concealment of forced enrollment in our ranks; this is why terrorist compressions in the disciplinary firmament remain outside the correct meaning of organic centralism, and cannot fail to copy their own vocabulary from abused and bourgeois constitutional forms, like the faculty of the executive power to dissolve and reassemble elective formations – all forms for a long time we have considered obsolete, not only for the proletarian party, but even for the revolutionary and temporary State of the victorious proletariat” (Excerpt from “When the fact of the executive power, which is the permanent and reassembled elective formations – all forms for a long time we have considered obsolete, not only for the proletarian party, but even for the revolutionary and temporary State of the victorious proletariat” (Excerpt from Theses on the Historical Materialism and the Structure of the World Communist Party). It is always, therefore, for Marx, Lenin and the Left, the work of sculpting the theoretical, programmatic and tactical cornerstones of the party that can lead as a consequence to lacerations and splits of the organization. When the split occurs on this basis, it is the beginning for the political positions and the theoretical basis of the party.

But in the conception of organic centralism, that is, in a correctly Marxist conception of the internal dynamics of the party, organizational compromises cannot be considered as means for resolving internal problems and differences within the party without this method gradually distorting the very conception of the party. This is what the Theses sans distinction without a hesitation as a result of historical experience.

From 1970 to 1973, history placed several problems on the party’s agenda. According to our classic methodology it was necessary to proceed to the objective and rational search for the solution, from which only could arise the unanimous agreement of the whole organization, or the clear definition of opposing positions and conscious avoidance from this method.

A whole series of material reasons prevented the method that had always been proposed and codified in 1965 from being practically applied to the solution of these real problems. The opposite method was used, bringing back within the organization the methods of political struggle, ideological pressure towards militants who declared themselves absolutely in agreement on the block of fundamental positions of the party and accepted in the most absolute way the executive discipline in the organization. The use of these methods resulted in the selection that now gives life to the newspaper II Partito Comunista manifesto, itself, for the first time in the history of the party, not as a voluntary exit of militants in disagreement on some fundamental position, but as the expulsion out of authority of those who declare that they fully accept the theoretical, programmatic and tactical heritage of the Communist Left.

The use of these methods practically contravenes the party’s theses on organic centralism, which means that it contravenes, since these theses are not a theoretical luxury, the only method that history has selected to build into practice the strong and compact revolutionary organization: which the proletarian needs for its emancipation. With these methods the party is not built: it is historical experience that teaches it with bloody lessons: on the contrary the party is opened to further deviations also in the programmatic and tactical field, as “guarantees” of keeping the right course: the internal working method, the third direction in which Lenin denounced the rearguardism of opportunism in the Moscow International. Not to build, will be a material fact trace our path: this point: open up in defense of the classic positions of the Left as the only one which can work of the strong and powerful class party can be constructed again. Forced to acknowledge the existence of two organizations, which we neither wanted nor provoked, we have nothing to write on our flag other than the Condottieri of Marx, Lenin, the Comintern, the 23th Congress, and the basic theses: Theses of Moscow, Theses of Lenin, Characteristic theses of 1952, Theses on Organic Centralism of 1964/66. And to claim that the International Communist Party was born, developed and must live only on those intelligible and unchangeable foundations.

The crisis is generally preceded by price pressure, i.e., by a rise in prices, particularly of raw materials as a result of strong demand from industry, and by a pressure, i.e., by a rise in prices, particularly of raw materials as a result of strong demand from industry, and by a...
rates, but since the government is blocking any increase, the result is a collapse in the value of the Turkish lira. During the crisis of 2012-2016, China, in order to reduce the fall of its currency, following the flight of capital, had to disburse 1,000 billion dollars! 

Classically, liberal-capitalism - that of Marx in the days of the British Empire - saw prices fall as a result of competition and the increased productivity of labor. But with monopolies the situation has changed. Competition is reduced to the extent that it is accompanied by inflation and a race between wages and prices. This is what happened throughout the post-war period. Economic growth went hand in hand with inflation, obviously to the detriment of the proletariat. 

So what about the return of inflation in the major imperialist countries? Before answering the question, let’s start by looking back. 

The great international crisis of 1974-1975 definitively ended the almost crisis-free cycle of capital accumulation that followed the post-war period. There followed, every 7 to 10 years, as in Marx’s time, crises of overproduction. Until the crisis of 2001-2002, all these crises of overproduction, unlike the classical ones, were with inflation. This is because states and monopolies managed to organize the withdrawal, by distributing production quotas within a single branch, in order to avoid a collapse of prices. This was the case, for example, for steel in Europe; after bargaining, the European Commission, for example, imposed quotas in distributing production quotas among the different European countries. 

But the great crisis of 2008-2009 turned things around. After the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, then of AIG, saved in extremis by the American State, all the stock exchanges collapsed, the prices of real estate, especially in the United States and in Spain, fell sharply, the price of raw materials collapsed bringing with them the fall of all prices. In this post-war period, the crisis of 2008-2009 was the first major crisis with deflation. Without the energetic intervention of central banks and governments, which did not hesitate to go into heavy debt to save their economic system, we would have had a deflation like in the 1930s. When the production has recovered, especially in 2017-2018. However, almost all the major, capitalist countries, apart from China, have a lower level of production than before the crisis of 2008-2009. And above all, if the world bourgeoisie has avoided a collapse, as in the 1930s, in the form of a colossal debt, interest rates close to zero, even negative for some Western central banks, has him, a monstrous inflating of the balance sheet of all the big central banks. Global capitalism is maintained in a state of survival thanks to the flood of virtual money invented by the central banks! Such a flood of money in a “normal” situation would be of little concern; but in the current situation, this has not been the case, as deflationary forces have proven far too weak to be neutralized. 

Especially since all this virtual money did not end up in the pockets of the proletariat or in the pockets of the bourgeoisie, but in those of the big bourgeoisie, which used it for speculation; this drove up the price of securities on the stock market, once again reaching record highs, and the prices of bonds and real estate are skyrocketing in the world’s major cities. So it has been securities and real estate that have driven inflation. But as this valuation of securities is purely artificial, all those who, despite the slightest piece of bad news for everything to fall back like a soufflé. This explains the chaotic trend in world stock market prices. Again, “boom” of 2017-2018 has turned into a bust, because in 2019 there is once again a worldwide recession, including China, with a fall in production and international trade. The containment due to the virus from March to May 2020, more or less extensive depending on the country - Shanghai, for example, imposed a confinement - has aggravated a recession already underway. 

This recession was followed by a strong recovery in March and April 2021, but since May the recovery has slowed even more, apart from the United States, where industrial production growth is still high - 5.1% in October 2021 - thanks to massive government stimulus packages. Everywhere else - apart from China, for which we have no reliable figures - growth is close to zero, or even negative, as in Germany and Italy. We report below the graph for the United States, where we can see the bell curve of the recovery. 

The above shows the current situation of the major industrialized countries other than the United States. It can be seen in the fifth column that everywhere, except England, production is lower than in 2019, itself a year of recession. And that compared to the maximum reached in 2007, production ranges from -9% in Germany at almost -28% for Portugal, without exceeding -18% for France and the almost -20% for Italy. For the latter, Mario Monti cannot do much about it. 

The current inflation is therefore not due to high demand, but to the fact that oil and gas production is kept below the level necessary to keep prices high, and is above all due to the anomaly inherent in this mode of production. For agricultural products, we must add also the poor harvests due to bad weather, which has caused an increase in the price of certain foods. 

For manufactured goods, like the crisis of 74-75, companies, for cost reasons, have maintained very low inventory. When production started up again at the beginning of the year, all the companies in the world began to order parts produced in Asia, the necessary raw materials and oil at the same time. The result is that the international merchant fleet, which is in the world’s seas, has worked very hard. 

Turkey (Continued)

Ankara is also directly involved in the war in Libya where it is opposed to Russia, Egypt and France. By reopening the Cypriot dispute, Turkey refused its recognition of the Greek Cypriot administration in Cyprus and the Autonomous Administration of North East Syria (AANES) and its armed forces, and the Autonomous Administration of North East Syria (AANES) and its armed forces, and the various Democratic Forces (SNF), considered a terrorist organization by the Turkish government — on the other hand.

Furthermore, Turkey is in a dispute with the United States over the purchase of Moscow’s S400 missile system. The US then refused to supply F35 lighter jets, which could make Ankara turn to Moscow to renew its air fleet as well. 

A militaristic and warmongering spiral that can only lead to further tragedies for the Turkish and international working class. 

Like a poker player, the head of the Turkish government is raising the stakes but he will have to uncover his cards at some point. That is what the US is waiting for, pressing, also using financial ways, for Erdogan to return to the ranks and to his role in NATO.

Meanwhile, the working class has reacted to the worsening of its conditions, although to an insufficient extent so far. The union “DISK” — supported by the union “TUM” — has organized rallies in major Turkish cities under the slogan “We can’t make ends meet”, demanding minimum wage’s increase.

On December 12, a new union rally was held in Istanbul. The protesters mainly demanded for the minimum wage, which is currently the equivalent of 179 euros, to be raised to 333 euros. According to the Social Security Institute more than 40% of all workers in the country are on minimum wage. For 2021, monthly minimum wage amounted to 2,706 liras. The living minimum wage, which was at 380 US dollars but is currently worth less than 186.

In four cities, KESK, the Confederation of Public Workers Unions, announced a three-day strike for December 21-23, scheduled for the last weekend of December. Izmir and Diyarbakir’s rallies will be held on Saturday, Istanbul and Ankara’s on Sunday, both under the slogan “We can’t make ends meet”. It remains to be seen how much will public workers’ wages increase, as that should be announced by Friday 24.

These mobilizations have yielded a first important result as the government, to avoid the growth of union rallies, but also keeping eye on the 2023 elections, announced that starting from January 2022 minimum wage will be increased by 50% and public workers’ wages will be increased by 25%. The increase will not even cover last year’s wage loss also because it will cause a new increase in inflation. However, it will momentarily alleviate the conditions of workers and retirees.

Semi-sufficient demonstrations were held in the neighborhood of the administrative center, and the opposition. Because of the lira’s collapse the resignation of the government was demanded. The bourgeoisie is the organization of the Turkish political and economic monopolies of the post-war “settlement” in Europe and the world.

New Books from the ICP and Communist Left Publishers

The Paris Commune: To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Paris Commune we have published a book length study of the heroic efforts of the first Diciplinary of the Proletariat.

The Italian Left and the Communist International: A Study of the Italian Communist Left’s interventions in the founding of the international communist movement and the Third International.

A Revolution Summed Up: An assessment of the impact of the Russian revolution, written 50 years later (in 1967-68), reasserting the international nature of the movement that made it possible and relating this communist, but equally prevalent at the time, that socialism can be built in one country.

Factors of Race and Nation: This text is the written report of a meeting on the “Factors of Race and Nation” book at the 1953, in the context of the Second Secretary of the Communist Federation of the Free Territory.

Available from many online bookshops
in the call for the conquest of “workers’ or “workers’ and peasants’ governments” or governments of national salvation, ... salvation are siren songs that turn the proletariat away from the historical course discovered and determined by Marxism.

10) The policy of forming fronts of bourgeois politicians, whether they dress up as leftists or rightists. All these politicians are agents of the bourgeoisie and imperialism, who maintain starvation wages, make the rich richer and throw the workers into misery.

11) The policy of the military equipment exposition held in Istanbul last October, the 2021 Saha Expo, Baykar explained that their new TB3 drone model is designed to take off and land from the sidelines of the military equipment exhibition held in Istanbul last October, the 2021 Saha Expo, Baykar explained that their new TB3 drone model is designed to take off and land from the largest ship of the Turkish Armed Forces.

Turkey is one of the top four drone manufacturers in the world, along with the United States, Israel and China. Turnouts out that the Turkish ones, however, cost less! Nonetheless, the drones’ success, used by the government to justify its policy, is not enough to keep the country’s economy afloat.

12) The strengthening of fascist mechanisms in bourgeois governments, even and especially fascist governments, labor or so-called “progressive” parties, which proclaim themselves the working class to demand “true democracy”, bourgeois parties that demand “true democracy” or the illusionary return to the liberal forms of bourgeois democracy. The only dictionary of the political parties, turning away from the anti- imperialist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, regardless of its so-called “true democracy” or dictatorial or authoritarian government.

2) The recognition of the governments of Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia, Argentina, Peru and other governments led by submission parties, which proclaim themselves “leftist”, “socialist” and even “communist”, as governments that administer the interests of the bourgeoisie and of the imperialist bourgeoisie, in the rest of the countries of the American continent.

3) The strengthening of the national solidarity of classes and parties, of support “going to the polls” of workers’ and peasants’ governments, of calls for the defense of the fatherland and the national revolution, of the anti-capitalist social democratic and ideological campaigns that tend to organize integrated working class fronts of the various countries in the face of the possible future attacks of the Turkish imperialist bourgeoisie, and in the face of the attacks of the European imperialists.

4) The rejection of the manipulation and opportunistic tactic of united fronts, that is, of the invitation to the fake socialist and communist parties, which have nothing proletarian about them, to leave the government that they consider to be the only way to the “true proletariat” or “revolutionary unity”. This includes, without exception, the different “leftist” fronts that try to push the fronts of today toward front of companies in Argentina, Venezuela, etc., and other countries that want to consolidate their power fronts as internal currents. Only the fronts that openly and objectively recognize the organizations of capitalist producers, their struggle of the working class are admissible, and in any case, and with the active participation of workers and not of supposed “class-based” vanguard leaders, as long as these united fronts do not mix organically with the so-called “social movements” or with organizations that propagate the non-proletarian and that are fostering inter-class.

5) The absence of communism with capitalist policies in propletarian struggles (united front) and even in the parliamentary field for the legal conquest of power in common with the capitalist movement, that is, with the acquisition of power by the working class, as well as in the parliament, in the struggle of the working class towards the parliamentary and electoral participation and towards the administration of capitalism through “workers” and “peoples” governments.

8) No anti-capitalist program can be implemented without the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. All the beauty of the struggles of the working class must be directed in the struggle for capitalist exploitation is only possible with political struggle and with the organization of the working class and the cepa communist party. This communist party must organize the vanguard, integrated in multi-party fronts, to demand, in the parliament, towards electoral and parliamentary participation and towards the administration of capitalism through “workers” and “peoples” governments.

9) To abolish capitalist exploitation is only possible with a revolutionary political strategy, and the working class cannot be victorious if it is not led by a party organization.

10) The policy of forming fronts of bourgeois politicians, whether they dress up as leftists or rightists. All these politicians are agents of the bourgeoisie and imperialism, who maintain starvation wages, make the rich richer and throw the workers into misery.

11) The policy of the military equipment exposition held in Istanbul last October, the 2021 Saha Expo, Baykar explained that their new TB3 drone model is designed to take off and land from the sidelines of the military equipment exhibition held in Istanbul last October, the 2021 Saha Expo, Baykar explained that their new TB3 drone model is designed to take off and land from the largest ship of the Turkish Armed Forces.

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The same path, as always

The tactic of the leftist party front policy

from El Partito Comunista, #24, January 2021

The nationalization, without compensation, of the banks, oil, mining, telecommunications and agrarian foreign trade, the surrender of the railroads under workers' control, among others.

The history of the real reconstruction of the revolutionary class party cannot fail to be marked by these periodic selections which express in the organizational field the clarification, the development or simply the placing on the agenda of great problems of theory, program, tactics, internal working methods and organization that reality itself and not the will of men leads the party to face, to reiterate and to clarify.

The Communist Left of Italy after 1926 resumed the path of the party during the period of the international crisis on the wage-earning masses and the growing social unrest in the American countries, opportunists of all sorts...
The proletarian masses of Kazakhstan have led a courageous uprising that has shaken the bourgeois order in that country to its foundations.

Even though these days ended in carnage, the top of the state apparatus, unable to cope with the force of shock deployed by the workers, had to resort to foreign intervention to quell the revolt. Machine guns and a rain of lead were needed to restore order. First, the armed forces of their bourgeoisie fired on the insurgent Kazakh proletarians without restraint. Then, when these were not enough – demonstrating how thin the "nationality" of any bourgeois army is – the troops of the six countries of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) – Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan – intervened, sparing no munitions to re-establish through terror the "normality" of capitalist exploitation.

The bourgeoisie, faced with the loss of control over a world that it has deformed in its own image and likeness, has shown that it has no other resources than terror and lies to keep the workers, cornered by the worsening of their living conditions, subdued. In order to keep up the crumbling edifice of the ignoble regime of capital, the murderous bourgeoisie administers incredible lies to a public already fed by decades of increasingly caricatured and fantastic representations of the real world.

Thus, the processions of workers coming out of the factories and the impressive demonstrations of proletarians rushed from the suburbs in the wake of a tradition of trade union conflict well rooted in the country. In recent times, workers’ discontent has been growing; in 2021 the number of strikes was higher than in the previous three years. In this upsurge of workers’ struggles, the rise in gas prices has exacerbated widespread concern about a trend of inflation that already significantly erodes the purchasing power of already very low wages. In Kazakhstan, the minimum wage is just over $100 a month, while the average wage is just over $300.

In addition, although the economy has undergone a long and almost uninterrupted phase of development over the last three decades, due essentially to the extractive industry which exploits the resources of very rich deposits, this has not improved workers’ salaries in the slightest proportion. The fruits of development have gone to the restricted oligarchy of the lords of the mineral rent, linked to the multinationals of the sector, mostly contiguous with the same state apparatus.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the proletarian revolt has thrown the local and international bourgeoisie into panic, worried about seeing the rich cake of the mining income recede and terrified by a proletariat out of control, willing to descend to the battlefield with the most radical means even at the price of extreme sacrifice.

The spark of the revolt was ignited in the province of Mәйistau, in the south-west of the country, facing the Caspian Sea, immediately after the announcement of the gas price increase, with the first gatherings occurring on Saturday, January 1st. The protest developed in the city of Zhanaozen, the epicenter of a solid tradition of workers’ struggles. Already in 2011, the workers of the
Ozenmunaigas oil field had carried out a strike declared illegal by the authorities, but which lasted more than six months and ended with the massacre of 16 workers. Once again, the Ozenmunaigas workers were among the first to start the protests. They were soon joined by those from the North Buzachi, Karazhanbas and Kalamkas oil fields, and the cities of Aqtua, Atyrau and Akshukur. On January 4 the revolt spread throughout the country involving Almaty, Nur-Sultan, Aqtobe, Uralsk, Qyzylorda, Shymkent, Kokshetau, Kostanai, Taldykorgan, Ekbastuz, Taraz and many other cities.

After the first clashes with the police forces, the protests took on an insurrectionist character, overwhelming the repressive apparatus of the State and forcing it to withdraw. On January 5th, the rioters attacked the institutional offices in Almaty and Nur-Sultan, penetrating the palaces of power and devastating them. At the same time in many other cities the town halls were stormed.

President Toqaev sent the government home, accusing it of incompetence for having improperly doubled the price of gas, he calmed the price, but at the same time he defined the demonstrators as “bands of terrorists”.

In the meantime, the rioters took up arms, disarming and kidnapping soldiers and policemen, and shooting began, with the first deaths on both sides.

While the international prices of raw materials underwent a jolt, the first operations of the Russian special forces began, saving dozens of members of the Kazakh nomenklatura with their families. The demonstrators occupied the international airport of Almaty, probably in an attempt to prevent the most prominent elements of the enemy class from getting to safety.

The arrival of Russian troops, who promptly took control of the airport of the most important city in the country, came as a rescue for Toqaev and his cronies. The bourgeois terror quickly took over causing, according to official sources, 164 deaths and proceeding in the following days to mass arrests up to the current figure of 12.000 imprisoned.

The re-establishment of the dystopian order of capital received the explicit or tacit applause of the political representatives of the bourgeoisie of every latitude. Beijing’s open support to the butcher Toqaev is equivalent to Washington’s implicit one, even in the tired repetition of the hypocritical mantra for the respect of “human rights”. We saw on January 10 at the talks between the U.S. and Russia in Geneva this great concern of the Democrats in Washington for the fate of the Kazakh proletariat massacred, oppressed, and persecuted: Kazakhstan was not mentioned while talking about the entry of Ukraine into NATO. In the meantime, gas prices, after a flare-up due to the revolt, fell to previous levels in acknowledgment of the averted danger.

The sad Toqaev resumed the reins of the country, proceeded to appointment a new government, dismissed those responsible for security, and unloaded on his predecessor the responsibility of the situation, accusing him of having favored the creation of “a class of people rich even by international standards.” He admits what everyone knows, that elements of the old “Soviet” nomenklatura have smoothly accomplished the metamorphosis from state boyars into capitalist oligarchs, in perfect continuity with their membership in the bourgeois class.

If the ruling class needs a rag to cover its shame after the bloodbath, here is added to the flood of lies a daring work of mystification, to erase from the eyes of the masses the real meaning of what happened, making them believe that the problem lies entirely in the nepotism of the corrupt former president.

But the fire of the class struggle is never completely extinguished and will return to set the cities of Kazakhstan on fire. The Kazakh proletariat has done everything in their power, demonstrating the heroism of which the proletariat is capable when it comes to struggle, confronting the violence of the state apparatus, seizing and disarming policemen and soldiers, arming, defending and attacking, blocking factories, mines, roads and even an airport. They could hardly go further, deprived as they are of the revolutionary party at their head, and of the solidarity of the proletariat in other countries, first and foremost of the working class in Russia.

The proletariat, wounded and beaten this time not by deception but by brute force, will inevitably rise up in a new revolt and will go towards victory if it knows how to unite above all national frontiers, equipping itself with its indispensable organ of struggle: the International Communist Party.

Because the sword of the communist revolution, sharpened by the force of history, is stronger than the lies of the bourgeoisie.