plan to defend the status quo in the Middle East, but for that it has been unavoidable to re-organise its own forces.

The Ergenekon operations need to be understood together with this need for re-construction. Ergenekon is an operation of reconstruction car-

ried out by the regime in order to re-organise those elements within the counter-guerrilla organisation that had diverged from the actual line and to take again under control those elements over whom the regime had lost control while the counter-guerrilla went stronger and broader. And of course, the target is not the counter-guerrilla's actual body but some elements that have been exposed. The Ergenekon operation has expanded and involved generals such as Veli Kucuk, Hursit Tolon, Sener Eruygur.

The counter-guerrilla had been organised during the period when Turkey became a member of the NATO and became an essential part of the organisation of the state. Nowadays, however, it has become an organisation that is no more central, limited and clandestine, but organised even at local places, cities and quarters, and its actual body is organised within the Turkish Armed Forces and its centre is the official organisations affiliated to it such as the Special War Department and Special Forces Commandership. The organisation Ergenekon is not only limited with the generals imprisoned and some personalities from the fields of military and civil bureaucracy, the media, capital and racist fascist parties.

In one aspect this period reminds us of Susurluk and the period of February 28. During this period, those counter-guerrilla elements in the police organisation that had exceeded the limits had been trimmed. And now, a broader and larger part, first of all, the soldiers that form the actual body of the counter-guerrilla, is being rebuked.

As an operation on which the AKP and the front of the army and the generals that suffer from a serious cleavage and clash of interests among them have compromised, this operation is being carried out totally controlled. Anyway, the regime and its two fronts would not be able to tolerate any uncontrolled proceeding because of the bourgeoisie's deep crisis of the regime as well as the fact that the counter-guerrilla is in fact the state and regime itself. Although the bourgeois media and bourgeois liberals guided by the AKP try to present Ergenekon as a big step towards democracy and the liquidation of the counter-guerrilla, it is quite clear that this operation carried out by the regime's two main forces, the AKP and the general staff, will be



restricted to some certain groups.

In this compromise, the AKP government is more in the saddle due to its superiority over the generals' front achieved during critical periods such as the memorandum of April 27 and the early general elections, and uses the Ergenekon trials in order to strengthen this initiative.

The fact that even some military personalities, no matter that these are only retired generals, have been included in the case of Ergenekon, that a relationship is somehow claimed between the case and the Turkish Armed Forces whose privileges have never been touched and whose impunity has never been discussed shows how deep is the need of the regime for a re-construction and in one aspect it harms the mentioned position of the Turkish Armed Forces.

Many developments such as the Kurdish national movement and the fact that it became clear that this struggle could not be defeated by military means, the rise of political Islam, the developments forcing to confront with the Armenian genocide, the question of Cyprus and the imperialists' pressure on this issue, the period and laws of EU integration made the traditional way of acting of the regime fail. The balance of powers that have changed after the Cold War and the need of the Turkish state to get a position and to re-construct itself in accordance with its new role have made the situation more difficult. Finally, the need for re-construction showed itself in a stronger way. This period was answered by different groups of the Turkish bourgeoisie with different approaches and eventually, two different fronts, the front of the army and the generals on the one hand and those groups represented by the AKP and the oligarchy of the capital on the other hand, and two programs came up. Both fronts have no essential difference from the imperialists' approaches, however, the army wants to complete this period of re-construction in a way defending its current status quo while the other front aims at achieving more control of the political power. For this reason, there is a big fight for the power at the top of the regime. This crisis of the regime and the process of re-organisation of the regime's inner correlation of forces, the period of cleavage and polarisation in all fields, from the media to the organisations of



the capital, from the juridical institutions to the police, from parliament to universities, are the fundamental facts that made the Ergenekon operations absolutely necessary and affected/determined its course. The AKP, that is the force loyally carrying out the US imperialists' plans on the region, the constructor of the neo-liberal destruction plans and the enemy of the working class and labourers, tries to profit from this operation, which means the liquidation of one part of the counter-guerrilla that were exposed, and wants to increase its initiative and to make the democratic public stand in favour of it through its anti-coup claims. And the front of the general staff is struggling to remove those poisoning elements out of control from its body.

The duty of the communists, revolutionary, progressive and Kurdish patriotic forces is to profit from the developments for increasing the masses' initiative to demand an account from the counter-guerrilla state and the putschist generals. The anti-putschist sensitivity that has developed in the last years with the public opinion that has grown in context with demanding an account from the counter-guerrilla on the anniversary of the massacre on Mayday 1977, the killing of Hrant Dink and the mass movement that developed later on, the actions on the anniversary of the fascist military coup of September 12, 1980 and many other struggles shows that this is absolutely possible and necessary. □

**Visit the Website of the Marxist Leninist
Communist Party (MLKP) at
www.mlkp.info**

News from Bulgaria: Anti-people, Ultra-liberal Policy of the Bourgeoisie & Popular Resistance

Article submitted by the Resistance Movement "23rd September"

During the past period the Bulgarian bourgeois class and its state apparatus, under the dictatorship of the international financial capital, continued to impose its anti-people, ultra-liberal political line:

- At the end of 2007 the government wanted to be allowed the privatization of the hospitals. In February 2008 the parliament took decision for changing and supplementing the Privatization law. The voted changes in this law permit the privatization of the hospitals. In fact, that means more inaccessible health care for the people and also a liquidation of a big part of the hospitals.
- The government took a decision for the privatization of two of the biggest and still profitable Bulgarian tobacco factories - in Plovdiv and in Stara Zagora, under the pressure of the West tobacco companies.
- Sofia's mayor Borisov began a campaign against Metallurgical Combine "Kremikovtzi" (with more than 6.000 workers) aiming at its liquidation. Borisov wants to grab the enormous ground on which "Kremikovtzi" is situated, under the pretext of the ecological pollution caused by the Metallurgical Combine.
- In the beginning of December 2007, after a massive police operation, the trash dump in the Sofia's area Suhodol was reopened. Aiming minimal expenses from the transporting of the Sofia's

garbage (which means bigger profits for the garbage concessioners) from 4 months on the Suhodol's citizens are under police occupation and under the bad effect of the new thousands and thousands tons of Sofia's garbage.

- The devastation of the Bulgarian nature continues: the brother of the ex-financial minister from the now ruling bourgeois party NDSV (the party of the ex-monarch Simeon) had succeeded to build 14 illegal new hotels on the south Bulgarian seaside during the last few years; now he is building an illegal hotel complex at one of the most beautiful Bulgarian places - The 7th Lakes of Rila mountain.

The wave of people protests (which began from the beginning of 2007) against the anti-people political line of the Bulgarian bourgeois power continued too:

- There was a general medical workers' strike on 21st January 2008; they demanded bigger salaries and bigger state donations for the hospitals.
- There were tobacco workers' protests in Stara Zagora and Plovdiv against the privatization of the local tobacco factories.
- Between 2 and 3 thousand workers from MC "Kremikovtzi" hold series of protests in January 2008; they protested the dirty liquidation cam-





campaign against "Kremikovtzi" and also demanded the change of the owner - Pramod Mital, because of irregular salaries paying (+ irregular giving of workers' clothes and irregular paying for food).

- Milk-producers and chicken-farmers organized protests and marches demanding for bigger state donations.

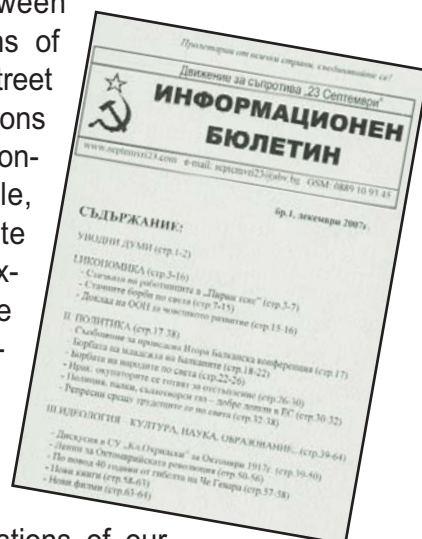
- From December 2007 on the Suhodol's citizens make regular protest actions against the reopening of the trash dump in their area. A few times there were clashes with the numerous policemen and gendarmerie who occupied the area. Members from our Movement take part at the Suhodol's protests too.

- About 1500 young ecologists organized a protest against the illegal building in Rila mountain on 23rd January 2008; their basic slogans were: "We want nature, not a concrete park" and "Rila is so dear for us". In defense of the Rila's nature 145.000 signatures were collected.

After the 2nd Balkan Conference, there aren't serious developments in the Bulgarian left political spectrum. A congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria was held in April. There are some political discussions between the leadership of the Bulgarian Workers Party (Communists) and the Party of the Bulgarian Communists, but we don't expect anything new and interesting. Otherwise some of the Bulgarian communist parties' members think that they can't and mustn't work in this way - they think that it is necessary to search and

try new ways to overcome the common lethargy and passiveness that dominates within the Bulgarian communist movement today.

In connection with that, Resistance Movement "23rd September" has prepared and distributed the first three editions of its Information Bulletin. They were published as it follows: Nr 1 - in December 2007, Nr 2 - in April 2008, Nr 3 - in May 2008. The purpose of the Bulletin is to serve as connection between the public actions of our Movement (street protests, discussions etc.) where we contact new people, and our web-site where we try to expose and struggle against the bourgeois ideology and to make Marxist-Leninist analysis of the most actual questions of our social-political life. We believe that our Bulletin's publishing will help new people to be involved in the communist movement and some of them to be turned in new communist revolutionaries. □



Visit the Website of the Resistance Movement "23rd September" at www.septemvri23.com

Bulgaria: The Student Movement "PRIZIV"

Issued the First Copy of a New Edition - More than 1.000 copies of the Bulletin were delivered to the students in the five main Sofia universities

After numerous discussions on the Bulgarian education basic difficulties, the activists of the movement "Priziv za obrazovanie" (Appeal for Education) have decided to start a new publication, the students' bulletin "PRIZIV" (Appeal). Its first copy contains:

- A brief program and an invitation for participation in the building of a new students organization - Bulgarian Students' Organization
- Excerpts from two official reports - 1) "Awkward Truths about the Condition of the Bulgarian Education", treating the continuous limitation of the Bulgarian youth access to elementary and secondary level of education and the deteriorating e-

- ducational environment of the growing ups at school; 2) the so-called "Reform "Chopper" - a World Bank plan for the Bulgarian education final liquidation through schools and universities closing down plus discharging of thousands of teachers;

- An information on the problems in the Students' Town (Sofia) - poor maintenance, neglected hostels and uncontrolled building of private blocks of flats;

- An article on the advantages and disadvantages of the so-called students' seasonal work abroad;

- An article on the school-leaving examinations' mess resulting in creating an unacceptable inequality among the students in 2008 school year;

- News from abroad: the referendum in Hungary (March 2008) - almost 5 million Hungarian voters rejected the government's plans for introducing paid education; brief presentation of the "Aktionbundnis gegen Studiengeburen" - Germany, established in 2003; information about the new Student Alliance: "Gench-Sen" founded at the end of 2007 in Turkey;

- A literary page with students' poems, etc.

The active members of the movement distributed the bulletin in three consecutive days (April 7, 8, 9) and it ran out of print quicker than we had expected. The first copy of the bulletin reached the students of Sofia University and was also disseminated in the University of Architecture, Construction and Geodesy, University of Technology, University of National and World Economy and the Academy of Medicine. The activists of "Priziv" gave short explanations to their colleagues about the bulletin purpose, asked them for their comments on the edition and their suggestions for founding a Students' Organization in Bulgaria.

The "Priziv" activists were cordially received - the young people were obviously pleasantly surprised that an organized group had already made the first steps to renew the independent student press in Bulgaria. □

Innocents on the first instance

On the 7th of July 2008 Sofia's district court adjudicated a "Non Guilty" verdict concerning all the accusations against Vladimir Trichkov and Stefan Andonov, members of the Resistance Movement "23rd September". Our comrades were accused of having beaten six policemen in front of the Sofia synagogue in the night of 10/11th November 2005, while sticking posters for an antiwar meeting.



The trial against our comrades continued for about 3 years. The witnesses' and the experts' questioning showed that the accusations against our comrades were absolutely ungrounded. The prosecutor's office protested the court's decision to a higher instance.

Deep political, economic and social crisis Actual duties of the Communist Left in Greece

Article submitted by the Communist Organization of Greece (KOE)

This summer looked as an antechamber that leads us, in many ways and on various levels, in a new situation. Two top international events (the war in Georgia and the economic crisis) are reminding and underlining the deep systemic contradictions that get more acute, and the intensification of the antagonisms within the imperialist camp.

As far as Greece is concerned, one year after the last national elections the country finds itself in a profound political, economic and social crisis. All elements show that we are in front of imminent and important changes. All the available data must be correctly analyzed in order to trace the course that we must follow, the political orientation and the work that we must adopt and apply. More concretely:

1) While the chronic crisis of capital overaccumulation has, with each incident, heavy repercussions for the peoples and the working masses all over the planet, it "invites" us to observe (or, more correctly, participate in) the pangs of death of neoliberalism's "belle epoque".

2) The contradictions grow much bigger and

more acute because of the economic crisis, but also because of the uneven development within the imperialist camp. Thus, we can claim that we approach the beginning of the end of the imperialist globalization, as the hegemonic USA become a Great Patient and try to manage their economic decline mainly through military means.

3) The social issue (poverty, exclusions, big gap between rich and poor) in various and continuously expanding neighborhoods of our planet has taken dreadful dimensions and intertwines with the globalization of the environmental-ecological destruction.

4) Capitalism does not present any alternative political and social proposal that would attempt to cure the neoliberal destruction. Been deeply sick, capitalism keeps applying on itself neoliberalism as a kind of homeopathic medicine. On top of the destructive "reforms" that have already been imposed, capitalism is proposing more deregulations, more liberalization and further strengthening of the "market forces".

5) The social discontent and resentment cannot be manipulated, despite the full use of the bour-



geois Media propaganda and of all available blackmailing and persecution against those who refute the neoliberal capitalism as a supposedly "unique possible policy". The social consent is expiring; the mechanisms of social and political integration are crooked by the very moves of the neoliberal policy. The stagflation on the level of economy is accompanied by a political, cultural, moral and social stagnation.

By inference, 40 years after the world's entrance in the crisis and the declaration of neoliberalism as its only political and economic cure, we are facing major disturbances, changes and upheavals. These are interlaced and occur on global, regional, national and class level.

In our country we already face the repercussions of the crisis and we resist a government that continues, with unabated intensity and great cynicism, the unflinching attack against the popular masses, displaying total indifference for the social discontent and for the rapidly increasing poverty. The "good old times" of the big bourgeoisie's care for the building and preservation of social consent passed for good. For the moment, there does not appear any alternative economic policy, nor any alternative political formation.

We are on the eve of three electoral stand-offs: elections for the "European Parliament" in June 2009, local government elections in October 2010, and early national elections in unknown time. But, even more important, we are witnessing social procedures that may very well lead to social insurrections, with unforeseeable political repercussions. In order to imagine what such a



situation means, it is enough to project on larger level the cases of "Lefkimi" or of "EAS" (*), or a repression of the type of Temponeras' murder (**). Then, the situation could get out of control. The "front" of social discontent and anger will get so broad and unanticipated that will become the fear of the political system.

In this context, we must also take into account the heavy war atmosphere in the broader region: Caucasus, Middle East and Balkans - the real Bermudas Triangle.

It is understandable that the main lever of disturbances and changes is the international financial crisis, which will provoke all kinds of creaks. In Greece we will witness two sorts of political disturbances:

- 1) The increase of the efforts to redistribute the political cards, terms, personnel, and of the search for new alliances or even for the creation of "new" political formations originating in the already existing ones. The minimum aim would be the managing of the repercussions of the economic crisis and whatever that means on the level of the masses' manipulation and repression, but also on the level of a program for the bourgeoisie's political survival.
- 2) Simultaneously, the political unreliability of the classic managing policies (be it about their methods or about the very political formations who apply them) will continuously increase. More and more people will cease to believe that the "political stability" of the dominating system is a positive factor. Spontaneous revolts that put under dispute the forms and results of the neoliberal policies of the two main bourgeois parties will develop.

In these conditions, a real political vacuum is created. And it is doubtful whether the existing Left and its actual petty-political plans and tactics can fill it. On the one side we have the Communist

(*) *Lefkimi* : A region in Corfu where the inhabitants resist "violently" the environmental destruction. *EAS* : An historic, "violent" and finally victorious strike of the public transport employees in 1992.

(**) *N.Temponeras* : Left teacher, murdered in 1991 by a state-sponsored gang during the wave of schools' occupations. He was murdered in a (failed) attempt to terrorize the movement.

Party of Greece (KKE), which follows a policy of self-satisfaction and sectarian self-isolation mixed with electoral "realism" and almost inexistent opposition to the government. On the other side, the Coalition (SYN) focuses all its efforts in its future electoral scores, unable or even unwilling to "catch" and exploit the critical social situation.

The question is raised in front of the Communist Left: Which targeting and which planning is demanded in front of such opening vacuum-opportunity and of the disturbances that are already widely felt? Who will speak in the name of all those who get deceived, afraid, marginalized, without perspective, and seek an outlet? Without communist work, it is possible that all these people will be transformed into a mass with wolfish attitude, giving life in rebellions with doubtful perspectives.

Hence, the key for a meaningful political intervention of the Communist Left is to move the correlation of power towards the Left, by developing the radicalism and by arming the masses with orientation and consciousness. Such a movement towards the Left will be real and essential, that is, social - if the Communist Left creates the conditions for the building of movements, resistances, collective efforts.

The Communist Organization of Greece (KOE) must get prepared in front of these developments, as we face a complex political and social scene. This scene still is anachronistic and full of holes, but at the same time disposes of a strong insurrectional potential in long term. The Communist Organization of Greece will get prepared by accelerating its work towards the development of resistances and revolts, in order that the combativeness and the collective organization of the masses will be increased. The actual period offers the best chances for the further politicization, revolutionarization and development of KOE.

This means an orientation of KOE inside the society: to be able to listen closely but also to offer orientation; to investigate and at the same time to organize; while the political element of the Left's unity and common action will continue to be deployed.



Today it is the time for initiatives and interventions targeting a large part of the society. The Left, in order to be worthy to be called so, must prove its genuinely left identity. Its practice owes to prove its anticapitalism in class issues, as well as its anti-imperialism by blocking the efforts of the imperialist globalization all over the planet and on each national front.

The return of politics is in the agenda; however, today it is necessary to redefine the essence of modern left politics. Movements, revolts, counter-power, hegemony: this four-fold orientation must occupy the theory and the practice of the Left (or at least of the Communist Left) today.

In one way or another, nothing is given. No one can be sure on where the next two or three years will lead. However, the orientation that we adopt (organization and unity of the people, movements-resistances-revolts) is a real challenge, and will become the essential fear of the rich and of their political personnel. □

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Visit the Website of the Communist Organization of Greece (KOE) at:



www.koel.gr



The new website of the Balkan Conference is currently under construction and will be soon available - Visit www.balkanconference.net and tell us your opinion! Contribute with articles, documents and news:
Write to balkanco@balkanconference.net
or to balk.conf@yahoo.com

**7 November
1917 - 2008**

**Long live
the October
Revolution!**

