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For freedom, justice, and equality for women and peoples, there is no other path than revolution!

Let us unite, organize, and intensify the struggle for a united revolution and socialism!

The MLKP is entering its 32nd year of struggle. The communist vanguard, founded on September 10, 1994, by organizations and revo-

lutionary militants who emerged from the THKP-C, the TKP-ML, and the THKO and who overcame the factionalist mentality that had been considered invincible, has remained faithful for 32 years to its promises to the working class

and the oppressed, as well as to its calls for struggle. For 32 years, it has fought against the exploiters and oppressors. It has shed blood and paid a high price for organizing the united revolution, which is to be carried to victory shoulder to shoulder by the working class, women, and the Kurdish nation; the antifascist, anti-imperialist, anticolonial, and gender-liberating united revolution. Those of us born in the 1950s are fighting in the same trenches as those who were born in the 2000s. Communist women are raising the flag from positions of equal representation, quotas, and communist women's organization. Socialist patriots are renewing and strengthening the MLKP's Kurdish character. Women, men, and LGBTI+ of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples, as well as members of the Armenian, Arab, Laz, Circassian, Georgian, Terekeme, Roma, Chaldean, Pomak, Bosniak, and Assyrian national communities, march hand in hand in the ranks of the MLKP, shed their blood together, and dance the victory dance together. Internationalist stars such as comrades Ivana Hoffmann and Haukur Hilmarsson imbue the MLKP with the spirit of world revolution. Wor-

king women and men, urban and rural workers, the poor, students, teachers, artists, pensioners, and the unemployed who have united in the ranks of the MLKP are collectively nurturing hope.

The MLKP stands in the front ranks of the struggle

The MLKP is in working-class neighborhoods and among workers. The MLKP is in factories, schools, and workplaces. The MLKP is in the cities and in the mountains. The MLKP is underground and in the hearts of the masses. The MLKP is on walls covered with slogans and in the squares. The MLKP is in the slogans shouted in the interrogation centers, courts, and courtrooms of fascism, in the songs, in the radiant smiles, in the defiant looks, in hunger strikes, and in words filled with hope. The MLKP is a will to resist and struggle brought to life through sacrifices of every scale, from the smallest to the greatest; as the revolutionary sacrifice force, it stands in the front ranks of the struggle waged between the working class and the oppressed on the one side and the bourgeoisie and its fascist, colonialist, and patriarchal forces on the other.

Brothers and sisters!

Working humanity is going through an extremely difficult and dangerous period. Imperialist powers and states that are financial-economic colonies of the imperialist system are driving the world toward a new world war, in which nuclear weapons could also be used. Preparations for war are being carried out at full speed. Military budgets are being increased. Money collected through taxes is being spent on weapons and the development of military technologies. Mercenary-based militaries, so-called “professional” armies, are being established or strengthened. Conscription for young people is being introduced. Regional wars are being fueled. Blood-soaked international politico-military organizations such as NATO are to be strengthened. New regional military alliances are being created. Imperialist powers, above all the United States, are establishing new military and naval bases in various parts of the world. Huge sums are being spent on imperialist and fascist psychological warfare based on lies, in order to justify wars of plunder and robbery, occupations, bombings, mas-

sacres of civilians, as well as U.S. assassinations and abductions. Although the extent varies from region to region and from state to state, poverty, exploitation, and unemployment are increasing worldwide at an ever-faster pace; living and working conditions are deteriorating. Sexist crimes and fascist sexist terror perpetrated or exercised by states and individual men against women and LGBTI+ people are increasing. More and more people are being denied access to the rights to education, healthcare, and housing. People are being forced to surrender their dignity for money. The best traditions produced by working humanity are to be eradicated: solidarity and sharing, standing on the side of the oppressed against the oppressors, the poor against the rich, and justice against injustice, as well as refusing to regard as human beings those who spy for the police, bosses, or corporate management, act as informants, or collaborate with the police. Workers and the oppressed are opposing all of this through strikes, resistance, demonstrations, rallies, boycotts, barricades, occupations of public squares,



hunger strikes, armed actions, guerrilla warfare, and uprisings. Whatever the fascist and imperialist oppressors may do, the demand for a new world and a new life rises again and again. Unfortunately, these struggles cannot be carried through to liberation from exploitation, bourgeois rule, fascism, colonialism, and the patriarchal system. This is because in the overwhelming majority of these countries there is a vacuum of revolutionary leadership. This vacuum arose because revolutionary parties and organizations succumbed to liquidationism between 1989 and 1993, dissolved their illegal structures as well as urban and rural guerrilla forces, and accepted legal organi-

zation and a legalistic, parliamentary, and unarmed struggle. From Colombia to the Philippines, from Spain to Palestine, from Peru to Ireland, from India to Kurdistan, from Tamilakam to Turkey, and from Nepal to Greece, communist and revolutionary parties and groups across a wide area have not yielded to this capitulation. They continued the struggle with independent parties and through all forms of struggle, including military forms of struggle. The imperialists and various types of bourgeois states responded with increasingly fierce attacks, employing international counterrevolutionary collaboration ever more effectively. Over the past 25 years, this has been

taken to its extreme. Today, these attacks extend beyond revolutionary parties and organizations to also target anti-American parties and groups in the Middle East.

The MLKP has not yielded to liquidationism

Although the MLKP came under the influence of liquidationist pressure during two different periods in its 32-year history, it succeeded, through its congresses, in overcoming these tendencies and did not open the way to liquidationism. It did not hesitate to separate itself from those who remained committed to liquidationism. Despite all the sacrifices it has endured, it has remained committed to its revolutionary program and revolutionary line. It has resolutely continued the struggle for the Revolutionary Power of Workers and Toilers to be established through revolution and for a Union of People's Republics. At its 7th Congress in 2023, it emphasized that fascist, denialist colonialism would attack with all its might in order to impose its ideological and political liquidationism. It called on the revolutionary movement to remain extremely steadfast on this issue and

has repeatedly drawn attention to this problem in recent years. In the face of the attacks being carried out today by NATO under U.S. leadership, as well as by regional colonial powers such as Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Israel, with the support of states such as Lebanon, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia, and directed primarily against communist and revolutionary parties and groups with the aim of forcing "non-state armed groups" to liquidate themselves or physically destroying them, the MLKP will make no concessions regarding its independent existence, its revolutionary program, or its revolutionary line. To our peoples and all the peoples of the world, we once again promise: In its 32nd year of struggle as well, the MLKP will not halt its fight against imperialism, capitalism, fascism, the patriarchal system, regional colonialism, ecological destruction, and preparations for a third imperialist world war. It will mobilize all its forces, resources, and capabilities and continue its struggle to organize and achieve the victory of the revolution with complete dedication and in the spirit of sacrifice.

MLKP Central Committee



Revolutionary Justice Hackers Targeted İYİ Parti and MÜSİAD Websites

Marking the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the MLKP, the Revolutionary Justice Hackers targeted the website of the İYİ Parti, followed by two websites belonging to the AKP-aligned business association MÜSİAD. In a statement, the group said: "We hacked the website of the fascist İYİ Parti, which is seeking to become the bloody center of Turkish chauvinism and racism and which relentlessly fuels hostility toward the Kurds, and gained control of its cloud servers. We flew the MLKP flag on İYİP's mobile applications and incorporated all the data of 1.3 million officials and members

into the collective memory. The true representatives of the Turkish people are Mustafa Suphi, Ethem Nejat, Mahir, Deniz, İbrahim, and their comrades. Turkish fascists, chauvinists, defenders of capitalism, advocates of patriarchy, and servants of NATO are representatives of the Turkish bourgeoisie. They are the ones who trample the national dignity of the Turkish people underfoot. Let us expand the struggle in all its forms for the freedom and justice for which workers and the oppressed yearn with all their might, for the equality of peoples, and for the liberation of women. Let us extend the struggle against



capitalist, colonialist, sexist, and political-Islamist fascism into every sphere. A thousand greetings to the MLKP in its 32nd year of struggle!" A day after the attack on the İYİ Parti website, two websites belonging to MÜSİAD, a business association aligned with the AKP, were also targeted. The hackers further claimed that they had incorporated all data stored on the affected websites into their "collective memory." In a statement, they said: "We hacked the two websites of MÜSİAD, the organization of the political-Islamist bourgeoisie, which is a political and ideological supporter of the fascist

political-Islamist Erdoğan regime; a ruthless enemy of the democratic rights and freedoms of the working class; a leading supporter of the plundering of labor; an instigator of fascist attacks against working peasants defending their land, water, and the air they breathe; a financier of the offensive known as the 'Year of the Family/Decade of the Family,' launched to reinforce the domestic enslavement of women; an accomplice to the crimes committed by palace fascism against our peoples; and an organization of the political-Islamist bourgeoisie that receives its share, through various means, from the budget created by the plundering of workers and working people through taxation.

We stored all the data on the websites in the collective memory. We flew the flags of the MLKP and the Communist Women's Organization (KKÖ) on both MÜSİAD websites. We call on all hackers whose hearts beat for workers, the poor, and the oppressed to take action, from their respective positions, against the rulers, representatives, and supporters of the system of exploitation and oppression who are mired in crime, and to work toward exposing the crimes committed against our peoples."

Consequences of the Integration Process in Rojava

Sipan Hizni was one of the SDF/YPG fighters who, following their dissolution, was integrated into the HTS brigade in Hasakah. He was kidnapped, tortured, and beheaded by tribal forces close to HTS and ISIS supporters. The perpetrators did not hesitate to record their crime because they were confident that they would face no consequences. Moreover, together with their supporters, they organized armed demonstrations and threatened the Kurds with genocide. Where do some tribal members get the courage to kidnap, torture, and kill a Kurd who is now a soldier in an “official army”? Obviously, they derive this courage from the HTS gangs and their leader, al-Golani. But not only from them: they also draw courage from the colonialist Turkish state, the main supporter of these gangs, and from U.S. imperialism, which has handed these gangs a state.

The Kurds, above all Kurdish youth, rose up throughout Rojava in the awareness that this murder was directed not merely against an individual, but against the Kur-

dish nation and its achievements. The HTS forces sent from Aleppo to Kobanê attacked the protests in Kobanê. As an army of occupation and colonial forces, they opened fire on the demonstrators and arrested many of them. Those imprisoned in Kobanê prison, as well as those who had already been held there previously, were to be transferred by the internal security forces subordinate to HTS to a prison in Aleppo. The prisoners who refused to be taken to the torture prisons controlled by HTS resisted. They set fire to the detention room in which they were being held. Although the HTS gangs saw that people were burning and suffocating from the smoke inside the room, they did not open the door. Of the 26 resistance fighters in the detention room, nine died and 18 were injured, some of them seriously.

Some former Kurdish SDF officials in the “official state,” certain patriotic circles, and the DEM Party warned of a “provocation.” These circles called on the Kurdish people to remain calm. Describing the courageous resistance of our Kurdish people and their refusal



clearly progressing toward submission as a “provocation,” and thereby devaluing it, will achieve nothing other than shooting oneself in the foot. If integration was initiated without any guarantees, and if it is a process that one entered involuntarily as a result of the conditions that had arisen, then popular resistance is a force for maintaining the positions that still exist, not an obstacle. Labeling those who take to the streets as “provocateurs,” rather than giving them greater support, will lead to nothing other than alienation from the people, isolation, and “statization.” When Kurdish students began a boycott because they refused to accept the reduction of instruction in their own mother tongue to three hours, a reduction that trampled on the dignity of the Kurdish peo-

ple, some Kurdish official representatives called on them to return to school. Sipan Hemo, who is now deputy defense minister, described the kidnapping and beheading of a Kurdish soldier as a “criminal incident.” Some Kurdish officials did not fail to express their confidence in state investigations, both in the case of the Kurdish soldier killed under torture and with regard to the prison fire. This is how “statization” develops.

This is nothing other than a distrust of Kurdish consciousness and the level that this consciousness has reached when the protests are denounced as a provocation by the Barzanis. At the same time, however, in a period when Kurdish national unity is particularly necessary, this contributes to destroying the national bonds among the Kurds.

The Seam of Integration Is Not Holding

Following the dissolution of the SDF, it had been declared that the Kurdish units would maintain their presence in four brigades, three of them in Hasakah and one subordinate to the Aleppo Division, and that the internal security of Kurdish cities would be ensured by Asayish forces

composed of Kurds. The latest developments, particularly the attack on the demonstrations in Kobanê and the prison massacre that followed, have shown that integration has left the Kurds defenseless and has done nothing other than place them at the mercy of the HTS gangs. That this would happen was inevitable. The Kurdish forces were consolidated into four brigades, but placed under the command of the "official army." Although the Asayish forces retained their personnel structure, they were placed directly under the Ministry of Interior. It has become clear that both the forces consolidated into the brigades and the Asayish can make independent decisions for their respective areas only to the extent permitted by the center. When demonstrations began in Kobanê, the Internal Security forces brought in from Aleppo attacked the population while shouting "Allahu Akbar," while the local Asayish stood by without intervening. Although Kobanê prison was under the control of local forces, the HTS forces attempted, on the basis of their "superior authority," to deport the prisoners to Aleppo. An integration process initiated without any constitutional gua-

rantees and without ensuring national rights and a national status, regardless of its specific form, was bound to leave the Kurdish people defenseless against the gangs. We can identify three main reasons why this was inevitable. The first is the gang-like character and the political-Islamist fascist character of the state into which integration took place. Integration into a regime that possesses no democratic content whatsoever, even in the bourgeois sense, leads to no outcome other than dissolution within that system, regardless of one's own intentions. If HTS brutally attacks Kobanê in this manner even while the integration negotiations have not yet been completed, it will likewise not hesitate to carry out similar attacks against all Kurdish cities in the future.

The second reason is the comprehensive support for HTS from the Western imperialist powers, above all U.S. imperialism, as well as from the Turkish colonial state. When the HTS gangs massacred Alawites and Druze, the imperialists did not turn away from them. Moreover, they were the ones who paved the way for HTS attacks on Kurdish neighborhoods in Aleppo and for brutal massacres.

The third reason is that the Kurdish people in Rojava do not accept the integration currently being carried out and are resisting it.

A New Phase of the Revolution

A characteristic feature of the Rojava Revolution was that it was led by cadres and developed from the top downward. At a certain point, a power vacuum was filled through a revolutionary initiative. Under the leadership of cadres, a new social order was established. The Kurdish people in Rojava participated fully in this process. The revolution, built under the protective military wings of the YPG/YPJ, increasingly expanded and strengthened its social base and incorporated other peoples as well. Following the resistance in Kobanê, the United States intervened in the process as a military factor. With the establishment of the SDF and the defeat of ISIS, the revolution succeeded in defending itself against the occupation attacks of the Turkish colonial state. During the same process, a new generation grew up in Rojava. National consciousness in the four parts of Kurdistan reached a new level. With integration, the SDF, and therefore the YPG/YPJ, disappeared in their previous form. There are now neither the protec-

tive wings of the revolutionary army nor any foreign support. It is precisely under these conditions that our Kurdish people in Rojava are now entering a new revolutionary upsurge. The characteristic feature of this upsurge is that it is not a cadre movement, but rests directly on the initiative of the masses. Both the boycotts of instruction in the mother tongue and the resistance against the removal of Kurdish signs, as well as the protests against HTS attacks in Kobanê and other cities, are expressions of this. It is becoming apparent that the national-revolutionary forces of yesterday, which agreed to integration, have fallen behind the national consciousness of the Kurdish masses. Unlike in the previous phase, the task that must now be resolved is to raise these revolutionary forces to the level of the Kurdish people's national-revolutionary consciousness; or to overcome them. The attacks and massacres in Rojava are directed against the entire Kurdish people and against their national existence. Today, as yesterday, our Kurdish people must rise up in all four parts under the slogan "One is one is one, Kurdistan is one". No "process" must stand in its way.



Countrywide Fight Against State-Backed Femicides

On September 27, 2024, Kurdish student Rojin Kabaş left her dormitory in Van. After that, she disappeared without a trace. Eighteen days later, her lifeless body was found on the shore of Lake Van, far away from where she had last been seen and against the direction of the current. The initial autopsy report claimed she had drowned. An additional expert opinion requested from the Institute of Forensic Medicine stated that no signs of violence had been found on Rojin's body. Although DNA traces from two men were found, they could have been deposited there through contamination. The substance rocuronium, detected in Rojin's stomach, was linked to the ear surgery she

had undergone on September 11, although this was not medically possible according to forensic findings. Other crucial forensic examinations were neglected. Although a confidentiality order was in place for Rojin's case file, it was claimed to the media that she had committed suicide. The governor of Van, the police chief, and the university rector jointly attempted to pressure the family and women to accept the suicide theory and close the case. But women in this country are familiar with the practice of portraying murders of women as "suicides," thereby absolving the perpetrators of responsibility. They did not believe this account. Thousands of women organized and

began a fight for justice for Rojin. The Justice Commissions for Rojin Kabaiş announced their formation on January 5, 2025, during an event marking the fifth anniversary of the disappearance of Gülistan Doku, another missing Kurdish student. Since then, they have been monitoring developments in the case and linking their demands to an ongoing struggle in the streets and in all areas of life. Through protests and public outreach in dozens of cities, they succeeded in keeping Rojin's case in the public consciousness and exerting pressure on the judiciary. Following the protests marking the first anniversary of Rojin's disappearance, the Institute of Forensic Medicine was forced to announce on October 11 that DNA from two men had been found in her vaginal and breast areas. This confirmed the suspicion of sexual assault that the women had voiced from the very beginning. In response, hundreds of women gathered at the Taksim Tunnel in Istanbul and demanded that the investigation be expanded to include a possible sexual assault, that the confidentiality order be lifted, and that the identities of the DNA donors be disclosed. Women from dozens of cities and

twelve countries organized themselves into the Justice Commissions for Rojin Kabaiş. Every day, more women joined the struggle. Behind this lies a concrete reality: In this region, hundreds of women are murdered every year, deaths are disguised as suicides, and perpetrators are protected by impunity. Perpetrators walk through one door of the courthouse and out the other. State institutions contribute in a coordinated manner to impunity and cover-ups. In 2025, the number of unsolved or suspicious deaths of women in Turkey exceeded the number of solved femicides. In July 2026 alone, 39 suspicious deaths of women and 28 femicides with known perpetrators were recorded. The growing number of suspicious deaths has now reached a scale equivalent to systematic mass killing. Şule Çet, Gülistan Doku, and Rojin Kabaiş are just a few of the publicly known cases in which attempts were made to portray the deaths as "suicides." The case of Gülistan Doku, based on facts that came to light after six years, demonstrates how state networks contribute to the cover-up. The governor, police, university president, civil servants, doctors, police divers, village

guards, and ministers were all involved in covering up the murder. Crucial questions regarding Gülistan's fate still remain unanswered. The findings from the six-year struggle for justice for Gülistan Doku show that the cover-up is an organized, patriarchal state practice. In the case of Rojin Kabaiş as well, there are numerous indications of a cover-up. The investigation was dragged out for a long time. After the Diyarbakır Bar Association requested the autopsy CD, it was initially claimed that the CD was damaged. Although Rojin's family was repeatedly threatened via messages and with weapons, no adequate measures were taken against the threats. Families of women who publicly demanded justice for Rojin were also put under pressure. Furthermore, actions taken on Rojin's behalf were cited as "evidence" against female activists in political criminal proceedings. For two years, no investigation was launched against Rector Hamdullah Şevli, who is alleged to have offered Rojin's brother a job in exchange for him ceasing the search for the perpetrator.

All these developments highlight the significance of the persistent struggle waged by the justice

commissions and the women in bringing the case to light. In addition to their legal battle, they took their demand for justice to the streets. On January 30, 2025, they gathered with hundreds of women at the "Grand Assembly for Rojin" and protested in front of the Ministry of Justice. On the monthly days of remembrance, they marched together from the university campuses onto the streets. The petition campaign, launched under the slogan "Release the DNA, unlock the phone, bring the perpetrators to justice," gathered 69,000 signatures. In the course of the struggle, additional potential evidence came to light pointing to a former police officer and two other men, including a security guard. The struggle for justice for Rojin has already contributed to the rejection of the initial suicide theory. Now the focus is on thoroughly investigating the available evidence and leads and holding the women's murderers accountable. The struggle for justice regarding the murder of women and the uncovering of so-called unexplained deaths is a key concern for the women's movement and an outlet for the struggle for women's liberation.

Strengthening the Joint Struggle Against Attacks on LGBTI+



As part of its patriarchal agenda, promoted under the banners of the “Year of the Family” and the “Decade of the Family,” the regime aims to reinforce the traditional gender-based division of labor and the domestic enslavement of women. Under the slogan “My Family Is Safe,” state repression is justified and repression directed not only against women and LGBTI+ people, but also against workers, youth, and other social groups who oppose the regime’s political course. The recent raids and wave of arrests targeting LGBTI+ organizations, networks, and activists are not isolated incidents but part of

a broader political offensive. They have gone down in the history of the republic as the largest attack on the LGBTI+ community. LGBTI+ activities are being criminalized through allegations of “obscenity,” “prostitution,” “drugs,” and violations of “morality.” The “We Want Freedom” campaign was launched in the fight for the release of the 81 detained LGBTI+ activists. This is a decisive moment in the struggle for gender freedom. Not only the LGBTI+ and women’s movements, but also revolutionary, anti-fascist, and progressive organizations, youth groups, labor unions, and professional associations face the task of developing a joint political response to these attacks. The experience of backing down from the fight against the withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention shows the consequences that a fragmented, uncoordinated, or purely symbolic response can have. That is precisely why we need a resolute, united stance today against attacks on LGBTI+ individuals and organizations, as well as against heterosexism, fascism, and patriarchy.