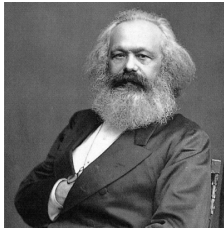


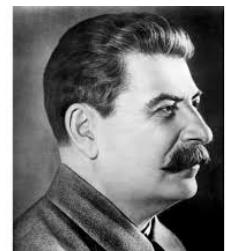
Towards Marxist-Leninist Unity



A Journal of Discussion and Debate



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To see the reasoning behind publication of TMLU, please see the article “Why ‘Towards Marxist-Leninist Unity’” in the first issue on the website below. Though we believe that a Party must have ideological unity, we include progressive articles from groups with varying views. Also, note that unsigned articles, as well as comments before articles, are mine (George Gruenthal).

Note that we reprint many articles without asking for permission. Clearly the authors are in no way responsible for other views in this publication.

Comments, criticisms and articles are welcome. The next issue of TMLU should appear in April 2026. Contributions should be sent in by the middle of March.

TMLU is on the site www.mltranslations.net, under U.S.

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For a United Front against Fascism and War

Donald Trump is step-by-step introducing fascism into the United States. He began his MAGA attacks with rounding up and deporting immigrants, without any pretense of trials or due process. He has detained immigrants in the “Alligator Alcatraz” in the Florida Everglades, and has deported immigrants from countries such as Venezuela and Mexico to the notorious CECOT (Terrorism Confinement Center) prison in El Salvador under the reactionary Bukele government there. He has sent thousands of ICE agents into major cities, such as Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Washington DC and Portland.

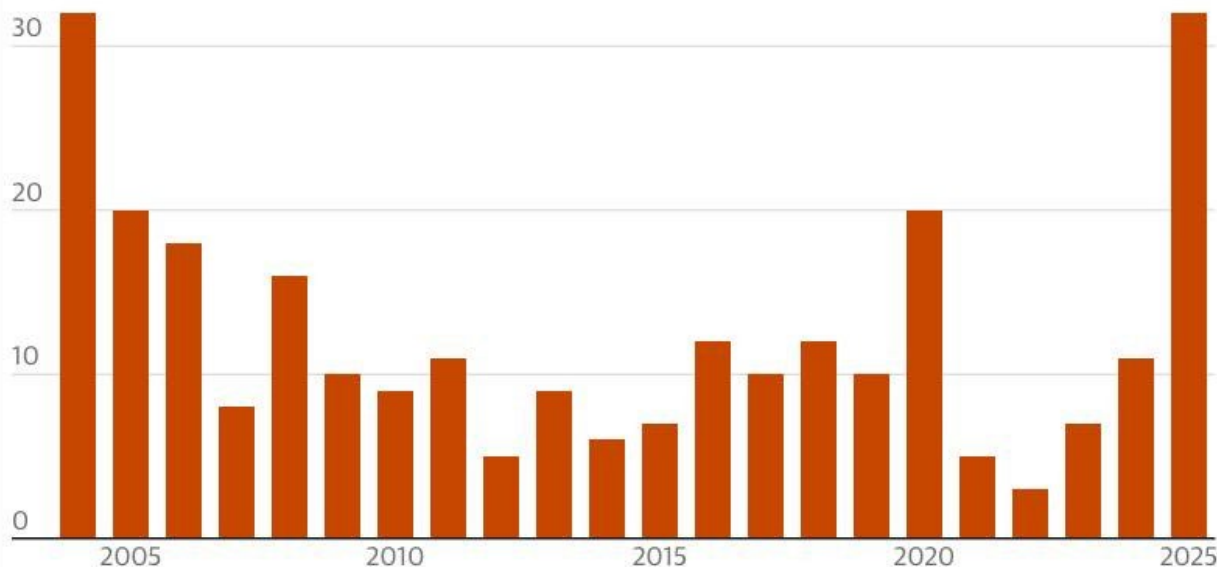


Inmates at the Center for Terrorism Confinement (CECOT) in Tecoluca, El Salvador in 2025.
Marvin Recinos / AFP via Getty Images

Besides his attacks on immigrants, he has attacked oppressed nationalities (Blacks, Latinos, Native Americans, etc.), LGBT people (most recently by taking down the Pride flag in front of the Stonewall Inn) and working people in general. These are not symptoms of the strength of U.S. imperialism, but of its weakness. It is losing out to its main rivals internationally, China and Russia, but also to struggles of working people at home and abroad.

There have been mass spontaneous against Trump, largely against deportation of immigrants, including repression of protestors and shooting of Renee Good and Alex Petti in Minneapolis and Keith Porter in Los Angeles, all of whom were U.S. citizens. Besides these, there have been at least 6 deaths of people in ICE custody so far this year, and 32 more in 2025. ICE has also arrested four members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, an example of immigrants’ children arresting Native Americans. Minneapolis is practically in a state of civil war. However, there have been many anti-ICE protests throughout the country. **One of the most important aspects of these protests is their endorsement by various trade union locals, a move from purely economic to political demands.**

2025 was the deadliest year for those in ICE custody in decades



Guardian graphic. Source: Data compiled from Immigration and Customs Enforcement, American Immigration Lawyers Association, American Civil Liberties Union, American Oversight and Physicians for Human Rights. Notes: Deaths are counted per calendar year. Guardian journalists verified each death when the sources had different counts.

In New York and other cities, masked ICE agents have been arresting not only undocumented immigrants but people who have legal documents and even US (and Anglo) citizens. In parts of the country there have been arrests of Native Americans, as well as against Somali community in Minneapolis.

There have also been demonstrations, mainly of the left, against the kidnapping of Maduro and his first combatant, Cilia Flores.

Two Types of Sectarianism:

Towards Other Left Groups and Towards Working People

In general, there has been less sectarianism towards other left groups, who have shown more willingness to work together, around immigrant rights and for Venezuela, although certain groups have sometimes excluded themselves from united front work in favor of holding their own rallies.

But there have been much less protest by the left on attacks on poor and working people in the US, such as over cutbacks to SNAP (food stamps), Medicaid, health care subsidies, etc. Although some groups have raised these demands in the broad anti-Trump protests by liberals and pro-Democratic Party NGOs, such as No Kings Days, etc., most left groups have steered clear of these protests or considered them of secondary importance. If we want to win over rank-and-file working people, including members of MAGA, at this point this is the worse type of sectarianism.

The left should take part in the mass liberal-led demos, but taking up the direct demands for working people in the U.S. as well as against attacks on Venezuela, Palestine, etc.

Their Demands and Ours

Trump is creating frictions with working people in the U.S., including large sections of his MAGA base. Even if many of them have some racist, national-chauvinist ideas and don't care if tens of thousands of

immigrants are deported, all poor and working people are hurt by Trump's cuts to health care subsidies, SNAP (food stamps), Medicare, and increased inflation caused by higher tariffs. Further, most working people are not eager for Trump's threats of war against Iran and Venezuela, or care about taking over Greenland.

But Trump is also causing problems with other sections of the U.S. ruling class, as well as with U.S. allies, such as Canada, the European Union, etc. These began with increased tariffs, including on U.S. allies, threats to Canada and Greenland etc. Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney, in his speech at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in January of this year, spoke of a "rupture in the world order," that "we live in an era of great power rivalry," that "more recently, great powers have begun using economic integration as weapons, tariffs as leverage, financial infrastructure as coercion, supply chains as vulnerabilities to be exploited." He stated that "we stand firmly with Greenland and Denmark, and fully support their unique right to determine Greenland's future." "We are rapidly diversifying abroad.... The past few days, we've concluded new strategic partnerships with China and Qatar."

This is not to promote multilateralism. It is just to show that the U.S. cannot count on its "allies" to go along with everything it promotes. It is another sign of the decline of U.S. imperialism.

The ordinary liberal Democrats see the way to get rid of Trump and his fascist program by concentrating on the 2026 mid-term Congressional elections. This is not a correct tactic. For one, it denies the possibility of Trump being overthrown or forced out of office before then. Remember that Nixon was forced to resign in August, 1974, three months before the mid-term elections of that year (after first replacing Vice-President Spiro Agnew with Gerald Ford, a Republican non-entity).

International Precedents for Voting for Non-Fascist Democratic Candidates

It may be necessary to support some non-fascist Congressional candidates in the mid-term elections. There are international precedents for this.

For example, Brazil, like many countries, has two rounds of elections. In 2018, in the first round, the Revolutionary Communist Party of Brazil (PCRB) called for people to vote for its mass party, the Popular Unity. In the second round, the two candidates were Fernando Haddad of the reformist Workers Party (PT) and Jair Bolsonaro of the Social Liberal Party (PSL), a fascist considered the Trump of Brazil. The Revolutionary Communist Party of Brazil recommended: **"Vote Haddad 13 to defeat fascism at the polls and in the streets!"** Bolsonaro won by a few percentage points, and started to implement his fascist program. The PCRB immediately called for demonstrations against Bolsonaro when other parties were afraid to do that.

In 2022, there was another election, in which Lula of the PT and Bolsonaro were the two top candidates. Again, the PCRB called for people to vote for Lula. This time, Lula won by a slight margin (not just because of the support of the PCRB, but because Bolsonaro had exposed himself in practice). But immediately after Lula got into office, the PCRB began to organize against his servility to the bourgeoisie. This again helped to strengthen their ties with the working masses.

One must also remember the position of the CPUSA in the 1930s, which basically took a position of critical support for Roosevelt, even if it did not always carry that out in a good way.

If we call for people to vote for certain Democratic Party candidates, it is not to put them forward as a "progressive" force, but simply because we will have certain democratic liberties to expose the capitalist system as a whole. Anything else would just be to give in to opportunism.

However, our main tactical goal should not be the 1926 elections, but building up a United Front against Fascism and War. More important than holding our own rallies, where we are mostly talking to

ourselves, we need to link together the opposition to attacks on working people, the struggles against imperialist wars against Palestine, Venezuela and other.

This is not the least to deny the necessity of socialism.

As the Brazilian comrades also state: “In fact, only in a society led by socialist relations of production, does production cease to aim at capitalist profit and begins to satisfy the needs of society. Factories produce not to provide profit for a minority; but to meet social needs. The same is true in agriculture. Instead of producing food for the outside market, the priority is to feed the people of our own country.

“Of course, to accomplish this transformation in society a social revolution is necessary, and there is no reason to hide this truth, because the very history of humanity and our country has hundreds of examples that the only way to achieve the aspirations of workers is to carry out a socialist revolution. More than a century ago Marx and Engels wrote: *‘the revolution is necessary, therefore, not only because the ruling class cannot be overthrown in any other way, but also because the class overthrowing it can only in a revolution succeed in ridding itself of all the muck of ages and become fitted to found society anew.’* (K. Marx, F. Engels. *The German ideology. In Marx & Engels, Collected Works, Lawrence & Wishart, 2010, vol. 5, p. 53*).” (See <https://averdade.org.br/2022/10/as-eleicoes-de-2022-e-a-luta-pela-democracia-e-pelo-socialismo/>, my translation.)

Lenin, Trump and the Insurrection Act

For months, Trump has been threatening to use the Insurrection Act against anti-ICE protestors in Minneapolis and other cities. One section of this act reads:

Sec. 332. Use of militia and armed forces to enforce Federal authority

Whenever the President considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, he may call into Federal service such of the militia of any State, and use such of the armed forces, as he considers necessary to enforce those laws or to suppress the rebellion.

To see the whole Act, go to: https://policy.defense.gov/portals/11/documents/hdasa/references/insurrection_act.pdf.

The United States has always prided itself on being a “democracy.” But this Act points out what Lenin said over 100 years ago:

“There is not a single state, however democratic, which has no loopholes or reservations in its constitution guaranteeing the bourgeoisie the possibility of dispatching troops against the workers, of proclaiming martial law, and so forth, in case of a ‘violation of public order,’ and actually in case the exploited class ‘violates’ its position of slavery and tries to behave in a non-slavish manner.”

Quoted from “The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky,” in the chapter: on *Bourgeois and Proletarian Democracy*.

Although I get emails from most of the main left groups, the only one I have gotten on the “Save America” act, requiring voters to show identification papers in order to vote is from the liberal group “Climate Hawks Vote.” I am not promoting elections as the main method to fight against Trump’s growing fascism, but it is one tactic that should be used in this struggle.



“We’re still on high alert, climate hawks: **Last week the House passed the “SAVE America” Act** to require voters to “show their papers” in order to vote. **It was a party line vote**, with every Republican and Democrat in Name Only (not to mention climate denier) Henry Cuellar of Texas voting for it to get exactly 218 votes.

Until now we’ve stopped this terrible poll tax legislation with a Senate filibuster, and that’s still holding. But **this week Senator Susan Collins of Maine pledged her fealty to voter suppression** — meaning Trump and his MAGA minions now have 50 votes in the Republican-controlled Senate. **Senate Majority Leader John Thune has promised a vote soon.**

The only thing stopping Trump’s plan to steal the election is a Senate filibuster. Wherever you live and whoever your Senators are, [click here to send an email \(or send another one\) telling your Senators to vote NO on the anti-democratic SAVE Act.](#)”

Climate hawks have been fighting the SAVE Act for more than a year. But in case you forgot, it would require people to show papers proving that they’re citizens in order to vote. But **21 million eligible voters don’t have these documents** — like a birth certificate, passport, or naturalization papers — readily available. Getting **a new passport or a copy of your birth certificate can cost hundreds of dollars** making this a modern day poll tax. And **millions of women** who marry and change their last name, may not be able to get changed paperwork that matches their drivers license or other ID in time for the mid-term elections....



Twin Cities general strike, coordinated actions demonstrate resolve of the people

By **Editor-in-Chief** on January 26, 2026

By members of the Ernst Thälmann Division of the APL | Minnesota—



Friday, Jan. 23 – over 50,000 workers and protesters in the Twin Cities showed out for multiple protests and picket lines on a one-day “general strike” organized by major unions and progressive organizations. The protests expressed the rage of Twin Cities workers over ICE abducting and deporting immigrants, murdering peaceful observers such as Renée Good, and profiling and brutalizing national and racial minorities.

Protests and strikes were held at many unionized workplaces; the metro system continued to run, but fares were not enforced; many workers who did not show up to protests participated in an “economic blackout.”



Throughout the whole day, continuing from coordinated actions taking place this entire month, protests were held at the Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building, which headquarters ICE's activity in Minneapolis. On Jan. 23, the protests escalated to block off key accessways to and from the building. Local police gave a dispersal order around noon. At around 3:00 PM, reports of water canons being rolled in began circulating. And then around 8:00 PM, some reports indicated that protesters had been "kettled" – a protest control tactic where police trap protesters between either a closed area or multiple walls of police, and then rush in, making as many arrests as possible. These reports have not been confirmed by bourgeois media outlets.



In the morning, from 10:00 to noon, a protest led by religious organizations was held at the MSP Airport, at Terminal 1 across from departures. Protesters took the road for under 15 minutes, and were ushered back to the sidewalk by marshals. The protest dispersed in a relatively unorganized fashion, but despite police moving on the scene, no, or very few, protesters were arrested for the occupation of street space. However, a large contingent of clergy members who led the demonstration escalated after the majority of protesters had left. Over 100 clergy members were arrested.

At 2:00 PM, the largest protest in Minneapolis since the Palestine solidarity movement and the Black Lives Matter was held downtown starting at The Commons Park, and marching down to the Target Center. The protest encompassed and blocked off multiple blocks for around three hours at -9° F. The speeches given at the Target Center were attended by roughly 15,000 of the protesters, who were asked by the organizers to register for the event in advance.



The commitment of so many people to organize at a moment's notice, in the midst of such chilling winter weather conditions, demonstrates the unified resolve of the communities of the Twin Cities. Residents are making their position clear: ICE and CBP are not welcome, and the people will continue to do everything within their power to put a stop to the terror in their cities.

This article correctly points to the need for organization to overcome the limitations of spontaneous struggles. However, its weakness is that it does not discuss what form of organization is needed, and what its aims should be. The lead article of this issue of TMLU calls for the formation of a United Front against War and Fascism which, while not a movement for socialism, can advance the path towards socialist revolution.

<https://www.struggle-la-lucha.org/2026/02/02/the-minneapolis-general-strike-lessons-for-the-next-round/>

The Minneapolis General Strike: Lessons for the next round

[February 2, 2026](#) [Gary Wilson](#)



Minneapolis, Jan. 23.

The first week of January, Trump sent 2,000 ICE paramilitary agents into Minneapolis, targeting Somali neighborhoods, along with Hmong and Latine communities, and turning the city into a domestic war zone.

Minneapolis' working-class communities responded with an ICE Watch network — thousands of people tracking raids, filming arrests, and rushing to protect each other, often armed with nothing more than Signal chats and tin whistles. When ICE paramilitary officer Jonathan Ross shot and killed 37-year-old mother of three Renee Good, a legal observer, on Jan. 7, protests exploded across the Twin Cities and helped fuel a statewide general strike on Jan. 23 against the operation.

Before the general strike, federal agents operated openly in Minneapolis. The day after, they responded to the political crisis by shooting Alex Pretti, who was filming them.

That sparked the Jan. 30 “National Shutdown,” as walkouts spread from Knoxville to Seattle, from Pittsburgh to Kansas City, and the struggle went continental.

For years, commentators insisted U.S. workers were too divided to act together. Minnesota demolished that theory. People did not wait for politicians or appointed leaders. They moved.

On Jan. 23 in Minnesota, walkouts spread. Students left classrooms. Transit slowed. Freight stalled. Tens of thousands filled the streets in subzero temperatures. Large parts of Minneapolis and St. Paul shut down.

How Minneapolis shut down

It was a political general strike — a collective refusal to keep society running while federal agents carried out raids and killings in working-class neighborhoods.

This was working-class self-organization, born of necessity.

Faced with working-class mass action and the danger of shutdowns spreading beyond Minneapolis, the Trump administration blinked. Officials were removed. Trump publicly spoke of “de-escalation.”

Even a heavily armed government depends on people going to work. When workers stop cooperating, repression alone can’t keep things running. Minnesota showed that.

Corporate media claims workers are drifting right. What they miss is simpler: More people no longer trust courts, legislatures, or reform promises.

They trust what they experienced in January — the power of solidarity and collective action.

What workers learned in January

They saw federal agents shoot people in their neighborhoods. They saw officials lie. They saw armored vehicles and rifles take over. And they saw what happens when workers respond and move together.

That experience is now guiding their actions.

During the strike, people bypassed institutions. They did not ask how to influence power. They exercised it.

Reform politics treats moments like this as bargaining for policy change. Minnesota showed something different.

What emerged, unevenly but unmistakably, was working people stepping in where the system failed — organizing themselves.

The lessons came fast.

In a few days, tens of thousands learned more about how this system actually works than decades of elections and press conferences ever taught them. They saw that police exist to protect federal operations, not neighborhoods. They saw politicians close ranks around armed troopers, not around families who lost loved ones. And they learned something just as important: When workers move together — when they walk out, shut things down, and refuse cooperation — they can interrupt business as usual and force federal authorities to back off.

These lessons didn’t come out of nowhere. They grew out of the George Floyd rebellion, the Black Lives Matter uprisings, last summer’s anti-ICE actions in Los Angeles, and fall mobilizations in Chicago. Each fight passed along tactics, confidence, and networks. What began as a protest has carried forward as organized resistance — preparing people to shut things down when it mattered.

Despite its strength, the movement hit a ceiling.

Why organization matters

Spontaneity carried the movement forward. It couldn't carry it through to stop ICE or force federal agents out. Workers can shut things down. Without organization, they can't keep them shut.

History shows that moments like this do not automatically turn into lasting victories. They require conscious working-class leadership — leadership rooted in workplaces and communities, capable of turning shutdowns into a unified force.

Minnesota has to be understood in the wider context of U.S. imperialist decline.

Abroad, Washington is starving Cuba by blocking oil deliveries — a move that could leave the island without power within weeks — while pairing sanctions and military pressure against Venezuela and Iran. At home, it expands ICE, builds detention camps, and occupies working-class neighborhoods.

Domestic repression is how the ruling class tries to hold things together as prices rise and public services collapse.

Minnesota showed what happens when that strategy collides with organized communities and workers who refuse to comply.

A rehearsal for what's coming

The Minneapolis general strike was not an ending. It was a rehearsal.

We're entering a period of upheaval. General strikes are returning. Federal violence is becoming routine. The legitimacy of capitalist institutions is breaking down.

The question is no longer whether the capitalist system will be challenged. It will.

The question is whether workers will build the organization needed to shut things down again — and keep them shut.

Minnesota clarified what is possible. It also clarified what is missing.

The working class has begun to rediscover its collective strength. The task now is to match that strength with disciplined organization — not after the next eruption, but before it.

Things are moving fast. Power is being contested through struggle, not polite debate.

Struggle for Socialism Party stands with Cuba: end the U.S. blockade!

February 12, 2026 [Struggle for Socialism Party](#)

On Behalf of the Struggle for Socialism Party

To President Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and to the government and people of Cuba:

From inside the belly of the beast, we send you our unwavering solidarity.

The Struggle for Socialism Party condemns Donald Trump’s latest executive order — an illegal escalation of the blockade designed to strangle your nation through collective punishment. It is unconscionable that Washington dares to declare a “national emergency” over Cuba while our own people go without housing, health care and food — while ICE kidnaps migrant children, while government violence claims lives in our own streets. But it is not surprising. The empire always invents emergencies abroad to distract from the crises it manufactures at home.

Ten million people. A small island. No army of occupation. No foreign bases. No history of attacking the United States. Yet Cuba is deemed an “unusual and extraordinary threat”? Let us name this lie for what it is: projection. Every accusation the U.S. hurls at Cuba is an admission of its own crimes against your sovereignty.

The United States occupies 80 countries, maintains 700 military bases, and commands a \$1.5 trillion war budget — more than the next nine nations combined. Washington has overthrown governments in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Grenada, and beyond. This government — which claims to represent us, but really just represents the billionaires — has funded death squads, waged psychological warfare, and now holds Venezuela’s president hostage to steal its oil. And still, Washington dares to lecture Cuba about “regional instability.”

This latest order is not new. It is the same policy of punishment that has defined U.S. relations with Cuba for 64 years. It is not a trade embargo — it is a global blockade. A systematic campaign to intimidate any nation that dares to befriend Cuba. A crime against international law and human decency.

And what has Cuba done to deserve this?

Cuba sends doctors. When Ebola ravaged West Africa, Cuban physicians were on the front lines. When COVID struck Italy, Cuban brigades answered the call. When Hurricane Katrina drowned New Orleans,



Cuba offered aid. The United States refused. This is the “threat” Washington cannot abide: a small, socialist nation that heals the world while the empire bombs it.

We will not allow Cuba to be slandered, starved, or bullied into submission.

We demand:

- An immediate end to the 64-year blockade.
- The return of Guantánamo Bay to Cuban soil.
- Removal from the fraudulent State Sponsors of Terrorism list.
- An end to U.S. threats against nations that trade with or aid Cuba.
- An end to the violence the United States exports abroad and inflicts at home.

Long live the Cuban Revolution. From the belly of the beast — our hearts are with you. Our fight is with you. Until the blockade falls, until the land is returned, until Cuba is free.

¡Hasta la victoria siempre!

John Parker and Sharon Black

U.S. West Coast and East Coast coordinators, Struggle for Socialism Party

The Red Phoenix 

Unemployment surge signals deeper cracks in U.S. labor market

By **Editor-in-Chief** on January 15, 2026

John M. | Red Phoenix correspondent | Colorado—



Signage for a job fair is seen on 5th Avenue after the release of the jobs report in Manhattan, New York City, U.S. (Reuters/Andrew Kelly)

As the final days of 2025 unfold, the U.S. economy confronts a somber reality: millions more workers are sidelined, their livelihoods eroded by a system that prioritizes profit over people. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' delayed September report, released amid the chaos of a record 43-day government shut-down, painted a grim picture of a labor market fraying at the edges. Nonfarm payrolls produced a meager 119,000 jobs [while the unemployment rate ticked up to 4.4 percent](#), the highest since October 2021. This figure, affecting 7.6 million Americans, marks a 0.3 percentage point rise from the previous year, with the number of jobless individuals swelling by nearly 700,000 since late 2024.

These headline numbers barely scratch the surface of the crisis. Beneath the official tally lies a broader measure of labor underutilization—[known as the U-6 rate](#)—that climbed to 8 percent in September, encompassing not just the unemployed but those trapped in part-time work for economic reasons and discouraged seekers who have abandoned the hunt altogether. At 4.6 million strong, involuntary part-timers represent a workforce squeezed into survival mode, their hours slashed as employers hoard cash amid faltering demand. Long-term unemployment, defined as spells lasting 27 weeks or more, now claims [23.6 percent of all jobless workers](#)—up sharply from 21.5 percent a year earlier—and totals 1.8 million people, the fastest annual jump since the pandemic. For these workers, the American Dream has spawned into a nightmare of depleted savings, mounting debt, and frayed family ties.

The roots of this swelling unemployment are not random misfortunes but symptoms of a capitalist engine sputtering under its own contradictions. High interest rates, held steady by the Federal Reserve in the [4- 4.2 percent range since December 2024](#), have choked off investment and consumer borrowing, forcing businesses to trim payrolls rather than expand. Manufacturing and construction, once pillars of industrial might, hemorrhaged jobs: [federal workforce cuts alone shaved 12,000 positions in August](#), while transportation and warehousing shed thousands more amid supply chain snarls intensified by new tariffs on steel and lumber. These policies, aimed at shielding domestic industries, instead boomerang as higher costs strangle small firms and inflate prices for everyday goods, curbing spending and perpetuating a vicious cycle of layoffs.

Immigration crackdowns worsen the strain. A sharp drop in net migration has shrunk the labor pool just as sectors like agriculture and services cry out for hands. This engineered scarcity doesn't bolster wages for native-born workers; it starves growth, with real consumer spending projected to [decelerate to 1.4 percent in 2026 from 2.1 percent this year](#). Employers, facing thinner margins, respond with automation: artificial intelligence now devours entry-level white-collar roles, locking out recent college graduates whose [unemployment rate hit 2.8 percent in September](#), up from 2.7 percent the prior month. The result? Jobless economic growth, where productivity climbs but jobs evaporate, leaving a rising mountain of unemployed workers to pay the price for corporate windfalls.

The disparities are ruthless. Black workers face a 7.5 percent jobless rate – double the 3.8 percent for white Americans – up from 6.1 percent last year, while Hispanics endure 5.5 percent. For Black women, the [median spell of unemployment stretches to 18.5 weeks](#), eight weeks longer than for white men, as they navigate a market rigged against them. Teenagers, at 13.2 percent unemployed, bear the brunt of entry-level cuts in retail and hospitality, sectors battered by consumer pullback. These are not abstract figures; they are the human cost of a system where the unemployed serve as a cudgel to discipline the employed, keeping wages stagnant even as productivity climbs.

This is no mere slowdown; it's an inevitable outcome of an economy built on exploitation. Over a million layoffs announced through October stem from firms bracing for recessionary headwinds, yet corporate profits soar as they slash labor costs to pad shareholder returns. [The labor force participation rate, stuck at 62.4 percent](#), masks a deeper retreat: [470,000 entered the market in September, but only 251,000 found work](#), swelling the reserve army of labor. [Wages, meanwhile, grew a tepid 3.8 percent year-over-year](#), trailing inflation and eroding purchasing power for those still employed.

Yet, in this moment of turmoil, there glimmers a potential for renewal. History teaches that crises like these have always ignited the spark of collective action. The Great Depression birthed the New Deal's labor protections; the 1970s stagflation fueled union revivals that clawed back wages and rights. Today, as soup lines reform and eviction notices pile up, the working class stands at a crossroads. From the United Auto Workers' historic strikes to the burgeoning tenant unions in cities like Chicago and Los Angeles, a new militancy is rising, demanding not crumbs from the table but control over the means of production itself.

Ernst Thälmann Division of the American Party of Labor | Twin Cities, Minnesota—



This is deeper than Trump

The fascist administration has expanded its operations in the Twin Cities. For the last month, but especially over the last week, it has been detaining, brutalizing, and deporting immigrants and national minorities, and also has begun to brutalize and even kill the organizers and broad masses who are rallying in support of immigrants. Although this is clearly a consequence of Trump's racist, nationalistic policy, what's happening in Minnesota right now is deeper than Trump. The confrontations between ICE and the broad masses of the Twin Cities are a flash point in the struggle between the fascist, imperialist capitalist class, and the multi-national working class.

The struggle between ICE and the population of Minnesota: the class struggle

People have been comparing the violence of ICE to the brown shirts, to the militias of the fascist dictatorships of the past. It is an apt comparison — for the past few months, and especially in the past week, we have seen children beaten, parents dragged from their children, door-to-door intimidation and public kidnappings. ICE has even shown their willingness to murder allies and defenders of immigrants, and boast about it afterwards.

On the other hand, we have seen popular resistance — organizations like MIRAC, CAIR MN, and UNIDOS MN have mobilized to protect immigrants and racial minorities from this fascist violence. We have seen vast and popular “rapid response networks” mobilize to patrol, record ICE, and deter arrests. The people's response in the Twin Cities has been overwhelming.

This struggle is being fought out under the slogans of “defending our neighbors”, “solidarity with immigrants”, and “resistance to ICE”. These are the immediate aspirations and will of the masses in Minnesota. But, at a deeper level, this is a struggle between the capitalist class, on the one hand, and the multi-national working class, on the other.

Behind closed doors, the fascists and capitalists — whether Democrat or Republican (or their donors) recognize no law, no distinction between labor born in the U.S. and labor from abroad. To them, an immigrant is simply a type of laborer who can be super-exploited, who has no rights that the capitalists are bound to respect, who can be intimidated, and threatened, and silenced. Moreover, the intensified oppression of immigrants and national minorities sows distrust between the different nationalities of the working class, weakening and dividing our movement. The new fascist offensive is only the most brazen and racist policy of the capitalists to exploit, oppress, and execute national and racial minorities.

And, on the other hand, the popular response represents the will and unity of the multi-national working class. Every worker and progressive intellectual senses that the oppression of immigrants is their own oppression, that immigrants belong to their class, and that the ICE conveyed used today to abduct and oppress immigrants, racial minorities, and their allies, will be used tomorrow to put down their next strike, to strip *their* rights with minimal resistance.

The struggle against fascism is not hopeless

When looked at from the perspective of the “Trump administration attacks immigrants,” the situation feels hopeless. Immigrants have very few legal rights, while Trump has a private, rapidly growing militia. Due to decades of racism, redlining, linguistic oppression, etc... immigrants often seem to have few allies, while the Trump administration has faced minimal and hypocritical resistance from the press, the supposedly “left” politicians, etc. such as Governor Tim Walz, who after the murder of Renee Good, urged peaceful protests, saying, “They want a show, we can’t give it to them,” relying on the rhetoric of “law and order.” Governor Walz has even gone as far as to prepare the National Guard to protect “law and order” – the same National Guard he used 6 years ago to put down the Black Lives Matter protest, also in the name of “law and order.”

But, when looked at through the lens of class struggle, the whole situation flips. The multi-national working class – bound together by their common conditions of oppression and exploitation, is much broader and more powerful and capable than the capitalist class, even with their armies, militias, media, and stooges in the working-class movement.

Fascism is the inevitable result of capitalism – the inevitable policy of the ruling capitalist class when faced with capitalist crisis at an international scale (as it is today). But the working class movement grows in scope and strength as a result of the same crisis. The working class realizes that it is no longer possible to get by wringing concessions from the capitalist class – rather, the working class realizes that it must take power for itself. When it has taken power, the working class will destroy all the old racist, xenophobic, and oppressive institutions, and build up new ones on the principles of equality between nationalities and races. This seizure of power by the working class means constructing socialism – a historical change with implications for every corner of society, but for now, we concern ourselves with the fact that socialism means the equality of all peoples, the freedom to use their language, and the end of all racist, xenophobic, and oppressive policies.

But, this power of the working class, its organization and connection across the artificial boundaries erected by the capitalist class must take an immediate, concrete form. In the current situation, this means pursuing immediate goals for the protection of immigrant and nationally oppressed workers, as well as working double-time to overcome the artificial division of the workers into their national “camps.”

Immediate steps

The broad goals include:

- The protection of immigrant communities, and the creation of support networks that provide a shield against the activity of ICE;
- The deterrence and expulsion of ICE from Minnesota, and the Twin Cities especially;
- Expose the tacit collaboration of local authorities, media, etc... with ICE and the Trump regime; put forward revolutionary alternatives that defend the people uncompromisingly.

Achieving these goals will require tireless organization, education, and work in all sorts of mass organizations. These goals must guide our tactics and thinking in the next period – all our choices and methods of organization must be consciously oriented towards seeing these through.

In terms of the immediate struggle, the starting point – many options are available. Immigrant workers have the option to get connected with mass organizations such as CAIR MN, Unidos MN, Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid, MIRAC, and more, which offer some sources of immediate relief to immigrant families who are trying to navigate life under the increased level of surveillance, oppression, and brutality. Moreover, trusted community organizers can get you connected with your neighbors, whether full citizens or

no, to help coordinate food drop-off, transportation, and rapid response to raids or inquiries by ICE or fascist militias.

Citizen workers can and must donate their skills and energies to the aforementioned efforts: language proficiency, graphic design, logistics knowhow, donations, transportation, etc... can all be utilized by immigrants rights groups, legal advocacy groups, and local unofficial community groups and networks. At a political level, they can additionally agitate against ICE and the fascist administration, struggle with their coworkers, colleagues, and family to overcome racist and nationalist sentiment, and draw their more progressive colleagues into the struggle against fascism. These struggles can and must occur in seemingly unrelated arenas – in the unions, school boards, community and cultural organizations.

For all workers, if we carry out tasks like these with the earlier list of goals in mind, we can move beyond these immediate steps, and begin to leverage economic and political power with strikes, campaigns, and well-planned demonstrations.

Organization, not anarchy; protect immigrants, expel ICE, stop collaborators

All workers in this struggle must prioritize organization, careful planning, and communication with the different corners of the struggle. We can not afford to be hasty, adventuristic, or anarchistic. But on the other hand, we will inevitably encounter leaders in the working class movement and in community organizations who tell us to slow down, discourage the effective and powerful modes of struggle, and try to minimize the political character and general implications of this struggle. All workers (immigrant or full citizen) must fight against these tendencies tenaciously, and be determined in their work to fully achieve the aforementioned broad goals: Protect immigrants, Expel ICE, Stop collaborators. With such victories under our belts, and the experience gained from such struggles, we can march surely and swiftly on to the next and higher stages of the struggle against fascist, imperialist, and capitalist oppression – to the struggle for socialism.

This came from a Facebook post, which means that I cannot give a source.

TRUMP RAPING CHILDREN!

"[Epstein] likes beautiful women as much as I do & many of them are on the younger side." -Trump

Trump Paid to Silence Victims Through his Lawyer/Fixer Cohen:

CHILD NAME	AGE	AMOUNT
=====	===	=====
Katie Johnson	13	(Pending)
Kelly Feuer	12	\$ 1,000,000
Michael Parker	10	\$10,000,000
Maria Olivera	12	\$16,000,000
Charles Bacon	11	\$ 3,000,000
Rebecca Conway	13	\$ 5,000,000
Kevin Noll	11	(Unknown)

In Court Trump was Diagnosed as #65.4 "Pedophilic Disorder" from DSM-5 Diagnostic

Katie Johnson age 13

As this issue is being sent out, it seems that this strike may be on the verge of settlement.

<https://www.struggle-la-lucha.org/2026/02/12/nyp-nurses-hold-the-line-78-reject-deal-without-enforceable-staffing-ratios/>

NYP nurses hold the line: 78% reject deal without enforceable staffing ratios

February 12, 2026 Gary Wilson



Striking nurses hold a mass picket outside the Milstein Hospital Building, New York-Presbyterian's main campus and headquarters. Nurses voted 78% to reject a tentative agreement that lacked enforceable safe staffing ratios.

Nurses at New York-Presbyterian voted overwhelmingly on Wednesday, Feb. 11, to reject a tentative contract agreement and continue their strike, now in its 31st day. Out of roughly 4,200 eligible nurses, 3,099 voted against the deal, and 867 voted in favor — a 78% rejection that repudiated hospital management and directly challenged the union's top leadership.

The rejected agreement included the same 12% raise over three years that nurses at Mount Sinai and Montefiore ratified. But it did not include enforceable staffing ratio language — the central demand of the strike and the provision that makes the New York-Presbyterian fight different from the other hospitals.

The NYP nurses are trying to win enforceable ratios for the first time. The rejected deal offered only a commitment to hire 60 new full-time employees — half the 120 the nurses proposed — with no enforcement mechanism and no job protections for existing staff.

“I can’t even call it a memorandum of agreement, because there’s no signature on it,” said Beth Loudin, a neonatal nurse and president of the bargaining unit at NewYork-Presbyterian. “This is a rush job to get a vote out, because it’s in alignment with the other hospitals.”

Rank and file vs. union leadership

The vote came after the New York State Nurses Association pushed the contract to a ratification vote over the explicit objection of the nurses’ elected executive committee at NewYork-Presbyterian. That committee, elected by the unit and directly involved in bargaining, had already rejected the deal. NYSNA leadership overrode them.

Hours before the results were announced, more than 50 nurses marched from Macy’s on 34th Street to NYSNA headquarters a block south on West 33rd, delivering a petition signed by over 1,500 members demanding a formal disciplinary investigation into NYSNA President Nancy Hagans and Executive Director Pat Kane. Nurses chanted, “We are your nurses! Listen to your nurses!” Neither Hagans nor Kane came down to meet them.

Loudin was visibly emotional as she handed the petition to NYSNA’s general counsel in the building’s lobby. “It’s been truly painful personally that my union decided to go against my leadership and my nurses,” she said. “We’ve been fighting for this for six months.”

Nurse educator Cagatay Celik told THE CITY he felt “betrayed” by union leadership. “I do want to go back. I miss my patients. I miss my job. And we are all out of money.” But he said taking a bad deal was not worth an expedited return.

What the 2023 strike won — and what NYP missed

The roots of this fight go back to the 2023 nurses’ strike. In that walkout, NYP nurses settled before the strike began. Nurses at Mount Sinai and Montefiore walked out and won enforceable ratios backed by financial penalties for hospitals that violate them. The NYP nurses never secured that language. The current tentative agreements at Mount Sinai and Montefiore preserve what those nurses already had.

The rejection came even after nurses at Mount Sinai and Montefiore ratified contracts that included widely praised protections for transgender and immigrant patients and staff, including language shielding nurses from being forced to cooperate with ICE inside hospital walls. Those provisions were significant. But for NYP nurses, without enforceable staffing ratios, they did not address the core issue of patient safety and working conditions.

At the other hospitals, nurses ratified their contracts by wide margins: 87% at Mount Sinai, 96% at Mount Sinai Morningside and West, and 86% at Montefiore. Those roughly 10,500 nurses will return to work by Saturday. The three fired Mount Sinai labor-and-delivery nurses remain in arbitration.

Hospital wealth, executive pay and state-backed strikebreaking

NYSNA said the unfair labor practice strike and bargaining at NewYork-Presbyterian will continue. Hagans called on the hospital to “agree to a fair contract and bring all our nurses back to work.” A NewYork-Presbyterian spokesperson said the hospital was “disappointed” and willing to honor the rejected proposal for reconsideration. When management is eager to keep a deal on the table that workers just rejected by a 4-to-1 margin, that tells you whose interests the deal served.

The strike’s financial backdrop exposes the gap between hospital austerity and executive wealth. NewYork-Presbyterian CEO Steve Corwin made more than \$26 million in total compensation in 2024, according to tax filings cited by NYSNA. While the hospital says it cannot meet the nurses’ demand to hire 120 additional staff, NYP reported a \$97 million surplus on \$2.7 billion in revenue in early 2025.

The three striking hospital systems have spent a combined \$100 million or more on replacement labor during the walkout. That strikebreaking apparatus was enabled by Gov. Kathy Hochul's Executive Order 56, which declared a "State Disaster Emergency." By suspending state licensing requirements, Hochul allowed out-of-state travel nurses — some reportedly earning as much as \$10,000 per week — to fill hospital shifts. The order functioned as state-assisted strikebreaking, insulating management from the normal economic pressure of a prolonged walkout.

DOJ probes NYP's monopoly power

The strike comes as NewYork-Presbyterian faces a federal antitrust investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice. Investigators are examining whether the hospital used its market power to squeeze insurers and drive up health care costs across the city. The case underscores a broader reality in the hospital industry: Expansion and consolidation come first, staffing comes second. For the striking nurses, it confirms what they have said all along — that NYP prioritizes market control and profits while claiming it cannot afford enforceable safe staffing ratios.

The NYP nurses remain on the picket line. A 78% rejection shows a rank-and-file majority that understands its power and refuses to trade enforceable staffing ratios for a settlement pushed through over their objections



Source: Unione Sindacale di Base (USB)

Workers in more than 20 Mediterranean ports are preparing for an [international day of action](#) on February 6 to oppose the growing militarization of transport infrastructure, as well as port management's and governments' complicity in the genocide in Gaza. "If we don't take this step, all our other demands will be crushed under war," Francesco Staccioli of the Italian union Unione Sindacale di Base (USB) warned during a launch event on Tuesday.

The mobilization aims to prevent arms shipments, reject rearmament, and oppose the impact of a war economy on workers' rights and social security systems. Notably, the day of action is being launched to "ensure that European and Mediterranean ports are places of peace, free from any involvement in war," according to an [earlier announcement](#).

The process leading up to the day of action began years ago and gained momentum since 2023, when a growing number of dockworkers started taking action against arms shipments to the Israeli occupation. Next week, many of the workers involved in those earlier initiatives will join coordinated mobilizations in ports across [Greece](#), the Basque Country, [Morocco](#), Turkey, and Italy. At least ten Italian ports have already confirmed their participation, reflecting both last year's hugely successful [general strikes](#) for Palestine and organized resistance to Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni's [rearmament agenda](#) – but also the workers' local demands.

Representatives from USB's Sea and Ports chapter emphasized that the ongoing – and overlapping – mobilizations against genocide, militarization, and US imperialism are inseparable from labor struggles. In this context, they spoke of an "internal war" as well as an external one, pointing to increasingly repressive measures adopted by European governments against workers who participate in acts of solidarity. They cited, in particular, [Italian firefighters](#) who have faced reprisals for participating in demonstrations against genocide.

[The link](#) between the militarization of society and the deterioration of living conditions for the working class was a recurring theme throughout the launch event. Dockworkers from Mersin in Turkey and Piraeus in Greece stressed that the situation is worsening by the day and can only be challenged through coordinated, internationalist resistance. If port workers stand together, trade unionists from Piraeus said, "ports can become a barrier to war, not corridors for weapons deliveries."

Workers from two German ports, along with trade unionists from Brazil, Palestine, the United States, and Venezuela, have already sent messages of support and solidarity to those organizing the February 6 action. Acknowledging the global rise of "repression and fascism" – with the US administration at the forefront – they appealed not only to the global labor movement, but also to groups engaged in other struggles, to join the mobilizations and spread the message: "Dockers don't work for war."



[Novara Media](#)

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17u095aiMm tc3r

Six members of the proscribed activist group Palestine Action have been found not guilty of aggravated burglary by a jury in London, in what has been hailed a "monumental victory" for protest rights in the UK.

The defendants, part of the so-called Filton 24, were cleared of the most serious charge faced by all, which carries a maximum life sentence, after breaking into an Israeli weapons factory in Filton, Gloucestershire, in August 2024. The jury, which deliberated for eight days, was unable to return verdicts on some of the charges, meaning they could still be retried.

Samuel Corner, 23, Jordan Devlin, 31, Charlotte Head, 29, Leona Kamio, 30, Fatema Zainab Rajwani, 21, and

Zoe Rogers, 22, are in detention awaiting bail hearings this afternoon.

The group has been imprisoned without trial for over a year, breaching UK legal standards and drawing criticism from UN experts. Several of the Filton 24 have gone on hunger strike in protest of their lengthy imprisonment. Palestine Action prisoner Sean Middlebrough, 33, absconded from HMP Wandsworth in November while being imprisoned without trial.

The six defendants were also charged with criminal damage, but the jury failed to return a verdict. They were also charged with violent disorder: three were acquitted (Rajwani, Rogers, Devlin), with the jury unable to reach a verdict on the other three (Head, Corner, Kamio).

One defendant, Corner, was charged with grievous bodily harm for striking a police officer with a sledgehammer during the Filton action. The jury was unable to reach a verdict on his charge.

In his closing speech to the court, defence barrister Rajiv Menon, representing Head, compared his client to historic British civil rights activists: “The suffragettes are celebrated today. Yet in their time, the mainstream press denounced them as extremists and terrorists.”

The proscription of Palestine Action under UK terror law is currently being challenged in the courts. Co-founder Huda Ammori is pursuing a judicial review of Yvette Cooper’s decision to ban the group, with a judgement expected in the coming weeks.

<https://www.blackagendareport.com/united-states-secures-its-national-security-interests-congo-peace-deal>

United States Secures its National Security Interests In Congo Peace Deal

Maurice Carney

10 Dec 2025



The so-called "peace agreement" between Rwanda and Congo prioritizes U.S. access to mineral riches. The violence carried out against thousands of civilians continues.

Donald Trump invited President Paul Kagame of Rwanda and President Felix Tshisekedi of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to Washington, DC, on Thursday, December 4th to consummate a ["peace" agreement](#) that the foreign ministers of both countries signed on June 27, 2025.

Although the high-level meeting was promoted as the signing of a peace deal, it went far beyond the mere signing of a peace deal. Four agreements were signed among the three leaders:

1. A [joint declaration](#) to reaffirm the June 27th peace agreement
2. Formalization of the [Regional Economic Integration Framework](#) (A provision in the June 27th Peace Agreement).
3. Bilateral [Health Cooperation Agreement](#) between Rwanda and the United States
4. [Strategic Partnership Agreement](#) Between the United States and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Of the four agreements signed, the most crucial and consequential is the bilateral strategic partnership agreement between the United States and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Although phrased as a partnership, it is not an accurate representation of what was signed. In essence, it is an agreement that secures the United States' supply chain of critical minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo for military/defense and commercial purposes. In addition, the agreement curtails China's ability to expand its presence in the DRC – a veritable strategic minerals containment strategy. China owns 15 of the 19 cobalt mines in the Congo and processes 90% of the world's cobalt, which is indispensable to military industries, the green energy sector, the automobile, Artificial Intelligence, the tech sector and more. Although China is the target, any state or company that is not a part of the strategic partnership will be limited in its access to Congolese minerals. Access to Congolese minerals will now be determined by the United States in concert with the DRC government, as articulated in the strategic agreement.

During the US-Africa Leaders Summit in 2022, the Biden Administration signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia that triggered [a visceral response](#) from anti-imperialist formations and pan-Africanists who argued that the DRC was abdicating its sovereignty. However, the memorandum in 2022, which was on paper only with no real substance underlying it, pales in comparison to the recently signed December 4, 2025, strategic partnership. The United States government's foreign investment arm, the International Finance Development Corporation, has already issued a letter of intent for \$2 billion for investment in the strategic partnership agreement signed last Thursday. Billions more are being lined up by the US private sector to invest in minerals, energy and infrastructure in the Congo.

A dispassionate, objective reading of [the agreement](#) will immediately reveal the extreme extent to which President Felix Tshisekedi and the political elites in Kinshasa have gifted not only the spectacular mineral wealth of the Congo to the United States but also the co-management of those riches, which are supposed to be the patrimony of the Congolese people and serve the African continent as a whole.

The agreement will create a Strategic Assets Reserve (SAR) of critical minerals whereby the DRC will designate an initial list of critical mineral assets, gold assets and unlicensed exploration areas as part of the Strategic Asset Reserve (SAR). The SAR will be managed by a steering committee made up of five U.S. officials from various government departments and five Congolese. The SAR steering committee will be the entity that manages and makes decisions over the range of minerals that exist in the Congo. Some economists say that there is an estimated \$24 trillion worth of natural resources in the DRC – a sum nearly equivalent to the Gross Domestic Product of the United States.

The United States will be the majority owner in all the projects that are a part of the agreement. Decisions surrounding the Strategic Assets Reserves will be made by consensus. However, within the next 12 months, the DRC will have to implement legislative and constitutional reforms to fit the terms of the agreement. One of the terms includes the provision of a ten-year tax holiday for US companies that are a part of this deal. The agreement also grants the United States the right of first offer for future mining projects in the DRC. In addition, the DRC must report on a quarterly basis to the U.S. Ambassador to the Congo about any changes or adjustments in the DRC's minerals export policies.

The agreement between the DRC government and the Trump Administration reminds us of Kwame Nkrumah's seminal work, *Neocolonialism The Last Stage of Imperialism*, where he warns us that this stage of imperialism is its most dangerous. Under the mis-leadership of neo-colonial leaders, the imperialist forces are able to secure critical minerals and other resources vital to their national security and corporate interests with little to no resistance due to the cover and cooperation they get from rent-seeking neo-colonial leaders who serve as a buffer class between the African masses.

The deal pays lip service to adding value locally, skills and technology transfer, training of local technocrats, formalization of the artisanal mining sector, and other social and economic benefits to the Congolese people. However, if in the current peace agreement, stability, peace and justice for the people are sidelined, why would one think or believe that a strategic mineral agreement would deliver any substantial benefits to the people?

In the midst of these deals being signed in Washington, Congolese civilians continue to suffer and perish. Since the signing of the peace deal on December 4th, the Rwanda-backed M23 has captured more territory and key cities. Seventy-four people have been killed and eighty-three wounded. An estimated 200,000 civilians have fled their towns and villages to add to the nearly seven million internally displaced Congolese inhabitants. The agreement does not require Rwandan soldiers to leave Congolese territory or the M23 to disarm before it goes into effect. Thousands of people have been killed, and the plundering of Congo's resources continues unabated, making a mockery of what is called a peace agreement. The continuation and escalation of the conflict is predictable, seeing that matters of accountability, justice and an end to impunity are not priorities in the agreements signed in Washington. Profit, securing of US supply lines, access to critical minerals, and geo-strategic battles with China were the priorities of the Trump administration.

We are witnessing the capture of the heart of the African continent and her riches that are supposed to benefit the sons and daughters of the Congo and power the development of the African continent. Fanon's prescient words that "the fate of all of us is at stake in the Congo" are even more relevant today. The challenge is for radical forces, leftists, anti-imperialist formations and pan Africanists to stand with the oppressed masses of the Congo to fight for a free, liberated and sovereign Congo.

Maurice Carney is one of the co-founders of Friends of the Congo and currently serves as the organization's Executive Director. He has pursued a Pan African solidarity mission for the past twenty-five years to build a global constituency in support of the Congolese people as they strive to fulfill Lumumba's vision of a free and liberated Congo.

<https://derebeldearevolucionario.wordpress.com/2026/01/13/teccs-repudia-ejercicios-militares-a-escala-nacional/>

TECCS repudiates the nationwide military exercises

[January 13, 2026 ~ TECCS](#)

No to militarization in Puerto Rico! Yankee imperialism out of Venezuela, Puerto Rico, the Caribbean and Latin America!

The announcement by the U.S. Army Reserve of military activities throughout the island and in public places, in the context of the "Army Week in the Caribbean," represents yet another example of the empire's cynicism. They rub in our faces that, as a colony, Puerto Rico has no right to accept or oppose what they want to do on our soil, even if it endangers the security of Puerto Ricans.

These same military forces were the ones that 127 years ago invaded us by force, under the false argument of bringing us democracy, progress, equality and that they have used us to invade other sister nations such as the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Venezuela, Nicaragua, among others.

Historically, Puerto Rico has played a strategic military role. It is the military-industrial complex that determines our internal and external policy, under the complicit gaze of the lackey colonial government. We see how now, if there was something that had to be laid bare, it is the farce of democracy, which is imposed on us through the federal government (Fiscal Control Board) without consulting the people, the carrying out of large-scale military exercises, using public spaces, without taking into account the national sentiment.

Our constitution is subordinate to the federal mandate and, in Washington's eyes, is invalid. U.S. imperialism does not respect any constitution of any sovereign country, not even its own, as has been made clear with the case of Venezuela.

All those legalists who think that diplomatic agreements can be reached and that the empire will respect international or national laws, prolong the illusion of the farce of what imperialist bourgeois democracy really is. An illusion promoted by the parliamentary electoral process.

This crisis we are experiencing today is the product of inter-imperialist rivalry. We are experiencing the decline of U.S. imperialism, being challenged economically by China and militarily by Russia, in their attempts to expand their economic tentacles to Latin America. We see how imperialism, in an attempt to safeguard its economic interests, has taken up again the practice of the Monroe Doctrine. We see how all international institutions, such as the United Nations, play a role of neutrality or silence in the face of the aggression of the Yankee government against a sovereign country, such as Venezuela. More than a hundred people have been executed on the high seas in the Caribbean, including fishermen, without any trial, for the mere whim of trying to justify the unjustifiable before the astonished gaze of the world.

International or national laws are irrelevant. The U.S. does not even respect its own rules and laws. We are witnessing the end of the established order, based on rules, being replaced by the construction of false narratives, used at convenience to justify its actions.

The empire acts with arrogance and impunity before the international community. They don't even use the old argument of defending democracy anymore, because they are not really interested in democracy. They shout the real reasons: to seize the oil and natural resources necessary for them and in defense of their geopolitical objectives.

Faced with this situation, Communist Workers and Students for Social Change, TECCS, strongly repudiates the military practices of the empire in our territory. We call on the working class in Puerto Rico and all those with class consciousness and human dignity to repudiate the U.S. military presence in Puerto Rico and throughout Latin America. We recognize that, for the definitive elimination of the military presence of the empire in our territory, it will be necessary to advance towards the abolition of the system of capitalist exploitation, through the struggle for communism. That is why we fight.

U.S. military out of Puerto Rico and Latin America! Down with the lackey government of Puerto Rico! The workers' struggle has no borders! All power to the working class! Long live free and communist Puerto Rico!



The United States, Israel and the threat of a world war against Iran

By Julio Disla

Humanity is once again on the brink of a historical abyss. It is not a metaphor or a rhetorical exaggeration: it is the logical consequence of an imperial policy that has made preemptive war, diplomatic treachery and nuclear intimidation the pillars of its global domination. A new bombing of Iran would not be just another military act; it would be the definitive confirmation that the United States has renounced all pretense of moral and legal legitimacy in the international system. It would be, in essence, the demonstration that its word is not worth more than the instant it takes to violate it.

Iran is not Iraq in 2003 or Libya in 2011. Iran is an ancient civilization that survived empires, invasions and betrayals. It is the historical heir of Persia, the nation that under the leadership of Cyrus the Great conquered Babylon in 539 BC, not to exterminate its peoples, but to liberate them, abolish slavery and proclaim religious tolerance in the so-called Cyrus Cylinder, considered by many historians to be the first declaration of human rights in history. More than two millennia before the United States existed, Persia had already formulated principles of coexistence that Washington today is systematically violating under the hypocritical rhetoric of "democracy" and "security."

Those who design war from the centers of Western power are making a fatal mistake: they believe that historical time does not exist, that peoples forget, that civilizations surrender. But Iran learned from every aggression, every sanction, every threat. It learned that negotiating with the United States is a strategic trap, a tactical pause before the attack. What happened in Oman, where dialogue was used as a cover for aggression, was not an isolated incident, but the confirmation of an imperial doctrine based on diplomatic perfidy.

Today, once again, while indirect dialogue is being simulated, the U.S. military machine is positioning, deploying, and threatening. Israel, which has become the main armed wing of Western expansionism in the Middle East, is openly pushing for all-out war. Neither the systematic devastation of Palestine, nor the military operations in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq or Yemen are enough. Its strategic goal is to eliminate any regional power that does not submit to its imperial order.

But this time history will not repeat itself in the same way.

Iran is not a defenseless target. It is a regional actor with military capacity, with strategic allies and with the historic determination to resist. A direct attack would not be the end of the conflict, but its beginning. The consequences would be immediate and devastating. U.S. military bases in the region would cease to be symbols of power and would become military targets. Israel, which for decades has operated under the assumption of its strategic invulnerability, would for the first time face the real possibility of its material destruction.

The closure of the Strait of Hormuz and the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb would not be a symbolic threat, but an act of all-out economic warfare. A substantial part of the world's oil transits through these routes. Its interruption would cripple the global energy system. The price of a barrel would soar to historic levels, causing the economic collapse of dozens of countries, the collapse of financial markets and an unprecedented systemic crisis.

The war would cease to be regional and would become global.

The United States would then face its own historical contradiction. Accustomed to destroying countries without direct consequences to its continental territory, for the first time it would face a war where its forces, its bases and its economy would be vulnerable. The illusion of war at no cost would disappear. The empire would discover that the violence it exported for decades can return multiplied.

It is precisely at this point that the greatest danger for humanity emerges: the nuclear temptation.

When imperial powers face the possibility of defeat, their history shows that they resort to absolute destruction rather than accept the loss of their hegemony. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not accidents or exceptions; they were precedents. They were proof that the imperial power is willing to destroy entire populations to preserve its strategic dominance.

Today, under the leadership of figures like Donald Trump and with the backing of the military-industrial structure that governs the United States beyond any president, that threat is once again real.

Imperialism is not afraid of world destruction. It considers it an acceptable cost if it preserves its supremacy.

This is the logic of capitalism in its most extreme phase: the subordination of human life to economic profit. The 1% that controls global financial power does not fight for security or democracy. It fights for control of oil, trade routes, strategic resources and the world economic order.

A war against Iran would not be a war for peace. It would be a war for domination.

But it would also be the beginning of the end of the imperial era.

Because each aggression accelerates the formation of a multipolar world. Each threat pushes new alliances. Every act of violence destroys the legitimacy of the empire in the eyes of the peoples of the world. Imperial arrogance contains within itself the seeds of its own downfall.

Humanity today faces a historic dilemma: to accept the nuclear blackmail of imperialism or to resist the logic of destruction.

History has shown that no empire is eternal.

Rome fell. European colonialism fell. The Third Reich fell.

The Yankee empire that today threatens to drag the world into the abyss will also fall.

The question is not whether history will judge him.

The question is how many lives its fall will cost.

En Marcha #2168 from January 14 to 20, 2026

Central Organ of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador

Lenin and the Revolutionary Development of Marxism



Marxism is not a dogma, but a guide to revolutionary action. This was affirmed by Marx and Engels, and was confirmed by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in the historical conditions of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. His main contribution to Marxism consists in having developed it creatively in the face of a new stage of capitalism, transforming it into a living theory capable of guiding the revolutionary struggle for power, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the construction of socialism.

Lenin acted in a different historical moment from Marx. While he analyzed capitalism in its phase of free competition, Lenin studied it in its highest phase: imperialism. In his work *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, Lenin showed that capitalism had entered a stage characterized by the concentration and centralization of capital, the domination of finance capital, the export of capital, and the division of the world among the great powers. In doing so, he laid bare the parasitic, agonizing and reactionary character of imperialist capitalism, refuting the reformist theses that supported the possibility of a peaceful and progressive development of the system.

This characterization of imperialism had decisive strategic consequences. Lenin showed that the socialist revolution would not necessarily break out first in the most developed capitalist countries, as the dogmatists claimed, but where the imperialist chain was weakest. In this way, he broke with economism and historical fatalism, reaffirming the conscious role of the organized working class and its revolutionary party. The October Revolution of 1917 confirmed, in practice, this fundamental thesis.

Another essential contribution of Lenin to Marxism was his theory of the party of a new type. In contrast to the spontaneous and opportunist conceptions that reduced the workers' struggle to the level of trade unions and demands, Lenin maintained that socialist consciousness does not arise spontaneously from the economic struggle, but must be introduced from the outside by the organized vanguard. In *What Is To Be Done?*, Lenin defined the party as the vanguard detachment of the proletariat, composed of professional revolutionaries, based on democratic centralism and oriented towards the seizure of power. This conception made it possible to overcome the reformism of social democracy and provided the working class with a political instrument capable of leading the revolution.

Lenin also decisively developed the Marxist theory of the state. In *The State and Revolution*, he rescued the teachings of Marx and Engels on the class character of the State, dismantling the reformist illusions that presented it as a neutral arbiter. Lenin showed that the state is an apparatus of class domination and that the working class cannot limit itself to taking possession of the bourgeois state, but must destroy it and replace it with a new type of power: the dictatorship of the proletariat. This dictatorship is not a regime of arbitrary oppression, but the exercise of political power by the exploited majority to crush the resistance of the bourgeoisie and advance towards the abolition of classes.

Closely related to this, Lenin made a fundamental contribution to Marxism by analyzing the concrete experience of the soviets as the highest form of proletarian democracy. In contrast to bourgeois democracy, formal and limited by private property, the soviets embodied a power based on the direct participation of workers, peasants and soldiers. Lenin understood that these forms of organization were not mere transitory organs, but the basis of the new socialist state, the concrete expression of the power of the masses in revolution.

On the international level, Lenin was a staunch defender of proletarian internationalism. He denounced the betrayal of European social democracy, which supported its national bourgeoisies in the First World War, and maintained that the workers have no homeland in the bourgeois sense of the term. He promoted the creation of the Communist International as a tool to coordinate the world revolutionary struggle and affirmed the right of oppressed nations to self-determination, linking the anti-imperialist struggle with the socialist revolution.

Finally, Lenin brought to Marxism a lesson of enormous value: the indissoluble unity between theory and practice. He was not a cabinet theoretician, but a revolutionary who knew how to concretely analyze

the concrete situation, rectify tactics when necessary and maintain the strategic objective of the socialist revolution unaltered. His dialectical method, his relentless fight against opportunism, and his confidence in the revolutionary capacity of the masses remain fundamental lessons for communists today.

In short, Lenin did not mechanically "apply" Marxism, but understood it, developed it and enriched it, elevating it to a new historical stage. Marxism-Leninism is therefore the creative continuity of Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Defending and studying Lenin's work is not an academic exercise, but an indispensable political task for those who fight for the emancipation of the working class and the construction of socialism.

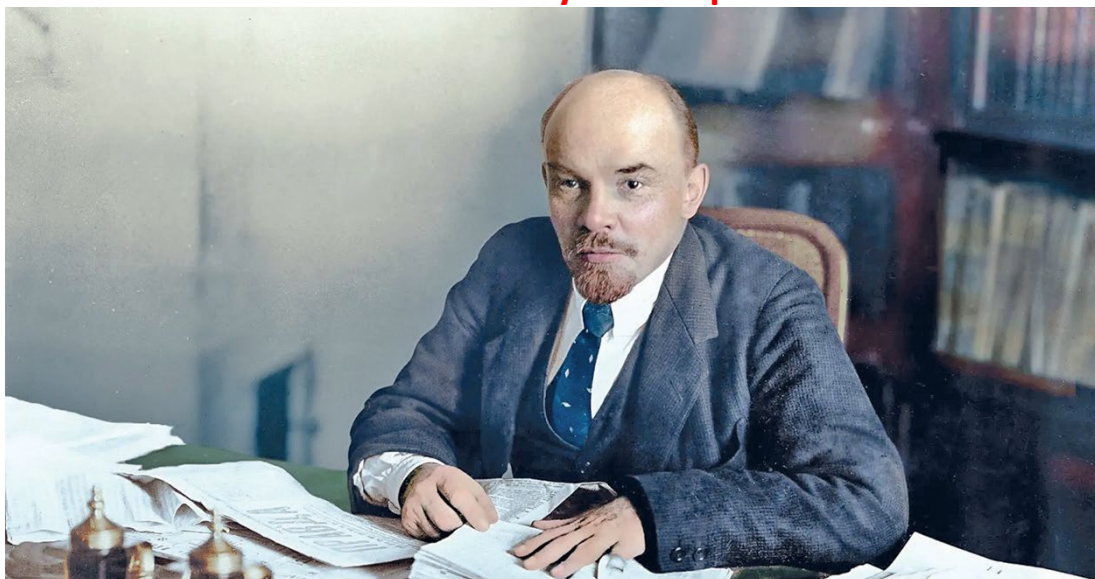
We briefly highlight Lenin's contribution to the development of Marxism on January 22,, on the occasion of commemorating another anniversary of his death.

En Marcha #2169 from January 21 to 27, 2026

Central Organ of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador

Part II

Lenin and the Revolutionary Development of Marxism



In the previous edition we pointed out some aspects of the theoretical development of Marxism by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, who fully understood that this theory must be understood and applied in terms of the concrete historical conditions of the development of society and the class struggle. Starting from the foundations laid by Marx and Engels, Lenin made decisive contributions that allowed Marxism to become an effective guide for revolutionary action in the epoch of imperialism. His contribution was not limited to new economic or political analyses, but encompassed the elaboration of a comprehensive conception of revolutionary strategy, organization and the role of the masses in the process of social transformation.

In addition to his fundamental contributions to the analysis of imperialism, the revolutionary party, the state, and revolution, Lenin enriched Marxism by developing a concrete theory of revolutionary tactics and strategy. For Lenin, the class struggle does not advance in a mechanical or linear way; on the contrary, it develops through advances and setbacks, crises, ruptures and periods of ebb. Understanding this dynamic was essential to avoid both opportunism, which adapts to the existing order, and sectarianism, which shuts itself up in abstract slogans with no connection to reality.

Lenin maintained that revolutionaries must know how to intervene in changing scenarios, combining different forms of struggle – legal and illegal, peaceful and violent – according to concrete conditions, without ever losing the strategic goal of the seizure of power. This dialectical conception allowed the

Bolsheviks to act with tactical flexibility and strategic firmness, adjusting their methods of struggle without renouncing the goal of the socialist revolution. For Marxist training, this teaching is key: there are no universal recipes, but concrete analyses of concrete situations.

Another decisive contribution of Lenin was his analysis of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry as an indispensable condition for the triumph of the revolution in countries with uneven capitalist development. Faced with currents that underestimated the peasantry or considered it inevitably reactionary, Lenin understood its revolutionary potential under the political leadership of the proletariat. This alliance made it possible to broaden the social base of the revolution, isolate the bourgeoisie and break the power of the landowners.

The experience of the October Revolution of 1917 demonstrated the validity of this conception. The proletariat, organized in its revolutionary party, succeeded in leading the peasant masses in the struggle against tsarism, the bourgeoisie and imperialism. This teaching remains fully valid for dependent countries, where broad peasant and popular sectors continue to be a central part of the struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

A central aspect of Lenin's legacy is its theoretical and political struggle against revisionism and opportunism within the workers' movement. Lenin understood that bourgeois domination is not sustained only by material coercion, but also by the ideological influence that penetrates the ranks of the working class. The opportunist currents, by renouncing the revolution and limiting themselves to the achievement of reforms within capitalism, fulfill an objective function of containment of the workers' struggle.

For this reason, Lenin fought uncompromisingly against deviations that sought to adapt Marxism to the limits of the bourgeois order. He defended the political independence of the proletariat and the need for a revolutionary break with the bourgeois state. For Marxist training, this ideological struggle is a permanent task: without theoretical clarity, the working class is left disarmed in the face of the pressure of reformism and class conciliation.

Lenin also developed Marxism in the field of the national and colonial question, demonstrating that the struggle for socialism is inextricably linked to the liberation of oppressed peoples. In upholding the right of nations to self-determination, Lenin did not do so from an abstract or liberal perspective, but as part of a revolutionary strategy to weaken imperialism and unite the working class of the metropolises with the exploited masses of the colonies and semi-colonies.

This conception made it possible to overcome both the chauvinism of the imperialist bourgeoisie and the narrow nationalism that separates the national struggle from the class struggle. For Lenin, true national liberation can only be fully realized within the framework of the socialist revolution and proletarian internationalism.

Finally, Lenin's contribution to Marxism is profoundly expressed in his understanding of the creative power of the masses. Far from conceiving of revolution as a conspiracy of minorities, Lenin asserted that only the conscious action of millions can transform society. The revolutionary party does not replace the masses or govern in their place; its function is to organize, orient and politically elevate the experience of struggle of the working class and the oppressed sectors.

This dialectical relationship between revolutionary leadership and the protagonism of the masses constitutes one of the most important lessons of Leninism. Without the masses there is no revolution, but without revolutionary organization the masses cannot convert their struggle into political power.

In this sense, Lenin's legacy does not belong to the past. His development of Marxism remains an indispensable tool for understanding contemporary capitalism, imperialism, and the tasks of revolution. Studying Lenin is not an academic or commemorative exercise: it is a task of an action-oriented political formation. Preparing theoretically means preparing for revolutionary struggle, reaffirming that only the conscious organization of the working class and oppressed sectors can open the way to a society without exploitation and oppression.

Estados Unidos, Israel y la amenaza de una guerra mundial contra Irán

Por Julio Disla

La humanidad se encuentra nuevamente al borde de un abismo histórico. No es una metáfora ni una exageración retórica: es la consecuencia lógica de una política imperial que ha hecho de la guerra preventiva, de la traición diplomática y de la intimidación nuclear los pilares de su dominación global. Un nuevo bombardeo contra Irán no sería simplemente un acto militar más; sería la confirmación definitiva de que Estados Unidos ha renunciado a toda pretensión de legitimidad moral y jurídica en el sistema internacional. Sería, en esencia, la demostración de que su palabra no vale más que el instante que tarda en violarla.

Irán no es Irak en 2003 ni Libia en 2011. Irán es una civilización milenaria que sobrevivió a imperios, invasiones y traiciones. Es el heredero histórico de Persia, la nación que bajo el liderazgo de Ciro el Grande conquistó Babilonia en el año 539 antes de Cristo., no para exterminar a sus pueblos, sino para liberarlos, abolir la esclavitud y proclamar la tolerancia religiosa en el llamado Cilindro de Ciro, considerado por muchos historiadores como la primera declaración de derechos humanos de la historia. Más de dos milenios antes de que existiera Estados Unidos, Persia ya había formulado principios de convivencia que hoy Washington viola sistemáticamente bajo la retórica hipócrita de la “democracia” y la “seguridad”.

Quienes diseñan la guerra desde los centros de poder occidentales cometen un error fatal: creen que el tiempo histórico no existe, que los pueblos olvidan, que las civilizaciones se rinden. Pero Irán aprendió de cada agresión, de cada sanción, de cada amenaza. Aprendió que la negociación con Estados Unidos es una trampa estratégica, una pausa táctica antes del ataque. Lo ocurrido en Omán, donde el diálogo fue utilizado como cobertura para la agresión, no fue un incidente aislado, sino la confirmación de una doctrina imperial basada en la perfidia diplomática.

Hoy, nuevamente, mientras se simula el diálogo indirecto, la maquinaria militar estadounidense se posiciona, se despliega y amenaza. Israel, convertido en el principal brazo armado del expansionismo occidental en Medio Oriente, presiona abiertamente por una guerra total. No le basta con la devastación sistemática de Palestina, ni con las operaciones militares en Siria, Líbano, Irak o Yemen. Su objetivo estratégico es eliminar cualquier poder regional que no se someta al orden imperial.

Pero esta vez la historia no se repetirá de la misma manera. Irán no es un objetivo indefenso. Es un actor regional con capacidad militar, con aliados estratégicos y con la determinación histórica de resistir. Un ataque directo no sería el final del conflicto, sino su comienzo. Las consecuencias serían inmediatas y devastadoras. Las bases militares estadounidenses en la región dejarían de ser símbolos de poder para convertirse en objetivos militares. Israel, que durante décadas ha operado bajo el supuesto de su invulnerabilidad estratégica, enfrentaría por primera vez la posibilidad real de su destrucción material.

El cierre del estrecho de Ormuz y del estrecho de Bab el-Mandeb no sería una amenaza simbólica, sino un acto de guerra económica total. Por esas rutas transita una parte sustancial del petróleo mundial. Su interrupción paralizaría el sistema energético global. El precio del barril se dispararía a niveles históricos, provocando el colapso económico de decenas de países, el desplome de los mercados financieros y una crisis sistémica sin precedentes. La guerra dejaría de ser regional para convertirse en mundial.

Estados Unidos se enfrentaría entonces a su propia contradicción histórica. Acostumbrado a destruir países sin consecuencias directas sobre su territorio continental, enfrentaría por primera vez una guerra donde sus fuerzas, sus bases y su economía serían vulnerables. La ilusión de la guerra sin costo desaparecería. El imperio descubriría que la violencia que exportó durante décadas puede regresar multiplicada.

Y es precisamente en ese punto donde emerge el mayor peligro para la humanidad: la tentación nuclear. Cuando las potencias imperiales enfrentan la posibilidad de la derrota, su historia demuestra que recurren a la destrucción absoluta antes que aceptar la pérdida de su hegemonía. Hiroshima y Nagasaki no fueron accidentes ni excepciones; fueron precedentes. Fueron la prueba de que el poder imperial está dispuesto a destruir poblaciones enteras para preservar su dominio estratégico.

Hoy, bajo el liderazgo de figuras como Donald Trump y con el respaldo de la estructura militar-industrial que gobierna Estados Unidos más allá de cualquier presidente, esa amenaza vuelve a ser real.

El imperialismo no teme a la destrucción del mundo. La considera un costo aceptable si con ello preserva su supremacía.

Esta es la lógica del capitalismo en su fase más extrema: la subordinación de la vida humana al beneficio económico. El uno por ciento que controla el poder financiero global no combate por la seguridad ni por la democracia. Combate por el control del petróleo, de las rutas comerciales, de los recursos estratégicos y del orden económico mundial.

Una guerra contra Irán no sería una guerra por la paz. Sería una guerra por el dominio.

Pero también sería el comienzo del fin de la era imperial.

Porque cada agresión acelera la formación de un mundo multipolar. Cada amenaza empuja a nuevas alianzas. Cada acto de violencia destruye la legitimidad del imperio ante los pueblos del mundo. La arrogancia imperial contiene en sí misma las semillas de su propia caída.

La humanidad se enfrenta hoy a una disyuntiva histórica: aceptar el chantaje nuclear del imperialismo o resistir la lógica de la destrucción.

La historia ha demostrado que ningún imperio es eterno.

Roma cayó. El colonialismo europeo cayó. El Tercer Reich cayó.

También caerá el imperio yanqui que hoy amenaza con arrastrar al mundo hacia el abismo.

La pregunta no es si la historia lo juzgará.

La pregunta es cuántas vidas costará su caída.

En Marcha #2168, del 14 al 20 de enero de 2026

Órgano Central del Partido Comunista Marxista Leninista del Ecuador

Lenin y el desarrollo revolucionario del marxismo



El marxismo no es un dogma, sino una guía para la acción revolucionaria. Así lo afirmaron Marx y Engels, y así lo confirmó, en las condiciones históricas del imperialismo y de la revolución proletaria, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Su principal contribución al marxismo consiste en haberlo desarrollado creativamente frente a una nueva etapa del capitalismo, transformándolo en una teoría viva capaz de orientar la lucha revolucionaria por el poder, la destrucción del Estado burgués y la construcción del socialismo.

Lenin actuó en un momento histórico distinto al de Marx. Mientras este analizó el capitalismo en su fase de libre competencia, Lenin lo estudió en su fase superior: el imperialismo. En su obra *El imperialismo, fase superior del capitalismo*, Lenin demostró que el capitalismo había entrado en una etapa caracterizada por la concentración y centralización del capital, la dominación del capital financiero, la exportación de capitales y el reparto del mundo entre las grandes potencias. Con ello, desnudó el carácter parasitario, agonizante y reaccionario del capitalismo imperialista, refutando las tesis reformistas que sostenían la posibilidad de un desarrollo pacífico y progresivo del sistema.

Esta caracterización del imperialismo tuvo consecuencias estratégicas decisivas. Lenin demostró que la revolución socialista no necesariamente estallaría primero en los países capitalistas más desarrollados, como afirmaban los dogmáticos, sino allí donde la cadena imperialista fuera más débil. De este modo, rompió con el economicismo y el fatalismo histórico, reafirmando el papel consciente de la clase obrera organizada y de su partido revolucionario. La Revolución de Octubre de 1917 confirmó, en la práctica, esta tesis fundamental.

Otra contribución esencial de Lenin al marxismo fue su teoría del partido de nuevo tipo. Frente a las concepciones espontaneístas y oportunistas que reducían la lucha obrera al plano sindical y reivindicativo, Lenin sostuvo que la conciencia socialista no surge espontáneamente de la lucha económica, sino que debe ser introducida desde fuera por la vanguardia organizada. En *¿Qué hacer?*, Lenin definió al partido como el destacamento de vanguardia del proletariado, compuesto por revolucionarios profesionales, basado en el centralismo democrático y orientado a la toma del poder. Esta concepción permitió superar el reformismo de la socialdemocracia y dotó a la clase obrera de un instrumento político capaz de dirigir la revolución.

Asimismo, Lenin desarrolló de manera decisiva la teoría marxista del Estado. En *El Estado y la revolución*, rescató las enseñanzas de Marx y Engels sobre el carácter de clase del Estado, desmontando las ilusiones reformistas que lo presentaban como un árbitro neutral. Lenin demostró que el Estado es un aparato de dominación de clase y que la clase obrera no puede limitarse a tomar posesión del Estado burgués, sino que debe destruirlo y sustituirlo por un nuevo tipo de poder: la dictadura del proletariado. Esta dictadura no es un régimen de opresión arbitraria, sino el ejercicio del poder político por la mayoría explotada para aplastar la resistencia de la burguesía y avanzar hacia la abolición de las clases.

En estrecha relación con ello, Lenin realizó un aporte fundamental al marxismo al analizar la experiencia concreta de los soviets como forma superior de democracia proletaria. Frente a la democracia burguesa, formal y limitada por la propiedad privada, los soviets encarnaron un poder basado en la participación directa de obreros, campesinos y soldados. Lenin comprendió que estas formas de organización no eran simples órganos transitorios, sino la base del nuevo Estado socialista, expresión concreta del poder de las masas en revolución.

En el plano internacional, Lenin fue un firme defensor del internacionalismo proletario. Denunció la traición de la socialdemocracia europea, que apoyó a sus burguesías nacionales en la Primera Guerra Mundial, y sostuvo que los trabajadores no tienen patria en el sentido burgués del término. Impulsó la creación de la Internacional Comunista como herramienta para coordinar la lucha revolucionaria mundial y afirmó el derecho de las naciones oprimidas a la autodeterminación, vinculando la lucha antiimperialista con la revolución socialista.

Finalmente, Lenin aportó al marxismo una enseñanza de enorme valor: la unidad indisoluble entre teoría y práctica. No fue un teórico de gabinete, sino un revolucionario que supo analizar concretamente la situación concreta, rectificar tácticas cuando fue necesario y mantener inalterable el objetivo estratégico de la revolución socialista. Su método dialéctico, su combate implacable contra el oportunismo y su confianza en la capacidad revolucionaria de las masas siguen siendo lecciones fundamentales para los comunistas de hoy.

En síntesis, Lenin no «aplicó» mecánicamente el marxismo, sino que lo entendió, lo desarrolló y enriqueció, elevándolo a una nueva etapa histórica. El marxismo-leninismo es, por tanto, la continuidad creadora del marxismo en la época del imperialismo y de la revolución proletaria. Defender y estudiar la obra de Lenin no es un ejercicio académico, sino una tarea política indispensable para quienes luchan por la emancipación de la clase obrera y la construcción del socialismo.

Destacamos, brevemente, el aporte de Lenin al desarrollo del marxismo, a propósito de conmemorarse, el 22 de enero, un aniversario más de su fallecimiento.

En Marcha #2169, del 21 al 27 de enero de 2026

Órgano Central del Partido Comunista Marxista Leninista del Ecuador

Parte II

Lenin y el desarrollo revolucionario del marxismo



En la edición anterior señalamos algunos aspectos del desarrollo teórico del marxismo realizado por Vladimir Ilich Lenin, quien comprendió cabalmente que esta teoría debe ser entendida y aplicada en función de las condiciones históricas concretas del desarrollo de la sociedad y de la lucha de clases. Partiendo de las bases establecidas por Marx y Engels, Lenin realizó aportes decisivos que permitieron al marxismo convertirse en una guía efectiva para la acción revolucionaria en la época del imperialismo. Su contribución no se limitó a nuevos análisis económicos o políticos, sino que abarcó la elaboración de una concepción integral de la estrategia revolucionaria, la organización y el papel de las masas en el proceso de transformación social.

Además de sus aportes fundamentales en el análisis del imperialismo, del partido revolucionario, del Estado y de la revolución, Lenin enriqueció el marxismo al desarrollar una teoría concreta de la

táctica y la estrategia revolucionarias. Para Lenin, la lucha de clases no avanza de manera mecánica ni lineal; por el contrario, se desarrolla a través de avances y retrocesos, crisis, rupturas y períodos de reflujo. Comprender esta dinámica era indispensable para evitar tanto el oportunismo, que se adapta al orden existente, como el sectarismo, que se encierra en consignas abstractas sin conexión con la realidad.

Lenin sostuvo que los revolucionarios deben saber intervenir en escenarios cambiantes, combinando distintas formas de lucha —legales e ilegales, pacíficas y violentas— según las condiciones concretas, sin perder jamás el horizonte estratégico de la toma del poder. Esta concepción dialéctica permitió a los bolcheviques actuar con flexibilidad táctica y firmeza estratégica, ajustando sus métodos de lucha sin renunciar al objetivo de la revolución socialista. Para la formación marxista, esta enseñanza es clave: no existen recetas universales, sino análisis concretos de situaciones concretas.

Otro aporte decisivo de Lenin fue su análisis de la alianza entre la clase obrera y el campesinado como condición indispensable para el triunfo de la revolución en países con un desarrollo capitalista desigual. Frente a corrientes que subestimaban al campesinado o lo consideraban inevitablemente reaccionario, Lenin comprendió su potencial revolucionario bajo la dirección política del proletariado. Esta alianza permitió ampliar la base social de la revolución, aislar a la burguesía y quebrar el poder de los terratenientes.

La experiencia de la Revolución de Octubre de 1917 demostró la validez de esta concepción. El proletariado, organizado en su partido revolucionario, logró encabezar a las masas campesinas en la lucha contra el zarismo, la burguesía y el imperialismo. Esta enseñanza mantiene plena vigencia para los países dependientes, donde amplios sectores campesinos y populares siguen siendo parte central de la lucha contra el capitalismo y el imperialismo.

Un aspecto central del legado leninista es su lucha teórica y política contra el revisionismo y el oportunismo dentro del movimiento obrero. Lenin entendió que la dominación burguesa no se sostiene únicamente por la coerción material, sino también por la influencia ideológica que penetra en las filas de la clase trabajadora. Las corrientes oportunistas, al renunciar a la revolución y limitarse a la consecución de reformas dentro del capitalismo, cumplen una función objetiva de contención de la lucha obrera.

Por ello, Lenin combatió sin concesiones las desviaciones que pretendían adaptar el marxismo a los límites del orden burgués. Defendió la independencia política del proletariado y la necesidad de una ruptura revolucionaria con el Estado burgués. Para la formación marxista, esta lucha ideológica es una tarea permanente: sin claridad teórica, la clase obrera queda desarmada frente a la presión del reformismo y la conciliación de clases.

Asimismo, Lenin desarrolló el marxismo en el terreno de la cuestión nacional y colonial, demostrando que la lucha por el socialismo está indisolublemente ligada a la liberación de los pueblos oprimidos. Al sostener el derecho de las naciones a la autodeterminación, Lenin no lo hizo desde una perspectiva abstracta o liberal, sino como parte de una estrategia revolucionaria para debilitar al imperialismo y unir a la clase obrera de las metrópolis con las masas explotadas de las colonias y semicolonias.

Esta concepción permitió superar tanto el chauvinismo de las burguesías imperialistas como el nacionalismo estrecho que separa la lucha nacional de la lucha de clases. Para Lenin, la verdadera liberación nacional solo puede realizarse plenamente en el marco de la revolución socialista y del internacionalismo proletario.

Finalmente, el aporte de Lenin al marxismo se expresa de manera profunda en su comprensión del poder creador de las masas. Lejos de concebir la revolución como una conspiración de minorías, Lenin afirmó que solo la acción consciente de millones puede transformar la sociedad. El partido

revolucionario no sustituye a las masas ni gobierna en su lugar; su función es organizar, orientar y elevar políticamente la experiencia de lucha de la clase obrera y los sectores oprimidos.

Esta relación dialéctica entre dirección revolucionaria y protagonismo de las masas constituye una de las lecciones más importantes del leninismo. Sin masas no hay revolución, pero sin organización revolucionaria las masas no pueden convertir su lucha en poder político.

En este sentido, el legado de Lenin no pertenece al pasado. Su desarrollo del marxismo sigue siendo una herramienta indispensable para comprender el capitalismo contemporáneo, el imperialismo y las tareas de la revolución. Estudiar a Lenin no es un ejercicio académico ni conmemorativo: es una tarea de formación política orientada a la acción. Prepararse teóricamente significa prepararse para la lucha revolucionaria, reafirmando que solo la organización consciente de la clase obrera y los sectores oprimidos puede abrir el camino hacia una sociedad sin explotación ni opresión.