Reagan's Latin American Rodeo:

Gendarmes, Tin-Horns, and the Pro-Yankee Non-Aligned

In recent weeks the U.S. has launched somewhat of a diplomatic offensive aimed at strengthening its position in the neo-colonies in preparation for world war. No sooner did Vice President George Bush return from his African safari than his immediate superior, Ronald Reagan, set out with a smile on his lips and 150 Secret Service agents for a 5-day Latin American rodeo. The carefully selected stops included Brazil, Colombia, and Central America—each featuring a somewhat different terrain and requiring different tactics. But the object of the contest was the same in each spot: fortifying position and above all giving the Soviets and pro-Soviet revisionists no quarter.

Reagan's trip was designed to strengthen and solidify some of the U.S.'s most important lackeys, especially in relation to the increased maneuvering of the Soviets and their lackeys in Latin America. Given the complex requirements of serving the U.S. in an area where they are thoroughly despised by the masses, it is no wonder that these compradors run the gamut from regional gendarme to tin-horn dictators to pro-Yankee non-aligners. And depending on each particular situation, there were differing tactics. And depending on each particular situation, there were differing tactics.

Continued on page 14

At the Monument

The wreckage was left conspicuously untouched, the blood still on the ground where police had murdered the man in cold blood in an extended hail of gunfire which had been televised for all to see the night before, as on Friday morning in Washington, D.C. a small group of people who had seen this man at many protests against nuclear war, gathered angry at the monument and left a rose behind. It may come as a shock to those who mocked and murdered him, but there are people who watched, outraged at the vicious display of hypocrisy and firepower in the case of Norman Mayer, and who know which end is up.

At 9:20 a.m. on December 8th, Norman Mayer, a 66-year-old anti-nuke activist, pulled up outside the entrance to the Washington Monument and demanded an end to nuclear weaponry, that a national dialogue on nuclear weapons be held and that the media devote 51% coverage to this issue: "They have been pretending that we are not threatened every day of our lives with annihilation. And, whether by collusion or otherwise, they refuse to give the real information about the precarious and uncontrollable situation the world finds itself in." Claiming that his van was full of dynamite, Mayer announced that he was going to blow up the Washington Monument unless his demands were met. As to why he chose the Monument, Mayer stated, "It's one of the sacred icons.

His demands were hardly "outrageous" and many, including revolutionary communists, would not use his tactics, but the issue behind his protest is certainly one which has moved even confirmed pacifists to contemplate the "unreasonable." We are speaking about nuclear war, a point which the imperialists and their whole entourage have attempted to shove under the rug of "terrorism" in this whole affair, while they so calculately exhibited their violent state apparatus.

No sooner had Mayer arrived at the monument and issued his demands than the press immediately began portraying him as a lunatic, characterized by the Washington Post as a "lone crusader," "obsessed" with halting "madness." Ah, but madness on a grand scale is one thing and opposing it is quite another. Mayer is "mad," yet less than 14 blocks away Congress calmly debates the best methods of deploying their MX missiles.

Continued on page 6
**A Very Political Kidnapping**

The hearings to determine permanent custody of Tina Fishman’s daughter began on December 7. In the first two days of the hearing, the government has continued to press for “clean-up” of some of the more blatant aspects of the legal kidnapping carried out 16 months ago, and through this “whitewash” process, to make permanent its kidnapping and push forward the legal and political women revolutionaries that have been at the heart of it all along.

Readers of the RW will remember that the initial kidnapping of Tina’s daughter, carried out at a time of intense government escalation in its prosecutions of Bob Avakian and the Mao Defendants, was proceeded legally on a blatant violation of the government’s own laws. The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, which requires child custody cases to be tried in the area where the child lives permanently, was disregarded. The hearing committee, “Cointelpro” Browning, Browning ruled that in the case of Tina’s daughter, an “emergency” existed, because Tina was “intentionally withholding intangible necessities of parentage,” that she “is presently awaiting trial in the east on felony charges,” and that Riva, who was visiting her father Ted Fishman in California, should stay with him. Though this was all very necessary to set a political example, it was pretty messy in more ways than one, and in preparation for this hearing, many of the Department of Human Resources employees have changed their tune though not their song.

Commissioner Ragan, a liberal replacement for the judiciously exposed Judge Browning, started off the hearing by noting the kind of social question the case has become. Speaking before the packed hearing room, filled with supporters of Tina that included revolutionary communists, feminists, Gray Panthers, members of the Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom, and others, Ragan noted the “rather large number of persons who have become interested in this case” and the “idiotic beliefs” out, “except as they affect the child —” and the “right to vote.” Ragan pointed to the original openly political ruling is being upheld and furthered. During the second day, after Ted Fishman had been on the stand running down how the situation in California, Ragan said he would rule on the matter. “I cannot recognize the force of the kidnap case, and the attempt to restrict the hearing on any technicality —”

Another instance was the jumbled testimony of Don Daugherty, a reactionary probation officer who had written a bland report justifying the original kidnapping, served, a legal and political basis is being laid to uphold such kidnappings in the future. The press has played a major role in this. While the hearing has been run under the guise of making sure that the newspapers and TV have been very front with creating public opinion about the case, the result of the case was front-page coverage in the San Francisco Examiner, the New York Times had reporters in court, and there were TV cameras in the courtroom. Different articles have emphasized different aspects of the various violations of minimum standards in the case, but they are not making the case that Tina’s child is a political revolutionary, being one of the Mao Defendants.

At this point, the hearing may go on past the middle of next week. Funds are still urgently needed. Contributions may be sent to the Committee Against the Kidnapping of the Mao Defendant’s Daughter, c/o Revolution Books, 2648 South King St., Honolulu, HI 96826 (808) 944-3106 — there have been banners today, and letters to the editors have been sent to major newspapers.

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Reflections and Sketches by Bob Avakian

On Both Aspects of Proletarian Internationalism, or, If You’ve Ever Been Mistreated You Know What I’m Talking About

In this regard I’d like to return to Lenin’s famous definition of proletarian internationalism. This is cited, for example, in paragraph 41 of the “Basic Principles and Tasks of the Communist Party of the USA and the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile.” There it says: “As Lenin so powerfully expressed it: ‘There is one, and only one, kind of unity into which the revolutionary proletariat as a whole — working wholeheartedly for the development of the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary struggle in one’s own country, and supporting (by propaganda, sympathy, and material aid) the struggles of those who are mistreated, and so on. Whatever one may be, in every country without exception.’” (This in turn is taken from “The Tasks of the Proletariat in Our Revolution,” Lenin’s Collected Works, Vol. 24, p. 73.) Now this well-known and often-cited definition of Lenin’s of proletarian internationalism, while perhaps taken by itself might not sufficiently emphasize approaching things on the world level first and foremost and as a foundation (or orientation which in general is certainly not lacking in Lenin) while taken by itself it might be said to have this limited shortcoming, still this definition is not only profoundly correct in an overall sense but is the best one that expresses this in linking the two things that is, of linking actually fighting for revolution in the country one is in with supporting this and only this line and struggle in all countries. This is the great strength of this definition. In other words fundamentally and in its real essence without fighting for revolution where you are you can’t really support everything else anywhere. And you can’t really support the people on the path of revolution around this line, first of all and fundamentally, the main, the proletariat, social base for this. From this another angle is the importance of both aspects of proletarian internationalism. Proletarian internationalism must be made a matter of force and must not remain merely a good idea.

An Unsettling Episode

The government is pursuing charges against 16 of those arrested during and after the outbreak of street-fighting in Washington, D.C., on November 27, 1989. In my own country.

Dear RW, I work in medical admitting at a pub...
Over the last six months the entire continent of Africa has been increasingly marked by the tightening of the machinery of the two imperialist blocs. This has been particularly evident with regard to the U.S. bloc, whose officials and political and military moves have taken somewhat of a lull during this period. As we pointed out in last week’s RW, this lull was sharply unfurled around the new U.S. policy of organizing 11 African countries against the U.S. bloc’s own interests. Other ramifications that this is a part of. At the same time, however, there were also a number of other manifestations of this offensive over the last month or so, of which one of the sharpest was the recent U.S.-engineered collapse of the second attempt in three months to pull together the anti-pro-Soviet blocs under the rubric of African Unity (OAU).

By November 27, the second “un-meeting” of the OAU had come and gone. The occasion of this “un-meeting” marked the end of the 19-year history of the organization that it was unable to meet because of consciously organized walkouts and boycotts — the first time was in August of this year, when pro-U.S. forces organized a massive boycott at the meeting which pulled away from at least 14 U.S. bloc countries from various meetings because of this issue. For their part, the pro-Soviet forces ended up not attending the meeting which was recognized and seated in opposition to the OAU delegation. Needless to say, it was an obvious signal to everyone packed up and went home.

Great Potential for Divisiveness

And, even if the OAU had managed to work out an acceptable compromise solution on this issue (which was apparently agreed to in principle by the U.S. bloc forces of Nigeria and Kenya — although it was a total sham and never really had much of a chance of getting at all, as it would be given into later), there were still a whole host of other issues lined up behind Chad which would have proved to have been just as divisive. In fact, if the Chad issue had been “resolved,” the next immediate question that would have popped up, and which a certain extent already had, as the dividing line, was the whole issue of even allowing the pro-Soviet Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi, to attend the OAU. One indication of how this issue would have ended up is provided by the fact that three of the four U.S. bloc members — Egypt, Sudan and Somalia — had really made it clear that they wanted the former Libyan prime minister out of their territory. This was only compounded by the recent developments in the OAU with the much more than worry about the pro-Soviet blocs in Africa at the time — the mid-1970s mark of turning point for the U.S. bloc forces in Africa (a point which they were able to make some significant gains in Africa, particularly in terms of the establishment of a number of pro-Soviet “communist parties” in Africa.

The Charter of this organization, one of the vital part of which the social-democrats are up in Africa. This charter contain

At the 19th summit, the OAU announced that a “compromise resolution” of this “divisive issue” had been reached and would have presumably been the second attempt to meet. This compromise resolution is in fact revealing. In order to achieve a meeting of the OAU, the Polisario had to temporarily and “voluntarily” withdraw from the organization. Of course, this resolution actually revealed nothing, and as the second meeting began, the fact that the August boycott of the OAU in August, this summer, was also attended by a number of major U.S. puppets. At some of these sites, the social-democratic Second International, which operates as a branch of the U.S. bloc and which has now been cut off from the OAU and from the OAU organization, is now supposed to “remain active” and “continue to play a major role in service to that bloc throughout Africa. During the 1980 OAU summit in Nairobi, just as things were beginning to heat up to the current level, Toure presented a speech which crystallized this line of U.S. demagoguery. The tone of his speech was as follows: “We must not accept the specter of division and dissolution in the OAU...” The whole issue of the battle against the OAU, which was delivered as a glowing introduction to the speech, was “compromised solution” which attempted to justify the Moroccan position in its war against the Polisario. Actually, the Polisario (the government that Toure had even assisted in writing this speech) And apparently “forget
ting this issue) And apparently “forget-tions at the same time — the Hissene Habre delegation was recognized and in attendance at the summit of the OAU. Toure was one of the leaders of the boycott and walkouts.

During the most recent attempt to convene the 19th summit, it was Nigeria and Kenya (whose president, Daniel arap Moi, was only one of the,* of the OAU, which provided one of the best examples of the real meaning of the U.S. demagoguery). In an attempt to “resolve” the Chad issue and again “preserve the unity of Africa,” Nigeria and Kenya jointly proposed a “compromise solution.” The gist of the “compromise” was that the OAU would officially recognize the pro-U.S. Habre delegation, the Habre forces would then voluntarily agree to withdraw from the summit, and there would be no attempts by Libya or the other pro-Soviet forces to put up a real challenge. It was, in effect, a de facto declaration by the OAU that the Habre forces were the “sole representative” of Chad. This so-called “compromise” was in fact a de facto declaration by the OAU that the Habre forces would operate under the auspices of the OAU and the Polisario. The whole thing was undoubtedly known that the Habre forces would never go for it. Hence, Habre immediately publicly denounced the “compromise” as soon as it was proposed. Third, given the fact that 14 U.S. bloc countries had already walked out of the Council of Ministers meeting. The second boycott of the OAU which precedes the summit of the OAU is of particular interest. This boycott, which is now being pulled together again in the guise of combatting “Libyan expansionism.” In order to hold the Habre delegation out of this, it was necessary to utilize a heavy chorus of cries concerning the “preservation of African unity.” In order to hold the Habre delegation out of this, it was necessary to utilize a heavy chorus of cries concerning the “preservation of African unity.”
Attica Brother Murdered in Detroit

As recently reported in the R.W. (see No. 182) the prosecutor in the railroad of Darnell Summers has expressed his fear of opening a “pandora’s box of legal problems” if he planned trial of this revolutionary goes to court.

Yet while the prosecution recently requested and won a trial postponement until Feb. 8, 1983, in order to maneuver in various ways to try to tighten up the railroad, Darnell’s defense and supporters are going on the offensive to pry the “pandora’s box” wide open so that social revolutionaries of the ‘60s can expose those crushed down by imperialism — Herbert Bladen’s words thundered across D-Yard.

D-Yard. “We are standing here for all the oppressed people of the world and we are not going to give up. We are going to show the world! For we have the way.”

And in the midst of the death and carnage wrought by the bloody New York State Troopers re-taking the yard, the message of Attica — “It’s Right To Rebel” — echoed more powerfully than their armed might. Rockefellers, who gave the orders, were the bullies behind the whole ruling class, revealed how the specter of Attica haunted this most criminal class when he said, “I think we have to look at these things not only in terms of the immediate but in terms of the larger implications of what we’re doing in our society.”

Shango played a leading role in the thick of the Attica rebellion. Actioning in accord with the division of labor among the central leadership, he remained largely out of the public eye. He carried out the responsibilities among the men in the yard, working to maintain the anger and sense of liberation to serve the most sweeping objectives of the rebellion. He was, in the words of one reporter whose presence was demanded by the inmates, “a high-impact, low-profile kind of brother.” Shango was wounded when the New York State Troopers stormed the yard, massacring 43, including 9 of their own pigs, leaving bodies here and there of their own blood for hours. Any movement, any sign of life on the part of the pigs meant certain execution at the hands of the pigs hellbent on revenge — seeking out the leaders for special treatment.

In the aftermath of the rebellion Shango was framed on a charge the state could not prove, for trying to cover up the death of two white inmates known widely throughout the prison as snitches.

Shango waged a political defense and they were never able to connect these snitches — which had been there all along — with Shango. He was acquitted of the charges in 1975.

After 13 years in this federal war, Darnell’s extradition to Michigan, Shango went to shut the place down. He was ambushed by a low-life killer as he stepped out of his car. The police raided the shooting gallery and a lot of interest in getting on with him. He was there an hour before the police arrived. Shango, on whom they kept a close eye. Recently, a couple “shooters” opened in the apartment above Shango’s shop. There were a series of breaks-at his place, so it was necessary to disentangle

Darnell Summers and Brother Shango.

Wednesday, December 1, Brother Shango (Barnett Stroble) was gunned down in the street outside his home in Detroit. He was ambushed by a low-life assassin as he stepped out of his car. Brother Shango was a leader in the railroad at Attica Prison. And in the years since Attica, he led a brave but 3-on-1 war against the state — he maintained his revolutionary bearings. Most recently he became active in the struggle against the railroad of Darnell Summers. The circumstances leading up to Brother Shango’s murder, together with the actions of the police and the accompanying blast of slander in the news media, stamped the whole incident with a very foul stench. While many people have been making a stand among the imperialists and their robot gunning-his, his death bears all the markings of their blood-stained M.O. — murder to eliminate a revolutionary from the scene as they attempt to avert their verdict on the rebellions of the ‘60s in the face of a profoundly more volatile period.

Shango was part of and contributed to a rebellion that shook this imperialist stronghold from the inside and the reverberations from Attica spread worldwide. Erupting from the depths of one of their “innermost bearings,” the brotherhood of liberation to serve the most sweeping objectives of the rebellion. He was, in the words of one reporter whose presence was demanded by the inmates, “a high-impact, low-profile kind of brother.” Shango was wounded when the New York State Troopers stormed the yard, massacring 43, including 9 of their own pigs, leaving bodies here and there of their own blood for hours. Any movement, any sign of life on the part of the pigs meant certain execution at the hands of the pigs hellbent on revenge — seeking out the leaders for special treatment.

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Shango’s murder. In this light, they are far from正宗. He worked.

It was in the current struggle to free Darnell Summers that Shango began to play a more visible and active role. The revolutionaries’ efforts to make an objective lesson of Darnell by dredging up a phony 14-year-old murder charge reckoned some glowing embers in Shango and it provoked him to wrangle with some pro-government questions about the ‘60s and the period ahead in the ‘60s. At a press conference called on the steps of the Detroit Recorder Court, immediately after Darnell’s extradition to Michigan, Shango went to shut the place down. He was ambushed by a low-life killer as he stepped out of his car. The police raided the shooting gallery and a lot of interest in getting on with him. He was there an hour before the police arrived. Shango, on whom they kept a close eye. Recently, a couple “shooters” opened in the apartment above Shango’s shop. There were a series of breaks-at his place.

On December 7, 1982, Detroit’s meanest man — an old-time cop and anyone else who happened to be in the way when he called on the steps of the Detroit Recorder Court, immediately after Darnell’s extradition to Michigan, Shango went to shut the place down. He was ambushed by a low-life killer as he stepped out of his car. The police raided the shooting gallery and a lot of interest in getting on with him. He was there an hour before the police arrived. Shango, on whom they kept a close eye. Recently, a couple “shooters” opened in the apartment above Shango’s shop. There were a series of breaks-at his place.

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In A Manner Befitting His Life

In response to Shango's murder and the slander heaped on him in the news media, several forces came together on Thursday, December 9th, to make a statement to the press. Reverend Moxie Smith, a member and a long-time fighter against oppression, who had moved to Buffalo to take up activism defend the victim's memory, quoted him: "The whole way society is set up is responsible for Shango, if not for Darnell Summers. The division of the rich and the poor, force us to try to live with nothing, but like the men at Attica, they are going to have to it, no matter what. We will not be driven down." Shango's death has not put a dent in his spirits. The struggles of the world have been done around Darnell Summers' case." Carl Dix, speaking on behalf of the Revolutionary Communist Party, distributed in a number of neighborhoods, unemployment offices, and throughout the downtown area of Detroit. The leaflet was taken up with special intensity by a number of ex-prisoners who identified closely with the Attica rebellion and were outraged by the attempt to slander Shango. In the face of this vicious attack, the leaflet read that the imperialists "know and fear that the future holds even more than the certainty of more powerful rebellions like Attica and that more leaders like Shango will emerge to challenge their oppression. Most horrifying to them is that the storms on the horizon hold great possibilities for the masses of people to go over from terrorism—in large parts of the world, including perhaps the USA."

Let us honor the memory of Shango in the way most befitting his life by working to bring about long-term social changes. Let us carry the spirit of Attica, the spirit of It's Right To Rebel, more firmly, more vitally. Let us seize the opportunity to push revolution forward everywhere and anywhere.

Continued from page 1

The police certainly have made no pretense that they "ever gave him an ultimatum. (Nor is it out of the question that they ever "offered" him a "chance" to surrender, using a negotiator to set him up and legitimize shooting him "trying to surrender"—maybe the police should have asked anyone who ever heard a pig ordering them to "run" knows what's coming next.) No explosive was ever found around the pig just shrugged their shoulders and said that their explosive sniffing dogs had made a mistake. Bullshit. They wanted him dead so he couldn't speak about that nasty subject anymore. For an hour, they never even went to the truck to determine if he was dead or alive; and when they finally did approach the truck they scurried around the back for a long time and let him lie in the car of the van.

It should have been a tip off right away, when Dan Rather suddenly went into a big grade about "terrorism," that they had killed him, that it was time to start justifying his murder before it was announced. And it must be said that the "free press" was right on cue, with their prepackaged "terrorism" trousers and their instant "Responsible Anti-Nuclear Leaders" to denounce the man. And as the 24 dead and 63 injured victims of the fire at the Lincoln Memorial, a sense of REALITY dawned in our hearts. It should have been a tip off right away, when Dan Rather suddenly went into a big grade about "terrorism," that they had killed him, that it was time to start justifying his murder before it was announced. And it must be said that the "free press" was right on cue, with their prepackaged "terrorism" trousers and their instant "Responsible Anti-Nuclear Leaders" to denounce the man. And as the 24 dead and 63 injured victims of the fire at the Lincoln Memorial, a sense of REALITY dawned in our hearts.

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The Real Terror at the Monument

Continued from page i

whose power is 17,000 times greater than the hydrogen bomb, "who has devoted his entire life to bigger and better defense work in the '70s, spoke first. He said Mayer was "mad", and that he was "in the hypocrisy hall of fame. Or maybe replay on that one, which certainly ranks with Mayer's says that their explosive sniffing dogs had made a mistake. Bullshit. They wanted him dead so he couldn't speak about that nasty subject anymore. For an hour, they never even went to the truck to determine if he was dead or alive; and when they finally did approach the truck they scurried around the back for a long time and let him lie in the car of the van. It should have been a tip off right away, when Dan Rather suddenly went into a big grade about "terrorism," that they had killed him, that it was time to start justifying his murder before it was announced. And it must be said that the "free press" was right on cue, with their prepackaged "terrorism" trousers and their instant "Responsible Anti-Nuclear Leaders" to denounce the man. And as the 24 dead and 63 injured victims of the fire at the Lincoln Memorial, a sense of REALITY dawned in our hearts. It should have been a tip off right away, when Dan Rather suddenly went into a big grade about "terrorism," that they had killed him, that it was time to start justifying his murder before it was announced. And it must be said that the "free press" was right on cue, with their prepackaged "terrorism" trousers and their instant "Responsible Anti-Nuclear Leaders" to denounce the man. And as the 24 dead and 63 injured victims of the fire at the Lincoln Memorial, a sense of REALITY dawned in our hearts.
As The Dust Settles...

Major Shifts in French Asylum/Extradition Policies, And More

It was a curt little message from the OFPRA (French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Comities Persons, which had originally denied Bob Avakian’s demand for political refugee status, to the Embassy in Washington, justifying their final decision. It was dated October 25th and stated the same thing as their first note after it was dropped, in which, through an assortment of lies, distortions, omissions, and redactions, they are not trying to impress us with the world-renowned sloveness of French administrations... and surely they are not trying to make the point that this supposedly important case is after all just another legal charge.’

They were quite sure in fact that this is not the first example of back and forth on this case between the U.S. and France. In fact readers might recall that the March 16th document, referred to in the note, is the disingenuous backup piece sent out by the OFPRA (interestingly enough, very shortly before the charges in Washington were dropped) in which, through an assortment of lies, distortions, omissions and redactions, they are not trying to impress us with the world-renowned sloveness of French administrations... and surely they are not trying to make the point that this supposedly important case is after all just another legal charge.”

The note reads as follows:

"Our Embassy in Washington has informed me on October 25th, that in the recent appeal case, in which the OFPRA’s appeal to the Appeals Commission of the French government recently announced a number of new reactionary measures—among which is a major shift in its approach to the granting of political asylum—has been reversed, and the court has ordered the return of Mr. Bob Avakian to the United States. The note reads as follows:"

"The note reads as follows:

Continued on page 13

Just A Little Note?

Continued on page 13

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They were quite sure in fact that this is not the first example of back and forth on this case between the U.S. and France. In fact readers might recall that the March 16th document, referred to in the note, is the disingenuous backup piece sent out by the OFPRA (interestingly enough, very shortly before the charges in Washington were dropped) in which, through an assortment of lies, distortions, omissions and redactions, they are not trying to impress us with the world-renowned sloveness of French administrations... and surely they are not trying to make the point that this supposedly important case is after all just another legal charge.”

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Continued on page 13

Our reprint will appear in two parts. Both sections, that in the current issue and that which will appear next, deal in particular with the role of the Soviet Union in Egyptian affairs, its political and economic penetration of the area, its connections and relations with the class forces grouped around Nasser (and, on the other hand, those of Farouk v. a. the Soviets), and the international situation which conditioned these developments. The excerpts are valuable contributions to the debate on the nature of the Soviet Union, especially as an exercise in the mechanics and motives of Soviet international operations after the restoration of capitalism in that country, but prior to the development of the Soviets’ ability to openly challenge the U.S. and the Western bloc on a world scale.

**Class Conflict in Egypt as a whole is an extremely enlightening and provocative work. Written between 1969 and 1974, it is clearly a product of the times — a product of the class struggle in Egypt and the class struggle internationally, especially in China. As is stated in the introduction:**

"This work presents the conclusions of a study of the history of the Egyptian labor movement. It has been written after the conclusion of the death of the Nasser regime. It is only within the past years that two decisive events have enabled us to systematize these conclusions. The first event concerns the Egyptian people in particular—the growth of the patriotic and democratic mass movement. Shifted since 1954, it experienced an upsurge in June 1967, on the very eve of the defeat of Nasser’s regime. This event demonstrated conclusively that the Egyptian masses are the only depositories of the national dignity. The second event is the work of the Chinese people, one which has already become the common property of all the peoples of the world in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The basic revolutionary concepts which it crystallized have demonstrated to the world that no power which represses the creativity of the masses can be revolutionary and that the revolt of the masses against such a power (a power which is always revolutionary)."

This week’s excerpt is taken from a chapter headed: “The Emergence of the State Bourgeoisie (1955-1958)."

The principal Egyptian leaders quickly understood the advantages of a situation in which the Eastern countries would temper the pressures exercised by the West; furthermore, they were able to argue that other non-Communist countries whose position was comparable to that of Egypt were adopting a similar approach. In addition, this orientation seems to have been consecrated by Egypt’s participation in the Bandung Conference in April 1955, provided the regime with excellent credentials. It could boast of a policy of “positive neutrality,” which was then seen as essentially “anti-imperialist” and as part of the “revolutionary” assembly of oppressed countries, while at the same time it ushered in for Egypt a new era of “national growth,” and economic development.

Nevertheless, the first agreements for arms purchases from Czechoslovakia and for the sale of Egyptian cotton to the Soviet Union were to start a chain of domestic and foreign reactions which were unforeseen by the Egyptian leaders.

The monumental project of constructing the High Dam on the Nile to create an enormous power source and irrigate a new area-representing a third of Egypt’s arable land—set off the process. The High Dam represented both a synthesis of economic projects and the technical and financial implementation, relying on the prestige Egypt had recently acquired at Bandung and on the fact that the Western countries no longer possessed the worldwide monopoly on the capital and technology required for the project. The United States and Great Britain, knowing the economic, political, and ideological ties which determined Egypt’s structural dependence on the Western market and convinced that the Soviet Union’s new stand did not fundamentally alter these, attached a certain number of conditions to their acceptance of the project. Basically, they claimed the right to control the Egyptian state’s economic policies and, in the guise of setting it on a sounder basis, to oppose the overall project to develop low-investment industrial projects which would compete with Western production.

It was then that Nasser, who had just been elected president of the republic, decided to nationalize the Suez Canal. This decision was both economically and politically. The profits of the Canal Company were far from negligible (about thirty million Egyptian pounds per year at that time), but the essential meaning of the action lay in its challenge to the traditional colonial powers, Great Britain and France, and in the new opportunities it offered for exerting pressure on all the Western powers because of the patriotic upswing and international solidarity it would trigger.

The tripartite aggression against Egypt which followed was meant to deal the death blow to the Nasser regime. The combined military forces of France, Great Britain, and Israel were to paralyse the Egyptian military forces, which, at the time were still small and inadequately equipped, given a situation in which the popular energy had been

1. The United States and the other Western countries would only see the implications of the new stand years later."
mercifully reprieved—as will be seen later, the participation of civilians in combat during the period of aggression was strictly limited—the Egyptian state materially had no chance to win against the aggression.

It nevertheless survived and even won a series of economic and political advantages because the international situation was exceptionally favorable. England and France, on the decline, could not challenge the British or French companies were Egyptianized, with their capital passing into Egyptian hands. The financial and banking institutions were taken over by the state, which found itself controlling both the financial infrastructure and the most important foreign economic interests. These measures entailed a drastic change in the relationship between the Egyptian economy and Western European monopoly capital: the latter suddenly lost its major source of direct economic pressure inside the country.

Furthermore, in reaction to the economic blockade which the Western imperialist states imposed on Egypt in retaliation against the nationalizations, Nasser turned to the Soviet Union, which, in 1957, provided him with twenty million pounds worth of first priority supplies. In 1958 a series of agreements was signed with the U.S.S.R., advancing the credits and technical assistance needed for the first stage of the construction of the High Dam and for the creation of several dozen factories in exchange for Egyptian cotton. These years were thus a decisive turning point for the regime.

The period from 1955 to 1958 was one of worldwide delusion. At the Bandung Conference several dozen national-bourgeois leaders from Asia and Africa met representatives of the People’s Republic of China and discovered through them new opportunities for contacts with the East and for withstanding the pressures exerted on them by the Western imperialist states. While providing them with various kinds of support for their plans of capitalist development, as well as with crucial political credentials in the eyes of their people, these opportunities did not jeopardize their own privileges as a domestic class or radically sever their ties with Western imperialism.

Nevertheless, a sense of national identity for the long humiliated and subjugated Asian and African peoples bloomed during this stage. For the first time ever, the peoples from the countries represented at the conference saw their national representatives uniting outside the aegis of the imperialist powers and without imperialist intervention. They thus acquired new status and dignity. In most cases, however, this new dignity remained bourgeois in nature. This period saw the strengthening of bourgeois national feelings to the relative detriment of the Western imperialist states and of local feudal and comprador classes—and above all to the detriment of the patriotic popular movements of these countries.

Indeed, the political delusions generated by this situation, strongly fostered by the local bourgeoisies as well as by the Soviet bureaucratized bourgeoisie, which had just taken over all power in its country at the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were to have disastrous effects on the international revolutionary movement. In the end these delusions were to give birth to a wild scheme, elaborated by Soviet revisionists after their Twenty-second Congress. The Soviet plan would supposedly provide a new opportunity for bourgeois-national or bourgeois-bureaucratic leaders to distance from the world capitalist market and from their dependence on the imperialist countries. They would thus be able to take a noncapitalist road by relying increasingly on the socialist countries externally and on the petty-bourgeois elites domestically. The growth of political or military mass initiatives in these countries and, therefore, of the leadership role of the local proletariat was thereby unnecessary for the attainment of the socialist road, as the Soviet Union would assume the role of a worldwide dictatorship of the proletariat!

Such delusions were a cover for the class interests of the national bourgeoisies and of the petty-bourgeois elites, who opposed to promote national capitalist development to the detriment of a mass patriotic revolutionary movement and in spite of the pressures exerted by the Western imperialist states. Such class interests paralyzed those of the

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In Egypt:
High Dam, Low Road
Part I

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new Russian bureaucratic bourgeoisie in search of areas of influence and economic domination outside Europe. The artificial political and economic credit thus gained by the Afro-Asian countries through their leadership during this period tended to de-mobilize the popular masses. It encouraged them to trust to bourgeois leaders and foreign support to solve their problems, it led them to accept the repression of the mass movement directed by these leaders for the sake of regaining the national dignity and immediate economic development which these leaders could hasten with the aid of the new Russian imperialism.

In short, this period witnessed the political demobilization of the mass revolutionary movements and, in particular, the ideological, political, and political figures of the anti-imperialist movements of armed revolutionary struggle. It gave new importance to peaceful economic development—i.e., the growth of the productive forces of these countries—over the violent political development of the mass movements and the revolutionary transformation of the social relations of production.

The "bourgeois anti-imperialist revolution," then, was not the final step toward the nationalization of the national and international bourgeoisie. By usurping the prestige of the October Revolution and putting in the service of the new imperialist interests of its new bourgeoisie, the Soviet Union again became the agent of the reunification of the imperialist interests of the world. The artificial political and economic credit thus gained by the Afro-Asian countries through their leadership during this period tended to de-mobilize the popular masses. It encouraged them to trust to bourgeois leaders and foreign support to solve their problems, it led them to accept the repression of the mass movement directed by these leaders for the sake of regaining the national dignity and immediate economic development which these leaders could hasten with the aid of the new Russian imperialism.

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What Makes Brazil A Bastion Of Democracy

Dear RW:

A couple of anecdotes, brought to mind by Reayen's Brazil visit, which throw a little light on the nature of the relations between these two countries and the role of Brazil in the U.S. decor. The first concerns Brazil's role as a regional power. It's not unusual for the two countries to have their differences, but the fact that they are both interested in the same region makes it easy for them to find common ground.

The second anecdote is more personal. It happens that I am a Brazilian, and one of my closest friends is an American. We met in college, and although we have different political views, we still enjoy each other's company. I think that this is a reflection of the way in which these two countries interact and that it's important for us to understand each other better.

I hope that these anecdotes will be useful in understanding the complex relationship between Brazil and the U.S.

Best regards,
[Signature]
BATTLE LINES IN AFRICA

From the阳台 of a government house in Tripoli, Libya's late Colonel Muammar Qaddafi declared that his nation was ready to defend itself in a "cold war in the tropics." The sudden declaration of war by the regime, which as recently as 1979 had been a member of the Anti-Imperialist Arab League, sent shock waves throughout the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the world as a whole. For the first time in its recent history, Africa faced a direct threat of war on its soil, and many statesmen in the region realized that the response to this provocation must be met with a united and unyielding front.

The situation was indeed serious, as Qaddafi's declaration of war followed a number of smaller political and military provocations by his government, including a series of border incidents along the Libyan-Sudanese border in 1981, which had led to several clashes between the two nations. These incidents were followed by a number of other provocations, including a Libyan military incursion into the Egyptian Sinai in May 1982, which was met with a strong U.S. response.

The West African Economic Community (ECOWAS) called for a ceasefire and condemned Qaddafi's actions, while the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa called for a boycott of Libyan oil imports. The United Nations Security Council also condemned Qaddafi's actions, and a number of African states, including those in the ECOWAS, called for an arms embargo on Libya.

Qaddafi's declaration of war was met with a mixed response. While some African states, such as Nigeria and Senegal, supported Qaddafi's position, others, such as Egypt and Ethiopia, condemned his actions and called for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The war itself was fought along the Libyan-Sudanese border, and it was estimated that the conflict cost the lives of over 2,000 people. The war lasted for several months, and it was only after a number of international diplomatic efforts that a ceasefire was finally agreed upon in November 1982.

The war had a number of lasting effects on the region. It highlighted the need for a united African response to external threats, and it also underscored the importance of the OAU as a forum for coordinating African responses to external threats.

In the years since the war, there have been several attempts to ensure that such a conflict does not happen again. These include the establishment of the African Union (AU), which replaced the OAU in 2002, and the establishment of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which is designed to promote good governance and democratic values in Africa.

However, the threat of external threats remains a constant concern for African states, and the region continues to be the subject of international attention and intervention.
As the Dust Settles...

Continued from page 7

nals throughout France.

The European Court: This idea con- tinues to be popular at the time, and there is a strong feeling that the French government is not pulling its weight when it comes to extraditing anyone from the countries it has no treaty obligations with. In this case, the French government implied that Basque separatists had links in the past with Italian terrorists, but this is not exactly the point.

On November 29, an article appeared in the pages of the right-wing newspaper *Le Monde*. The article was further distinguished by a particularly conciliatory, even comforting approach to the Basque question.

The article begins by noting that November 29 marks the thirty-eighth anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascist occupation, an event that has been celebrated by the Albanian people. The article then goes on to explain that while there have been some problems in the country's development, the Albanian government continues to work towards a better future.

The article concludes with a call for the international community to continue to support Albania's efforts to achieve stability and progress.

In Africa

Continued from page 12

The big news of the week in Africa continues to be the increased amount of rumbling about the need to pull together some form of wider alliance which would include Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Complete details on all of this are being sorted out, but especially Shanor just recently concluded a visit to Zaire, which will take place within the next few days. The Zairean government has already come out to reaffirm its commitment to the cause, and this is likely to be a key factor in the success of the initiative.

There has been an interesting development in the case of Somalia, where the government has recently granted a large amount of credit to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the development of large-scale and modern infrastructure projects. This is a significant move, and it is likely to be a key factor in the success of the initiative.

In Kenya, there has been a significant amount of focus on the development of telecommunications systems for these countries, all of which are important for the future of the region.

In Zaire, there has been a strong emphasis on the need to maintain the momentum of the initiative, and there is a strong sense of optimism that this can be achieved.

Port of Kenya's allocation was to be spent on more F-5 fighter planes, transport planes and anti-tank guns. In addition, there was also the provision of a million dollars to the Mombasa harbor (part of the African Development Bank). There were also moves to improve two military airports. Somalia received $20 million in aid, this for the bi-annual visit to the US. Kenya received $10.5 million in FMS credits, and $1.56 million for a new landline. Sudan received the largest chunk of aid, $5 million for developing telecommunications infrastructure. This is a clear indication of the government's commitment to the cause.

In conclusion, the situation in Africa is complex and fraught with challenges, but there is a strong sense of optimism that the initiative can be successful. The key factors in this success will be the commitment of the international community, the support of the recipient countries, and the ability of the initiative to adapt and evolve as needed.
main military gendarme in Latin America. Not only has it supplied weaponry for U.S. lackeys all over the region, being particularly active during the Carter "Human Rights" cutoffs (e.g., El Salvador, Guatemala, etc.), but has also been directly involved in coups and in setting up similar "National Security States" modeled along its own U.S.-created lines in countries like the Philippines and Bolivia. More importantly, Brazil is strategically situated along the critical sea lanes of the South Atlantic, Gulf of Guinea-Bissau to work at undercutting the Soviet hold there, while Brazil publicly "disagrees" with the U.S. on South Africa, Namibia, and so forth. In this, it is much like the Central American "disagreement!" that Figueiredo ever-so-mildly aired during one of his many joint speaking engagements with Reagan. As a Brazilian diplomat told the New York Times, "We cannot be seen by other CP's thunder — and much of its support. In fact, we wouldn't even be useful to you in that situation." In the past some of Brazil's efforts to become a "third world leader," has not only taken place, but that what they are, has this mostly worked out to the U.S. benefit in the long run. The Estado do Sao Paulo ran an editorial saying that "The Brazilian government for its part has finally recognized that a country with our economic and financial vulnerability cannot afford "great power chauvinism," and the North American government, for its part, has finally recognized that the specific differences between Brazil and the other countries of Latin America are the great trump card that Brazilian diplomacy repurposes for the U.S. at a difficult moment in its dealings with other members of the inter-American system. The U.S. has also realized the critical importance of tightening up some of the loose ends for the future. Basking in the "cordial spirit" of "improved relations" with Brazil, "shock therapy" and its Brazilian "partner," the group will deal with military assistance and nuclear weapons, oh power. But Brazil's role is being threatened by the symptoms, not that there were another, are affecting all of Latin America. The above mentioned "economic and financial vulnerability" "loose too real for the impotence of their followers. After years of frenetic and highly dispariliated imperialist-backed development folks, the true. He is dropping out of the economy and Brazil is only back to being in debt, perhaps. To Western financial institutions. Although there have already been 2 years of stringent "austerity" measures imposed by the generals and their technocrats, possibly to a fall in Brazil's real gross domestic product by 2% last year, there is much more of this required, including cuts in government social programs, reductions in imports and wage cuts for most workers. This are debts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the $6 billion loan that Brazil needs to temporally and partially bail out its imperial creditors and prevent a default. It is the political ramifications of all this that are most threatening to the U.S.' plans for Brazil. The economic crunch exacerbates an already volatile situation. Of particular concern to the U.S. is the significant extent to which the Soviets have been making inroads here, both directly and through the "illegal" but highly visible and officially tolerated CP. Those inroads have involved looking to pick up the fallout from the southern Latin American strikes, being your emphasis on the sections of the bourgeoisie that have less than 40% of the vote, and was soundly beaten by the principal opposition party, it still controls the new congress as well as the executive branch which has the final say in government. But the above accomplished its purposes of providing the political outlet for the many frustrations of life in dominated Brazil, while also containing the influence- mongering of the revisionists. For example, in the race for governor of Rio de Janeiro state, the CP backed the main opposition candidate, a well-known lackey of the government and the generals, hoping to gain a foothold in the ruling echelons. But their favored candidate was "upset" by a third party-social-democrat who, backed by West German and Portuguese social democracy, succeeded in stealing the CP's thunder — and much of its support. But the abertura, as much as it has made Reagan's response to Brazil, it still controls the new congress as well as the executive branch which has the final say in government. But the above accomplished its purposes of providing the political outlet for the many frustrations of life in dominated Brazil, while also containing the influence- mongering of the revisionists. 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The Venezuelan Social Christian government of Luis Herrera Campin, as part of its efforts to rally around the flag of Venezuelan democracy even the Soviet forces who've been persuaded to give up the battle for what is seen as a "historic compromise," has revealed exactly what such compromises are made of. We have just received details from the Venezuela of the cold-blooded massacre. (See page 18.) The U.S. domination.

For years, Venezuela has been governed by the U.S. through a series of alternating governments: the Accion Democratica (a social-democratic party best known for its massacres of revolutionaries in the 1960s) and Campin's COPEI. Linked to both the AD and even COPEI, Torcero Pelkoff, the MAS's candidate in what is--for some other countries in the region but it itself is an important part of U.S. strategic goals. In Costa Rica and Panama and South America and his articles. The Handera Roja is a kind of "security...faster than it has been for any U.S. president in recent times."

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The Handera Roja Party rejected and called for the seizure of state institutions to an end to efforts to isolate Cuba and Nicaragua. He called for a Constituent Assembly and for a Constituent Assembly and for a leader of a revisionist party interrupts the debate. The message was clear-and more pro-Western bourgeois forces have been put in power. Of necessity, there was a detachment had been very active. The rebellion against this massacre, including one of the murdered fighters had been studied in detail. The city was clear-and nowhere else.

The stage for Reagan's arrival was set the day before by the Air Force One set down in San Pedro Sula, the woman charged with murdering five "security...faster than it has been for any U.S. president in recent times."

The article "The Perverse and Persistent area, where the armed forces still main-then the power of the U.S. president. In-both to leave this field clear for the other side. The Press, with the Reagan administration. The tinhorn butchers the U.S. has more pro-Western bourgeois forces have been put in power. Of necessity, there was a detachment had been very active. The rebellion against this massacre, including one of the murdered fighters had been studied in detail. The city was clear-and nowhere else.

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Shine the Light of Revolution Behind the Prison Walls

Contribute to the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund

Every month we receive dozens of requests from prisoners around the country — from Attica to San Quentin, from Sioux Falls to West Virginia — for revolutionary books, pamphlets, and subscriptions to the Revolutionary Worker and Revolution magazine. If you are a regular reader of the Revolutionary Worker then you are familiar already with the inspiring and enthusiastic correspondence from those behind bars. Inspiring in its internationalism in the face of constant repression (and continued attempts by the authorities to ban revolutionary literature altogether). Enthusiastic in its demand for revolutionary literature to more deeply understand the manifestations and the underlying contradictions at work under imperialism, and the revolutionary possibilities for its overthrow.

Much of this literature’s revolutionary light becomes magnified within the prison walls. Prisoners write to tell us of study groups with several prisoners sharing a single copy of a work by Lenin or Mao. Other letters tell of many prisoners reading a single copy of the weekly Revolutionary Worker and various pamphlets, as they are passed from cell to cell.

In order to make sure that these revolutionary-minded fighters inside the hellholes of the U.S. continue to receive the literature they so urgently demand and need, we are calling on our readers and supporters to make an extra effort this time of the year to contribute generously to the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund. You may fill out the form below and mail it with your donation to our national offices or, if more convenient, you may drop in at your nearest Revolution Books store or contact your local Revolutionary Worker distributor to make your contribution.

Yes, I want to contribute to “Shine the Light of Revolution Behind the Prison Walls.” Enclosed is my contribution of $_.

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