



Party of Communists USA

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Bulletin

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News, Views, and Statements

Popular Uprising in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso, formerly called Upper Volta, is experiencing a revolutionary situation which has led to a popular insurrection on Thursday, October 30, to oust the autocrat Blaise Compaoré on Friday, October 31, 2014.

The people courageously faced barbaric repression which killed and wounded dozens. Since the hunger riots of 2008, not a day has gone by in which the poor workers and salaried employees, poor peasants, the poorest strata in the towns have not revolted and sometimes carried out insurrections for the right to a decent

life, justice and freedom and a real change in favor of the people.



This has led to the active struggle of working class and peasant forces, as well as bourgeois oppositionists, to challenge the neocolonial power structure. This has resulted in the fall of Compaoré, who has led the country since his overthrow and assassination of Marxist-Leninist and pan-Africanist Thomas Sankara in 1987.

The Compaoré regime was known for its erosion of civil liberties, blatant corruption and economic mismanagement, the impunity with which the ruling class pillaged and impoverished the mass of Burkina Faso's working people, and the imposition of austerity policies at the insistence of French and American banks.

Immediately sparking the insurrection which brought down Compaoré was his attempt at changing the constitution to allow him to run again and extend his 27 years in office. Despite army and police attempts to repress demonstrators, including firing on crowds and killing 30, demonstrators seized the national parliament in the capital, Ouagadougou, and Compaoré was forced to flee by convoy to Ivory Coast with much of his stolen riches.

Despite an attempt to take charge by the Defense Minister, General Nabéré Traoré, a close confidante of Compaoré, the military soon settled

on Lieutenant Colonel Yacouba Isaac Zida as interim president. Despite the popular character of the revolution which overthrew Compaoré, military power was quickly asserted over a coalition of leftist and bourgeois civilians who actually led the revolution, ensuring that the colonial system which enriched foreign banks and the Burkina Faso ruling class would persevere.

In the last several decades Burkina Faso has assumed an important role in the projection of U.S. and French military force under the guise of the so-called “war on terrorism.” Zida, the interim president, was trained in U.S. military courses and had been commander of Compaoré’s presidential security regiment, with close ties to the dominant imperialist powers as well as the web of corruption around Compaoré.

In solidarity with the Revolutionary Communist Party of Volta and the popular forces whose revolutionary struggle drove Compaoré from power, the Party of Communists USA calls on the workers and peasants of Burkina Faso to remain vigilant and to secure their victory against threats from the imperialist powers and the forces of internal reaction.

The Party of Communists USA demands that the United States and the European Union desist from employing their military puppets to thwart the desire of the people of Burkina Faso for freedom, independence, and the right to develop their own economy as they see fit without foreign interference.

The Party of Communists USA calls in the strongest terms for international solidarity in the face of repression of the democratic and revolutionary movement and the interference of imperialist powers in Burkina Faso.

Long Live Proletarian Internationalism!



Statement of Condolence to the Families and Friends of the Murdered “Normalistas” in México

The murder in cold blood of 43 students from the Raul Isidro Burgos Normal School in Ayotzinapa, state of Guerrero, a training institution for rural teachers is worse than a tragedy. 43 of México’s brightest young people have not only been taken from México, they have been taken from the world. They could have been doctors or engineers or teachers, and now they are gone.

The students were on their way to a conference in Mexico City. As is customary, they stopped along the way to ask for funds to pay their way. The 43 stopped in the town of Iguala to hold a rally to ask for funds. The Mayor of the town, Jose Luis Abarca, ordered the police officers to arrest the students and this was done. Later, the police turned over the students to narcotraffickers for execution. They had been disappeared since September 26.

México has become a nation that cannot protect its citizens. Since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was passed, the Mexican corn market has been disseminated by imported white bleached flour from the United States by Mexico’s largest baking company, Bimbo. Enriched white flour has never been part of the Mexican diet which is traditionally corn. Unable to sell their harvests, Mexican farmers have been forced to go into the larger Mexican cities in search of work. Their land is now used to grow drug crops like marijuana and poppies for heroin. Narcotics trafficking has become big business, with most of the drugs ending up in the United States. Large Mexican drug gangs control the society and it is not in the bourgeois state’s interest to have educated rural students interfering in their lucrative drug business.

The Normal schools, as they are called, have a long history in México. Originally established in the

1930's, the schools recruit poor rural students who would not otherwise be able to attend universities, and train them to teach in impoverished rural villages, where the people often do not speak Spanish. In rural districts, indigenous languages are spoken. So the "escuelas normales rurales" as they are known, are centers of innovation in pedagogy and particularly in bilingual methods. They are also centers for organizing for social justice which makes them a threat to the powerful.

It is with our deepest sympathy that we send our sincerest condolences to the families of the 43 students who were killed needlessly in an act of simple greed and thoughtlessness. We pledge to do all we can as a party in the United States to expose the political attack on the normal schools of México for what they are: state sponsored terrorism. To the working class of México you have our unconditional support in your struggle for democracy and a society free from violence. May this genocide against indigenous people never happen again! ¡ Los 43 "Normalistas" Presente!

Long live proletarian solidarity and internationalism!

-THE SECRETARIAT

International Department,

PCUSA

All Stand With Sudan!

The Party of Communists USA protests in the strongest terms the decision of the government of the Republic of Sudan to arrest the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Sudan in the Blue Nile state in the city of Ed Damazin, Suleiman Ali, as well as other Communist activists, including Ibrahim Musa and Adil Mohamed Kiryazi. Also arrested was printer Adil Fadlala and Mawada Ahmed, an employee of the print shop.



The three leaders of the Communist Party of Sudan in the Blue Nile state were charged with "undermining the constitutional order," "spreading false news," and "endangering the safety of the state." The charges, punishable by death, are scandalously false, and the detention endangers the health of Suleiman Ali, who has been denied access to his regularly prescribed medication. These arrests violate international human rights standards and are a blow against the supposedly free and fair presidential election being conducted by Sudan.

The Party of Communists USA expresses its firm international solidarity with the Communist Party of Sudan and solidarity with the victims of the Republic of Sudan government's campaign of intimidation.

http://vk.com/strelkov_info?w=wall57424472_32718

Summaries of the Militia of Novorossiya
12.04.14. Briefs from the Bog of Boris Rozhin ("colonelcassad")



-translation from Russian to English by Gregory Rose

So, come December, on the agenda is the same ultimatum - change the policy or we will destroy you economically. Such rhetoric once again shows that there is no agreement on the surrender of

Novorossiya, although there was much yelling on this subject. Russia is still stuck in the plug with unpleasant decisions associated with the activation policy in Ukraine and the defection to the United States, sought by Washington. in this regard. Even the resumption of the talks in Minsk, as hinted by Kuchma, does not solve anything - Russia will be required to fulfill signed documents, and there will not be new negotiations as the United States deliberately devalues them - you cannot achieve peace without clearing it with Washington. To pretend that "we are in the house, we never fight," is from Trotsky at Brest - stupid, criminal, and unproductive, although as imitators of Lev Davidovich we are too short, so that Russia faces all the same choices, but the situation has become much less promising in spring.

The terms and conditions put forward by



Washington are obviously unacceptable to the Kremlin, as the US and NATO have already explained in detail that there is no obligation not to "expand NATO," or they are not going to accept the status of Crimea (and to believe these promises after Gorbachev are something silly), and therefore the ground for a contract is simply not available even with the worsening economic situation (not as fast as we would like, Kerry), it is still certainly better than surrender and its consequences. Therefore, the United States as a whole continues to stick to their line, hoping to objectively convince the world that they can, at the expense of other existing tools, publicly flog a major regional power with nuclear weapons. Something that it has not yet obtained, Washington is unnerving itself for this conflict. One fact of their existence undermines the fundamentals of the modern world, where there is a hegemonic

position and there are others who have a rather limited freedom of action in foreign policy. So now, many regional powers with interest look at this conflict, appreciating it is not only the real position of Russia in the world, but also the real possibility of weakening the hegemony. This conflict is certainly beneficial to many - is beneficial to China (which in return the Americans desired to scheme confrontation between Russia and China) gets to scheme confrontation between Russia and the United States. Benefit to rogue states, which at least temporarily weakened the pressure on them (the hegemony is not up to them), is beneficial to former Soviet republics and Russia's neighbors in that playing on the contradictions involved in the conflict can solve some of their particular problems. US and Russia actually have a kind of predestination in their charge - it is a matter of the United States withholding civilizational leadership from Russia. This is a question about their own political subjectivity. Russia would be happy to end the war on acceptable conditions (not the Minsk conditions), but judging by the pessimistic economic bloc of the government, in the coming year, counting on it is clearly not worth it.

In the meantime, in addition to Ukraine, the losers of the war are mainly Russia and the EU. The ideal and desired scheme is to force Russia to give up and write off the cost of the war on Russia and the EU, forcing them to pay for the fascist junta in Kiev, which will be a useful tool of US policy in the region. But since this is not happening and Russian politics at least after Milan does not change, they can only introduce more new sanctions in the hope that the economic impact will cause a political capitulation (which is unlikely), or pave the way for the manifestation of discontent with the current intra-government policy and public dissatisfaction with the deteriorating socio-economic situation in the country.

If Russia in this conflict seeks to preserve the position of Crimea in Ukraine, to the United

States, in principle, it does not matter whether or not Ukraine continues as a consumable tool; Ukraine is important to the United States for the success of the Cold War against Russia in supporting the tottering post-Washington world order. In this regard, various ridiculous wailing "economists" assure you that if falling oil prices hit US shale development, the Americans cannot themselves receive losses.

People just do not realize that now it is not even about a few tens of billions in lost profits - it comes to maintaining a profitable US world order, against oil from which, the crumbs that the US will donate to support of the regime in Ukraine or in the collapse of oil prices are nothing compared to the disaster which will overtake the United States, if they lose the status of the country as the leader of the hegemonic capitalist world. Yes, these are the costs compared with a debt of \$18 trillion. The US plays for high stakes, hoping to get a "small victorious war" against Russia. So I would not be surprised if in the future oil collapses for Washington oil and rises up to 30-40 dollars per barrel.

In fact, the Ukraine and the Crimea are secondary issues, the main goal - the forced change of foreign policy in order to set an example for the case of Russia to the regional players who already think that the lion has weakened and America is a marked territory. Russia rapidly slipped into the frankly criminal predatory phase of "primitive accumulation" in the second half of "zero" the transition to the stage of imperialism, and began to show foreign policy and foreign economic ambitions, which came into conflict with the rules of the game established after the collapse of the USSR. About Germany end of the 19th century that tried to stake a claim for a place on the beach of London's world order, where all the "colonial" chairs were already occupied. Here it just is not Putin, but the objective laws of capitalist development, which led the young Russian imperialism to a desire to achieve political subjectivity (hence these obsessive attempts to "become like them," "get the golden billion", "build Europe to Vladivostok" and other steps in the "high road" - has recently

been very amusing to read the testimony of the inveterate Westerner Jurgens, who lamented even his jarred Western disregard for Russia's attempts to "become like them"). But it was not hard to make sure, Russia's role in the framework of post-Washington world order is the role of big gas stations (let her people be reduced to the desired 35 million. although our liberals tried) The ambitions of Russian capital began to go beyond the role assigned, and for obvious reasons - the current world order restrictions contradicted both the theory of free movement of capital as the basis of globalism and let natural capitalism in the stage of imperialism strive to capture new markets and expand spheres of influence and economic interests. In the 90s, in the vulgar form of the situation was outlined by Chubais, speaking about the "liberal empire", which will oversee the neighboring regions which are not administrative or military, but economic methods. Later this theory took shape in the concept of the "great energy superpower", which expressed the expansionist aspirations of the Russian big business. Therefore, despite the fact that some continue to believe that Russia fell in the conflict with the United States by chance, in fact, it has a pretty objective economic base to grow from more than a decade of contradictions affecting the world order. Preparation and implementation by the US of the coup in Ukraine and the response of Russia in the Crimea and the Donbass, only revealed these contradictions and moved them into an open confrontation phase.

But the further institutionalization of conflict and its escalation will shatter not only the economy of Russia and the EU, they will undermine the already broken global capital market and with the growth of military and political tension, lead to the loss of the current world order in more and more countries. In the end, everything is classic - the internal structural crisis of capitalism (open phase of which began in 2008, although the crisis has matured much earlier) led to the aggravation of contradictions among the imperialist powers; it

is worth noting that the concept of global capitalism or globalization, is in fact on its last legs - despite all the cries about the global market and the triumph of globalism. In fact, we see that the integration processes in different regions of the world are resulting inferior rates of economic growth and more political fragmentation, even within existing integration structures (growing European separatism is a good illustration). Unleashed by the United States to maintain their own superiority war breaks out of this global economic order with vast areas submerged in a new barbarism (which is now firmly connected with the bearded Arabs with AK-47 and the Koran on the periphery) and with all short-term profit based on looting destroyed states, in the long term destroying the same "global order." As war and economic degradation in the territories are already included in the economy "of the global capitalist empire" system it essentially devours itself. Reworking shattered the Soviet bloc, the system for some time expansively expanded, but in the end turned out to be a dead end - instead of the end of history and the era of shared prosperity in the "golden billion," the world plunged into a major economic crisis and a series of local wars, amid rising social tension as in the Third World, and in the heart of the capitalist world. Trying to get out of this crisis through a series of wars and two waves of "color revolutions" as we have seen, did not lead to success - the position of the United States continues to weaken. The history of the Great Caliphate, which predictably took place (although a couple of years ago, almost no one believed, just like a year ago, almost no one believed the war in the Ukraine), is an excellent marker for the deepening crisis.

When something like a similar mistake with the "barbarians" allowed the Romans, who began to solve their immediate problems such as civil wars and protect the provinces using the barbarians as an instrument of its policy by other means. The original instrument of manipulation over time gained political and military, and then civilizational subjectivity, devastating imperial provinces, toppling governors, plundering trade routes and dependent territories of the empire, falling out of the economic system of the "world empire" for centuries. Tempted by easy profits from the destruction of a number of states / "economic

provinces" and the illusion of total control over the Islamic fanatics, the largest empire the world had spread barbarian invasion in the "Heartland", control over which so happily spread still the imperialists of the 19th century, not counting modern adherents of this theory like Brzezinski.

Of course, the architects of such adventures believe that plunging the world into an uncontrollable chaos, they will extend their dominance of democratic empire at the expense of everyone else, but the price for this world, and for the US it will be difficult, precisely because controlling this chaos is destroying the current world order and Washington cannot and will not be able to think that it actually causes the uncertainty of the outcome of the current confrontation, which of course is not limited to the Crimea or the Novorossiya. This actually is the main difference between this and the previous Cold War: it passes through a chaotic uncertainty collapsing world order without the clear guidance of the Yalta/Potsdam system that was defined and recognized by the Communists' and capitalists' rules of the game (hence the way American conservatives are crying on the subject of that when there was one enemy like the Soviet Union, it was simple and clear - to manage within the analytical strategy - it is much easier than in the chaotic conditions of uncertainty). Therefore, against the background of increasing randomization of the world, funny current lamentations arise about the urban middle class about "cheeses that we lost" or the inability to take out a loan in the Bank of New York. Against the background of the upcoming changes that will affect Russia, the US and the rest of the world, the problem of consumption will be quite "insignificant parmesan."

Analysis of Events in Venezuela

* Courtesy of Counter Punch magazine

A Coup in Real Time

by EVA GOLINGER

There is a coup underway in Venezuela. The pieces are all falling into place like a bad CIA movie. At every turn a new traitor is revealed, a betrayal is born, full of promises to reveal the smoking gun that will justify the unjustifiable. Infiltrations are rampant, rumors spread like wildfire, and the panic mentality threatens to overcome logic. Headlines scream danger, crisis and imminent demise, while the usual suspects declare covert war on a people whose only crime is being gatekeeper to the largest pot of black gold in the world.

This week, as the *New York Times* showcased an editorial degrading and ridiculing Venezuelan President Maduro, labeling him “erratic and despotic” (“Mr. Maduro in his Labyrinth”, NYT January 26, 2015), another newspaper across the Atlantic headlined a hack piece accusing the President of Venezuela’s National Assembly, Diosdado Cabello, and the most powerful political figure in the country after Maduro, of being a narcotics kingpin (“The head of security of the number two Chavista defects to the U.S. and accuses him of drug trafficking”, ABC, January 27, 2015). The accusations stem from a former Venezuelan presidential guard officer, Leasmy Salazar, who served under President Chavez and was recruited by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), now becoming the new “golden child” in Washington’s war on Venezuela.

Two days later, the New York Times ran a front-page piece shaming the Venezuelan economy and oil industry, and predicting its downfall (“Oil Cash Waning, Venezuelan Shelves Lie Bare”, Jan. 29, 2015, NYT). Blaring omissions from the article include mention of the hundreds of tons of food and other consumer products that have been hoarded or sold as contraband by private distributors and businesses in order to create shortages, panic, discontent with the government and justify outrageous price hikes. Further, multiple ongoing measures taken by the government to overcome the economic difficulties were barely mentioned and completely disregarded.

Simultaneously, an absurdly sensationalist and misleading headline ran in several U.S. papers, in print and online, linking Venezuela to nuclear weapons and a plan to bomb New York City (“U.S. Scientist Jailed for Trying to Help Venezuela Build Bombs”, Jan. 30, 2015, NPR). While the headline leads readers to believe Venezuela was directly involved in a terrorist plan against the U.S., the actual text of the article makes clear that no Venezuelans were involved at all.

The whole charade was an entrapment set up by the FBI, whose officers posed as Venezuelan officials to capture a disgruntled nuclear physicist who once worked at Los Alamos and had no Venezuela connection.

That same day, State Department spokeswoman Jan Psaki condemned the alleged “criminalization of political dissent” in Venezuela, when asked by a reporter about fugitive Venezuelan general Antonio Rivero’s arrival in New York to plea for support from the United Nations Working Committee on Arbitrary Detention. Rivero fled an arrest warrant in Venezuela after his involvement in violent anti-government protests that led to the deaths of over 40 people, mainly government supporters and state security forces, last February. His arrival in the U.S. coincided with Salazar’s, evidencing a coordinated effort to debilitate Venezuela’s Armed Forces by publicly showcasing two high profile military officers – both former Chavez loyalists – that have been turned against their government and are actively seeking foreign intervention against their own country.

These examples are just a snapshot of increasing, systematic negative and distorted coverage of Venezuelan affairs in U.S. media, painting an exaggeratedly dismal picture of the country’s current situation and portraying the government as incompetent, dictatorial and criminal. While this type of coordinated media campaign against Venezuela is not new – media consistently portrayed former Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, elected president four times by overwhelming majorities, as a tyrannical dictator destroying the country – it is clearly intensifying at a rapid, and concerning, pace.

The *New York Times* has a shameful history when it comes to Venezuela. The Editorial Board blissfully applauded the violent coup d’etat in April 2002 that ousted President Chavez and resulted in the death of over 100 civilians. When Chavez was returned to power by his millions of supporters and loyal Armed Forces two days later, the Times didn’t recant it’s previous blunder, rather it arrogantly implored Chavez to “govern responsibly”, claiming he had brought the coup on himself. But the fact that the Times has now begun a persistent, direct campaign against the Venezuelan government with one-sided, distorted and clearly aggressive articles –

editorials, blogs, opinion, and news – indicates that Washington has placed Venezuela on the regime change fast track.

The timing of Leamsy Salazar's arrival in Washington as an alleged DEA collaborator, and his public exposure, is not coincidental. This February marks one year since anti-government protests violently tried to force President Maduro's resignation, and opposition groups are currently trying to gain momentum to reignite demonstrations. The leaders of the protests, Leopoldo López and María Corina Machado, have both been lauded by The New York Times and other 'respected' outlets as "freedom fighters", "true democrats", and as the Times recently referred to Machado, "an inspiring challenger". Even President Obama called for Lopez's release from prison (he was detained and is on trial for his role in the violent uprisings) during a speech last September at an event in the United Nations. These influential voices willfully omit Lopez's and Machado's involvement and leadership of violent, undemocratic and even criminal acts. Both were involved in the 2002 coup against Chavez. Both have illegally received foreign funding for political activities slated to overthrow their government, and both led the lethal protests against Maduro last year, publicly calling for his ouster through illegal means.

The utilization of a figure such as Salazar who was known to anyone close to Chavez as one of his loyal guards, as a force to discredit and attack the government and its leaders is an old-school intelligence tactic, and a very effective one. Infiltrate, recruit, and neutralize the adversary from within or by one of its own – a painful, shocking betrayal that creates distrust and fear amongst the ranks. While no evidence has surfaced to back Salazar's outrageous claims against Diosdado Cabello, the headline makes for a sensational story and another mark against Venezuela in public opinion. It also caused a stir within the Venezuelan military and may result in further betrayals from officers who could support a coup against the government. Salazar's unsubstantiated allegations also aim at neutralizing one of Venezuela's most powerful political figures, and attempt to create internal divisions, intrigue and distrust.

The most effective tactics the FBI used against the Black Panther Party and other radical movements for change in the United States were infiltration, coercion and psychological warfare. By inserting agents into

these organizations, or recruiting from within, that were able to gain access and trust at the highest levels, the FBI was able to destroy these movements from the inside, breaking them down psychologically and neutralizing them politically. These clandestine tactics and strategies are thoroughly documented and evidenced in FBI and other US government documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and published in in Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall's excellent book, "[*Agents of Repression: The FBI's Secret Wars Against the Black Panther Party and the American Indian Movement*](#)" (South End Press, 1990).

Venezuela is suffering from the sudden and dramatic plummet in oil prices. The country's oil-dependent economy has severely contracted and the government is taking measures to reorganize the budget and guarantee access to basic services and goods, but people are still experiencing difficulties. Unlike the dismal portrayal in The New York Times, Venezuelans are not starving, homeless or suffering from mass unemployment, as countries such as Greece and Spain have experienced under austerity policies. Despite certain shortages – some caused by currency controls and others by intentional hoarding, sabotage or contraband – 95% of Venezuelans consume three meals per day, an amount that has doubled since the 1990s. The unemployment rate is under 6% and housing is subsidized by the state.

Nevertheless, making Venezuela's economy scream is without a doubt a rapidly intensifying strategy executed by foreign interests and their Venezuelan counterparts, and it's very effective. As shortages continue and access to dollars becomes increasingly difficult, chaos and panic ensue. This social discontent is capitalized on by U.S. agencies and anti-government forces in Venezuela pushing for regime change. A very similar strategy was used in Chile to overthrow socialist President Salvador Allende. First the economy was destroyed, then mass discontent grew and the military moved to oust Allende, backed by Washington at every stage. Lest we forget the result: a brutal dictatorship led by General Augusto Pinochet that tortured, assassinated, disappeared and forced into exile tens of thousands of people. Not exactly a model to replicate.

This year President Obama approved a special State Department fund of \$5 million to support anti-government groups in Venezuela. Additionally, the congressionally-funded National Endowment for Democracy is financing Venezuelan opposition groups with over \$1.2 million and aiding efforts to undermine Maduro's government. There is little doubt that millions more for regime change in Venezuela are being funneled through other channels that are not subject to public scrutiny.

President Maduro has denounced these ongoing attacks against his government and has directly called on President Obama to cease efforts to harm Venezuela. Recently, all 33 Latin American and Caribbean nations, members of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), publicly expressed support for Maduro and condemned ongoing U.S. interference in Venezuela. Latin America firmly rejects any attempts to erode democracy in the region and will not stand for another US-backed coup. It's time Washington listen to the hemisphere and stop employing the same dirty tactics against its neighbors.

Eva Golinger is the author of [The Chavez Code](#). She can be reached through her [blog](#).

