

Platform

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The World Anti-imperialist Platform

A stylized illustration of a woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored long-sleeved shirt, holding a large, dark red flag aloft with her right arm. The background is a solid red color. The illustration is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page, partially overlapping the text area.





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Lists of Participants in Dakar International Conference

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Country	Organization
Africa	Pan-african Unitary Dynamics (DUP)
	West Africa People's Organization (WAPO)
	Collectif Afrique
Senegal	Ferñent
Guinea-Bissau	African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC)
Burkina Faso	Alternative Patriotique Panafricaine
Burundi	Conseil National pour la Défense de la Démocratie au Burundi
Cameroon	Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC-MANIDEM)
Comoros	Suluhu (Mouvemente pour une Transition Équitablement Réconciliatrice et Pragmatique au Comore)
DR Congo	Front Démocratique Africain de République démocratique du Congo
Kenya	Communist Party Marxist – Kenya (former Communist Party of Kenya (CPK))
Togo	Coalition of the Togolese Diaspora for Change in power and Democracy (CODI Togo)
Tanzania	Tanzania Socialist Forum
Mauritania	Forces de Libération Africaines de Mauritanie
France	National Association of Communists (ANC)
	Pole of Communist Revival in France (PRCF)
Italy	Party of Committees to Support Resistance—for Communism (CARC Party)
	Popular Resistance
	Italian Communist Party
Spain	Unión Proletaria
	Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain
	Iniciativa Comunista
Switzerland	Communist Party
Poland	Communist Party of Poland
Europe	Baltic Platform
Germany	Communist Organization (KO)
Ireland	Workers Party of Ireland
Britain	Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist)
Belgium	Communist Party of Belgium
Greece	Revolutionary Unification
Serbia	New Communist Party of Yugoslavia
Bulgaria	September 23 Movement
Ukraine	Borotba
Quebec	Socialist Action for National Liberation of Quebec
USA	American Communist Party
Chile	Chilean Communist Party (Proletarian Action)
Turkey	Communist Labour Party of Turkey/Leninist
Pakistan	Mazdoor Kissan Party
Kyrgyzstan	Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan
Georgia	Unified Communist Party of Georgia
'ROK' (South Korea)	People's Democracy Party

“Only a fighting Pan-Africanism can create effective resistance against this globalized capitalism”

Moïse Essoh | UPC-Manidem (Cameroon)

Comrades, activists of Pan-African and anti-imperialist causes who have come from the four corners of the planet to participate in and contribute to the advancement of our common struggles, in the name of the Union des Populations du Cameroon—Manifeste Nationale pour l’Instauration de la Démocratie, known in the colonial enclave of Cameroon as the UPC des Fidèles, and in the name of the people of Cameroon, I greet you.

It is with a deep determination to work for the liberation of the colonial enclave of Cameroon that we take part in this conference. But to speak of a colonial enclave is to project ourselves far into the past, when on a corner of a table, symbolically in Berlin, but also in many other European cities, a small group of men decided the political, economic, social and cultural fate of millions of Africans, by sharing out geographically on paper, territories of influence, violence, exploitation, cultural dispossession and denial of the Humanity of the African peoples. All this with the obvious aim of plundering these territories and concentrating wealth to the detriment of the greatest number. Even today, this paradigm has not changed.

Imperialism is more present than ever, with its embassies calling the shots politically in certain territories; with its economic exploitation agreements, misleadingly called Economic Partnership Agreements; with its multinationals unrestrainedly pumping Africa’s natural and human resources, organizing or benefiting from armed conflicts created to plunder these resources even more easily; with its media flooding African

spaces with truncated analyses, neoliberal thinking and opinion manipulation.

I would now like to give you a brief summary of what this imperialism is doing in Cameroon today, through the corrupt and gerontocratic regime led by Mr. Paul Barthélemy Biya, 92 years old, in power for 42 years, very ill, and who returned to Cameroon last Monday after yet another long stay with his masters in France and Switzerland.

For those unfamiliar with Cameroon, the country was briefly a German protectorate from 1884, and on paper, a German colony from 1885. In 1922, in the aftermath of the first European war of the 20th century, Cameroon was placed under the mandate of the League of Nations, forerunner of the UN, and its administration was entrusted to France and Great Britain.

In 1948, pro-independence activists created the Union des Populations du Cameroon (abbreviated to UPC), which I represent here today, and, after a relentless struggle by the peoples of Cameroon, under the leadership of the UPC, forced French colonial power to grant independence to French-speaking Cameroon; but only a façade of independence, since the UPC, which had led the entire struggle, was banned in July 1955. And on January 1st, 1960, France entrusted power to one of its own men, Ahmadou Ahidjo, buried here in Senegal. For its part, Great Britain only granted independence to the English-speaking part in October 1961, contrary to the UPC’s demand that the two parts, separated in 1922, should first be reunited and then, with a common political project, conquer independence together.

The UPC did not give up, however, and continued the struggle on both the political and armed fronts. On both fronts, we were to lose tens of thousands of activists, both in political prisons and on the military front. Between 1958 and 1971, several of our leaders were assassinated, including Ruben Um Nyobé, Félix Moumié, Ernest Ouandié and Osende Afana.

But the UPC, still banned, resisted and patiently rebuilt itself underground for 35 years, notably by creating, in 1974, a political movement called Manifeste National pour l'Instauration de la Démocratie (MANIDEM).

In 1982, Mr. Ahidjo handed over power to the current president, Paul Biya. For the past 42 years, this man, backed by France, has officially ruled Cameroon.

What can you say about the situation in Cameroon today?

After more than 64 years of neo-colonial rule, Cameroon is now in the hands of multinationals, notably French. Cameroon's main production is geared towards satisfying the needs of Western economies, with agricultural, forestry and mining raw materials, including oil.

The catastrophic management of the corrupt regime of the ruling CPDM party and its leader, Paul Biya, has led the country into a massive debt overhang, with unprecedented poverty for the population, despite the high level of education and qualification of Cameroon's youth.

At the political level, the total absence of real democracy, and not just a façade of democracy where the electoral system is totally confiscated by the regime, means that all elections follow one another without any respect for the verdict of the ballot box. Any public protest against these electoral hold-ups is systematically suppressed by violence and political imprisonment. The absence of freedom of expression is equally glaring. The

slightest protest is violently repressed. It is this lack of freedom of expression that has exacerbated a latent crisis between Cameroon's English-speaking populations and the overwhelmingly French-speaking central state, and led the country's English-speaking regions to an armed rebellion that, since 2016, has continued to bloody these populations, leaving more than a million internally displaced and tens of thousands of innocent civilian victims.

This violation of freedoms is even more barbaric at a time when we are witnessing the end of a regime. As recently as 3 weeks ago, a minister threatened public opinion, journalists and citizens with reprisals if they dared to debate or comment on the health of the 92-year-old dictator...! That's how far we've come in Cameroon today.

However, the people have not completely given up. Recently, teachers launched a large-scale protest movement against their living and working conditions, where some have not been paid for 10, even 15 or 20 years. The movement was, of course, suppressed by the authorities. Young people regularly express their aspirations whenever they can, even if it always costs them a few jailings.

In all these citizen and popular mobilizations, the UPC-MANIDEM always tries to stand by the masses in struggle.

What can we say about UPC-MANIDEM?

UPC-MANIDEM has been fighting imperialism for over 76 years now. Knowing that the current regime in Cameroon is neo-colonial and allied with imperialism, the UPC-MANIDEM is still de facto banned in Cameroon. Indeed, since Cameroon's return to a multiparty system in 1990, the UPC-MANIDEM, which was the only party to have resisted the one-party system since 1960, has yet to regain administrative recognition of its existence. Today in Cameroon, the UPC-MANIDEM still does not exist administratively, whereas more than 360

parties are legally recognized. And this despite the fact that our party won a case against the State before the Cameroon Supreme Court in 1993, and despite the fact that we won again, in 2016 before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, i.e. the African Union. But the Cameroonian government, on the instructions of the President of the Republic, has refused to implement these court decisions for 31 years. It must be said that the UPC-MANIDEM's political project, updated to today's circumstances, is still the same: to liberate Cameroon and Africa from neo-colonial and neo-liberal imperialism, to restore to the peoples of Cameroon and Africa their dignity and sovereignty, and to constantly raise their standard of living.

Since 1948, the UPC, whose Secretary General, Comrade Ruben Um Nyobé, was Vice-President of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain, has theorized, practiced and inscribed in its political DNA the only organizational solution that can liberate Africa's fragmented peoples, namely Pan-Africanism. Knowing that the peoples of Africa, and particularly of French-speaking Africa, share a common destiny of liberation because their economic and political predator is the same, namely the West and particularly imperialist France, the UPC-MANIDEM believes that only a fighting Pan-Africanism can create effective resistance against this globalized capitalism.

For UPC-MANIDEM, the balkanization of forces benefits capitalism. It locks us into identities that are inoperative in the face of the major challenges facing us. It is imperative that we re-establish another path, the path of Pan-Africanism in combat, at once theoretical, practical and, above all, political. Yes, we need to work together to redefine a global contemporary political project for Africa, one that makes each African territory, which we still call "country" in quotation marks, a space for the conquest of real sovereignty, unfailing solidarity and anti-capitalist redistribution of natural and

produced wealth among the masses of the people, for the well-being of the greatest number.

Naturally, just as this Pan-African dimension of the struggle is essential for the liberation of African peoples, so too is convergence with all anti-imperialist forces worldwide. Just as the peoples of Africa have in common the liberation from neo-colonialism, the peoples of the world have in common the liberation from the diktat of imperialism in every corner of the globe. Whether in Asia, South America, Europe or the Middle East, capitalism shamelessly strikes, pauperizes, exploits and plunders wherever it can. We must not turn our backs on anti-colonial, social and sectoral struggles around the world. Faced with this monster of inhumanity and oligarchic accumulation, we will win together.

This is why, today, the UPC-MANIDEM is perfectly in tune with the aim of our Dakar conference, namely the necessary convergence between fighting pan-Africanism and the internationalization of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Down with neo-colonialism!

Down with capitalism!

Down with imperialism!

The struggle goes on!

Together, we will win!

Pan-Africanism and anti-imperialist internationalism

Albert Mukulubundu | African Democratic Front (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

On behalf of the Front Démocratique Africain, FDA in acronym—which I represent—I would like to warmly welcome the various delegations made up of comrades from different continents. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate all the organizations that have worked so hard to ensure the success of this international conference, which will undoubtedly go down as a major event in Pan-Africanism in recent decades.

For the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the theme of Pan-Africanism and anti-imperialism harks back to the Berlin conference. Exceptional raw material wealth and strategic stakes converge to make this Central African giant - a territory that no power can concede to its competitors. To avoid conflict, the imperialist powers, meeting in Berlin on February 26, 1885, agreed to guarantee each other free access to the country's resources.

Immediately, powerful trusts took control of all economic activity in the Congo. Four of them hold 75% of all capital tied up. From their headquarters in Belgium, Société Générale de Belgique, Brufina, the Empain and Lambert groups planned and organized the colony's exploitation.

Supported by the administration, the army and the Church, imperialism continued its "civilizing work" in its model colony until the outbreak of the Second World War.

In 1958, an event occurred that completely changed the course of history. From April to October 1958, Belgium organized a major world's fair to reassure the consciences of metropolitan France about the situation in the colony. Many Congolese took part.

Among them was Patrice Lumumba, who learned that a conference of African peoples had been

convened by Nkrumah in Accra in December 1958. He went there and met some of his brothers-in-arms, and not the least of them. He had fruitful contacts with Félix-Roland Moumié, Sékou Touré, Georges Padmore, Frantz Fanon, Nyerere, Kaunda and many others.

Without doubt, it was at this point that Lumumba's political thinking took its definitive shape. On his return from Accra, his entire phraseology changed. He now spoke of imperialism, Pan-Africanism and the liquidation of the colonialist regime, whereas previously he had advocated concord within the Belgian nation. Lumumba was only able to bring about this qualitative change thanks to his salutary meetings with African progressives in Accra. He was then able to rely on the popular masses to pave the way for Congo's independence.

Dear comrades, the Front Démocratique Africain (FDA), which I represent at this conference—without the slightest illusion—would like to take this opportunity to stress the need for genuine Pan-African solidarity. The kind that leads us today to take advantage of the experiences of struggle.

NATO/US/EU imperialism's war march towards World War 3

Fodé Roland Diagne | Ferñent (Senegal)

The war in Ukraine, in the Sahel and the ongoing Zionist genocide in Palestine, followed by the extension of its aggression against Lebanon, as well as the tensions in peaceful Asia, are manifestations of the march of US imperialism, flanked by European, Israeli and Japanese imperialism, towards World War 3.

U.S. imperialism and its European, Israeli and Japanese vassals are clearly using economic liberalism, the repression of social resistance and fascism at home and war abroad to both maintain maximum profit for their capitalist monopolies and preserve their unilateral global hegemony.

Imperialism is the class dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie against workers and peoples. Fascization, fascism and war are illustrations of this inherent nature of capitalism at its supreme stage, whose foundations are the exploitation of workers, eco-pillage and the oppression of peoples through the limitless pursuit of maximum profit. These intrinsic characteristics are aggravated tenfold by the systemic crisis of overproduction and over-accumulation of imperialism, the supreme stage of capitalism.

Systemic Causes of the USA's and EU's New Colonial Wars

From its very inception, capitalism as a mode of production has been marked by what some today call “globalization”. Indeed, the social class behind this economic and social system, the bourgeoisie, was boosted in its quest for economic and political power by the discovery of mineral raw materials such as coal, metallic iron and gold, and agricultural raw materials such as wool, cotton and coffee, the exploitation of which required a workforce whose only possession was manual and/or intellectual

labor: the working class, the proletariat. Thus was born the contradiction between capital/imperialism and oppressed peoples, alongside the contradiction between capital and proletariat. In other words, the colonial system through the brutal military conquest of the American continent, the genocide of the Amerindians—the first great crime against humanity of the modern era—and the mass emigration of European populations to populate the American continent, complemented by the slave trade and enslavement of black Africans.

From the 15th to the 19th centuries, the European subcontinent was a technological, industrial, financial, military, strategic and geopolitical power. It was in Europe that the raw materials plundered from America arrived, to be transformed into industrial products. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the second phase in the internationalization of capital, or the capitalist “need for space”, took place through the conquest of colonial empires. Europe, especially in its western part, soon followed by the USA, was the “workshop of the world”, transforming agricultural and mining raw materials into industrial consumer products. All the colonial wars of nascent capitalism, then of developing capitalism, and finally of mature capitalism, which divided up the world by conquering vast colonial empires, not to mention inter-imperialist world wars such as the 1914-1918 war for a new division of the world, have one characteristic: they were waged to seize sources of raw materials and slave or forced-labor in order to transform natural wealth into industrial goods in imperialist centers. The division of labor obeyed the following rule: Workers in imperialist countries were responsible for industrial transformation, while colonized peoples were responsible for mineral extraction and

agricultural production.

However, the national liberation struggles of the 18th and early 19th centuries on the American continent, in the wake of the independence of the USA and Haiti, then those of the 20th century, spurred on and supported by the Bolshevik Revolution, the USSR and the socialist camp victorious over Nazism, gave rise to so-called “emerging” countries such as China, India, Brazil and Vietnam, as well as new revolutionary, progressive, anti-liberal experiments such as Venezuela, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Honduras, which rely on the heroic economic, cultural, political and ideological resistance of socialist Cuba.

Having lost their exclusive monopoly on the transformation of industrial products and the production of the means of production, the new conditions for the realization of maximum profit give a special character to the new cycle of colonial wars of aggression waged by US imperialism and the EU against the peoples of the world.

The new cycle of imperialist wars is driven by the need for US/EU/Israel/Japan imperialism to control the sources of strategic raw materials essential to the development of “emerging countries”. The aim is to generate colossal profits by controlling the “emerging countries” and making them dependent on the imperialist powers for access to the raw materials they need to continue developing. Through their stranglehold on the strategic wealth of producer countries, the USA and the EU are setting themselves up as usury rentiers, determining the conditions of access to raw materials in “emerging countries”. The monopolies of the Dow Jones, the CAC40 or the Nikkei, etc. can thus speculate on prices, set taxes, impose conditions, organize the sabotage of economies or weaken them, wage trade wars and thus continue to exploit and dominate the world economy.

This is what makes it necessary for the imperialists of the USA and the EU to wage “low- or medium-intensity” wars against weak, underdeveloped

countries, in order to enslave them. Such is the case with the two wars against Iraq, the war against the former Yugoslavia, those against Afghanistan, the Ivory Coast, Libya and Syria, against Russia and today against the countries of the ESA. The aim is to put an end to powers that refuse to submit to the diktat of the imperialists, who therefore, despite the bourgeois or feudal nature of their regimes, reject imperialist domination and sometimes even seek to develop their countries into independent “emerging” countries. Saddam Hussein’s Iraq, Milosevic’s Yugoslavia, Gaddafi’s Libya, Gbagbo’s Côte d’Ivoire, Assad’s Syria and the ESA of Goïta, Traoré and Thiani... are precisely the kind of countries where the money from oil and other national wealth, through the nationalization of production, refining and even the petrochemical industry, has endowed these countries with a human development index (hdi) that is nowhere to be found in countries subservient to EU and US imperialism. Better still, these countries have invested in economic, educational, health and social achievements that have lifted their people out of misery compared to the neo-colonies of the USA and EU, and are gradually putting them on the road to development. This is precisely what is being destroyed by the imperialist aggressors who, with bombs and missiles, are striving to bring these countries back to the “Stone Age”, only to seize the wealth of these countries through the iniquitous system of debt and profit for their private companies, on the pretext of supposedly “rebuilding” them. In addition, as in Iraq and Libya, to this massive destruction of infrastructure and economic and social achievements, this looting of historical works and this gluttonous predation on wealth, we must add the targeted assassinations of engineers, scientists, researchers and professors in the countries attacked by the imperialists in order to make them dependent for one or more generations. This is another reason why imperialism is barbarism and terrorist totalitarianism.

The “emerging countries” have become the new “workshop countries”, producing everything the planet consumes, in particular everything consumed by the EU and the USA, which are gradually “de-industrializing” under the leadership of “offshoring”, which partly determines the new international division of labor, to become even more than in the past “rentier countries, usurers living off fictitious capital”. This is a phenomenon described by Lenin as the tendency of usury parasitism and the putrefaction of imperialism.

This objective evolution of the international division of labor in the third phase of “globalization”, i.e. the internationalization of capital in the perpetual quest for maximum profit, is explained by Lenin himself: “Developing capitalism is experiencing two historical tendencies in the national question. The first: the awakening of national life and national movements, the struggle against all national oppression, the creation of national states. The second: the development and multiplication of relations of all kinds between nations; the destruction of national barriers, the creation of the international unity of capital, of economic life in general, of politics, of science and so on. These two trends constitute the universal law of capitalism. The first is dominant at the beginning of its development, the second characterizes capitalism that is already mature and moving towards its transformation into a socialist society.” (“Critical Notes on the National Question”, Œuvres, vol. 20, p. 20). While imperialist countries are characterized by the second trend, the dominated countries, including the “emerging” countries emerging from the underdevelopment imposed by colonialism and neo-colonialism, are at the stage of the first phase of capitalism as described here by Lenin.

This is why Lenin warns: “Imperialism has developed the productive forces to such an extent that mankind has only to pass over to socialism, or else endure for years and even decades the armed struggle of the great powers for the artificial

maintenance of capitalism by means of colonies, monopolies, privileges and national oppressions of all kinds” (“Socialism and War”).

It is this decay of capitalism at its supreme stage, which has nothing left to offer workers and peoples but misery, fascism and war, that exacerbates the contradictions between capital and labor, between imperialism and oppressed peoples, signs that this predatory economic system is dying and must give way to socialism. Imperialism is the insoluble fundamental contradiction between the increasingly globalized socialization of production and the private monopolization of maximum profits by the shareholders of finance capital and monopolies. That’s why imperialism brings war with it.

USA and EU Program of World Domination

Hegemonic since 1945, like all dominant imperialism at any period in history, the USA is attempting to impose an international division of labor according to its needs, to the detriment of its competitors and “emerging countries”. To achieve this, they need to perpetuate their monetary, military, cultural and political hegemony. To this end, the way out of the crisis envisaged by the US imperialists is “war save america”. The presidents of US finance capital are simply carrying out the clear demands of their true constituents, the military-industrial complex and US oil companies. BBL chief economist Peter Vanden Houde sums it up cynically: “Inhumane as it may sound: for the world economy, ‘a very small war’ would now be the best solution. A war with a ‘favorable’ outcome would mean lower oil prices and interest rates, and a boost to stock market prices” (AFP September 21, 2002). This is where we need to understand the major importance of raw materials in general, and particularly strategic ones such as oil, gas, uranium, coltan, gold and so on.

The ideologists and strategists of US imperialism began planning their strategy in the mid-80s, at the very moment when the counter-revolutionary

liquidator Gorbachev began his policy of destroying the USSR and the socialist camp. Schultz, head of US diplomacy in 1985, noted that “we are prepared to dissuade the Soviets from waging all-out nuclear war or attacking our major allies, but it is not at all clear that we are as prepared and organized to prevent and counter the gray area of intermediate challenges we are most likely to face, namely low-intensity conflicts” (Le Monde Diplomatique, April 1991). The January 10, 1988 report of the US Commission on Long-Term Integrated Strategy, entitled “Selective Deterrence”, stated that “these low- and medium-intensity conflicts in the Third World are clearly less dangerous than any Soviet-American war, yet they have had and will have a cumulative negative effect on US access to critical regions” (idem). Henri Kissinger had already advocated that “in addition to our retaliatory nuclear force, we must therefore build up units that can intervene rapidly and make their power felt” (idem). Gaspar Weinberger, US Secretary of Defense at the time, concluded that “the high priority we have assigned to the Special Operations Force (SOF) reflects our sense that low-intensity conflict is the threat we are most likely to face in the years ahead” (idem). This, too, is the purpose of the membership of the countries of the former socialist camp in Eastern Europe in NATO, in addition to NATO’s rapprochement to the doorstep of Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the weakening and dismantling of Russia and the encirclement of China.

Let’s go further back in time. It should be noted that a September 1950 memorandum from the U.S. State Department clearly illuminates the meaning of what is happening today through U.S. wars of aggression: “Control of that source of energy, oil, important in peace as in war is a desirable objective in itself (...). U.S. governments should strive to develop American (oil) concessions to the maximum” (Le Monde Diplomatique, April 1991). And David L. Boren, Senator and Chairman of the CIA’s Intelligence Committee, widened the scope

of the US hegemonic strategy of the “new world order” born of the defeat of the USSR: “We have had a strange and symbiotic relationship with the USSR (...). The decline of the Soviet Union (...) could just as easily lead to the decline of the United States (...). European countries, Japan and others have readily accepted American leadership in past decades. Why did they do so? Because they needed us (...). Will they be willing, in this new context, to accept American leadership, as they did a few months ago? I don’t think so” (idem).

The White House no longer hesitates to openly threaten even its European and Japanese “allies” (in addition to Russia and China). In September 2002’s The National Security Strategy of the United States of America, it declared: “Our forces will be strong enough to deter any adversary who attempts to surpass, or even match, the military power of the United States” (1991). Dr. Peter Pham, advisor to the U.S. State and Defense Departments, puts it even more bluntly: “Among AFRICOM’s ultimate goals was to protect Africa’s rich access to hydrocarbons and other strategic resources, a task that included guarding against the vulnerability of these natural resources and ensuring that third parties such as China, India, Japan or Russia could not obtain a monopoly or preferential treatment” (quoted by F. William Engdahl, mondialisation.ca, September 27, 2011). He adds: “These natural resources and wealth make Africa an easy target for the attentions of the People’s Republic of China, whose dynamic economy... has an almost insatiable thirst for oil and the need for other natural resources. China currently imports approximately 2.6 million barrels of crude oil a day, with around half of this consumption, some 765,000 barrels a day, or around a third of its imports, coming from its African sources, especially Sudan, Angola and Congo (Brazzaville). Is it any wonder, then, that no region of the world other than Africa has rivaled China’s strategic interest in recent years? Intentionally or not, many analysts expect that Africa, specifically the states along its very rich west coast, will become

the scene of strategic competition between the USA and its only real global rival, China, as both countries seek to extend their influence and secure access to resources” (idem). As we all know, these are the foundations of the military program to preserve US imperialism’s world domination.

This program requires the establishment of a Western “axis” with its allies in the EU powers, Israel and Japan, which also includes the feudal, medieval fundamentalist petro-dollar theocracies and their “jihado-terrorist proxies”. The alliance with fascist Islamists (who use religion for political ends, which has nothing to do with the vast majority of Muslims) is nothing new. This alliance with the terrorist networks of the “godless” al-Qaeda was forged against the secular, democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet army and communism.

USA and EU Are to the World What German and Japanese Fascism were to the World

In the 1930s, the Nazis set out on a program to crush the workers’ movement in Germany, too influenced for their taste by Communism, to destroy the USSR by means of total war in the name of “living space”, and to conquer world hegemony by seizing the territories of their other imperialist competitors as well as their colonial possessions.

The notable difference lies in the fact that the world hegemony of English capitalists in the 18th and 19th centuries was achieved through the conquest, annexation and exploitation of vast “colonial empires” in America, Asia, the Pacific and Africa. This hegemony consisted in carving out the lion’s share of the colonies to the detriment of other rivals—France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, etc.—and reducing the populations to slave labor to be exterminated through labor and massacres of those who resisted.

The fascist imperialists of the 20th century imported and applied the same methods, directly annexing the territories of other imperialist competitors in Europe as well as their colonies.

The transformation of “inferior populations” (Slavs, Jews, Serbs, Gypsies) into slave labor to be exterminated when they are no longer needed should be seen in this context. Applying the recipes of colonial totalitarian barbarism to colonialist “lord states and nations” is at the root of the chauvinist “particularism” that differentiates between the savagery of fascists in Europe and that of colonialists in other parts of the world, while fuelling this sordid “memorial competition” between victims of the various genocides of capitalism in its colonial or fascist form.

Since 1945, the USA has led the capitalist world in defeating socialism in Europe and the USSR through the “containment of communism”, the “American way of life”, the use of ex-Nazis in the fight against real socialism, “low-intensity” wars like the one in Vietnam, the division of the international communist movement by Titism, then by revisionism and Eurocommunism, the corruption of communist parties in certain major imperialist countries, support for the bourgeois conciliatory and servile national movement in colonized countries, the repression of revolutionary national liberation movements and communists as in Indonesia, the destabilization of the European socialist camp with “dissidents”, the rise to power and gradual capitulation of the revisionists in the USSR and the European socialist camp.

This strategy of the US and its European and Japanese allies also involved concessions to workers’ and people’s struggles and national liberation struggles, which led to major social and democratic gains in the imperialist countries and national independence for the former colonies.

From the 1970s onwards, the general crisis of imperialist capitalism aggravated the structural crisis of overproduction and over-accumulation. The Bretton Woods institutions (IMF, World Bank), the GATT and later the WTO became the instruments of finance capital, dominated by Wall Street bosses, to cut off the countries of the South in the name of “Third World debt”, in the form of

liberal structural adjustment plans and currency devaluations in South America, the Middle East and Africa. It was the triumph of a single liberal way of thinking, which had been tried and tested in the countries of the South in the form of liberal recipes, and was now being re-imported into the imperialist countries themselves under the now-famous “there is no alternative” formula.

The major turning point was the defeat of the socialist camp in Eastern Europe and the restoration of capitalism in the USSR, which the US ideologue Francis Fukuyama defined as “the end of history”, heralding “eternal capitalism”. Freed from the restraint of the socialist camp in Europe and the USSR, US and EU imperialism embarked on a vast liberal program to undermine the social and democratic gains made by workers in the previous period, and to wage colonial wars against the national democratic achievements of formerly colonized peoples, states and nations, accelerating the process of capital’s “re-globalization”.

Destroying socialist states and sovereign countries means opening up their markets to finance capital, thus providing outlets for the over-accumulation of profits.

However, the southern survivors of the defeat of the socialist camp, in which the national factor had been an important and decisive driving force behind popular revolutions, such as China, Vietnam, North Korea and Cuba, soon joined by ex-colonies such as capitalist India and the ALBA countries (Venezuela, Bolivia, Nicaragua, etc.), plus Russia, now capitalist once again, and South Africa, have kept out of submission to Western diktat. And on the basis of more or less anti-liberal policies, supported by state control of strategic economic levers, these countries have become “emerging countries” that are resisting and combating the global hegemony of the imperialist powers of North America, Europe and Japan.

Attracted by these countries’ “markets” and

higher rates of profit, the capitalist monopolies have embarked on relocations, which the “emerging countries” are taking advantage of to catch up economically, industrially, technologically, scientifically, financially and militarily. This economic development is turning the geostrategic and geopolitical balance of power on its head, to the detriment of the US and EU imperialist powers. Hence their warlike hysteria, aimed at preserving and perpetuating their age-old hegemony.

US/EU imperialism is to the world today what German Nazism was to humanity after the October Revolution of 17 and the building of socialism in the USSR.

Back to Panafricanism and Internationalism

In the face of the imperialist war waged by the USA, its EU allies and their jihadist/terrorist proxies, the workers’ and progressive movements of the war-mongering powers are disarmed, and the peoples of the victim countries are suffering imperialist aggression. We have witnessed the capture of President Gbagbo in Côte d’Ivoire, Milosevic in the former Yugoslavia, and the assassinations of Saddam in Iraq and Gaddafi in Libya. The US, French, British, Israeli and Japanese imperialists have proclaimed themselves representatives of the “international community”. But allies too must submit to the role-sharing decided by the USA and carry out their demands, as shown by the apparent “vanguard” role in Libya of Cameron and Sarkozy, and of Hollande in Syria, with the resounding failure that we owe to Putin and the Communist Party of China.

This is a strategic upheaval of major scope and importance. Indeed, since 1991, the new cycle of colonial wars decided by the USA has only just come up against the determined opposition of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and the Bolivarian Alliance of South America. Bourgeois Russia puts a stop to NATO’s

encircling expansion in fascized Ukraine. Africa, which seemed to be asleep, is waking up in turn, with the expulsion of the French, European and US armadas from Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, which have just created the Confederation of Sahel States (AES) in their confrontation with NATO through terrorism manipulated by NATO imperialism and Afrikom.

This new situation reflects both the growing awareness of how dangerous the US imperialists and the EU are for the world, and the need to form a global front of nation-states and oppressed peoples to confront them.

We support the position of the 86 South American parties who firmly declare: “The resolution calls for ‘an immediate end to bombing and military action in Libya, and for the organization of a national dialogue so that, in a sovereign manner and without interference, the Libyan people can decide their own future’. The leaders of the Latin American left call on the United Nations to create an international commission to stop the armed conflict, and reaffirm their support for the peace initiatives of ALBA, the African Union and the group integrated by Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa”. The South American Revolutionary and Progressive Left rightly states: “Let’s remember that the information that dictator Gaddafi is ‘bombing the population of Tripoli’, which was the emotional trigger for the UN resolution and the media campaigns for intervention, has since been denied by the on-site envoys of Il Manifesto (Italy), of Telesur, as well as by Russian and US military experts... Paradoxically, the increasing massacres of Libyan civilians by NATO, the massacres in Yemen, Bahrain, Afghanistan, Palestine, Côte d’Ivoire, etc., or the Latin American and Caribbean peace initiatives, have not yet been confirmed. or the Latin American and African peace initiatives, have aroused little interest in these sectors. This ideological decline can be explained in a number

of ways: disconnection from popular sectors, a shift to the right in European society, defensive repositioning in the face of emancipation in the South, condescension towards leftists on other continents, anti-Chavez catharsis and ‘anti-totalitarian’ brand images to be nurtured under the pressure of media dictatorship, etc.” (idem). Clearly differentiating the revolutionary processes in Tunisia and Egypt from the “coloured” destabilization pretext of colonial wars in Libya, Côte d’Ivoire and Syria, our comrades of the South American left add: “The popular rebellions in the Arab countries, among which Tunisia and Egypt stand out, show us that peoples cannot remain passive forever, but also remind us that global reaction and imperialism will never remain indifferent and will do whatever it takes to prevent the revolutionary upsurge”. Demonstrating the complicity of the European left, they remind us that colonization is still a reality in this world under the yoke of the US and European imperialists: “The persistence of colonialism constitutes a particularly serious situation for our continent, directly affecting Puerto Rico, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, ‘French Guiana’ and the Argentine Falkland Islands” (idem), not forgetting Kanaky, Reunion, etc. (idem).

This debate raises the fundamental question of proletarian internationalism and solidarity between peoples, without which imperialism cannot be defeated. It raises the question of the indissoluble link between proletarian revolution in imperialist countries and anti-imperialist national revolutions in oppressed countries. In 1915, Lenin unmasked the opportunists who supported imperialist war: “The (Communists) have always understood a ‘defensive’ war to be a ‘just war’, in the sense (...) that the (Communists) recognize and continue to recognize the legitimate, progressive, just character of the ‘defense of the fatherland’ or of a ‘defensive war’. For example, if tomorrow Morocco

declared war on France, India on England, Persia or China on Russia, etc... these would be just, defensive wars no matter who started them, and every (Communist) would call for the victory of oppressed, dependent, wronged states over oppressive, slave-owning, despoiling great powers” (Socialism and War). And Stalin explained the rightness of this revolutionary policy by the fact that “Leninism has proved, and the imperialist war and the Revolution in Russia have confirmed, that the national question can only be solved in conjunction with the Proletarian Revolution and on the terrain of the latter. That in the West, the road to victory lies in a revolutionary alliance with the liberation movement of colonies and dependent countries against imperialism. The national question is part of the general question of the Proletarian Revolution, part of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat” (National and Colonial Question).

The question of internationalist support for the struggle of oppressed peoples is “a part of the general question of the proletarian revolution, subordinate to the whole and demanding to be examined from the point of view of the whole” (Stalin, *idem*). Also, to determine an internationalist position, we need to understand that “under conditions of imperialist oppression, the revolutionary character of the national movement does not necessarily imply the existence of proletarian elements in the movement, the existence of a democratic basis for the movement” (*idem*). Finally, Stalin cites the example given by Lenin, who said that “the struggle of the Afghan Emir for the independence of Afghanistan is objectively a revolutionary struggle, despite the monarchist turn of the conceptions of the Emir and his supporters, because it weakens, disintegrates and undermines imperialism. However, the struggle of democrats and “socialists” of all stripes, of revolutionaries and republicans such as Kerensky and Tsereteli, Renaudel and Scheidemann,

Chernov and Dan, Henderson and Clynes, during the imperialist war (in defense of the fatherland) was a reactionary struggle, because its result was to disguise, consolidate and triumph imperialism” (*idem*, Stalin).

Objectively speaking, Saddam, Milosevic, Gaddafi, Gbagbo, Assad, Béchir, Mugabe, Hamas and the whole of the Palestinian resistance, Hezbollah in Lebanon, Goïta, Traoré, Thiani of the AES, etc., but also Putin in bourgeois Russia, through their resistance, are helping to undermine, weaken and dismantle the criminal hegemony of the US and EU imperialists. Their resistance unmasks the imperialists by accelerating workers’ and peoples’ awareness of the intrinsic warlike nature of globalized capitalism. To a certain extent, their resistance makes it easier for the working class and oppressed peoples to understand the links between social regression, the impoverishment of workers in the West, imperialist oppression and colonial wars.

The involvement of Russia and China, who are beginning to counter NATO’s warlike intentions, is reshaping the global balance of power. It is now becoming increasingly clear that the globe is divided into two fronts that make up global geopolitics: the front of the imperialist aggressors—the USA, the EU, the UK, Israel and NATO—to maintain their global hegemony, and the front of the aggressed countries, peoples, nations and states that are resisting the war-mongers who are taking the path of the Nazi project.

By reversing roles, the imperialists create “enemies of peace, terrorists, dictatorships that must be punished, and whose peoples must be rid of”; they assume the posture of the “civilizers” of yesteryear in the name of the “right of humanitarian intervention”; they say that “peace is at this price”; they say more and more openly that they “prepare for war in order to have peace”. But as Karl Marx teaches, unmasking capitalist predators: “Of all the dogmas of the fanatical politicians of our time,

none has caused so much damage as that which says: 'To obtain peace, one must prepare for war'. This great truth, whose notable characteristic is that it contains a great lie: the war cry, which has called all of Europe to arms and generated such belligerent fanaticism that every new peace treaty is seen as a new declaration of war, and is avidly exploited. At a time when the states of Europe have become so many armed fields, whose mercenaries burn with the desire to pounce on each other and slit each other's throats for the greater glory of peace, the only consideration before each outbreak of war is simply the insignificant details of which side to be on. As soon as this incidental consideration is satisfactorily settled by diplomatic parliamentarians with the help of the old slogan 'to obtain peace, one must prepare for war', one of those wars of civilization begins whose frivolous barbarity belongs to the best days of highway robbers, and whose cunning perfidy belongs exclusively to the most modern period of imperialist bourgeoisie" (quoted in *Correspondance Internationale* N°3, Spring 1981).

Humanity is heading for hardships even more severe than those imposed on the world by the Nazi project for world hegemony, which caused over 50 million deaths, because "The law best suited to the notion of the fundamental economic law of capitalism is that of surplus value, that of the birth and growth of capitalist profit. Indeed, it determines the essential features of capitalist production. (...) The main features and requirements of the fundamental economic law of present-day capitalism could be formulated roughly as follows: ensuring maximum capitalist profit through the exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of a given country, through the systematic enslavement and plunder of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, and finally through wars and the militarization of the national economy used to

ensure the highest profits" (J. Stalin, *The Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.*, 1952).

The imperialists' forced march towards war—including military confrontation with Russia and China, India and Brazil, to name but a few countries whose economic development is changing the balance of power to the detriment of the US imperialists and the EU—is leading to a global conflagration which we believe will be fatal to the imperialist brigands US, NATO and the EU.

As communists, patriots, Pan-Africans, democrats, anti-imperialists and internationalists, we must fight with the workers and peoples to consign globalized capitalism to the dustbin of history forever. Workers, the communist movement, progressive anti-liberal forces, patriots, pan-Africans, anti-imperialists, democrats and internationalists must say NO to colonial wars, peoples must resist imperialist terrorist aggression and the current inexorable march of NATO/US/EU towards World War 3. Together, we must demand and mobilize for peace.

And in the event of a world war unleashed by the USA and the EU, against China and Russia for example, the response must be revolutionary defeatism against the warmongers, leading to the revolutionary overthrow of the dictatorship of capital. This means joining up the struggles against social regression, fascization, fascism and for peace within the imperialist war-mongering countries, and the defensive resistance of Russia, China, Cuba, Venezuela, Nicaragua, the ESA, etc., which are targeted by the new cycle of imperialist wars.

Let's re-establish the worldwide united front of the workers' movement and peoples against high living standards, fascism and war.

“United efforts to end authoritarianism and restore democracy in Togo”

Raymond Ayivi | CODI Togo

Presentation and Current Affairs

The Coalition of the Togolese Diaspora for Change in power and Democracy (CODI Togo) is a gathering of associations from the African, American, European, and Asian continents. Headquartered in Paris, France, at 66 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, 75008, CODI Togo aims to organize the Togolese diaspora into a united, committed, and independent civil society force. CODI Togo participates alongside the Togolese people in the fight for democracy and change in power in Togo, and works for equal participation of citizens in the political scene. It formulates political propositions and launches actions aimed at resetting Togo in order to promote the social, political, and economic engagement of citizens. CODI Togo also creates a more supportive community that ensures the birth, the rooting, and the sustainability of democracy in Togo. In addition to actions on the ground, our organization works for an effective full participation of Togolese diasporans in the electoral processes.

In light of these objectives, CODI Togo would like to draw your attention to the very curious and very worrying sociopolitical situation in Togo.

Actually, Togo is a West African country struggling to complete its democratization process that began in the 1990s, due to the capture of state power and the refusal of political change by top officials.

After the death in 2005 of the President Gnassingbé Eyadema, who came to power following a bloody military coup in 1967, the high military hierarchy chose and pledged allegiance to his son Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé in the night of

February 5, 2005. The army, notorious as such, often intrudes into the political game and constitutes a true supporter of the regime in place. Since then, the country has experienced a succession of political crises following constitutional and/or institutional coups, which constitute a major obstacle to socio-economic development and the advent of democracy.

State justice system, administration, and institutions are far from embodying the principles and values of independence and neutrality. The separation of powers remains an illusion. Public spaces and freedoms are systematically restricted; freedom of the press and of expression clash with repressive laws. Violations of human rights are constant. Togo currently has about hundred political prisoners and exiles in its walls.

The sociopolitical context in Togo is marked by a latent tension, talk less of palpable tension among the populations and essential components of the nation due to the indifference and contempt that the Head of State and his collaborators have shown towards the multiple social, economic, and political demands raised by these populations, including civil society actors, the diaspora, and democratic opposition political parties.”

On 31 December 2023, the mandate of the parliament in the sixth republic had expired. The government was unable to hold legislative elections within the time frame set by the Constitution. Despite the numerous calls from the opposition and civil societies to the government and the Head of State to open talks in view of reaching a political consensus in order to hold these elections, the

regime has ignored them and set the date of the parliamentary and regional elections for April 20, 2024.

While all Togolese had their eyes turned towards the legislative and the regional elections as the political parties were fully engaged in preparations, they had learnt with surprise and dismay that a new bill for a new Constitution is considered by the committee of former legislators for approval thereby providing a new Constitution that guarantees lifelong power to a single family, or better still to a single individual to the detriment of the profound aspirations of the Togolese people and the stability of the country.

There is even the possibility to choose a president by a parliament mainly dominated by regime. This without debate, over a period of seven (06) years, with “resetting the time afresh”, renewable once. In other words, it is a matter of securing a sixth term for Faure Gnassingbé thereby giving him a lifelong power.

Despite the outcry that this whole maneuver has raised, the regime has pursued its constitutional coup with parliamentarians whose mandate had ended.

Today, after much procrastination, the Togolese regime is blindly navigating between 2 Constitutions, the fourth and the fifth, with a so-called transition period that runs until May 2025 according to the government, while Faure Gnassingbé’s *missi dominici* is to rush to the 4 corners of the world, particularly to India, to inquire about the realities of a parliamentary regime. Are we putting the cart before the horse? However, the worm in Togo has been uncovered, it is to establish a monarchy system in the country no matter its cost to the Togolese people.

TOGO: historical reminder and memories

Starting from the killing of Sylvanus Olympio, the first president of Togo, on January 13, 1963

to the failed assassination of Guy Marius Sagna on September 29 2024. Let us recall the facts. While finding refuge in the US Embassy in Lomé following death threats from the less human mutineers, it was the then American Ambassador himself who handed over President Sylvanus Olympio to these soldiers, supported by French officials. To speak like our great historian Têtèvi Godwin Tété-Adjalogo, here are the 3 elements that led to the assassination of President Sylvanus Olympio: “first, the project to create a new Togolese national currency; second the project to create a new Togolese national currency; third, the project to create a new Togolese national currency. “Pan-Africanism and imperialism do not go well together!

“Sentinel, what do you say about the night? The night is long due but the day is coming!” These are the words of Sylvanus Olympio, on the day Togo gained political independence on April 27, 1960. It should be remembered that from the circle of statemen in 1922 to the march towards Togo’s self-determination in 1958, the resistance of freedom fighters was intense.

Here are some of the then resistance fighters:

Messan Maximilien Aihntson, the founder and leader of the Juvento party (Togolese Youth). “No country has freed itself from despotism without bloodshed!”, he said. He is the initiator of the slogan “Ablodé” which means total independence, freedom and sovereignty. His collaborators were: Ben Apaloo, Lawyer Anani Santos, Abalo Firmin, ... Juvento is an ally to the CUT party (Committee of Togolese Unity) of Sylvanus Olympio.

Dr. Martin Aku (son of Andreas Aku, a nationalist pastor), fell into the pot of resistance fighters for sovereignty. He embodied the first electoral victory of the Togolese nationalists over the French colonial power on November 10, 1946.

Pa Augustino Ezéchiél de Souza, known as “Gazozo”, symbol of the local bourgeoisie’s

integration into public affairs, he was the president of the Council of Elders in Lomé. Eyewitness to the triumph of the nationalist parties during the elections/referendum of Sunday, April 27, 1958 organized under the auspices of the United Nations. He died on April 25, 1960, exactly two days before the festivities of the official proclamation of the Ablodé.

So, Togolese youth, what have you done with the heritage of your elders?

The history of the Togolese Republic has recorded beautiful pages of the struggle for independence in the 50s and 60s with real fighters. This dream has turned into a nightmare since January 13, 1963. More than sixty years down the line, Togo has still not recovered, on the contrary, it continues its descent into the abyss of violence and outrageous repression.

A few selected excerpts from volume 1 of the book “History of Togo—the long night of terror” under the Gnassingbé:

- Commander Paul Comlan arrested on the pretext for not greeting General Yakubu Gowon as a Head of State when he visited Lomé, after leaving power in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In his cell, his ribs, neck, and testicles were smashed so he died.

- Another abominable case is that of Lieutenant Gaston Gnehou Gneyou, a direct brother-in-law of Eyadéma (elder brother of the first lady Hubertine) wounded by a point-blank shot on the beach, a commando turned into medical doctors in white blouse had gone to execute him on his hospital bed in Lomé. Officially, the officer is said to have gathered other officers with an intent to conduct a coup d'état.

- Kpatcha Gnassingbé, Faure Gnassingbé's younger half-brother, he has been in prison since April 15, 2009, and is still vegetating there. As if to say, among the Gnassingbés, we don't joke around with the presidential chair!—Very recently again, successively in January and March 2024, the

sudden death in exile of the priest who chaired the National and Sovereign Conference, Archbishop Philippe Fanoko Kpodzro and his political protégé who won the 2020 presidential election, Mr. Gabriel Messan Agbéyimé Kodjo, who died in an unclear circumstance in Ghana.

In Togo, the rapport between journalists and political power has never been good. It's the “I love you, me neither!” And it is always under the increasingly suspicious gaze of successive regimes and with the interesting support from the French soft power.

- An unrealistic scene that we invite you to watch on YouTube, a live exchange of words between a photo-reporter journalist Didier Ledoux, from the independent Togolese daily *Liberté* and Lieutenant-Colonel Romuald Letondot, “the French advisor to the Chief of Staff of the Army.

- We remember the order given by a French Ambassador in Lomé to the HAAC (High Authority of Audiovisual and Communication) for the closure of a newspaper. The rest, we know a journalist after prison, passed from life to death, and his colleague now lives in exile, far from Togolese soil.

- Atsutsè Kokouvi Joachim Agbobli, a renowned historian, kidnapped at night from his hospital bed and later found dead with bruises on his body on the beach in Lomé. Note: in my country, Togo, the beach, the lagoon and other lakes, even the sea, are used to directly bury political corpses. It's less expensive!

This Gnassingbé regime has lasted too long: there is no family in Togo that does not deplore political atrocities, or does not know the jailers appointed by Eyadéma and his son. There are now more than a hundred political prisoners in Togo!

Even the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Court of Justice has not able to have Faure Gnassingbé and the Togolese state comply with its various verdicts.

What to do now after the Gnassingbé father and son have taken over Togo?

- Today, you may see regimes hoisting the flag of Pan-Africanism to restore their image. Remember, in the early days of the single party, the RPT of Gnassingbé Eyadéma, the fundamental three-dimensional credo was summed up as follows: “National Union-anti-imperialism-authenticity”. The reality was quite different for more than twenty years before the National Sovereign Conference of July 1991.

- Even today, with the UNIR party of the son, Faure Gnassingbé, it is the same vein. With Unir pour la République, it is the Republic itself that disappears in the clouds of the galloping monarchy. In view of all the above and in order to help the Togolese people who are suffering martyrdom, from the height of this beautiful platform, CODI Togo launches a solemn appeal to democrats and pan-

Africanists to unite for the opening of a political and peaceful transition leading to the change of power and democracy. By doing so:

- Let the Pan-African youth organize themselves region by region to fight the enemies from within Africa, in particular African leaders who allow imperialism in all its forms to flourish. It is these imperialism setbacks that prevent the emergence of a new free, just, democratic and sovereign society.

- Let each African express his or her active solidarity with the Togolese people to help drive out this criminal and barbaric regime vomited by the Togolese.

- Let the Togolese diaspora work tirelessly alongside other African diasporas to build a common project, the rebirth of Africa, which will ipso facto give back to the Togolese their nation-state in all its sovereignty.

“The urgent need for a broad anti-imperialist front to combat imperialism, led by the United States and NATO”

PCPE (Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain)

Many tasks prevent us from being with you at this important meeting organized by the World Anti-Imperialist Platform in Dakar. However, we didn't want to miss this opportunity to convey our warmest greetings to this important meeting, and above all to wish you every success for this event.

The PCPE shares the objectives of this meeting, and this is what motivates us to extend this warm greeting to you at this new cycle of meetings of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform. We see these meetings as crucial stages in the articulation of

what must always remain an objective shared by all our organizations: the creation of a broad anti-imperialist world front.

A broad anti-imperialist world front must clearly define the main enemy of humanity at this time. We must affirm that today, imperialism led by the United States and centered around NATO is humanity's main enemy. It is responsible for the great scourges currently afflicting the planet.

Today, we are witnessing not only the generalized war imposed by imperialism - the imperialist war—

but also live genocide.

In the face of this genocide, we need the broadest possible combative unity of peoples, led by the working class and popular sectors, to put an end to this genocidal system, which has nothing positive left to offer humanity.

The PCPE, the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, is fully committed to this task.

The PCPE's commitment is not only to solidarity with Palestine and with all resistance—the axis of resistance—but also to the need to firmly oppose NATO and the presence of US military bases in Spain.

Comrades, history waits for no man.

We are at an absolutely crucial moment for the development of the class struggle, where there is no turning back.

Imperialism is doomed to an ever-increasing spiral of violence, and we are beginning to see what 21st-century imperialism will look like.

We're not going back to the 19th century, as we've sometimes mistakenly believed. On the contrary, we are beginning to discover the true face and reality of capitalism in the 21st century.

Today, more than ever, we need to work towards a common goal of anti-imperialist unity, clearly oriented towards socialism.

We know that the global anti-imperialist platform is charged with this task, and we, the PCPE, will always be at your side.

Comrades, very good work and success in this important meeting.

The growing global resistance against imperialism, as well as the enduring struggle for independence and revolutionary Pan-Africanism”

Iniciativa Comunista (Spain)

Since 2011/12, with the start of the war of aggression against the Syrian people and government, who rose up in heroic resistance, the imperialist plans began to suffer strong setbacks. The first of all was precisely that the lie of its invulnerability and omnipotence, a myth established since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the bombing of Belgrade, was exposed.

The anti-imperialist popular resistance in Syria, supported by Russia, shattered the imperialist plans, which had some what greater success in

Ukraine in 2014 with the imposition of the fascist junta in Kiev—via a color revolution, the so-called Euromaidan. However, the anti-fascist Russian-Ukrainian people of Donbass once again thwarted the imperialist plans, which had come to believe the lies of their spokes persons and ideologues, like those who claimed that “there is no alternative” and that “the end of history” had arrived.

These strategic defeats inflicted on Euro-Atlantic plans, defined by a national, popular, anti-imperialist, and anti-fascist resistance, marked

the beginning of a new era; an era of resistance by oppressed peoples against the typical instruments of neocolonialism (based on destabilization, regime changes, disintegration or fragmentation, etc.) that serve to relieve pressure in the imperialist center by shifting its crisis to the periphery of the system.

Likewise, in the imperialist countries themselves, popular movements and struggles emerged as a result of the economic crisis, which opened a period of politicization and organization. This forced the ruling classes to resort to repression, to make efforts in the field of propaganda and information, and to redirect demands into a framework that could be managed from above, which took on a dual character: reformism and reaction. In this way, they were able to stabilize their internal front.

Although the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc, as well as the partial and temporary setback of national liberation movements in the colonies and neocolonies, provided a significant life line for imperialism—which had been in crisis since the 1970s—the inexorable decay of this system is once again

coming to the surface. And it becomes visible once again through the imperialism's preferred method of attempting to resolve its bankruptcy, which is none other than war, and yet war has also been the starting point of countless revolutions.

Iniciativa Comunista welcomes this new anti-imperialist gathering, held in the wake of the successes of the Confederation of Sahel States in their independence and their fight against terrorism; under the roof of the Senegalese people who have defeated the puppet Macky Sall; and on the shoulders of revolutionary Pan-Africanism, the legacy of great figures such as Amílcar Cabral, Titina Silá, Samora Machel, Agostinho Neto, Josina Muthemba Machel, Muammar El Ghadaffi, El Uali Mustafá Sayed, and a long list of men and women who continue to celebrate years of immortality. We are confident that it will be a successful event and that it will contribute to defining the path to victory for the peoples over imperialism.

“The voice of Africa is heard louder and louder and strengthens the general anti-imperialist international front”

Unified Communist Party of Georgia

Dear Comrades,

The African peoples are rising ever more confidently in defense of their rights in the struggle against centuries of imperialist exploitation of the continent. The voice of Africa is heard louder and

louder and strengthens the general anti-imperialist international front.

That is why your congress is of the utmost urgency, and also against the background of the acute crisis in the Middle East, where the whole

world is watching another criminal aggression of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Georgia is going through the most difficult period of its history. Until now it played the role of a kind of “Israel” in the Caucasus, but for the first time in the post-Soviet period the Georgian government did not follow the instructions of Washington and Brussels.

After the beginning of the Russian Federation’s military operation in Ukraine, the question of the small South Caucasus country joining the anti-Russian sanctions became acute.

Kiev, Brussels and Washington made it clear to the Georgian leadership to start military actions against the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which would have entailed clashes with the Russian military stationed in these regions.

The adventure of the regime of Mikheil Saakashvili, the former president of Georgia, who initiated a brief but bloody war with the Russian Federation, would be repeated.

Despite enormous pressure, the current government of Georgia has remained neutral towards Russia, thus contributing to stability in the South Caucasus.

On October 26th we will hold parliamentary elections. There is a real danger of ultra-right pro-American revenge. We hope that pro-fascist forces will not be able to come to power, which guarantees the continuation of the policy of disobedience to the US and NATO.

Dear Friends,

The Central Committee of the Unified Communist Party of Georgia warmly welcomes all delegates and organizers of the Congress and wishes success in the most difficult struggle!

“We are entering the era of national liberation struggles and social revolutions, which will end the centuries of oppression”

Bartosz Bieszczad | Communist Party of Poland

Dear Comrades and Friends,

First, we would like to pay a tribute to the great African leaders who fought for national and social liberation: Patrice Lumumba, Amilcar Cabral, Thomas Sankara and many others. We would like also to salute the new generation of resistance fighters, from Africa to Asia, from Palestine to Latin America. The struggle against imperialism is our common struggle!

Comrades and friends,

In some sections of international communist movement, colonialism is wrongly attributed to times past. But the economic exploitation of the peoples of the world by a handful of imperialist countries did not stop with granting them formal political independence. On the contrary, in recent decades it intensified and expanded its scope to Eastern Europe and former socialist countries, where we are from.

We understand the essence of colonialism as a creation of conditions for the secure transfer of wealth from the peoples of colonial countries to the imperialist centers, which are in the West. The modern colonial system of exploitation does not only rob the working class and popular strata of their wealth, but it deliberately hinders the development of the productive forces of whole continents. It is the single biggest threat to humanity.

National independence without economic independence is worth very little and the only way to achieve economic independence is to develop one's own productive forces. This can

be achieved by the revolutionary change of the relations of production. But what specific relations of production should be adopted to facilitate the growth of productive forces?

The history of the XX century gives us the answer—it is socialism.

Our country, Poland, adopted the socialist relations of production shortly after WWII. The national resources, large and medium industries were nationalized, land was redistributed among peasants, state farms were established and the whole new branches of economy were created from the scratch. Thanks to the socialist planned economy, in a short period of time we emerged from a poor agricultural country as a major, advanced industrialized state.

Before the war our people were mostly poor farmers, with around 30% illiteracy. Thanks to introduction of socialism, illiteracy was eradicated almost instantaneously. Under four decades of socialism Poland experienced the biggest economic, social and cultural progress in its whole history. We built our own electronics, cars and airplanes, and exported trains to places as distant as India and Chile. Our education, healthcare and culture was on the highest possible level, unprecedented before and unsurpassed after. All of this was achieved despite enormous human and material losses caused by the WWII.

The indisputable achievements of socialist construction in XX century in Eastern Europe, but also in China and other countries are the monument to the huge potential of socialist

relations of production and a guide for future generations.

We remember also that no socio-economic formation ever established itself in one attempt. Capitalism appeared many times, being suppressed by the previous mode of production, before finally establishing itself as superior form over feudalism.

Comrades and friends,

There are two ways of looking at Marxist theory. For some, the Marxist theory is the system of ideas providing answers to all the questions about future and the past. These people see Marxism as an abstract and socialism as an ideal concept. For others, including us, Marxist theory is a set of tools, which allow us to analyze, understand and change the material reality. The concrete material conditions are the starting point and the role of the Marxist theory is to advise us on how to get from where we are, to where we want to be. Marxism is a set of scientific instruments designed to help to understand and shape material conditions of a society, to allow development of its productive forces and not a set of eternal truths nor an ideals. It is subjected to all scrutiny and criticism.

This is particularly relevant if we analyze the role of capitalist relations of production. Contrary to predictions of some theoreticians 100 years ago, the capitalist mode of production had still retained a large potential to develop its productive forces, and kept expanding over the course of last century, before it finally slowed down and reached a plateau in last couple of years. During this period some socialist countries managed to benefit from that growth. The example of China tells us that it is possible to use capitalist relations of production for the development of productive forces within the framework of socialism. Some capitalist relations of production can therefore play the progressive role in socialism, if they help to facilitate the development of the productive forces. The extend of it of course, depends on the specific material

conditions.

Imperialism has now reached the plateau of the economic expansion. Due to its internal contradictions it has found itself in a state of deep social, moral and cultural decline and decay. The social character of a human being, which is exemplified by social institutions such as community, a family and others, have become an obstacle for the capitalist maximization of profits. In many imperialist countries, the progressive financialization and expansion of rentier class has caused a huge rise in cost of living.

By destroying communities and relations between people, creating a sick world of atomized and unhappy individuals, imperialism has started to destroy human nature. Unable to satisfy basic people's needs, including social and cultural, imperialism can only provide cheap and fake substitutes—food like stuff instead of real food, pornography and prostitution instead of healthy relationships, internet encounters instead of real friendships. This is evident to everyone.

The crisis of imperialism has also revealed its economic and military weakness. The handful of imperialist states which constitute a smaller and smaller part of the World economy are unable to fully contain the rise of the productive forces of the Global South or to impose their complete dominance by brutal force, as previously.

We are approaching now the key moment in World history. For the first time in last 500 years, the balance of forces has shifted in favor of colonized nations. The dominance of European and Western powers has been successfully challenged, exposing their weakness.

The peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and others are fighting back, demanding their rightful place in the arena of history. They struggle for their national and social liberation, for ability to develop their own productive forces, for control and ownership of their own land, wealth and

natural resources. Their struggle is a just struggle. All peoples should benefit from development of science, technology, medicine and culture, not only the “golden billion” or the bourgeois class minority.

The decline of Western imperialism is providing a historical chance to use political independence as a tool to struggle for a real sovereignty. There are already forces which can be considered allies in the process. The possibilities of trade diversification and the formation of alliances, will weaken the major weapon of imperialism against sovereign and

socialist—economic sanctions and interventions.

We are entering the era of national liberation struggles and social revolutions, which will end the centuries of oppression and establish a new, better, socialist world order, based on cooperation between free peoples.

Down with imperialism and colonialism! Socialism will win!

“The 21st century will be the end of economic imperialism and the rise of our economic independence.”

Taimur Rahman | Mazdoor Kissan Party (Pakistan)

Dear comrades,

On behalf of Mazdoor Kissan Party, Pakistan, I greet all the comrades assembled in Dakar Senegal who share the aspiration of resisting imperialism and the legacies of colonialism.

Western powers such as France have long had their hands dipped in blood through the violence and exploitation perpetrated upon the states of Africa. When I visited Dakar Senegal some years ago, I saw first hand the reminders of the slave trade in Goree Island. When humans beings were shipped like cargo for the profits of the capitalist system. Everywhere I not only saw the reminders of the Atlantic slave trade that took 13 million of Africa’s young people and enslaved them to the capitalist machine. In Africa’s poverty, I saw how Europe became rich.

Now in the post-colonial era these very powers

seek to continue to dictate its policies under the guise of partnership and development. But today, their ability to subjugate Africa continues to weaken, and the people are on the march towards exercising sovereignty, dignity, and control over their own destinies. The expulsion of Western troops across the Sahel is collapsing their control like dominoes and may just be the tip of the iceberg in terms of Africa’s emergence as a collective great power.

In recent years, we have observed a substantial shift in the sentiments of people and their leaderships in West African states, such as Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and also Senegal. These states are treading now in a different direction, diverging from the influence of Western imperialism, not just politically, but also economically speaking.

For much of the previous and present century,

African states have been kept in poverty through Western-imposed structures like the CFA franc, a colonial relic that bound them to the economic policies of France. The fishing agreements with Europe for example, devastated local industries while enriching foreign companies. These are not partnerships; they are tools of oppression. They kept Africa weak, dependent, and vulnerable to the ambitions of Western capital.

A key change that can expedite the economic and political independence of African states is the emergence of an alternative block for trade, diplomacy, and security. This is being recognised by not just Africa, but virtually the majority of underdeveloped countries of the world, including Pakistan.

However, the narrative we hear from the West is that this new block is itself an imperialist block. But it seems that this perspective comes from those who fear losing their neocolonial privileges and possessions. They publish critiques of Chinese investments and loans, while conveniently forgetting the debt traps and economic destruction they imposed via the IMF and decades long exploitation of the continent. They conveniently

forget that their financial involvement has always deepened the very relationships that keep Third World countries in a model of dependent development.

- China cancelled approximately \$9 billion of debt
 - Rescheduled or deferred \$40 billion of debt
 - And modified loan terms for \$24 billion of debt
- in the overall Belt and Road Program.

That is why most African states themselves welcome these new opportunities. More and more states are searching for an alternative path of development. The struggle for economic independence has become the quintessential question of the 21st century for all national liberation movements in former colonial states. If the 20th century was the century of the end of colonial empires and the emergence of our political independence. The 21st century will be the end of economic imperialism and the rise of our economic independence.

We salute all Left leaning activists and fighters who are contributing to the anti-imperialist struggle in terms of theory and practice. We wish you every success.

In Solidarity

“Today, the imperialist states face a structural crisis, while anti-imperialist struggles worldwide gain momentum, uniting diverse forces against oppression.”

Chilean Communist Party (Proletarian Action)

Dear comrades,

I would like to greet you on behalf of our party, the Chilean Communist Party (Proletarian Action), and especially on behalf of our First Secretary, Eduardo Artes. Unfortunately, we were unable to attend the meeting of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform this time, as we are very busy with political matters in our own country at the moment, but we still wanted to greet you and say that we consider this meeting to be very important and we also hope that we can participate next time.

The union and the work that the World Anti-Imperialist Platform is doing are of the most importance, especially in the current international situation in which we find ourselves. We all see that the possibility of a third world war is getting closer and closer. In this situation, it is particularly important that the communist forces position themselves correctly. Unfortunately, many communist forces have moved away from the true revolutionary and anti-imperialist position and are now working on the side of imperialist ideology.

For example, as you all know, the Communist Party of Greece has adopted the position that both the imperialist bloc, the G7, which leads NATO, and the non-imperialist countries, by which we mean China, Russia and other countries such as Iran that play an important role in the confrontation between imperialist forces, are equated with the imperialist states.

While we are recording this, the BRICS summit is taking place in Kazan, Russia, which is attended by many countries of the South. There are great

hopes associated with the BRICS summit because it enables an alternative economic relationship between countries that is not based on the master-servant relationship.

Dear comrades, it is no coincidence that the Bricks summit was poorly portrayed in all of our well-known monopoly media, which reflect the interests of the ruling classes. Nevertheless, we could see fear in the reporting and this fear is justified because we live in a new era in which the peoples of the world are once again standing up against imperialism with increasing courage. The darkest days of the last few years, after the defeat of the socialist camp, seem to be coming to an end.

We are seeing more and more unrest in South America, more and more governments that are progressive and anti-imperialist, from Cuba to Nicaragua, Venezuela, Bolivia and other processes in the region, such as Mexico. We see the anti-colonial movements that are growing stronger and stronger in Africa, which have begun in the Sahel after the coups. We see that in the Middle East the struggle is growing and especially around Palestine.

Dear comrades

In Palestine, despite the terrible images we see every day, there are also very positive processes. We have seen Hamas agree to an historic union with Hezbollah, something that might have been unimaginable three years ago; we have seen the Ansar-Allah in Yemen fighting ever more vigorously and purposefully, and we have seen Iran respond firmly to Zionist attacks. Syria, Iraq, more and more countries are joining the fight against Zionism.

In the current international situation, equating the imperialist states with the states that are playing an anti-imperialist role today, as the Communist Party of Greece does, is not only wrong but also historically, politically and practically disastrous. With this position, the Greek Communist Party and all those who follow it tend to separate the communist movement from the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggles that are taking place today world wide. In Palestine, an anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle is taking place. In Ukraine, Russia is not only fighting against NATO, and thus against imperialism, and not only fighting against fascism, against the fascist government that was able to take power in Ukraine in 2014 after the Maidan-Coup supported by the West. Russia is also fighting for its own survival and against a possible Third World War, which NATO is determined to provoke. It is the imperialist states, that are currently experiencing a structural crisis that could put an end to their hegemonic position once and for all.

Ironically, they are fighting for survival, with the significant difference that the imperialist states are fighting for survival in order to maintain their hegemony, while the Russians are fighting for survival in order to remain a nation.

This struggle of Russia against NATO cannot be separated from the struggle of the Palestinians and the bloc of resistance against fascist Zionism, which in turn cannot be separated from the growing conflict that China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have with the imperialist forces, led by the United States, followed by Great Britain, France and Germany, and the regional lackey states of Australia, Japan, Indonesia and others. And these conflicts, in turn, cannot be separated from the struggles in Africa, South America, and by that I mean Cuba, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Bolivia and also other countries such as Mexico, but also Colombia and Brazil, which are at least trying to

take, if not an anti-imperialist, but an independent position on imperialism.

The Communist Party of Greece wants to obscure this understanding of world events today and thus separate the communist movement from these current events.

This position is not only wrong, but also extremely dangerous, because today in particular, the communist forces must be on the right side of history.

That is why we support all struggles that have an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist character, regardless of whether they are religious or not.

Finally, I would like to make a comment on behalf of the party. China is the country that is building socialism. China is also the country that is taking the economic lead in the South. China is economically the great support of most countries in the South and also the basis on which many countries in Africa and South America are slowly industrialising. Once this is understood, it is clear that the confrontation we face is not only between great powers, but also between systems, between dying capitalism and socialism, which is slowly rediscovering its historic path. As Marx said, capitalism is the last prehistoric system of human society.

So today we can say that we are experiencing the second phase, the first began in 1917, of humanity's transition from barbarism and prehistoric existence to socialist civilisation.

“It is fitting to pay tribute to our predecessors who were at the origin of the birth of Pan-Africanism”

Moustapha Toure | Forces de Libération Africaines de Mauritanie (FLAM)

It is a great honor and pleasure for the Forces de Libération Africaines de Mauritanie (FLAM) to be part of, and to contribute to, this pan-African, anti-imperialist, internationalist conference in Dakar, co-organized by the World Anti-imperialist Platform, the Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine de France and the Comité National de Préparation du Sénégal.

On this occasion, the African Liberation Forces of Mauritania would like to present their organization, their struggle and their noble objectives. We will also give our point of view on the question of imperialism. To do this, we need to go back to our origins. Indeed, FLAM is the heir to a group of Mauritanian intellectuals and executives (19 in number) who, in February 1966, published a document entitled “the manifesto of the 19”. This manifesto followed a measure making the teaching of Arabic compulsory at secondary school level in Mauritania. The drafters of this manifesto had perceived, very early on, that the introduction of this reform was only the beginning of a step-by-step Arabization that would lead to the complete Arabization of the country’s education and administration. The determined rejection of this reform led to a strike at the high school in the capital Nouakchott. The strike was declared indefinite by its initiators and spread to other schools in the country. In addition to what was perceived as discrimination in education, the country’s black population (Peule, Soninke, Olof and Bambara) still suffers from discrimination in employment and administrative appointments. The events of 1966 seriously shook the regime of Mokhtar Ould Daddah, as the country experienced the start of a civil war that the late President Ould

Daddah was only able to avert by carrying out arrests and imposing sanctions, the bulk of whose victims belonged to Mauritania’s black community. This stifled the fundamental demands of the blacks, whose only fault was to have refused a reform aimed at nothing less than assimilation into the Arab-Berber way of life and way of thinking. It’s important to emphasize that the call by black Mauritanians for socio-political equality has never overshadowed demands for identity in Mauritania. These crystallized around the language issue in 1966 under the regime of Mauritania’s first president, Mokhtar Ould Daddah, and again in 1979 under the military regime. A 2003 UNESCO study, examining educational reforms in Mauritania from 1959 onwards during the colonial period, and extending this examination to the post-colonial period, mentioned that: “the logic of the 1979 reform was a logical outcome of educational policy since independence, i.e. arabization...”. Mauritania has been independent since November 28, 1960. It must be recognized, then, that the creation in 1979 of an institute for national languages, with a view to experimenting with and officially teaching them, was nothing more than a delaying tactic, a *trompe-l’oeil*. As a result, the institute soon closed its doors, sacrificing four years of teaching at primary school level. Yet a UNESCO technical evaluation had judged the teaching of national languages (Pulaar, Soninke, Olof) in Mauritania to be highly satisfactory, and therefore a success. Today, the Mauritanian parliament has passed a law on the officialization and teaching of the country’s recognized national languages. In this respect, if the Mauritanian government refuses, in this new school year, to begin (after this parliamentary vote)

the systematic teaching of national languages which have shown their aptitude and capacity to support teaching, what this government is really doing is playing diversionary games, by stalling. In fact, UNESCO's evaluation of the 1979 law reforming education in Mauritania is unambiguous: it is neither more nor less than the complete Arabization of the country. In this respect, the bilingualism advocated is merely a façade.

The Arabization carried out by successive Mauritanian governments has always been accompanied, on the one hand, by a progressive rapprochement with the populations of the Arab world and their civilization, and, on the other, by a distancing from the continent's sub-Saharan black African populations and their cultures. Mauritania's exclusive desire to anchor itself in the Arab world betrays its original vocation: to be the link between black and white Africa. Events such as Mauritania's premature withdrawal from the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM) in 1965, its entry into the Arab League in 1973, its integration into the Union du Maghreb Arabe in February 1989, and its withdrawal from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 1999 all bear witness to this betrayal. It should be noted in passing that the fact that almost all Mauritians belong to the Muslim religion has not been a unifying factor in preventing the ethno-racial drift Mauritania is experiencing.

It was against this backdrop of the forced Arabization of black Mauritians and its corollary, the refusal to recognize their equality as citizens, that the Forces de Libération Africaines de Mauritanie (FLAM) was born on March 14, 1983. Four organizations came together to form the FLAM: the Union Démocratique Mauritanienne (UDM), the Organisation pour la Défense des Négro-africains de Mauritanie (ODINAM), the Mouvement Populaire des Africains de Mauritanie (MPAM) and the Mouvement des Élèves et

Étudiants Noirs (MEEN). Also in the spirit of the 1966 Manifesto of the 19, Flam published "Le Manifeste du négro-mauritanien opprimé" in June 1986. This was a radiography of the socio-economic, political and cultural situation of black people in Mauritania, denouncing the policy of racial discrimination to which they were subjected as a result of Arabization. On September 4, 1986, the security forces of the Mauritanian apartheid regime carried out a series of arrests, including a few members of Flam, who were in fact the first to be targeted. They were secretly detained in the Walata prison (a former fort) for almost four years, before being released. However, some of them succumbed to torture and inhuman and degrading treatment. This rejection of state racism led to an abortive coup attempt on October 22, 1987.

It was led by young black officers. They were accused, among other things, of collusion with the FLAM, although no proof was provided. Three of these young black officers were executed on December 3, 1987, following an obscure trial in which the right to a defense was not really guaranteed; and yet this attempted coup d'état, which was only just executed, did not claim a single victim. Mauritanian apartheid, or the Beydanne (Arab-Berber) system, is increasingly showing its true face. Beydanne literally means "white", and is the term by which the Arab-Berbers of Mauritania designate themselves.

The failure to adequately address the legitimate claims of black Mauritians led to the crisis of 1989. It followed a banal conflict on the border between Senegal and Mauritania, between herders and farmers. This small incident led to violence against nationals of both countries, particularly in the two capitals, Dakar and Nouakchott. War was avoided by the repatriation of citizens of both states. The Mauritanian government was to use these events as a pretext to carry out ethnic cleansing of the black Mauritanian population. It

will perpetrate massive and serious human rights violations against black Mauritanian citizens. These violations were denounced by human rights NGOs, regional organizations (African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, etc.) and international organizations, notably the United Nations. Between 1989 and 1991, the black population of Mauritania was the victim of : mass deportations to Senegal and Mali, where Mauritanian refugees remain to this day; arrests and summary executions of its military component, 571 of whom lost their lives while in secret detention, and thousands of whom were arbitrarily detained in prisons, tortured, then released and subsequently expelled from the army; the enforced disappearance of many civilians, as evidenced by the discovery of mass graves in the south of the country; land expropriations in the river valley; theft of property and thousands of cattle. In this respect, the regime of Colonel Sid'Ahmed ould Taya, who was primarily responsible for this chaotic situation, had the parliament of the time pass an amnesty law in 1993, which to this day protects all those involved in these crimes against humanity from prosecution. These crimes have no statute of limitations under international law. To return to the FLAM, while some of our members continue to fight in Mauritania, the bulk of the organization's elite are fighting in the diaspora. Flam remains committed to its struggle. Our political movement has national ambitions for the whole of Mauritania, which is why it has set itself the following objectives since its creation in 1983: the abolition of slavery, the guarantee of equal citizenship and equal protection under the law for all the country's components, namely the black Mauritians (Bambaras, Peules, Haratines, Soninke, Beydanne and Olofs). It should be stressed that not all black people in Mauritania are slaves, but all slaves are black. The majority of these slaves are black women of Arab-Berber culture, known as "Haratines". Haratines can be either slaves or

freedmen. This social group is part of the Arab-Berber community. Increasingly, however, voices are being raised in Haratine circles demanding recognition of their status as a group distinct from that of their Arab-Berber masters or former masters. Slavery in Mauritania was abolished in 1905 under French colonial rule. This followed the abolition of slavery in France for the second time in 1848. As a reminder, the first abolition in France dates back to 1794. The abolition of slavery during the colonial period in Mauritania did not put an end to the phenomenon. Independent Mauritania abolished slavery for the first time in 1981. Despite the abolition of this horror and its criminalization by law in 2007, the phenomenon of slavery still persists in Mauritania. A court has been set up to judge cases of slavery, but it has to be said that victims' complaints are rarely successful. In addition to slavery, all Mauritanian ethnic groups have a caste system, and endogamy is practiced. Mauritanian society is hierarchical and fragmented.

In order to achieve their objectives, the African Liberation Forces of Mauritania call for unity and peace, and advocate respect for all the country's cultural identities. It is clear from the above that, in the face-off between blacks and Arab-Berbers in Mauritania, there is not only the problem of slavery, but also that of the production and affirmation of a national cultural identity that a dominant Arab-Berber fringe holding political and economic power is trying to impose on the black ethnic groups that make up Mauritania, by associating the construction of a common national identity with the necessary hegemony of the Arabic language. The ideologists of the Beydan community claim to follow the pan-Arab ideologies of Baathism and Nasserism. Nasserism, based on the thinking of the late Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser, influenced the Arab world in the 1950s-1960s-1970s. It advocated military coups against dictatorships in the Arab world, as a step

towards the unity of Arab peoples, within the framework of socialism. As for Baathist ideology, it advocated Arab resurrection in terms of national revolution. This resurrection is all the more justified in that Arab culture is considered to be primordial in relation to other human cultures. While the use of these two ideologies makes sense in terms of the emancipation of Arab peoples from colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, in the Mauritanian context they are instruments of domination at the service of the Mauritanian apartheid system. Arab-Berber domination in Mauritania has a genesis. It is historically rooted in the colonial era. French colonization in Africa used what the colonial governor William Ponty called “the politics of race”. The aim was to play on the hostility between ethnic groups, in order to neutralize each other, in application of the old maxim “divide and rule”. In the colonial context of Mauritania, France favored Arab-Berber domination to the detriment of the black ethnic groups.

At this point, we’d like to emphasize that there is one issue that the FLAM feels very strongly about: the land question. In their 1986 manifesto, the FLAM criticized the confiscation of the fertile land of the blacks of the Senegal River valley by the beydanes (Arab-Berbers). The latter are developing this land for agribusiness with the help of projects, loans and other aid granted by the World Bank and the IMF. These Breton Woods financial institutions are the very embodiment of evil capitalism, particularly in Africa. By advocating the liberalism of the international market, their aim is to open up economic spaces, by any means necessary, to the most powerful countries and firms. As financial institutions, they are responsible for managing and exploiting, on a global scale, highly indebted countries that have lost all economic sovereignty. These countries are subject to an economy based on slave-trading and rents, preventing any possibility of industrialization and development. Multinationals monopolize the international raw

materials markets. This market-driven globalization is polarizing, impoverishing, unemployment-generating and resource-predatory... Lenin was quite right to say that “imperialism is the supreme stage of capitalism”.

Moreover, by defining themselves as African forces, the Flam clearly demonstrate their African identity. However, by claiming to be politically left-wing, by opting for this ideological trend, Flam necessarily draws on universal and humanist values. Our active participation in the Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine and the World Anti-imperialist Platform is proof of our humanist commitment to fighting imperialism.

In the pan-Africanist struggle we are waging, it is fitting to pay tribute to our predecessors who were at the origin of the birth of Pan-Africanism. These include, among others, the Afro-descendants of the diaspora, monuments of the calibre of William Dubois, Marcus Garvey, Georges Padmore.... Not to be forgotten in these tributes is Ghana’s Nkrumah, who brought Pan-Africanism back to Africa on his return from America. Nkrumah’s consciencism, inspired by Marx’s historical materialism, promoted an anti-imperialist revolution. A historical materialism that Amilcar Cabral (in Guinea-Bissau) and Julius Nyerere (in Tanzania) were to make use of. We also pay tribute to the protagonists of the negritude movement, Aimé Césaire, Léon Gontran Damas and Léopold Sedar Senghor, distinguishing between the latter as a man of culture and as a politician. Negritude was a nationalist movement that denounced the erroneous political, economic and cultural pretensions of colonization, with the aim of valorizing Africa through cultural production. This required a return to the roots. Cheikh Anta Diop, who was a pharaoh of knowledge, once said: “A people that has lost its memory has become a fragile people”. So let us remember our martyrs, cowardly murdered by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to name but a few: Patrice Émélite Lumumba of the Congolese national movement;

Ruben UM Nyobe of the Union des populations du Congo; Sylvanus Olympio of the Togolese Unity Committee. Closer to home, our tributes also go to the leaders of the political transitions in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso. General Abdourahmane Thiani, General Assimi Goita and Captain Ibrahim Traoré, respectively. These three African leaders, worthy heirs to Djibo Bakary, Modibo Keita and Thomas Sankara, have come together in a confederation known as the “Alliance of Sahel States” (AES). Today, with their people as a bulwark and with Russian military cooperation, they are waging a courageous and relentless struggle against rebels and religious extremists who are partially and illegally occupying their territory, threatening its integrity. These extremists are proxies manipulated by outside forces intent on destabilizing the African continent. We praise the independent and sovereignist spirit of the AES leaders, in that they have rejected the colonial and neo-colonial military agreements signed with the former French colonizer. A few months ago, Niger put an end to the presence of US military bases on its territory. Since we’re on Senegalese soil, we wouldn’t be forgiven if we didn’t spare a pious thought for all those Senegalese heroes and heroines who tirelessly served pan-Africanism and fought against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. We’d like to take this opportunity to remember Oumar Blondin Diop, a brilliant young student, for whom value did not wait for the number of years. He fought epic battles against imperialism and its henchmen, at the cost of his own life. We’re almost at the end of our remarks, and we’re left with one question. If it is true that Africa must unite (an invitation from one of the most illustrious founding fathers of pan-Africanism, Nkwame Nkrumah), it will not escape us that this desire for unity faces many obstacles in this disensual Africa. So, shouldn’t we start by instituting and multiplying new solidarities at grassroots level, in a spirit of openness? Solidarity whose main aim is to mobilize the world against imperialism, one of

the main sources of war and conflict in the world, and of the division of humanity. Isn’t this the kind of solidarity we’re practising right now, as part of the link-up between the Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine and the World Anti-imperialist Platform?

We welcome the arrival in power of the new Senegalese authorities, namely their Excellencies President Bassirou Diomaye Faye and his Prime Minister Ousmane Sonko. Their determination to bring about what they call a “systemic break” is unquestionably a reflection of their sovereignist spirit. Sovereignty is at the heart of every convinced pan-Africanist’s approach. For this essential reason, we sincerely wish Pastef (Patriotes africains du Sénégal pour le travail, l’éthique et la fraternité) the best of luck in their quest for a parliamentary majority in the next Senegalese presidential elections in November 2024. Pastef is a party that advocates change and progress, and is resolutely focused on the future. This is why the Senegalese people, and in particular their youth, voted overwhelmingly for Pastef in the last presidential elections. This victory has raised the hopes of pan-Africanists, who have always supported Senegal’s new leaders, President Diomaye Faye and Prime Minister Ousmane Sonko, in difficult times. In his inaugural speech, President Diomaye Faye called for the construction of a “sovereign, just and prosperous Senegal in a progressing Africa”.

By way of conclusion, allow us to wish a happy outcome to all the peoples of the world who are fighting against the shameless exploitation of the working masses, against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. Long live sovereignty, friendship and cooperation between peoples.

“Today, all the States of the world are legally obliged to intervene to interpose themselves between the Israeli army and the Palestinians of Gaza.”

Robert Charvin (Former member of the international secretariat of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers)

In a few days, in Dakar, progressive and communist forces will meet to demonstrate their desire to impose, if possible, the maintenance of peace in international society, while today, the West, which has changed a lot in a few decades, wants to be a force today not democratic, but first and foremost a security force, eager to intervene practically in all the internal affairs of all the countries that disturb it, and I think that this is an extremely dangerous development. I would like to take three examples, that of the United States, France and Israel. If we look at the history of the United States in recent decades, we see that there has been an increase in interference, interventions in the internal affairs of different countries, with in addition recourse to armed force and with an overthrow of national authorities.

I am thinking of Iraq, for example, which is not only the overthrow of a regime belonging to the United Nations and therefore having to benefit from the sovereign equality of States, which was overthrown with the execution decided outside of judicial reality by the Americans, since Saddam Hussein was hanged, which is not a very educational lesson for democracy in the world. This came after the Vietnam War, of course, and after many other conflicts, up until recently, up to the very ambiguous support of the United States for Israel, which on the one hand applauds the interventions of the Israeli army, for example for the execution of the representatives of the Lebanese as a duty of justice, as an almost judicial execution,

and on the other hand calls on the United Nations, possibly with a certain discretion but with a certain perseverance, to process the fire and the existence of two Palestinian States. France, for its part, in this practice, in this Atlanticist style logic, let us remember Libya not long ago, which with the support of the United States, Great Britain and NATO, liquidated the origin of Libyan and socialist Jamaica Jamahiriya, to end twelve years later in generalized chaos and nothing has been restored in this country which was the most advanced in Africa.

Let us also think of all the interference that has multiplied in recent years and is still multiplying in black Africa, with the progressive and positive reactions of the States that have formed a confederation of the Sahel today, Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso. And then let us also look at Israel's policy, which has reached new heights with the tens of thousands of deaths in Gaza, with the thousand deaths that have already been reached in Lebanon, but also the interference and the occasional bombings in Syria, against Syria, Iran and others, with at the same time the invocation, paradoxically, of a United Nations resolution that implies an imposition on Lebanon that would satisfy Israel's interests, while there are at least 50 resolutions that the United Nations has adopted that are not binding on Israel because Israel simply refuses to apply them and there is no power in the world today that enforces them. It is important to know that today, and this is the lawyer speaking, with

the latest resolutions from the Security Council and another from the General Assembly for this period of 2024, all the States of the world today are legally obliged to intervene to interpose themselves between the Israeli army and the Palestinians of Gaza.

All the states today that do not intervene, and that is practically most of the states in the world, are today complicit in war crimes committed by Israel. And if we were to follow this reasoning through to its conclusion, that would mean that most of the heads of state in the world today should be brought before the International Criminal Court for non-intervention, for solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The French no longer have colonies, but many of them still have the memory of colonial domination in their heads and I think they will have a lot of trouble getting rid of it. And consequently, for the French, I think for all the peoples who have benefited from a colonial system, this would also be true for the Japanese for example, there is this attitude that remains of contempt, indifference, hostility and supremacism towards the former colonized peoples when they should all ask them for forgiveness. For example, very few French people today are Africanists, very few young French people know the history of pre-colonial Africa, very few know, and this is even more serious, the colonial history of France in Africa and very few today know those who were able to bring high-level critical thinking to Africa.

And I think that we can recall in this regard Amilcar Cabral who was certainly one of the particularly important African thinkers in the progressive movement and who made a contribution to Marxist thought in particular that deserves to be known more often, to be disseminated. Some Africanists make some efforts here and there, but there is a kind of ignorance of this thought, as there is also ignorance of a more

limited but still very rich thought of Sankara and others. But I believe that Amilcar Cabral is one of those who are particularly respectable in the ideological domain.

I wanted to pay tribute to his memory on this occasion and hope that beyond my little person, other French people will think of him on the occasion of the Dakar meeting.

The African anti-imperialist movement as a key component of the forces driving the global revolutionary movement

Dimitrios Patelis | Revolutionary Unification (Greece)

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Introduction

Nowadays, World War III (WWIII) is escalating into a multitude of fronts and theatres of operations, with the involvement of dozens of states and coalitions. After the Ukrainian front, with the Nazi coup in Kiev in 2014 as its turning point, and the armed rebellion in Donbass and Russia's special military operation in 2022, tensions are rising once again in the Balkans (Kosovo and Metohija) and a new escalation is taking place in the Caucasus (Nagorno-Karabakh).

A year has passed since another old conflict was rekindled, in Palestine, dramatically integrating into WWIII a vast area involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, which now takes on the characteristics of a religious war. The artificial formation of the racist theocratic terrorist state of Israel constitutes an imperialist military base and an advanced offensive outpost of the imperialist axis within the greater strategic region of the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Asia. The unbridled aggression of the axis, with Israel as its strike force, is extending the theatre of operations to Lebanon, Syria, Yemen and

Iran, making it an “existential threat” to the latter. The risk of an immediate general conflagration in the Balkans and the entire Eastern Mediterranean is immense.

At the same time, the imperialist aggression of the US-led axis is escalating on the Korean Peninsula/Taiwan front.

The African continent has a special place within the global turmoil.

A brief reference to the historical specificity of African countries

The history of Senegal and the countries of the Sahel region is a vivid and representative condensation of the history of capitalist “primitive accumulation” and imperialist colonisation and superexploitation of the peoples of Africa. A tragic history of successive conquests of indigenous peoples by European invaders, enslavement, genocide and various forms of superexploitation of the people and of nature. In this predatory relationship, colonialist superexploitation combined with the slave trade led to the extermination of the indigenous peoples, i.e., a brutal system of colonial superexploitation carried out through the combined genocide of the peoples of two continents: Africa and America. The aggressive formation of capitalism, initially based on European authoritarian regimes with strong feudal remnants, resorted to the revival of slavery and the slave trade. It used divide and rule tactics on a large scale, exploiting or provoking conflicts between tribes, clans, ethnic and religious communities.

The semi-nomadic Arab tribes of North and North-East Africa became the main strike force for the predatory enslavement of African populations.

The Île de Gorée, or Gorée Island, is a timeless historical symbol of the export of slaves across the Atlantic to the American continent.

Wars of division and conquest, conscription, requisitions, the seizure of raw materials, natural resources and people, monocultures of crops, genocides, etc. show that the predatory relationship towards people and nature is inherent to capitalism.

Under imperialism, this relationship is industrially and institutionally organised, with military conquest and presence made permanent in order to partition and repartition territories, populations, markets and spheres of influence.

It took more than a century of revolts, national liberation struggles, social struggles and wars before the people of Senegal, along with many African peoples, achieved the abolition of slavery and formal independence. It has been historically proven that there is no means (legitimate or illegitimate, “peaceful” or military, “democratic” or dictatorial, of intervention or imposition, of repression or genocide) that imperialism would hesitate to use to subjugate and superexploit the peoples of Africa.

Africa is a land drenched in the blood of heroes, in successive waves of uprisings, wars of national liberation and anti-colonial/anti-imperialist struggles.

All the victories and conquests of the anti-imperialist movement in Africa and all over the world are linked to the victories and achievements of early socialism (USSR, PRC, DPRK, SR of Vietnam, Cuba, etc.).

On the current stage, the era and the context

Presently, humanity is at the stage of the decay and decline of capitalism, which in turn is at the modern stage of imperialism, the defining

characteristic of which is the attempt to subordinate humanity to the interests of the most powerful multinational monopoly groups and the imperialist powers that serve as the main headquarters of these groups.

From the beginning of the 20th century, it became clear that at the monopoly stage of capitalism, the periodic long-term structural crises of the system—manifestations of unresolved contradictions—do not only incubate large scale wars, but also waves of early socialist revolutions. Of the number of armed insurrections and revolutions that erupted in Europe after World War I, the Great October Socialist Revolution, which took place in Russia and its adjacent colonies, was victorious. This marked the dawning of the era of humanity’s global historical transition to communism.

As a result of the USSR and the world anti-fascist movement (spearheaded by the communists), crushing the axis of the “anti-Comintern” pact, the camp of socialist countries in Eastern Europe in Asia and later in the Americas (Cuba) emerged after World War II.

Alongside the victories of the early socialist revolutions and with their internationalist support, a wave of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and national independence movements emerged, which led to uprisings and revolutions of national liberation in Africa, in Latin America and in Asia.

In the monopoly stage of capitalism, the character and manifestation of the fundamental contradiction of capital, the contradiction between wage labour and capital, between living and dead labour, is radically transformed. Initially through the displacement of the export of commodities by the export of capital, and later, through processes which pass from the sphere of circulation (of commodities and capital) to the sphere of production itself, an extremely unequal division of labour is established within the global capitalist system.

Imperialism is rooted on increasing inequality,

siphoning through it, developing it, manipulating it and consolidating it further, as the foundation of the mechanisms of superexploitation through its globalised relations of production (multiply mediated forms of property, titles, bonds, derivatives, etc.).

Inequality, in turn, does not constitute a “natural” state of being, to serve as the racist justification of superexploitation, through the ahistorical and static identification of differences as a supposedly insurmountable “gap” between “naturally developed and underdeveloped, superior and inferior peoples, between humans and subhumans”. It is the result of unequal global historical development, at different degrees, rates, specificities (including physical, geographical, climate, environmental, etc.) and levels of interaction or withdrawal of countries and peoples from such interaction, in law governed historical stages.

Under imperialism, capitalist relations of production were imposed on various peoples mainly as a colonially imposed superstructure, externally and by force, having as their broader basis a diversity of inherited legacies, not only of pre-capitalist origins, but some even predating class society, such as communities of clans and tribes. Legacies which dependent colonial/neocolonial development partially transforms, to the extent that it renders them “functional” for the reproduction of the structures and mechanisms of dependency and superexploitation necessary for imperialism.

It is only as a result of these mechanisms that the expansion and intensification of the mechanism of surplus-value extraction from the scale of individual national economies to the scale of the global system occurs. This does not mean that the law of surplus value ceases to apply. It does mean though, that it is radically modified: the extraction of surplus value now takes place on a global scale, with the extraction of surplus value in the form

of monopoly super-profits by the most powerful multinational monopoly groups based in a small group of countries, former colonial powers, which to this day function as the main imperialist states, as the centres of the imperialist system. They form subsystems of regional integrations, coalitions, their satellite states and transnational organs of enforcement of their interests with international claims and have global reach.

With the beginning of the general crisis of the global capitalist system, with the emergence of the first early socialist countries, a different type of development of countries and regions of the world is initiated.

Socialism is established and developed through revolutionary transformations. The only condition for their emergence is that the working class and its allies are in power on the basis of the social, state ownership, above all, of the strategic means and sectors of the economy, the development of which is achieved mainly through scientific planning. Precisely because of the fact that the era of socialist revolutions begins in the imperialist stage, these revolutions arise from revolutionary situations, which in turn manifest themselves according to dialectical law in the “weak links” of the global imperialist system, in those countries or groups of countries where internal contradictions are intertwined with regional and global ones in a complex volatile node.

Due to competition within the global capitalist system at its imperialist stage, this system does not in any way ensure “equal conditions of development and prosperity for all”, it does not allow for the equal and homogeneous development of the countries, regions and populations of the world. On the contrary, it is precisely because of the imposition by default of conditions of predatory imperialist superexploitation (in the form of colonialism, neo-colonialism, through many types and levels of economic, financial, fiscal,

political, military, cultural, etc. dependency) under imperialism that inequality is exacerbated, as the root of its increasingly parasitic character.

In this way, under imperialism, the capitalist system expands and deepens the loop of parasitic hyperaccumulation, using fictitious capital for financial leverage, entering into successive vicious cycles of intensification of its fundamental contradiction (between capital and labour) within every capitalist national economy, every regional integration and at the global level. The main aim of the financial oligarchy is to impose, consolidate and maintain its sources of parasitism at all costs, in the form of the extraction of monopoly super-profits from countries with an average and below-average level of development.

Victorious socialist revolutions take place at the monopoly stage of capitalism. The revolutionary process of transition to socialism concerns primarily those countries and groups of countries which are at or near the intermediate level of development of their productive forces. All the countries of early socialism, historically, have been at such a level.

On the internal unity of the contradictions and the driving forces of anti-imperialism and socialism.

The issue of the revolutionary transition to socialism with the prospect of communism is inherently intertwined with the issue of unequal development, of dependence, of the existence of pre-capitalist forms, elements and vestiges, i.e., the failure to solve issues which in “pure form” would be tasks of “normal” capitalist development in these countries. Early socialism itself is de facto organically linked to the resolution of tasks and challenges pertaining to inequality and dependence, to struggles for national independence and popular sovereignty, to anti-imperialist struggles, to the pursuit of the right of nations to self-determination.

The triumphant victory of the Bolsheviks at first, and then of all the early socialist revolutions in history, is linked to the study, the realisation, and practical solution of these issues on a programmatic basis.

In this way, the system that is known to journalists and commentators as the “three worlds system” has historically emerged:

1. The developed capitalist countries which are the centres of imperialism, the so called “1st world”,
2. the socialist countries, so-called “2nd world” and
3. the so-called “3rd world countries”.

Here, we are not referring to three enclosed and isolated worlds. In fact, this constitutes a unified global system in transition. The interaction of its parts is contradictory and takes place on many levels.

The connection between the 1st world and the 2nd and 3d world is dynamic and is linked to the connection between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary processes. It is precisely for this reason that the countries of the so-called 3d world become a dynamic field of the global class struggle, which can ultimately be characterised as a manifestation of the fundamental contradiction of capitalism, which takes on the characteristics of the conflict between early socialism and capitalism.

In addition, the contradiction between socialism and imperialism permeates the entire world, turning colonies, countries subject to new colonial exploitation, dependent, semi-independent and formally independent countries into a contested field. This contradiction is also organically linked to the major contradiction between imperialist centres/metropolises and the periphery.

The struggle for breaking free of the yoke of imperialist superexploitation, for national and popular independence and sovereignty of the dependent etc. peoples of the periphery is organically linked to the class struggle against

foreign domination and exploitation and against the local comprador bourgeoisie, with the working class having a leading and decisive role in it. It is also linked to the prospect of socialism, since independence on a stable foundation is impossible without socialist revolutionary transformations, without internationalist support.

The very law governed prospect of the transition from early to late socialist revolutions, is linked to the detachment of the imperialist countries from their sources of superexploitation, from their sources of parasitism.

Socialism, as a process of formation and maturation of communism, does not constitute a simple, linear and sterile negation of capitalism, but a dialectical development/sublation of the entire history and prehistory of humanity, including the natural preconditions of the emergence of humanity and society. Communism itself constitutes a different, radically new type of development, rooted within the whole of human historical development, the attainment of which is linked to the resolution of the fundamental contradiction of early socialism and all socialism: the contradiction between formal and actual socialisation.

The resolution of this contradiction constitutes the completion of the first great spiral of the helical development of society and the transition to the next spiral of development. Such development of society now unfolds on its own basis, where the natural preconditions of society are dialectically sublated and transformed into sublated conditions for its de facto development.

The driving force of the first spiral is the contradiction between human labour activity on nature and labour relations between human beings, which manifests itself as a relation between productive forces and relations of production in those stages of the formation of society where production in abundance for the

optimal satisfaction of the material needs of all members of society has not yet been achieved. In these stages of competitive modes of production, of socio-economic formations based on relations of production of the three successive forms of development of private property (slave ownership, feudalism and capitalism), the process of sublation of the natural preconditions and conditions from the social ones is initiated, but it is not fully completed. Under slave-ownership and feudalism, the main means of production is nature (land and animals), while humans themselves have not yet been separated from the means of production and remain almost entirely (under slave-ownership) or partially (under feudalism) privately owned means/tools of production.

And in the final substage of the formation of society, under capitalism, nature is transformed into the conditions of production also transformed by labour, and people—as wage labourers—acquire formal freedom (“equality under law”) with their labour power (capacity for labour) now being marketable. However, the conditions of production dominate over human beings as an extraneous, hostile and destructive force: the dead labour of the past, embedded in the material conditions of production, functions as a force of domination of the relation of “capital” over the living labour of the present. More broadly, things, as commodities, and the universal equivalent of their value (money) as “wealth”, dominate over people. These things, after all, are nothing more than natural materials transformed by human labour. Thus, under capitalism, a dialectical sublation of the natural from the social, of nature from civilisation, has not been achieved, nor will it be achieved. This applies not only to the things that surround human beings in capitalist society, but also to their own nature, their biology. The very antagonism of classes in capitalist society is but a manifestation of still untransformed animal-like, pack etc. relations that

point to a not yet socialised, uncivilised element of “natural” selection...

In the context of capitalism, the fundamental contradiction of the latter—between living and dead labour (material components of capital)—manifests itself primarily as a contradiction between productive forces and relations of production that are now distinct in history, that is, as a concrete historical form of the manifestation of the fundamental contradiction of history as a whole: between labour activity on nature and labour relations.

The same applies to the modification of this contradiction under imperialism, where the contradiction between imperialist states of the centre (the seats of the most powerful multinational monopoly groups) and the broader base of superexploitation (extracting surplus value in the form of monopoly super-profits) on a regional and global scale arises. Thus, the dipole of the contradiction between the forces of imperialism and anti-imperialism also arises, as a manifestation of the fundamental contradiction and as a strategic field of class struggle over monopoly capitalism at the international and global level.

Within the framework of capitalism, class struggle takes the form of the competition between the global capitalist system as a whole (imperialist centre and periphery) and the global system of early socialism.

Conclusion

Three interconnected forces of humanity’s progress, three component parts of the unified revolutionary process, emerge with great momentum on the historical stage:

- the forces of early socialism,
- the forces of anti-imperialism, of the struggle against neo-colonialism and dependence,
- as a whole, the forces of the workers’ communist movement within the global capitalist system.

The scientific theoretical foundation and the organisational practical development of each of these components of the revolutionary process and their optimal organic interconnection into a victorious front of struggle at the national, regional, and global levels is the primary task of the movement, it is the main purpose of the World Anti-imperialist Platform (WAP).

It is therefore vital for humanity in conditions of WWII to reconsolidate and coordinate these three components of the unified revolutionary process, to transform them into organic components of a conscious, unified, frontal, socio-political and ideological subject, capable not only of sporadic and fragmentary acts of resistance against the imperialist axis of aggression under the USA, but capable of taking the strategic initiative in all fields, at all levels, on all fronts of this life-or-death confrontation with the axis.

Achieving the optimal organisation of these fundamental component parts and their respective driving powers of the global revolutionary process into a united militant front, for us is not a matter of choice. On the contrary, it constitutes the sine qua non for the victory of the progressive forces in WWII, for the very survival of humanity, for the victorious outcome of the forthcoming great wave of anti-imperialist and socialist uprisings and revolutions.

For us in the WAP, a conscious attitude towards this war is crucial as a condition for its positive outcome.

“Class struggle is intensifying all over the world”

Alexey Albu | Borotba (Ukraine)

The world is entering a new phase of its development, which is characterized by growing contradictions both between and within classes.

We see the system formed after the Second World War collapsing before our eyes.

The economic system based on the principles of market, capitalist economy, free movement of capital, formation of powerful financial centers has faced a powerful crisis capable of destroying it.

The communist movement, unfortunately, is approaching this crisis unprepared ideologically, organizationally and financially. This situation must be corrected as soon as possible and a real and fairer alternative must be offered to humanity.

The basis of such an alternative could be a world order in which there is no hegemon dictating its will and imposing its rules on billions of people. That is, a multipolar world order. Only then will progressive forces have a chance to abandon the capitalist model of economic management, first in one political-economic cluster that emerged as a result of the destruction of the unipolar world, and then in others.

Today, as a hundred years ago, Russia is the battering ram that will break the world order conceived after the Second World War and finally formed in the nineties of the last century, after the destruction of the Soviet Union. And this is not only because Russia is conducting a Special Military Operation against the puppets of imperialism in Ukraine, who are killing ordinary people with the hands of neo-Nazis, but also because Russia is creating alternative platforms for the formation of a new, multipolar world.

Russia's victory in Ukraine will entail a chain reaction that could lead to the final loss of the U.S. hegemonist position. And today, fearing their defeat in Ukraine, Western elites are preparing a terrible

nuclear provocation. President Vladimir Zelensky has clearly stated that the armed forces of the Kiev regime must have nuclear weapons. Given the fact that Ukraine has nuclear technology, the technical realization of this project is quite realistic.

Under these conditions, when the world elite is facing the loss of control over the political situation, the main task of the communist movement is to break the old world order.

Unfortunately, some leftist organizations and parties have fallen under the influence of imperialist structures, various foundations and NGOs, and have taken a position contrary to the interests of the world proletariat. As a result of incorrect analysis of the situation, such leftists support the Ukrainian neo-Nazis or simply withdraw from the struggle that is taking place on the territory of the former USSR.

Today, class struggle is intensifying all over the world. We see a massive redistribution of markets and natural resources. We see an attack on workers' rights in every corner of the world. And we can only succeed in our struggle together—if we can unite our efforts.

Today, more than ever, it is important to strengthen coordination between the various organizations and parties that fight against imperialism. Today, it is important for us to have a clear structure built on the principles of democratic centralism. It is important for all of us to find sources of funding for our struggle and coordination structure. It is important for us to have a proper organization of information work, professional and not amateur. We all face a whole series of tasks, and we all have a huge amount of work to do. But, as Stalin said, “There are no fortresses that the Bolsheviks cannot take!”, so let's get to work, comrades!

Commemorating the centennial of Amilcar Cabral's birth: The anti-imperialist struggle of the people around the world, who have deeply engraved the spirit of Amilcar Cabral in their hearts, will surely achieve victory!

The World Anti-imperialist Platform

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Amilcar Cabral, who made a remarkable contribution to African and the people's history of the world. Influenced by African national liberation revolutionaries while studying in Portugal, he started the African nationalist movement and dedicated his upright life to the cause of African nation and people until he met his fate by the sword of enemies. He formed the revolutionary political party, named PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde), against the oppression of Portuguese imperialism and led the armed struggle to liberate Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, aimed for socialism and strove for realizing people's sovereignty in the process of building a new society. For the genuine liberation of all Africa, he established the People's Assembly and committed himself with tireless dedication to realize Pan-Africanism, the banner of unity of African people. This is why the African people remember Cabral as an eminent leader.

PAIGC under Cabral's leadership left a distinct mark on African people's history. PAIGC not only wisely guided the African people to end barbaric colonial domination and to rise up for national liberation, but also led the armed struggle to completely liberate themselves from Portuguese colonial domination. In the process of building a new society, it placed special emphasis on education to free the people from illiteracy, ignorance, and fear, establishing schools in the liberated areas and developing the education

system. In order to liquidate the old remnants of colonialism, it raised the level of people's awareness and national self-respect, and strengthened anti-imperialist resistance politically, economically, and culturally. Inheriting the ideas and ideology of Cabral, PAIGC has continued to move forward for the establishment of people's sovereignty as the locomotive of the African national liberation revolution.

The spirit of Cabral is being practically manifested through the anti-imperialist struggles of the African people. The anti-imperialist struggle in the Sahel region, which has been in full swing since 2020, has resulted in the withdrawal of US and French troops from Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso. The anti-imperialist forces in Africa are united in their struggle against the imperialist and treasonous forces that are viciously interfering with the right of self-determination, and the anti-imperialist front is expanding. The method of domination employed by the imperialist aggressor forces, which begins with military occupation and proceeds to political domination and economic plunder, demonstrates that the priority must be the withdrawal of imperialist military force in order to create a decisive opportunity for anti-imperialist national liberation. Above all, the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the African people in this ongoing phase of World War 3 has significance for strengthening and expanding the anti-imperialist camp, and for striking a blow against the imperialist camp.

The spirit of Cabral is the ideology of self-reliant

independence and the will of people's liberation. It is not only just the African people's goal, but also a common orientation for the oppressed and exploited people of the world to end the slave life forced upon them by the aggressors and the imperialist forces from the 16th century to a span of 500 years, and to live and develop as the true masters of society, nature, and their own destiny. The imperialist powers, which cannot survive even a single day without domination and plunder, are today forming an imperialist camp to provoke World War 3, which is the last desperate attempt

to avert the general crisis in the imperialist states and pro-imperialist fascist countries. The people of the world who boldly took up anti-imperialist joint actions will surely overthrow imperialism and achieve global independence, genuine peace, and true democracy. The new world that Cabral wanted to build by practicing the people-centered idea—"living among the people, before the people, behind the people"—until the end of his life is not far off.

October 26th, 2024, Dakar in the Republic of Senegal

Tribute to Lamine Arfan Senghor

Fodé Roland Diagne | Ferñent (Senegal)

Born on September 15, 1889 and died in France on November 25, 1927, Lamine Arfan Senghor was the first communist from the West African colonies of French imperialism.

Lamine Arfan Senghor was a "tirailleur" (Senegalese war veteran) born in Kaolack in 1889, who found himself demobilized with 100% disability in the aftermath of the First World War. He had already played a major role in the "tirailleurs sénégalais" mutiny in Fréjus, when they demanded better conditions.

He joined the Communist Party, which was on the way to becoming Bolshevized in the 1920s. An active member of the Union Inter-coloniale (created by the PCF at the request of the IC for work among the colonized), he worked to denounce and unmask MP Blaise Diagne, a collaborator of French

imperialist colonialism. He wrote a book entitled "Violation d'un pays" in which he described the process of annexation of African countries and the collaboration of a certain African "elite" with colonization.

At the time, the Union Inter-coloniale, headed by Henri Barbusse, was conducting anti-colonialist, anti-militarist propaganda among veterans of the French colonies.

In 1926, Lamine Senghor created the Comité de Défense de la Race Noire (CDRN), which brought together all Blacks in France (West Indians and Africans).

Among the Blacks living in France at the time, misery and injustice were rife. For example, a "100% white war pensioner, father of one child, earned 15,390 francs a year, while his fellow Negro, 100%

mutilated, father of one child, earned just 1,800 francs a year”.

The CDRN published a manifesto, an extract of which reads: “We want the Negro to be treated more humanely throughout the world! We no longer want our sisters and brothers to die ignored in European hospitals. We want them to be in solidarity with each other as they are in foreign countries. We no longer want the Negro people to be an object of exchange and traffic... We want... to have a newspaper in Paris to denounce before the world any injustice done to the Negro in any corner of the planet...”.

After acquiring a newspaper, “La Voix des Nègres”, the CDRN set about creating sections in the provinces. Lamine Arfan Senghor worked tirelessly, regardless of his state of health, to set up sections in Marseille, Bordeaux, Le Havre and Draguignan, amidst the worst difficulties and police harassment (some pro-French Negroes denounced his “Moscow activities”).

On November 30, 1926, L’Humanité published a telegram from the CDRN to the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International (CI), in which the CDRN informed of Lenin’s election as its perpetual Honorary President. It should be noted that Lamine Arfan Senghor maintained a correspondence with Lenin before the latter’s death.

CDRN activities intensified, and a section was created in Senegal, where the newspaper “La Voix des Nègres” was distributed to railway workers and sailors, notably during the 1925 strikes in Dakar and Saint-Louis.

In February 1927, Lamine Senghor and Tiemoko Garang Kouyaté took part in the Brussels Anti-Imperialist Congress. Like Amílca Cabral at the Tricontinental in Cuba, he was one of the leading spokesmen for the anti-imperialist struggle against French colonialism in particular, declaring that “what you call capitalism is colonialism in Africa”.

Lamine Arfan Senghor’s participation in this congress led to the withdrawal of his disability pension. But nothing could dent the determination of this tireless communist.

Following a disagreement with certain CDRN members, Lamine Arfan Senghor, together with Tiémokho Garang Kouyaté and their friends, created the Ligue de Défense de la Race Nègre (LDRN), whose newspaper was “Race Nègre”. He resumed his propaganda activities, which had cost him two months in prison. His release had been secured thanks to a vigorous international campaign led by the League Against Imperialism and its friends. Throughout his short life, he was active in organizing around 5,000 African workers residing in the imperialist metropolis of France, and extended his organizational work by setting up militant cells and groups in Africa itself, a task continued by his Communist alter-ego Tiémokho Garang Kouyaté until his internment in the Mauthausen concentration camp, where he was murdered in 1942. Exhausted by illness, Lamine Arfan Senghor died on November 25, 1927 in Fréjus.

Following in the footsteps of Lamine Arfan Senghor and Tiémokho Garang Kouyaté is a necessity for the current generation of pan-African anti-imperialist fighters in the second phase of national liberation underway in Africa, against the backdrop of the decline of Western imperialism and the ongoing advent of an anti-hegemonic multipolar world.

Intervention by the ANC of France for the release of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah

Henry Ansaldi | National Association of Communists (ANC, France)

Georges Ibrahim Abdallah has been imprisoned in France since 1984, making him the longest-serving political prisoner in Europe and one of the longest-serving in the world.

Georges Abdallah was a Lebanese communist involved in the Palestinian liberation movement.

He was arrested in 1984 for holding false papers, but following the assassination of two soldiers, one American, the other Israeli, which were arbitrarily attributed to him while he was already in prison, the French state rushed to find a culprit... even if it meant inventing one.

Although the prosecutor had asked for 10 years, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

As he had not been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, he has been eligible for release since 1999, and by court order since 2003.

On each occasion, the US and Israeli governments have put pressure on France to prevent his release, and the French government has obeyed, demonstrating if proof were needed that the French state is undeniably a link in the imperialist chain.

The latest: under the presidency of François Hollande, Prime Minister Manuel Valls opposed his release and deportation to Lebanon, as decided by the courts, a decision contested by the Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, which claims to be the sole voice of Jews in our country, and by the US government.

Since 2012, the Lebanese government has been calling for Georges to be deported to his country, while the Macron government continues to refuse.

The reasons for his conviction have never been proven. Even Yves Bonnet, former head of the Direction de la Sécurité du Territoire, the man who

arrested Georges Abdallah, is calling for his release, speaking of “state vengeance”, and asking in vain to be heard by the courts on this case.

From prison, our comrade keeps abreast of all the struggles, shares his analyses with the comrades who visit him, and comforts us with constant words of support.

Every year around October 24, the anniversary of his arrest, we hold a joint demonstration in front of the Lannemezan prison, where he is incarcerated, calling for his release. Other initiatives take place throughout France throughout the year.

On October 7, 2024, a hearing was held at the Sentence Enforcement Court. The date chosen is the anniversary of the coordinated armed resistance action of all Palestinian organizations, whatever their social project.

The U.S. government has once again joined as a civil party in this trial, brutally underlining its interference in French justice. The two prosecutors demanded that our comrade renounce his commitments to the resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, in order to accept his release-expulsion, which he obviously refused.

The verdict will be handed down on November 15, which makes it all the more essential to mobilize on an unprecedented scale for his release, as was the case on Thursday October 24 in front of prefectures across France.

As you have just seen in the videos, the largest demonstration since the beginning of the fight for his release has just taken place in Lannemezan, criss-crossing the town right up to the gates of his prison.

We thank you, dear comrades participating in

this conference, for having given a special place to the struggle for the liberation of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, Honorary President of the ANC of France, and through him to the centrality of the struggle of the Palestinian people for their liberation.

Rest assured, my comrades, that our work in

Dakar will be passed on to him during a visit from Charles, and that he will give it his full revolutionary attention.

40 years in prison, a lifetime of fighting, Free George Abdallah!

He is part of our struggle, we are part of his struggle, Free George Abdallah!

Solidarity message to Georges Abdallah: Marking 40 years of imprisonment

Ahn Hak-sop | 'Republic of Korea'

This is the text of the Korean unconverted long-term political prisoner Ahn Hak-sop's video solidarity message.

He was an officer in the Korean People's Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) during the Korean War. In 1952, he was captured by the USA and its proxy forces. He served decades as an unconverted political prisoner before finally winning release in 1995. He was imprisoned for 43 years. Today, he is still active as a revolutionary in the "Republic of Korea (ROK)"

I express my profound respect for Comrade Georges Ibrahim Abdallah's communist conviction and unwavering resolve to engage in the struggle. For a revolutionary, a prison is another battleground. During his 40 years of imprisonment, Comrade Abdallah consistently conducted life-and-death struggles with his comrades inside the prison against the violence and oppression inflicted by

imperialists, while also maintaining solidarity with comrades outside and waged anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggles. His activities demonstrate the conviction and determination of a revolutionary, who must carry out the revolution despite being left stranded on a remote, isolated island.

"Republic of Korea (ROK)" and Lebanon are both colonial countries. This is the reason why Comrade Abdallah and I, despite our differing nationalities and belonging to distinct generations, share common experiences and a unified stance. US imperialism has invaded the Korean peninsula and established its dominance over the so-called "ROK". Since September 1945, it has systematically repressed the courageous fighters who stand at the forefront of the struggle against US imperialism, employing pro-US proxy regimes as instruments of oppression. Comrade Abdallah's long, 40-year imprisonment confirms that US imperialism is engaged in fascist repression within French

imperialism and is desperately trying to thwart the anti-imperialist struggle for independence led by communist forces.

The overthrow of imperialism stands as the foremost task of struggle for the people of the world. In the context of World War 3, the armed resistance war of DPRK, China, Russia, and anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist forces in West Asia is intensifying. Concurrently, the world anti-imperialist joint mass struggles are being strengthened and expanded. The victory of the

anti-imperialist camp is inevitable, and the day of triumph is not far off.

Imperialism, with its nature rooted in aggression and plunder, must be defeated and dismantled, ensuring the communist orientation of world humanity is inevitably realized. May Comrade Abdallah, who is a steadfast revolutionary, continue to thrive and achieve great success!

Solidarity statement for Georges Abdallah: The revolutionary conviction and the will to struggle cannot be suppressed by anything

The World Anti-imperialist Platform

This October marks a lengthy 40 years since Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, who is a steadfast communist revolutionary, was imprisoned. Georges Abdallah is the longest imprisoned Lebanese Communist Party activist in Europe. While working as a middle school teacher in Beirut, Georges Abdallah became associated with anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces that believed in Marxism-Leninism. He began his political activities in the SSNP (Syrian Social Nationalist Party), and at the same time as the Lebanese Civil War, he joined the PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) and the LRAF (Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Factions) and waged an intensified anti-imperialist liberation struggle. He was unjustly

imprisoned by French imperialism in 1984, strengthened his studies, connected with comrades inside and outside the prison, and turned the prison into another battleground through ceaseless revolutionary activities, such as conducting a collective hunger strike with viciously oppressed anti-imperialist anti-Zionist activists.

Georges Abdallah's arrest and imprisonment are a product of the imperialists' vicious fascist repression. In October 1984, French authorities arrested Abdallah, claiming that his legally issued Algerian passport was a fake. While Abdallah was in prison, the French counterintelligence agency, Directorate of Territorial Surveillance, accused him of using weapons found in his apartment to

assassinate a US colonel and a Mossad officer in 1982, and he was sentenced to life in prison in March 1987. The US authorities directly pressured the French government to block Georges Abdallah's release. US President Reagan personally raised the issue during his meeting with French President François Mitterrand. In February 2012, Lebanese Prime Minister Mikati traveled to France and called for the release of the "political prisoner" in exchange for deportation, but was ignored. These facts prove that French imperialism does not hesitate to violate the human rights of activists who oppose imperialism and work for liberation, and that US imperialism is the ringleader of modern imperialism.

The current extremely tense situation in West Asia emphasizes the absolute importance of the anti-Zionist struggle. The Zionist killing machine is viciously maneuvering the Nakba (displacement) of the Palestinian people by committing genocide and destroying their homes. It is exploding the war in West Asia by effectively starting an all-out war with Lebanon, through indiscriminate bombings and massacres aimed at the Lebanese people and Hezbollah. The imperialist US, the power behind Zionist Israel, is supplying Israel with aggressive weapons and vital military intelligence, and is deploying aggressive forces, including nuclear aircraft carriers, near West Asia to pressure anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces. Only a war to the death by the liberation forces of West Asia and the Islamic nation, united in their conviction and determination for liberation and freedom, can break through the current situation.

Imperialism's vulnerability can never be hidden. The United States, NATO and pro-US warmonger forces, which, faced with the inevitable decline and fall due to the general crisis at home and the revival of the anti-imperialist movement, are making a last-ditch effort to provoke World War 3, invoking the "new axis of aggression" and manipulate

the anachronistic "new cold war" system. The anti-imperialist camp, united with the world's strongest nuclear and missile powers, as well as with the people of the world, is overwhelming the imperialist camp in terms of justification and operations. This fact convinces us that the anti-imperialist camp will surely win World War 3. The vicious scheme of US-French imperialism, imprisoning the communist for even 40 years, paradoxically demonstrates that anti-imperialism is the right and prevailing trend. The revolutionary ideas that oppose imperialism and strive for independence, along with the indomitable will to engage in the struggle possessed by Abdallah and the world's progressive humanity, cannot be defeated. The new world that Abdallah strives to achieve with all his life, in which independence and genuine peace are realized, will surely come to fruition.

October 26th, 2024, Dakar in the Republic of Senegal

Solidarity Statement for the 100th anniversary of the Syrian and Lebanese Communist Parties: The anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist struggle waged by the Communist Party will surely be victorious!

The World Anti-Imperialist Platform

This year marks the centenary of the founding of the Syrian-Lebanese Communist Party. The Syrian-Lebanese Communist Party, founded in 1924 under the colonial rule of French imperialism, has, from its very beginnings, educated the people, organized them and mobilized them in the struggle. It is committed to opposing imperialism and achieving independence and socialism, in the face of the West Asian hegemonic strategies of American imperialism and Israeli Zionism, following in the footsteps of French imperialism. The Syrian-Lebanese Communist Party, the oldest party in the Levant, along with the Palestinian Communist Party, has remained faithful to its mission and revolutionary obligations from yesterday to today, and continues to move forward.

Over the last century, the Syrian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party have enjoyed a glorious history of struggle for the revolutionary development of Western Asia, overcoming all kinds of trials and difficulties. They strengthened and developed the parties through all kinds of adverse conditions such as illegalization, civil wars and internal repression. Even after the split, rooted in a common origin, they strengthened their unity as comrades and played a key role as the revolutionary vanguard in their respective countries and as the leading forces of West Asian liberation. It also achieved brilliant successes in its internationalist activities. In particular, the anti-imperialist actions carried out jointly with the World Anti-imperialist Platform in Caracas, Venezuela, in March last

year, and in Gwangju, “Republic of Korea (ROK)”, in May this year, are living examples of the internationalist spirit that leads oppressed and exploited peoples suffering imperialist aggression, massacres, domination and exploitation on the road to liberation and emancipation.

The war in Western Asia explodes in the imperialist camp. The genocide of Palestinians by Israeli Zionist forces, the assassination of leading anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist figures such as the Secretary General of Hezbollah and the head of the political bureau of Hamas, as well as the bombing of Beirut in Lebanon, Damascus in Syria and Teheran in Iran, are heinous atrocities committed by the imperialist camp in order to explode the war in West Asia and intensify the Third World War into a full-scale military confrontation. The vicious provocations of the imperialist camp, inciting a war to the death against the “axis of resistance” and Islamic forces, clearly demonstrate who is responsible for World War 3 and the war in West Asia. The anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist strategy for the liberation of West Asia of the Syrian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party once again proves its scientific and revolutionary nature in the critical situation of World War 3 and the war in West Asia, and illustrates the way forward for the Arab nation.

All the anti-imperialist forces of the world must unite on a single front, an anti-imperialist front, and rise up in the anti-imperialist struggle. Western Asia is one of the three theaters of the Third World

War, and the expansion of the war in Western Asia is closely linked to the expansion of the war in Eastern Europe and the outbreak of war in the Western Pacific. This is why revolutionary parties the world over must lead the peoples of the world in common anti-imperialist action. The World Anti-Imperialist Platform is convinced that the Syrian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party will continue to fight for the liberation of the peoples of West Asia, as they have done to date.

Bearing the banners “People of the world, unite!” and “The people, united, will never be defeated”, the World Anti-Imperialist Platform will continue to stand in solidarity with the communist, anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces in West Asia, and advance towards the realization of global independence and genuine peace.

October 26, 2024, Dakar, Republic of Senegal

Statement denouncing the fascist situation

PAIGC and Pai-Terra Ranka Coalition (Guinea-Bissau)

Condemnation of the neo-colonial regime in Guinea-Bissau for unconstitutionally dissolving the People’s National Assembly, violently invading the Supreme Court of Justice, blocking the renewal of the National Electoral Council and refusing to respect the electoral calendar, while carrying out kidnappings and acts of torture.

Update on the Political and Social Situation in Guinea-Bissau

- Guinea-Bissau is experiencing one of the most difficult periods in its history in terms of respect for the Constitution, laws and the functioning of democratic institutions. On two occasions, Parliament has been suspended (2022 and 2023), the Supreme Court operates without a quorum, with the majority of judges suspended, and the current Government does not respect the will expressed by voters in the June 4, 2023 ballot

(Presidential Incentive Government);

- Most recently, in flagrant violation of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the National People’s Assembly, the President of the Republic ordered the Secretary of State for Public Order to violate the facilities of Parliament and immediately appointed a new President, Adja Satú Camara. It should be noted that, according to the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau of the Assembly is elected for a 4-year term.
- The prosecution of political opponents remains a reality in the country, with the complicity of the Attorney General of the Republic, an authority which, on the advice of President Embaló, dispenses selective justice, including by recovering trials that have already been closed without legal basis.
- We are faced with a situation of dictatorship and abuse of power, in which the head of state,

with the support of the army and the police, holds absolute power. In fact, the people of Guinea-Bissau are being held hostage. They dare not demand their rights through freedom of expression. Demonstrations are forbidden.

- As far as freedom of the press is concerned, not only are journalists insulted and assaulted, but they are also denied access to certain state institutions;
- Systematically, the President intervenes in political parties, shouting in the corridors... The most high-profile cases are those of MADEM G-15 and PRS, whose Supreme Court, manipulated by the President since he suspended the judges, has called into question the congresses organized by a group of dissidents from these parties, whereas, according to the statutes, it is the bodies elected at the congresses that should have led the parties ;
- Great uncertainty surrounds the holding of legislative elections, decreed by the President but which he does not wish to hold, given that the parties or coalition he supports are showing great weakness. Furthermore, the Supreme Court, with the complicity of President Embaló, is trying to prevent the President of the PAIGC and leader of the Terra Ranka Coalition from taking part in the elections, by invoking non-existent legal procedures;
- Still on the subject of legislative elections, the

mandate of the National Electoral Commission, which expired 3 years ago, has not been renewed despite all the efforts made by the political parties sitting in Parliament.

In short, the political and social situation in Guinea-Bissau is tense and risks becoming unsustainable with all the consequences that implies. Despite repeated denunciations by political parties, the Human Rights League and other political and social players, no initiative has been taken by the international community, notably ECOWAS, which is responsible for monitoring the situation in the country.

At its last summit, held in July, and against all expectations, ECOWAS made a serious omission of all that is happening in Guinea-Bissau by validating, once again, President Sissoco's agenda. The Community called for legislative elections to be held instead of the presidential elections scheduled in the electoral calendar, despite the fact that the President's term of office is due to end at the beginning of the year, and that the CNE's term of office ended two years ago.

October 26th, 2024, Dakar in the Republic of Senegal

Statement against the fascist regime in Kenya

Communist Party of Kenya

Comrades, distinguished participants, and friends of the global anti-imperialist struggle,

We address this conference with great urgency and a heavy heart today. As we gather here under

the banner of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform, the people of Kenya are enduring the violent lash of a regime that has fully embraced fascism. We come before you to lay bare the atrocities of the

Kenyan state under the leadership of William Ruto—an agent of Western imperialism, whose administration serves as a willing instrument of neoliberal destruction.

President Ruto’s government is no longer a sovereign entity working for the people. It has become a puppet of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other global capitalist institutions, enforcing anti-people policies with brutality. The most glaring example of this betrayal was the imposition of the IMF-backed Finance Bill 2024—a bill that deepens economic misery through regressive taxation and austerity, effectively enslaving the working class and youth under the dictates of global capital.

When the brave youth of our nation, led by the Gen Z generation, rose peacefully to reject this Finance Bill, they were met not with dialogue but with unrelenting state terror. This Gen Z uprising, or what we now call the Gen Z Social Explosion, revealed the true character of the Ruto regime: a fascist state that will stop at nothing to crush dissent. The only “crime” of these young protesters was their bold rejection of neoliberalism and imperialism—ideologies that have impoverished millions in Kenya and across the continent.

State Violence and Militarization

The state responded to the peaceful protests with unrestrained violence. The government unleashed both conventional security forces—the police and military—and illegal police squads operating as state-sanctioned militias. These unlawful units, acting with impunity, were further reinforced by paramilitary forces from Sudan and elite special forces from Uganda. Their objective was not only to suppress the uprising but to exterminate and torture those who dared to challenge the regime’s imperialist project.

Over 78 young Kenyans were brutally murdered by the state, martyred for standing on the side

of justice and resisting economic exploitation. Hundreds more were abducted, detained without trial, and disappeared in acts of extrajudicial terror. Families still search for their loved ones, hoping for answers while fearing the worst. These crimes reveal the evolution of Kenya into a fascist state—where violence, militarization, and repression replace governance, and where power serves only the interests of imperialism.

A Call to Honor and Resist

We, the Communist Party of Kenya, stood with the Gen Z protesters on the frontlines of this uprising, drawing upon our revolutionary tradition of struggle against capitalism, imperialism, and state oppression. The martyrs of the Gen Z Social Explosion are our heroes. Their sacrifice will not be in vain. We honour them today—not as victims, but as fighters who, with their lives, have exposed the rotten core of neoliberalism and its puppets.

The struggle they began is far from over. Their blood calls upon us to continue the fight for national sovereignty, economic liberation, and the dismantling of imperialist structures that hold our people hostage. The 78 martyrs are a symbol of resistance for all oppressed peoples, and their memory strengthens our resolve to achieve a future free from tyranny and exploitation.

Call for Solidarity

As part of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform, we appeal to all of you here today: stand with us. Stand with the youth of Kenya. Stand against the fascist Ruto regime and the global forces of neoliberalism. We call upon every organization present to append your signatures to this statement in solidarity with the martyrs of the Gen Z uprising and in defence of Kenya’s right to self-determination.

The fight against imperialism is a collective struggle, and our victory lies in our unity. Let this statement be a weapon of solidarity and defiance,

a declaration that the fascistization of the Kenyan state will not go unchallenged. Together, we will honour the martyrs by advancing their cause—until victory is ours and a new dawn of freedom emerges, not only in Kenya but across Africa and the world.

In memory of the 78 martyrs of the Gen Z Social Explosion,

In solidarity with all oppressed peoples,
In defiance of imperialism and fascism

Statement to the Dakar International Conference,
World Anti-Imperialist Platform (WAP)

Presented by the Communist Party of Kenya (CPK)
October 2024

Statement denouncing the fascist resolution: Anti-imperialist organizations condemn UN resolution on Srebrenica

New Communist Party of Yugoslavia (Serbia)

In light of the ongoing genocide in Palestine, facilitated by Western imperialism and Israel, shedding crocodile tears over past massacres like Srebrenica is seen as hypocritical by anti-imperialist organizations. They point out that the West, which now condemns these atrocities, was itself responsible for arming and funding those who committed the crimes in Srebrenica, as part of its broader effort to dismantle the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and economic independence.

Anti-Imperialist Organizations emphasize that, while the imperialist powers in Washington, London, Berlin, and Brussels bear significant responsibility for the bloodshed in former Yugoslavia, this does not excuse the horrific crime committed in Srebrenica. They describe those responsible for the massacre as “bastards” who bring shame upon the Serbian people, deserving only of contempt and disgust.

The vote at the United Nations General Assembly revealed Serbia's true allies—socialist countries like

China, Cuba, and DPRK, along with anti-imperialist nations such as Russia, Belarus, Nicaragua, and Syria. Venezuela also supported Serbia, though it was unable to vote. In contrast, the vote highlighted that Western imperialist countries are not Serbia's friends.

Anti-imperialist Organizations strongly condemn the UN's decision on May 23, 2024, to establish an annual day of remembrance for the 1995 Srebrenica genocide. Anti-imperialist Organizations argue this decision is part of a broader effort to control and rewrite the history of socialism and imperialism in Eastern Europe. The resolution was met with outrage in Serbia and disgust by progressives around the world.

Anti-imperialist Organizations also strongly oppose the draft resolution, introduced by Germany, which they claim shifts the burden of responsibility for the atrocities in Srebrenica from Western imperialist powers to the Serbian people. Anti-imperialist Organizations denounce this as an attempt to whitewash the West's role and stir

further conflict among the fraternal Yugoslav peoples, particularly between Bosniaks and Serbs, to create instability and encourage nationalism. This, Anti-imperialist Organizations argue, serves as justification for NATO's continued presence in the former Yugoslavia.

Moreover, Anti-imperialist Organizations believe the resolution is part of a broader effort to demonize the Serbian people, as a form of pressure on Belgrade to recognize Kosovo's independence ("imperialist protectorate") and to impose sanctions on Russia.

Anti-imperialist organizations further assert that,

from an objective standpoint, there was no genocide in Srebrenica. Anti-imperialist Organizations argue that Western powers are employing double standards, using the Srebrenica massacre to distract from their own criminal actions in the Yugoslav Wars.

Finally, Anti-imperialist Organizations reject the attempt to rewrite history and place the blame for imperialist crimes in the former Yugoslavia on the Serbian people.

October 26th, 2024, Dakar in the Republic of Senegal

Statement against the fascist regime: Condemn a fascist Yoon Suk-yeol, repressing legitimate parties and democratic organizations!

People's Democracy Party ("Republic of Korea")

Yoon Suk-yeol's fascist power of "Republic of Korea (ROK, South Korea)" is going on a frenzied crackdown. On August 30th, the fascist authorities carried out the search and seizure of bodies, residences, and offices of the former president and party members of the People's Democracy Party (PDP). During the search, the police conducted illegal, violent, inhumane investigations, including the detention of party members not listed on the warrant, property damage, and verbal abuse. Although the former president and party members conveyed their intention to remain silent through their lawyer, the police are forcibly and repeatedly demanding their attendance, threatening arrest, and pressuring them to abandon their right to remain silent. To repress a legal party, the PDP, Yoon Suk-yeol administration is slandering the

party as being an "organization that benefits the enemy", by applying an unconstitutional law, the National Security Act. The vicious repression of the PDP, the only revolutionary party of the working class in the "ROK" and a legal party, explicitly demonstrates the reality of the extreme fascist crackdown of the Yoon Suk-yeol administration.

Fascist repression is being brazenly carried out on all fronts. Yoon Suk-yeol administration, around the same time as its repression of the PDP, enforced the search and seizure of the anti-Japanese and patriotic organization, Anti-Japanese Action, on charges of "acting in concert with the enemy". Additionally, they executed the search and seizure at the houses of the Democratic Party members and the family of the former president. Yoon Suk-yeol's concurrent repression of the Democratic

Party, which is the furthest right except for the far-right fascist party, as well as the PDP, which is the furthest left, is essentially no different from Hitler's repression of both communist and social democratic parties in turn. Meanwhile, the fascist police have been manipulating violence and conflict and forcibly arrested university students, who waged the anti-Yoon struggle. National Security Prosecutors sentenced 20 years to the labor movement activist. Moreover, the police began fascist suppression of the struggling common people by conducting a search of the server of a democratic organization, the 'Candlelight Action', which has led the mass demonstrations against Yoon Suk-yeol.

Yoon Suk-yeol administration is madly wielding the fascist law and repressive institutions in both hands. The National Security Act has been a notorious fascist evil law, brutally abused to repress both workers and the people who have struggled against US imperialism and for independence and democracy since it was enacted by the pro-US proxy regime in November 1948. Article 7 (Praise, Incitement), which applies to the repression of PDP, is infamous for violating the freedom of thought and expression guaranteed by the Constitution. Since 2004, the National Human Rights Commission has determined that the National Security Act has serious issues in terms of International Law, the Constitution, and human rights, and since 1992, the United Nations Human Rights Council has also urged its abolition several times. The Security Investigation Division, which carried out the search and seizure of PDP, is a part of "counterintelligence" department of the National Police Agency, and is the successor of the National Security Division ill-famed for violent and torture-based investigations. Yoon Suk-yeol, a former prosecutor, is frantically repressing both progressive and reformist forces, by putting forward political prosecutors as his stooges.

Political repression of the PDP is a decisive sign of "wartime martial law" and "fascist coup". Yoon Suk-yeol has been provoking the local war with aggressive actions against DPRK, while he appointed fascists of his private faction, "Chungam", to key military and political positions related to the enforcement of martial law. It has recently been revealed that military commanders, who would play key roles in the event of martial law, secretly had a meeting. Under the current situation where World War 3 is being developed and the East Asian War and the Western Pacific War are imminent, Yoon Suk-yeol, abandoned by the people, is trying to evade his crisis by provoking a war and implementing martial law. This is a malicious and typical tactic that is also confirmed by the pro-US fascists in Eastern Europe and West Asia (Middle East). The miserable ends of past fascists in "ROK", who were shot down, impeached, and imprisoned, illustrate what the fascist Yoon Suk-yeol's fate may be. The awakened and united people of "ROK" rising up together with their full energy in the people's uprising against Yoon Suk-yeol, and overthrowing him is both just and inevitable.

October 26th, 2024, Dakar in the Republic of Senegal

Dakar Joint Statement: The imperialist camp's aggression threatens Palestine, Africa, the oppressed nations and the world

Today, Africa's situation mirrors the global political landscape. Amid the imperialist camp's schemes for division, manipulation, and aggression, the revolutionary advance of anti-imperialist forces, is leading the African people through a period of upheaval and transformation. The popular forces in Mali (2020), Burkina Faso (2022), and Niger (2023) have achieved critical victories in their anti-imperialist resistance wars, resulting in the expulsion of French and US imperialist forces. This has set the stage for further anti-imperialist liberation. In response to sanctions imposed by ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and the threat of military intervention in Niger, the three nations jointly declared their withdrawal from ECOWAS in January 2024 through a joint statement by the newly-formed Alliance of Sahel States. Strengthening military ties with Russia, these countries are resisting imperialist sanctions and pressures, drawing closer to the anti-imperialist resistance. Meanwhile, in Senegal, the people's uprising has overthrown the fascist neo-colonial regime which ruled the country for 12 years, imprisoning opposition leaders, torturing and killing thousands of prisoners of conscience, dissolving political parties, and postponing the February 2024 elections, all of which brought forth the fierce resistance of the people. These anti-imperialist revolutionary changes in West Africa reaffirm the truth that only the people's struggle can transform the world.

The collision between anti-imperialist forces and pro-imperialist reactionaries is intensifying. In May 2024, the USA for the first time designated an African country, Kenya, as a "Major Non-NATO

Ally", revealing its blatant plans to use Kenya as a lever for the imperialist agenda across Africa. In response, the Kenyan people have risen up in protest against their pro-US, war-mongering, livelihood-devastating, and corrupt government. Widespread anti-government protests have escalated since mid-2024, leading to extreme political instability. Since 2024, the intensifying anti-government popular mobilizations have led to plunging Kenya into deep political turmoil and have created favourable conditions for the seizure of political power in Kenya by the people including workers.

Imperialist schemes are also evident in the armed conflicts that have been stoked in Nigeria's Plateau State, and in the tribal clashes in disputed areas between South Sudan and Sudan. The African masses are bearing the brunt of all this turmoil, which leaves them perpetually at risk of the looming threat of massacre.

Across Latin America, Asia, and Eastern Europe, the USA and its imperialist allies continue to orchestrate "color revolutions," to wage economic warfare through sanctions, and to spread propaganda via Western media. Notably, the US imperialists have imposed sanctions on Venezuela, falsely framing the country's recent election as 'illegitimate' and 'unfair' while inciting far-right coup attempts to undermine the people's popular government.

It is noteworthy that the upheavals in Africa and US imperialist attempts to overthrow anti-imperialist regimes worldwide are coming within the situation of a Third World War. The imperialist system, led by the bloodthirsty US aggressors, is

the root cause of a Third World War. The war in Ukraine, which erupted in February 2022 and marked the onset of a Third World War, has its roots in the 2014 ‘Euromaidan’ fascist coup—a product of the ‘color revolution’—and has escalated through eight years of the war between the fascist forces and the revolutionary forces in Donbass. This illustrates the devastating consequences of the imperialist camp’s instigation of so-called ‘color revolutions’ and of their schemes to suppress all opposition to their domination.

Moreover, this Third World War, which is in essence a war between the anti-imperialist and imperialist camps, poses a grave threat not only to the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America but also to the dignity and lives of the people within the imperialist countries themselves. The just struggle of Palestinian resistance in the face of a fascist war of genocidal extermination by the Israeli Zionists is accelerating global awareness that “imperialism is fascism and war”. Therefore, the masses all over the world must unite with the anti-imperialist camp to overcome the hardships and adversities imposed by the imperialist economic and political system.

This year marks the centennial anniversary of the birth of the great Amílcar Cabral, and reminds us of the achievements of the African communists who fought for national and social liberation in Africa. Through the establishment of the PAIGC and the waging of an armed struggle, Cabral secured the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde while working tirelessly for the realization of combative Pan-Africanism. Tragically, he lost his life to neo-colonial reactionary violence after striving to build social emancipation. The spirit of anti-imperialism and the will for national and social liberation, as embodied by Cabral and other African communists, are reflected in combative Pan-Africanism, which serves as a banner of unity and struggle that unites the African people. True Pan-Africanism, untainted by pro-imperialists

and neo-colonial opportunists, unites the African peoples in the common pursuit of anti-imperialism, true sovereignty, socialism and independence for all humanity.

Kwame Nkrumah’s statement, ‘We Must Unite or Perish,’ is not only relevant to Africa. Only through the united revolutionary struggles of the oppressed and exploited working masses can we overthrow the root cause of a Third World War—imperialism—and advance towards global independence, true peace, and a genuine democracy where the people become the master of political and economic power.

More than ever, “Proletarians and oppressed peoples, unite!”

Defeat US Imperialism! Smash the Imperialist Camp!

Victory to the Anti-Imperialist Liberation Struggle!

Victory to the Forces of Anti-Imperialism and Independence!

Dakar Declaration: We must strengthen the anti-imperialist front

The revolutionary upsurge demanding independence from imperialism by the peoples of the world is growing intense. The anti-imperialist struggle in the Sahel region of Africa, which reached new heights in 2020, has led to the complete removal of US and French troops from Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso. The ejection of these troops, which facilitated the political domination and economic plunder of the region by western powers, is one more historic victory for the anti-imperialist struggle on the African continent.

Also in the Sahel region, the Senegalese people have been waging an intense struggle against the pro-imperialist regime, which had deepened its west-backed fascist repression of the popular forces. The recent electoral victory after 12 years of fierce struggle is a significant achievement by the popular movement in Senegal.

Underlying the shining achievements of the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa is the spirit of combative and revolutionary Pan-African anti-imperialism. This combined the constant contemplation and practice of brave African revolutionaries with the great global upsurge in the national-liberation struggle that emerged from the victory over fascism achieved by the socialist forces with the USSR at their head during WW2.

The revolutionaries who fought for African liberation, including Amílcar Cabral, whose 100th birth anniversary we celebrate this year, transcended the borders artificially created by the imperialists, smashed their viciously divisive tactics and raised the strategic banner of anti-imperialism and socialism as the true path to the liberation of the African continent from colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The struggle and activities of the African peoples to realize their dignity and rights in the face of

imperialism's aggression and plunder for five long centuries confirm the revolutionary principle that imperialist forces, whose aim is domination and exploitation, are the main enemies of the world's people, and the immutable truth that where there is oppression, there will be resistance.

The world is heading deeper into a third world war

The imperialist camp is now deepening its drive into World War 3 by prolonging the war in Ukraine, escalating the war in West Asia (the Middle East), and driving towards further war in East Asia and the Western Pacific.

The US-NATO Ukrainian neo-Nazi puppet army has been demanding that the US and NATO authorize long-range missiles to hit the Russian mainland, and many within the imperialist camp indeed want to lift the restrictions on the use of these missiles, forcing Russia to revise its nuclear doctrine in self-defence. Despite losing on all the major battlefields, the aggressive imperialist forces continue to provoke Russia and are frantically trying to expand and prolong the war in Ukraine.

Using its zionist proxies, US imperialism is driving towards a wider war in West Asia. The zionist killing machine, with the full support of the USA, the EU, and NATO, continues to massacre Palestinians in its genocidal assault on the Gaza Strip. At the same time, the zionists have been bombing Beirut, southern Lebanon, Syria and Iran, assassinating (among many others) Hezbollah's military commander and the chairman of the Hamas's political bureau in July, and going on to murder Hezbollah's secretary general in late September and Hamas's fighting leader in October.

On 1 October, Iran launched Operation "True Promise 2", and Hezbollah has since then been

engaged in close fighting to repel repeated Israeli invasion attempts along the Lebanese border. The Palestinian resistance forces continue to resist Zionist invasion forces in the Gaza Strip, and the “Axis of Resistance”, the united forces of armed and popular struggle against imperialism and Zionism in the region, has announced its intention to fight to the finish in the event of a full-scale war in West Asia.

There are increasingly clear signs that the imperialist camp in its death throes is preparing for a war in the Western Pacific, in which Australia and New Zealand will be also involved, expanding its existing plans for war in East Asia and provoked through a combination of proxy forces from Japan, the “Republic of Korea (ROK)”, Taiwan and the Philippines.

The imperialist camp has been realizing its plan for the “Pacification of NATO” with the Washington NATO Summit in July 2024 and via large-scale multinational joint military exercises in the Pacific, in which the pro-US belligerent countries in the Western Pacific participated alongside NATO Members. The USA and pro-US belligerent countries have been completing various military blocs, forming aggressive military alliances and conducting joint military exercises at the “alliance” level.

It is deeply concerning that the drive towards a war on the Korean peninsula could well trigger a wider war in East Asia and the Western Pacific. The USA, Japan, and the “ROK” have agreed on a NATO-style “collective security system”, conducting joint NATO-style military exercises and completing the formation of a “Northeast Asian NATO”. The puppet regime of Yoon Suk-yeol in the “ROK” conducted joint military exercises aimed at the DPRK with the USA throughout August, culminating in a fascist crackdown on even constitutionally recognized political parties at the end of the month.

The opposition leaders of the “ROK” have even presented evidence that Yoon’s government is

plotting a local war in order to justify declaring martial law and consolidating his unpopular regime. Meanwhile, the USA has set up a unified command over Japanese and US forces, which will be operational in early 2025, in order that a Japanese militarist force can provide the storm troops for its planned wars in the region.

Alongside these expanding military fronts, US imperialism is waging economic warfare, attempting to isolate and crush all anti-imperialist nations. It has accused the foremost anti-imperialist countries—the DPRK, China and Russia—of being a New “Axis of Aggressors”, and has used this excuse to justify the deepening of its long-standing economic and propaganda war against them. Its aim of breaking and colonising Russia and China is but the latest iteration of the same old imperialist hegemonic strategy that was outlined in Zbigniew Brzezinski’s notorious “Grand Chessboard”.

“Color revolutions”—i.e., plots for overthrowing governments that stand in the way of US diktat—are being overtly attempted all over Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia. A recent representative example was the attempt by US-backed fascists to carry out a coup d’état against the Venezuelan people’s government.

We must strengthen our fight

The revolutionary parties, workers and peoples of the world are faced with the task of overcoming the unprecedented crisis into which the capitalist-imperialist system has plunged humanity and of building a new era of based on peace, fraternity, liberation and self-determination.

The imperialist camp’s drive towards all-out global war, backed up by the establishment of a “New Cold War” political, media and economic framework, is a reflection not of the strength but of the weakness and desperation of the imperialist system and its rulers. Our response must be to strengthen the anti-imperialist front and help to bring strength and clarity to the inevitable people’s uprisings.

The imperialist countries are experiencing a serious political and economic crisis, with low approval ratings, corruption scandals, soaring government debt, high prices, and high unemployment. The more that they pursue war policies to escape this crisis, the deeper the crisis will become and the more intense will be the resistance of their people. The imperialist camp is caught in a trap with no way out.

The military and political power and strategic and tactical cooperation between the socialist countries of the DPRK and China, and a country with socialist heritage, Russia, are steadily increasing. The “Axis of Resistance” led by Iran in the West Asia, the anti-imperialist mass movements of Africa, Latin America and Asia, and the peace-loving people in the imperialist countries, are all important forces within the anti-imperialist camp. Under the just banners of peace, antifascism, liberation and reunification, the anti-imperialist forces are dealing heavy blows to the imperialist camp’s offensives and advancing forward.

The World Anti-imperialist Platform stands with the forces of global anti-imperialism, setting

itself three major goals: the strengthening of the anti-imperialist struggle among the masses, the strengthening of the ideological battle against pro-imperialist ideas, and the strengthening of the communist movement as the core of true anti-imperialism.

These goals aim to strengthen the anti-imperialist front and help the peoples of the world advance towards the achievement of independence, peace, liberation and revolution.

The struggle against imperialism, which is the enemy of all humanity, must be waged with courage and persistence, with the clear understanding that “The People United will never be defeated!”

Workers and oppressed peoples of all countries, unite!

Disband NATO!

No cooperation with imperialist war!

Down with Zionism and fascism!

Death to imperialism!

Victory to the forces of socialist and anti-imperialist resistance!

Conclusion of the Colloquium of the 7th International Anti-imperialist Conference

Gathered in Dakar for three days of intense work at the seventh international anti-imperialist conference of the World Anti-imperialist Platform (the Platform), the Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine (DUP), and the Comité National Préparatoire du Sénégal en Afrique, on the theme of “Combative Pan-Africanism and Anti-Imperialist Internationalism,” we, delegates from 37 countries in Asia, America, Europe, and Africa, once again recognize the need to combine fighting Pan-Africanism with internationalism, and the

importance of the anti-imperialist and popular orientation of pan-Africanism.

Considering the situation and tasks of the African revolutionary movement, we were able to understand current sovereignist experiences, their positive points and their weaknesses.

The sufferings of the peoples and nations of Africa—the situation of the Democratic Republic of Congo being emblematic—under the blows of imperialism’s thrust, have highlighted the need to unite against imperialism’s divisive maneuvers, and

the need to pursue the path of national liberation, class liberation and human emancipation, through which peoples become the true masters of society. This is a common task for the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world, not just Africa, and the scientific path of revolution that must be pursued consistently and strategically in order to achieve true liberation.

We also recognize that the workers' movement and the class struggle in the imperialist countries are closely linked to the people's movement and the national liberation movement in the neo-colonized countries, and that they all constitute one of the most important foundations of today's internationalist movement.

Humanity today faces the threat of the Third World War provoked by imperialism. Unfortunately, the storm of world war is blowing from Eastern Europe through West Asia (the Middle East) to East Asia and the Western Pacific. Above all, the anti-imperialist camp, which aims for justice, peace and liberation, must form and strengthen the anti-imperialist front, aim for the unity of the proletariat and the peoples of the world, and go beyond the struggle of steadfast resistance to the popular uprising.

We support the historic experience of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), whose thinker and leader was Amilcar Cabral. We must draw inspiration from this people-centered experience of national liberation in today's conditions, resolutely opposing and fighting against military coups with fascist and reactionary tendencies.

- With regard to the governments of Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Senegal, we support their anti-imperialist policies and the need to unite all patriotic and revolutionary forces to consolidate their experiences.
- Anti-capitalist movements in imperialist countries must fight to satisfy the demands of exploited peoples and workers, refugees, migrants,

young people, women, etc., as Amilcar Cabral emphasized. The workers' movement in the imperialist countries and the national liberation movement in the colonies are linked.

- Combative Pan-Africanism must be associated with anti-imperialism and internationalism.
- The imperialist forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United States, the European Union, and Japan are marching towards the Third World War.
- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and the Islamic Republic of Iran are points of support for the anti-imperialist front. World anti-imperialist forces are striving to strengthen the anti-imperialist front, and affirm the need for a popular uprising that mobilizes all the people.
- We recognize the importance of the BRICS system, which includes the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, in the anti-imperialist front.
- Pan-African and world revolutionary organizations, including the DUP and the Platform, must contribute to strengthening scientific and revolutionary education in Africa, including West Africa.
- Workers and peoples boycott and resist imperialist weapons supplied for the wars in Ukraine and West Asia, as well as all war maneuvers, by all possible means, including boycott, and strive to stop the war of aggression.
- We support struggles and resistance movements against imperialist monopoly capital, such as the anti-Bolloré struggle.

Participants at the seventh international anti-imperialist conference are already committed to drawing up a plan of action to strengthen effectiveness and solidarity against imperialism.

October 27, 2024
Dakar

Platform



The World Anti-imperialist Platform