

# PKK

## 5<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

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### **F- Enlistment** (p-48 to p.51)

It is clear that our struggle towards establishing democratic popular rule makes growing militarisation necessary. To the extent that the growing army needs to be strengthened in quantitative terms, in qualitative terms its increase also testifies to the attaining of significant political strength.

Even though we are faced with such an important task as creating a growing and fighting army, it has transpired that the great possibilities and opportunities that arose in this regard in the past years of struggle have gone to waste thanks to inadequate understanding and tactics and non-military approaches. Although the 1991-1992 years of war in particular represented a step forward in terms of militarisation, it proved impossible to take advantage of this through the correct and creative approach.

Approaches that shy away from militarisation, and cheap and irresponsible approaches that with individual, narrow, sectarian and large-landholder-like attitudes have caused warriors to slip away and dispensed with them, have been witnessed on a wide scale. While it was necessary in this period for certain regions and provinces whose circumstances and means did not lend themselves to coping with their swollen ranks to transfer such forces to another zone, the truth is that they sent new warriors back and, on the other hand, certain areas where circumstances were favourable showed no inclination to share this burden and acted selectively. Similarly, in the run up to the present our armed forces were left untrained, shunned and shapeless, causing them to crumble and wither away. With volunteer participation squandered through this kind of extra-class approach and attitude in denial of the reality of our militarisation, the military service law has either not been implemented or has been applied inadequately and in a far from creative manner. Our 5<sup>th</sup> Congress, violently condemning such approaches that stand in the way of our militarisation and perceiving the necessity to apply conscription methods in a creative and successful manner so as to attain the large-scale militarisation goal of the coming period, resolves:

1- For the military service law to be applied in a creative and successful manner and for people whose circumstances lend themselves towards performing military service to be enlisted in the army,

2- So that enlistment may be continual, sound and supervised, for enlistment offices to be organised and made functional at every level and to ensure enlistment offices operate on the basis of supervision and approval of headquarters,

3- For voluntary participation, developing under the intense influence of our struggle, to be increased by creating the necessary channels and contacts and for sending back as manifested in arbitrary and individual approaches and decisions to be branded a crime,

4- For the load in regions and zones where participation has swollen the ranks to be shared with regions where circumstances are favourable,

5- To consent to the attaining of the age of 16 as the minimum level for joining the army and for the military service law not to be applied to under-16s,

6- For under 16 who join the ranks of the army on a voluntary basis not to be admitted to active and assault units,

7- With the enlistment of women, for this to be placed on a voluntary basis and for the compulsory military service law not to be applied, and

8- To undertake widespread campaign work to convey to and impress on the masses that performing military service in the Turkish army is a crime and, in places where conditions are conducive, for this state of affairs to be prevented through the imposing of various sanctions on those who perform military service in the Turkish army.

#### **F- Related to the Geneva Conventions (p.78)**

PKK 5th congress approves International Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols which determine the rules of armed conflict and the morality in armed conflict and guaranties the implementation of the responsibility that requires.

## **F- Children's Unit** (p.93 to p.94)

As the struggle in Kurdistan develops, and with all classes and segments, in keeping with their own characteristics, being organised and placed at the service of our struggle, the organising of children as a separate force acquires importance. When the multi-child family structure is borne in mind, along with the fact that children generally stay at home within a narrow social structure, are uneducated and unemployed and are also forced to work under conditions of slavery, it will be seen that they are an important and active force in resisting the enemy.

Nowadays, the segment that suffers the greatest harm in the war is children. Children, who have no difficulty in recognising the enemy who poisons their lives and through tyranny makes their country uninhabitable, constitute a force that will line up in the vanguard of rebellion. When the specific characteristics of children are borne in mind, our history of hot war has proved that in many areas they can play a role in our liberation struggle greater than that of adults and can assume important tasks.

The development and institutionalisation of children's education through liquidating Republic of Turkey educational institutions in Kurdistan imposes itself as a necessity. It is also important to begin to raise a new kind of person from childhood through educating children in national revolutionary culture that will form the basis for shaping personality. When the closeness of children to mothers and youth is borne in mind, it will be seen that both segments will play an important role in organising and educating children.

On this basis, our 5<sup>th</sup> Congress resolves:

- 1- To make it possible for a Children's Unit to be created, to be trained and organised on the basis of mass activism and for this unit to offer support,
- 2- To educate children in a manner that will serve our national liberation struggle and, taking their level and areas of interest into account, to ensure that they are included within cultural activities such as music and folklore,
- 3- Since, along with the liquidation of colonial educational institutions in Kurdistan, children's education issues will become pressing, to create the necessary educational means to this end,
- 4- To create a "Fund" aimed at solidarity with the guerrillas among children,
- 5- To train and raise martyr, prisoner and warrior children and to ready them to serve in the national liberation struggle and to proceed to institutionalisation in such forms as foundations, schools and crèches in places where the situation on the ground is ripe, and
- 6- To bring out a magazine aimed at children.

## **G- Various Religious Organisations**

### **Migration in Kurdistan (p.101 to p.105)**

The colonialist hegemonous forces, who in Kurdistan for centuries have striven to attain their goals, have made recourse to all manner of inhuman practices and developed various special war methods. One of these is the policy of the depopulation, de-Kurdification and bringing about the exodus of Kurdistan.

Our people have in the course of time been left in dire economic straits and, obliged to find a way of earning their living, have been forced to migrate. Even though there was initially migration to Europe and the large metropolises of Turkey, this was of a limited nature.

However, in the face of developments such as our people rising up in line with their own human and political aspirations, creating and fostering a guerrilla movement and taking important steps in the direction of freedom and independence, the ever more brutal colonialists imbued their own economic migration policy with a broad political content. The desire was for our people to become depleted as a nation and, thus, to bleed our national liberation struggle dry. For, migration was one half of the war and this policy was at least as effective as armed war. Our enemy, spreading this policy into every part of Kurdistan, took it to an advanced level, ranging from, especially in places where there was intense guerrilla activity, the emptying, burning and demolishing of hamlets and villages to the slaughtering of people. The RoT state, in order to conceal from the world the policy of burning-demolition that it was implementing in our country and to camouflage its special war methods, is bringing about in particular the migration of our people mainly to the metropolises and is thus aiming to starve the guerrillas of logistic support.

With, on the one hand, millions of Kurds becoming uprooted from their homes and scattered all over the world, mainly the metropolises of Turkey, on the other hand, those of our people who do not wish to leave their country seek out ways to move to other parts of Kurdistan.

The enemy, not satisfied with tearing our people away from their country and uprooting them, strives to attain its goal by also tearing our people away from their country in spirit, thought and heart and emptying them of their national essence. And it has succeeded to an extent in doing so. It is also true that we have been unable to fully expose the enemy's migration policy to international public opinion. An effective approach to this migration policy must be adopted, it must be reversed and the enemy must be struck at from within. To this end, our 5<sup>th</sup> Congress resolves:

1- For migration committees to be established on the front line to find a solution to the migration problems and for this to gradually acquire its own central organisation,

2- With the aim of frustrating the enemy's policy to this end and raising people's awareness of this matter, for the appropriate materials to be developed for educational and propaganda-agitational activities among the people,

3- To prohibit migration from the country's territory,

4- To tackle establishments, networks and people who lead the way in migration from Kurdistan, and to isolate them,

5- Where our people who face difficulty in the areas (war zone) in which they find themselves are left with no alternative, for them to be permitted to migrate within the country with the permission of front-line committees,

6- For our people who have migrated to Turkey's metropolises to be encouraged, by offering the necessary support in terms of means-method, to return to their places and actively participate in the struggle,

7- By taking responsibility for our people who have been forced to migrate as a result of the enemy's pressure and slaughter,

a) For their safety of life to be ensured by pulling them back to the rear lines controlled by the guerrillas,

b) For local authority organs to be created in places where people forced to migrate from Kurdistan have settled,

c) For political refugee camps to be opened in other parts of Kurdistan and for them, to the extent that conditions permit, to be provided with every kind of material and moral support,

d) By setting up front-line organisations among these masses, for it to be ensured that their educational, social, cultural and economic problems are solved and that, by later leading the way among them, they enter the service of revolution in every way,

e) So that the enemy's migration policy may be exposed to international public opinion and fundamental solutions may be found to the migrant masses' every problem, for all international humanitarian establishments and organisations, first and foremost the United Nations, to move into action,

8- In order to ensure that our people who have migrated to the large metropolises of Turkey engage in economic, social, political, cultural and national solidarity, for the creation of legal, semi-legal and illegal organisations to this end and, in places where they are established as such, for their activities to be increased,

9- For it to be ensured that sound ties are established and fostered between our people who have migrated to other parts of the world and our people in the country's territory and that sound organisations are created on this basis, and

10- For the attempt to be made for our people scattered over Turkey and other parts of the world to be unified around the slogan "return to the source", for them to be educated to this end, and, by creating the tools and means for their repatriation, for this to be implemented.

## **RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE BASIC GOALS PROGRAMME (p.249 to p.250)**

### **A- Activity goals**

1- In the political arena;

- a) The liquidation of all parties, societies and organisations representing colonialism,
- b) The prohibition of all means of propaganda (radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, etc.) for the Republic of Turkey's special war and their deactivation,
- c) The deactivation of all of the Republic of Turkey's legislative, executive and judicial organs along with their representative bodies, and
- d) The deactivation through exposure, isolation etc. of all of the Republic of Turkey's activities in the international arena.

2- In the economic arena;

The destruction, deactivation and nationalisation in the name of the people of large-small economic establishments and entities such as tourism enterprises, mines, petrol and pipe lines, petrol refineries, energy sources, factories, munitions industry, transport and communications systems etc. which generate resources for the dirty war which Turkey wages in our country.

3- In the military arena;

The targeting of the liquidation of all special units and instruments of force (army, special teams, special army, counter guerrilla, brigandry, police, National Intelligence Organisation, civil defence mechanism, etc.) whose purpose is to spread colonialism's special war in Kurdistan along with all spies, agents, local collaborators and backward and fascist hubs that have been set up in opposition to our struggle.