The Electoral campaign is aimed to impede any discussion of the anti capitalist programme.

The approach of the general election campaign has been for the government to concentrate on issues that are not directly related to the economy. This strategy has been successful in diverting attention from the criticisms of the government's economic policies and programmes. The government's approach has been to concentrate on issues that are not directly related to the economy. This strategy has been successful in diverting attention from the criticisms of the government's economic policies and programmes.

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The crisis through which the political leadership of the workers of the capitalist countries has emerged has brought a new understanding of the crisis of the capitalist system. In the context of the crisis and the social struggle, the capitalist class has attempted to maintain its position through the export of the crisis to other countries. To do this, the capitalist class has employed various strategies, such as imposing austerity measures on the workers, cutting public spending, and increasing the burden on the working class. However, these strategies have not been effective in resolving the fundamental contradictions of the capitalist system.

The crisis of the capitalist system is characterized by the following phenomena:

1. Economic crisis: The capitalist system is based on the accumulation of capital, which means that there is a constant need to invest capital in production. However, when the rate of capital accumulation is not high enough to create sufficient demand, the capitalist system faces an economic crisis. The crisis of the capitalist system is characterized by a fall in the rate of profit, which is the primary determinant of the rate of capital accumulation.

2. Political crisis: The crisis of the capitalist system is also characterized by a political crisis, which is characterized by a struggle between the working class and the capitalist class. The working class is increasingly意识到 the contradictions of the capitalist system and is increasingly willing to take action to change it. This struggle is not limited to the workers, but it also involves other social groups, such as farmers, students, and intellectuals.

3. Social crisis: The crisis of the capitalist system is also characterized by a social crisis, which is characterized by a growing sense of alienation and oppression. The working class is increasingly aware of the contradictions of the capitalist system and is increasingly willing to take action to change it. This struggle is not limited to the workers, but it also involves other social groups, such as farmers, students, and intellectuals.

The crisis of the capitalist system is not limited to a few countries, but it is a global phenomenon. The capitalist system is in crisis, and the working class must take action to change it. The struggle against the capitalist system is not just a struggle for economic justice, but a struggle for the freedom and dignity of all people.
The Social Nature of the Crisis of the Capitalist System.


The crisis through which the political leadership of the working class is passing is also a crisis of the entire capitalist system. The role of the working class is a multi-sided one, with an interrelated set of factors. A crisis of the system is the result of problems that are always common to all the capitalist nations. The working class is the most important element in the entire process. The crisis is due to the fact that the capitalist states have not been able to make any significant progress in the struggle against the crisis of the system.

The crisis consists in the fact that the capitalist states have not been able to make any significant progress in the struggle against the crisis of the system. In the developed capitalist countries, this has been due to the fact that the state has been unable to make any significant progress in the struggle against the crisis of the system. In many cases, this has been due to the fact that the state has been unable to make any significant progress in the struggle against the crisis of the system. In many cases, this has been due to the fact that the state has been unable to make any significant progress in the struggle against the crisis of the system.

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The Electoral campaign is aimed to impede any discussion of the anti-capitalist programme.

The approach of the general election campaign is the main problem. The campaign has focused on the government’s supposed policies in the area of anti-capitalism. The campaign has also tried to create a situation where the electorate is divided into two camps: those who support the government and those who do not. This has been done by highlighting the supposed benefits of the government’s policies and downplaying the potential negative consequences.

The government has also been criticized for not doing enough to address the problems facing the electorate. This has been done by selectively presenting the government’s policies and ignoring the problems that they have failed to solve. The government has also been accused of not being transparent in its decision-making process.

The campaign has also been criticized for being too focused on the past and not looking to the future. This has been done by highlighting past achievements and ignoring the present and future challenges.

In conclusion, the campaign has failed to address the real issues facing the electorate and has focused on creating a dividing line between the government and its opponents.
The Film on the Kennedy Assassination.

The film on the Kennedy Assassination portrays the various aspects of the crisis in its political and social dimensions. It emphasizes the importance of understanding and addressing the underlying causes of the conflict. The film highlights the role of the media and the political elite in shaping public opinion and influencing the course of events. It underscores the need for a comprehensive and inclusive approach to resolving the crisis, involving all stakeholders and ensuring participation of the people. The film also serves as a reminder of the importance of vigilance and the dangers of complacency in the face of such critical issues.

FOR A LABOUR VICTORY!

Workers of the world, unite!

REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY
BRITISH SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

20.7.1930

The Yeltsin Dictatorship and the Social Basis of the Workers State.

The Yeltsin dictatorship was characterized by a consolidation of power and a repression of democratic institutions. The regime sought to maintain its grip on power through a combination of force and co-optation. The social bases of the workers state were eroded as the regime marginalized and co-opted various elements of society. The Yeltsin dictatorship created a climate of fear and intimidation, stifling dissent and dissenting voices. The regime's policies had a significant impact on the economic and social conditions of the workers, leading to increased poverty and inequality. The Yeltsin dictatorship was a decisive turning point in the history of the workers state, marking a shift towards a more authoritarian and repressive regime.

The revolutionary workers party's analysis of this situation is presented in a comprehensive and well-researched document. It provides a detailed examination of the social and economic factors that contributed to the rise of Yeltsin and the consolidation of the workers state. The document discusses the role of the workers in shaping their own destiny and the challenges they face in the current political environment. The revolutionary workers party calls for a revolui
Partial Regeneration and the Crisis in the CIS. (USSR)


This text was written before the collapse against the USSR, but the events that followed made it necessary to examine the earlier calculations. The collapse of the USSR led to a reassessment of the dynamics of the political revolution for this phase of world history.

The unity of the world capitalist economies was not completely destroyed by the collapse of the USSR and the other states of the Eastern bloc. The leading role of the USSR and its allies in the world political economy continued. The world capitalist system is still the dominant force in the world economic order.

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Partial Regeneration and the Crisis in the CIS, (USSR)

International Leadership, Part 1

August 1991

This text was written before the crisis against the USSR, and the events which result in the deconstruction of the former leadership are discussed in the crisis section of this document. The perspective on the crisis of the USSR is based on a variety of sources and is not intended to be a comprehensive analysis of the events. The text focuses on the international leadership of the USSR, particularly the Soviet leadership, and the role of the USSR in the international system. The text also discusses the role of the Soviet Union in the international order and the implications of the crisis for the future of the Soviet Union. The text is written in a style that is accessible to a general audience and does not require a deep understanding of political science or international relations. The text is intended to provide insight into the events and their implications for the future of the Soviet Union. The text is not intended to be a comprehensive analysis of the events and is not intended to be a substitute for a more detailed and comprehensive analysis. The text is intended to be a starting point for further discussion and exploration of the events and their implications. The text is written in a style that is accessible to a general audience and does not require a deep understanding of political science or international relations. The text is intended to provide insight into the events and their implications for the future of the Soviet Union. The text is not intended to be a comprehensive analysis of the events and is not intended to be a substitute for a more detailed and comprehensive analysis. The text is intended to be a starting point for further discussion and exploration of the events and their implications.
The Film on the Kennedy Assassination.

The film on the Kennedy assassination. This 15-minute film, produced by the National Film Board of Canada, is a highly effective educational tool that can help viewers understand the significance of the event. It provides an in-depth look at the assassination and its aftermath, and is suitable for use in classrooms, community centers, and other settings.

The film is divided into three main sections: background information, the assassination itself, and the aftermath. The background information section provides context about the Kennedy presidency and the political landscape of the time. The assassination itself is depicted in vivid detail, including footage from the scene and interviews with witnesses. The aftermath section explores the impact of the assassination on American society and politics.

The film is available for download from the National Film Board of Canada's website. It is also available for purchase on DVD or Blu-ray.

The film is an excellent resource for anyone interested in understanding the Kennedy assassination and its influence on American history. It is a must-see for anyone teaching about this important event.

The film is available in English, French, Spanish, and other languages.

For a Labour Victory!

Workers of the world, unite!

Revolutionary Workers Party

British Section of the Workers' International

27 March 1980

Yeltsin and the Soviet Union: A Society in Crisis

The Yeltsin dictatorship and the social basis of the Workers State

The Soviet Union has been characterized by its authoritarian regime and mass repression. The Yeltsin dictatorship, however, has brought about significant changes in the country's political landscape. The Yeltsin regime has implemented policies that have created a more pluralistic and democratic society. These policies have included the introduction of multiparty politics, the creation of a free press, and the abolition of state controls on the economy.

The Yeltsin regime has also been characterized by its support for economic liberalization. The country has moved towards a market economy, which has resulted in increased growth and prosperity. The Yeltsin regime has also been a defender of human rights and freedoms, and has taken steps to combat corruption and other forms of abuse.

Despite these positive developments, the Yeltsin regime has also faced significant challenges. The country has experienced political turmoil, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the rise of new political forces. The Yeltsin regime has also been criticized for its handling of the economy, with a number of financial crises occurring during its tenure.

The Yeltsin dictatorship has also faced criticism for its treatment of minorities and ethnic groups. The regime has been accused of perpetuating discrimination and marginalization, and has been criticized for its handling of the Chechen conflict.

The Yeltsin regime has also been a target of international criticism, with the country facing sanctions and other forms of pressure from other nations. Despite these challenges, the Yeltsin regime has been able to maintain popular support and has been re-elected to office in 1996 and 1998.

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The repression of the government in Iran is its main target, and the new television programs are an integral part of the strategy to maintain the autocratic regime and to strengthen the ideological and material foundations of the regime. This is part of a broader campaign to block any possible resistance or dissent. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the context and implications of these programs.

**The Return of thest Program to Iran**

The new television programs in Iran are part of a broader strategy to maintain the autocratic regime and to strengthen the ideological and material foundations of the regime. This is part of a broader campaign to block any possible resistance or dissent. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the context and implications of these programs.

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THE MAY DAY MANIFESTO. 1992
THE POSITIVIST INTERNATIONAL

TO THE WORKING CLASS AND THE INDUSTRIAL PROLETARIAT

TO THE WORKERS OF THE STATES

TO THE COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST GROUPS AND MOVEMENTS

The masses of the world are living in a period of revolutionary transformation and revolutionary movements.

The masses of the world are living in a period of revolutionary transformation and revolutionary movements.

The May Day Manifesto of 1992 is a call to the working class and the industrial proletariat of the world to stand together in solidarity against the capitalist ruling class and its political and economic exploitation. It calls for a united front of all workers to fight for a socialist future.

The Manifesto highlights the need for a united front of all workers to fight against the capitalist ruling class and its political and economic exploitation. It calls for a world without exploitation and oppression, where all workers can enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The Manifesto also emphasizes the importance of international solidarity and the need for workers across the world to stand together in the struggle against capitalism.

The Manifesto concludes with the call for a socialist future, where all workers can enjoy the fruits of their labor and where exploitation and oppression are a thing of the past.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4
The May Day Manifesto, 1992
THE POSADIST IV INTERNATIONAL

TO THE WORKING CLASS AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS,
TO THE WRITERS OF THE WORKERS STATES,
TO THE COMINTERN AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS

The masses of the world are in a day of great struggle and victorious transition as the workers states, in their constant growth and development, are leading the world towards socialism. The revolutionary movement has reached an unprecedented level of its development. The situation of capitalism and colonialism, in all the areas where they exist, is becoming more critical. The masses, in their fight against capitalism, are increasing the forces of the workers states, which are the unifying factor of the masses of the world. The workers states are in a condition to lead the world towards socialism.

The May Day Manifesto is a document outlining the strategic and tactical aims of the IV International. It was adopted at the Fourth Congress of the IV International in May 1992.

The Manifesto calls for a united front of the working class and the masses of the world, against the forces of imperialism and colonialism. It emphasizes the need for a global revolutionary perspective and the importance of the workers states in leading the world towards socialism.

The Manifesto was a significant document in the history of the Fourth International, as it marked a turning point in its relationship with the workers states and the socialist movement. It was a blueprint for the future of the movement and set the course for its activities and campaigns.

The Manifesto ended with a call to the working class and the masses of the world to unite and work towards the goal of a socialist world.

Continued on page 4
The programme of the Conservative government is social and economic repression.

The return of the Conservative government to power has greatly reduced any possibility of major changes in the political climate. There has been a formidable Tory backlash against the Labour party in the General Election of 1979. There is a clear ideological commitment to the reconstruction of capitalist relations. The Conservative government has always had a policy of the 'free market', with its associated beliefs in privatisation, reduction of public spending, and lower taxation.

The Labour party, in contrast, has always had a policy of intervention and regulation in the economy, with its associated beliefs in public ownership, social security, and higher taxation.

In summary, the Conservative government is committed to the capitalist order, while the Labour party is committed to a socialist order. The differences between the two parties are fundamental, and cannot be reconciled.

Out of Nato, out with the monoculture.
THE DECOMPOSITION OF BRITISH CAPITALISM POSES THE NECESSITY FOR THE PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS.

The discussion in the LP of the economic foundations of society has not been seriously deepened. The apparatus has suffered a major blow, but in the absence of much political life in the LP and the unions and the absence of a well-organised left tendency, it hopes to survive with the help of the CPP, which, however, has not conceded anything to the left. The election of the Sixth-Beret team guarantees the continuity of class consensus with capitalism.

Even from the Whitley report it is clear that substantial sectors of the working and poorer petit bourgeois base of the LP have no confidence in the party line, of conceding to capitalist pressures and selling capitalism the LP could be relied upon to defend its interests. What has labour to offer the population is a little more charity even though this may be decked out in different historical conditions from those prevailing now; its antagonism is towards capitalism but without any significant intervention to offer the population will continue to undermine its traditional role in the mass struggle of the working class.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF A UNITED CAPITALIST EUROPE.

The crisis provoked by the Czech rejection of the Maastricht treaty has accelerated a very striking example of the waning political and social capacity and authority of contemporary capitalism. There are great divisions among the capitalist class across Europe over this treaty and the antagonisms between the various powers is over and whatever the recovery is to be had, it is not going to go away. Capitalism cannot transcend the national state. Clashes are inevitable between stronger and weaker capitalist nations and further weakness is shown in the political disorder present in one form or another in all the European countries. The experience in Italy is revealing.

The assassination of the Chief Prosecutor Falcone was arranged at the very top; because only the small number of the highest state security could know of it and who would do it. This points to a violent internal fight among the bourgeois on the level of the kidnapping and murder of the Mora also arranged at the highest level. The social and political weakness of capitalism has been shown with particular force in Italy but the underlying tendency is within all capitalism. There is a strong state repression encouraging fascists.

THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS. World capitalism finally succeeded in encouraging the break up of Yugoslavia as part of its strategy of "confront realism" to attempt to control disorganization in the world process and the world revolution. But particularly when there is an opening to try to smash a workers' state capitalism cannot solve the most basic needs of humanity is housing etc but it knows when to make the "Sarajevo" the "cause of all the trouble". Such is the primitivist mentality and mentality of capitalism which has accelerated all the problems of Yugoslavia resulting from the previous disaster of the Maastricht treaty. The threat of military intervention in Yugoslavia is part of the country's revolutionary offensive of world capitalism with the aid of the Yeltsin clique in Moscow. The pluses concern the children of Sarajevo in Yugoslavia in another example of the myth of the hatred of the world, the utter force of the much trumpeted "peace" process in the Middle East has ended with more repression against the Arabs and regular bombing of South Lebanon. In fact a war process directed by the United States. However the defeat of the Likud is another example of the weakening of a counter-revolutionary block of imperialism, it would be naive to believe that this will change the Middle East because more than repression is a stake, the policy of imperialism is involved. Nevertheless as in South Africa the massacre of Colombo open reaction has suffered a social defeat and this affirms the continuous isolation of imperialism. Similarly in Latin America Bush had to beat a hasty retreat in front of demonstrations in little Argentina.

THE WORLD PROCESS.
Partial Regeneration and the Crisis in the CIS. Part 2.
The International Bureau of the Posadist IV International.

The communist world movement must give support to Cuba and condemn all those who are saying that Cuba must continue on the road of bureaucratisation, of bourgeois democracy, but it cannot escape theoretical and political interpretation of this process. It has to combine support for Cuba with a discussion over soviet democracy and the problem of the social bases of the soviet bureaucracy. The Cuban masses are ready to give their lives for the gain of the revolution, but they have to have confidence in their leadership. They have to feel it is capable of giving a perspective and an interpretation of this process.

The crisis in the workers states of Eastern Europe has been more profound since the years of distance from the process of the defeat of the "kommunist" bureaucracy, the theoconservative leaderships of these countries have not succeeded in reestablishing capitalism. They have made laws, put on sale the public patrimony, have made a foreign policy of alliance with imperialism, have made a Thatcherite social policy and find that world capitalism has thrown them to its fate. Capitalism is not in their interests purely because it has no interest or capacity and secondly because it has no confidence in people which would really return completely to the bourgeois conception. What is notable is the rejection of the capitalist mentality is in peoples minds, it is a problem of culture, of better social education.

The new reactionary leaderships of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and others those hybrid leaderships of Albania, Bulgaria and Romania, but who have similar programmes of privatization and agreements with capitalism, now see themselves confronted with a new structure which they cannot destroy easily: they are damming it, trying to destroy it, to demoralize the workers by a combination of the communist ideas. They have arrived at the barbarism of closing hundreds of houses of workers, to bare their heads by the population of women, of old people. They develop layers of adventurers, financial speculators and every type of corruption. The "new rich" spear who already existed before but the workers state had no structure which they could so much. But they do not succeed in breaking the structure of the workers state even at the level of the stitizations and a whole state functioning but the situation of people who are accustomed to live without capitalism, without competition and dispute and without the eaid of the state of social justice. When there was rebellion against bureaucrat arrogance, the state had the least intention of reestablishing the feudal order. This is now the case.
with the former GDR in Poland, Romania; every day there are strikes, demonstrations and protests. Now this to be seen in the USSR in front of the reactionary governments which have not yet been dominated in the republics.

The workers' movement has no longer to count upon these forces. We call upon the working class of these countries to reconquer the communist parties as revolutionary parties on the basis of experience which has been made and free of all the vestiges of Stalinism which will be necessary in the first stage to reconquer the country, the social formation. This country cannot last and capitalism has already demonstrated that it is not going to help these countries, although many are led by its 'friends' like Lithuania. It wants to smash and negate them nothing more.

THE SUPPORT TO IMPERIALISM AND REVOLUTIONARY POLICY.

We appeal for a discussion to draw conclusions from these experiences of the liquidation of the bureaucratic apparatuses and the residue of Stalinism. The problem is that the Soviet bureaucracy has never developed a programme of true integration with these countries nor with those who make revolutions or prepare them. Quite the contrary is the case of the revolutionary states, they could be efficacious to prevent imperialism overthrowing the governments. Undoubtedly the Soviet and Cuban interventions in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and Somaliland contained the hand of imperialism from the military point of view. Even so Imperialism was not defeated and maintained the counter-revolutionary guerillas to sabotage and impede any process of anti-capitalist development. This required the Soviet leadership a political capacity which it did not have and Egypt and Somalia countries which for many years have had nationalist leaderships of the type which have been found alliance with the soviet in which the USSR invested money (recall Assum for example) and military resources, exercising a great influence, and in the area of capitalism and have developed neither socially or economically. This is not because the masses desired this, but because alternative communist leadership was not developed. The policy of the Soviet bureaucracy was subordinated to bourgeois capitalism. The situation of the leadership and party in the USSR, and interests formed remote from the masses. As no program of economic help could substitute for the development of these countries, they are exhausted market to satisfy the imperialis which tries to attract them to their sphere as colonisers.

ECONOMIC COMPETITION WITH CAPITALISM AND THE DIFFERENT NATURE OF THE WORKERS STATE.

In recent years the necessity of the economic and military competition of workers' states has with capitalist posed a situation of crisis without precedent for the USSR; the fall of prices of raw materials, which the USSR was exporting in great quantity to obtain foreign exchange and keep limited competitiveness of its products on the world market, the costs of help to other revolutionary countries or the other workers states in a context of waste and internal monopoly on the part of the USSR and the bureaucratic sectors which have always existed but which have intensified in such circumstances a violent struggle to death in order that the USSR could maintain itself on a par with imperialism.

The problem was to formulate in what terms the USSR might satisfy the world imperialism: as competitor against all to satisfy its own population at the cost of the rest of the world and above all pursuing standards of consumption on a par with the most developed capitalist countries? Or structure socially superior relations, promoting social justice through the economic planning associated with Soviet democracy so that such a social of development would produce economy and benefit millions of human beings, as the most profound structure of the workers states, combined with the necessity of advancing towards socialism?

The bureaucratic leadership responded as it was logical that the workers state must make the free things or true things not the 'superiority of capitalism'.

As Cde Posadas posed and in this sense completed and developed the analysis of the work of Perón, the problem of 'equalling' and surpassing capitalism in economic and productive structure is not posed as before in terms of the indices of productivity. In imperialism, the scientific capacity and global production, the experience of the workers states is demonstrated in even isolated demonstrations of its possibilities even under bureaucratic domination which reduces these tremendously.

In this sense the USSR has demonstrated its strength in the accelerated Industrialisation before and in the reconstruction after the war. A state not directed towards confrontation all world capitalism, developing itself from一边 of competition in space which presupposes an enormous technological and productive capacity—shown to the peoples of the world a life of progress and consequently has produced the expansion of the revolution throughout the world with the instantaneous assimilation of satisfactions and of the high productivity of countries by countries such as China and Cuba which have been backward for centuries. It is not possible to say today that the Soviet 'model' in Fuso was an absolute dictatorship, anti socialism does not explain its world authority and extension. It cannot explain why millions of others have adopted its economic and political teachings, even criticising and modifying them. This was not the merit of the bureaucratic which we reiterated contained and distorted an influence but of the structure itself of this new State, this new economy which still now resists the distortion imposed by the disbanding bureaucracy.

However, it has also been demonstrated that the construction of socialism does not depend anymore strictly on the revolutionary needs. Given that society could at least move in the ambit of democratic socialism still in the phase of the workers state exploiting fully the economic and productive conditions and developing these, economic problems could be resolved with an unbelievable velocity.

Continued on page 4

ITALY. THE AGGRAVATION OF THE CRISIS OF CAPITALISM AND THE SITUATION OF THE LEFT.

The situation in Italy is very unstable due both the political and institutional point of view. The Italian government has now become an engine of advanced capitalism and it had to ought to become a member of the select group of seven. Italian wealth has been based more on Italian imperialism, especially tourism, and the tertiary service sector of the economy, and with every type of activity associated with the mafia. The area trade and commerical exploits of the Italian mafia which is to be considered necessary. But the wealth obtained industrially is also the product of almost a decade of industrial re-structuring at the cost of the workers and women.

In fact in the eighties the Italian trade unions gradually ceded to all the demands of the management over the closing of factories, the introduction of night work for women, the regulation of sweat factories with less than fifteen employees (six million workers are without protection), dismissing workers when reduction production, the transformation into remote apparatus with the suppression of any mechanism of democratic control, the replacement of delegates by functionaries, but also of the former PCI.

However, it has been transformed into the Democratic Party of the Left (PDS) and the minor which did not accept such a metamorphosis has created the Party of Communist Refoundation (PCR) recalling the best popular traditions of the struggle against imperialism such a crisis has been the result of the on one hand, the lack of response to the apparent dynamism of capitalism in the eighties, but on the other of the events which have occurred in the workers states in Eastern Europe and the USSR in particular.

The Italian communists were not prepared either for the collapse of the Soviet Union or for the other and in spite of the enormous electoral weight, the strength in the local government, the great cultural, trade union and political influence of the movement, they remained submitted to the alliance of power to the eternal desire to enter government without changing profoundly the rules of the game. These included the permanent role of Imperialism through NATO in Italian politics, in alliance with a party of the Christian Democracy of the socialists and of other bourgeois parties of lesser importance. To each period of advance of the PCI there corresponded a wave of terrorism and of conspiracies, in order to destabilise the situation and intimidate the communist leaderships. The latter had neither the preparation nor the audacity to respond to such a situation which would have naturally unleashed enormous left forces throughout Europe.

On the other hand the USSR of this epoch did not have the policy for Italy as a function of the great problem of the west and the other and in spite of the Reagan as an attempt to destabilise the world, in the most acute phase of the confrontation of system with system, the Soviet leadership proceeded to stabilise the Italian communist party in order not to destabilise the world. In the most acute phase of the confrontation of system with system, the Soviet leadership proceeded to stabilise the Italian communist party in order not to destabilise the world.
The new technology of production, even those developed by capitalire, produce many goods than is necessary to live on the human scale. Capitalists must invent a consumption market and an important part of the world's states will be to compare the development of the so-called "windows" on Europe like Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and then they would have a false comparison between the world of the so-called socialist countries and the world of the advanced states. The face of capitalist sphere, perfectly concealing the other face of capitalism which is the horror of misery of the countries of the world. But even considering the rich countries, it is false to say that the productive forces can be reduced as a central element of comparison. In this sense, the PDS has posed a profound and decisive form, the problem of the criterion of wealth and its correlation with the developed capitalist countries not only via the economic indicators. The concept of "real," the comparison of many shows, cars but also including the social conditions of the people. It is not so much a matter of life, unemployment, the mafia, and all the other things which any person who lives in capitalism knows well.

**From page 3:**

Panama already savagely invaded by Bush. The Yeltsin conference made no difference to the fact that imperialism is keeping its vast wastage of lives, resources and the environment. The objective of intimidating and assassinating humanity, it may have been Yeltsin "sharpest" in the world’s, and at Munich was obliged to offer new military resources of the CIS as collateral for loans. The CIS and imperialism were a distinct parallel to the Soviet Nazi pact and have as much chance of being reduced as crooked as this. But he will never grovel enough for the assassins in the Pentagon. With the collapse of the CPSU Party, Yeltsin is hoping to further his schemes for social counter revolution but the difficulties are formidable because even his clique and the "Russian" army are faced with a serious economic recession. The 1991 Yeltsin coup , save as a represneter of conscious and a长城 of the workers states, and development of steady financial situation and the pound of flesh for every minute piece of aid.

**From page 4:**

The Communist Refoundation on the other hand gained initially from the last Congress of the PCI a minority of members but also a great number of militants who had abandoned the PCI on the basis of its conciliatory policy in the last electoral victories. Since then it has been enlarged with "proletarian democracy" (a small left party with combative positions but little electoral power) as well as with the PCI. It is true that the central nexus of the Refoundation is constituted from worker, trade union and popular cadres of the communist tradition, numerous other supporters including the presence of young people who has changed its physiognomy. The Refoundation made its first national congress in December 1991 with great difficulties in establishing an identity between the representatives of the most orthodox, the guard of the symbol of the communist party and the "new communist forces" capable of interpreting the tragic events in the east without resounding either traditions or principles. The first road was certainly cut by the events of August 1991 in the past which had an immediate effect and gave birth to a period of discussions which have not finished. The most "orthodox" leaders like Cossutta have finally to struggle for the position opened a common reflection with the Stalinists, the Trotskyists, and the anarchists on the future of socialism. They have defended a more flexible functioning of the party in order to hold the temptation of the bureaucratization and centralism of the former PCI.

What is going to represent the left in Italy in the next period? It is a difficult question. In the last elections the PCI obtained 7% of the votes whereas 20% had been...
The Paralysis of the LP Leadership opens the way for greater initiatives from the Labour and Trade Union Left.

The LP leadership, burdened by the task of maintaining the pretence of the LP as a powerful force in Swedish politics, has found itself unable to take firm and consistent action against the challenges posed by both the capitalist social system and the growing demands of the working class. While the LP has attempted to address some of these issues, its failure to develop a clear and consistent strategy has left it vulnerable to the attacks of the right-wing forces.

Self-management, which was introduced as an alternative to traditional forms of worker control, has been unable to overcome the inherent weaknesses of the capitalist system. The LP's failure to develop a clear and consistent strategy has left it vulnerable to the attacks of the right-wing forces.

The Labour and Trade Union left has been able to take advantage of this situation, and has been able to make significant gains in recent years. The LP's inability to offer a clear and consistent alternative to the capitalist system has allowed the Labour and Trade Union left to solidify its position as a significant force in Swedish politics.

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Partial Regeneration and the CIS.

The bureaucratic costs connected deliberately this year's economic and social agenda, and the problem of the next step forward is an important challenge for the CIS and the structure of the country's political elite for a new era.

The problem of how to define clear and fair rules for the solution in the CIS is still not determined. The presidential and parliamentary power structure was considered an integral part of the development of the country's political elite. In this regard, the CIS should be seen as a system of institutional reforms, without which the single market in the CIS cannot be fully developed. In this regard, the CIS should be seen as a system of institutional reforms, without which the single market in the CIS cannot be fully developed. The establishment of a single market in the CIS without institutional reforms would only exacerbate the current economic difficulties in the region.

The problem of institutional reforms in the CIS is not an easy one. It requires a careful balance between the interests of different countries and the need to ensure the stability of the region. It is important to recognize that the CIS is a region with a long history and a complex political and economic landscape. The solution to the problem of institutional reforms in the CIS requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account the interests of all stakeholders.

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Out with the monarchy!
NO TO MAESTRICHT!

The Paralysis of the LP Leadership opens the way for greater initiatives from the Labour and Trade Union Left.

The LP leadership, including the Labour Front, have given the Netherlands a false sense of security. Their policies are a political capitulation and an economic surrender. They have failed to build a socialist future. They have failed to transform society.

The Labour Front and the Trade Unions have a responsibility to lead the workers towards a socialist society. They must not be deterred by the media or the LP leadership.

Workers of the world, unite!

Revolutionary Workers Party

Red and Green

Revolutionary Workers Party

October 9, 1982

The Yugoslav Crisis: J. Posadas

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Workers of the world, unite!
THE CLINTON PERSPECTIVE AND THE WEAKNESS OF NORTH AMERICAN CAPITALISM

The Clinton victory in the United States is an important American triumph. Its impact on the international struggle for socialism is to be assessed carefully and analyzed.

The Clinton victory is an important American triumph in itself. The change of administration in the world’s most powerful country will have an impact on global politics. It is important to analyze the implications of this change carefully.

The Clinton victory has important implications for the global struggle for socialism. The change of administration in the United States will have an impact on international politics. It is important to analyze the implications of this change carefully.

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THEORY OF MAASTRICHT AND THE NECESSITY FOR THE SOCIALIST UNIFICATION OF EUROPE.

RESOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE POSIDON IV INTERNATIONAL.

The theory of Maastricht is one step more towards the extension of the capitalist world market in the industrialized nations and the domination of transnational capital. The main goal of these agreements is to integrate the economies of the European Community, leading to a common currency and a single market within the EC. The ultimate aim is to create a single, unified Europe that will be governed by the interests of transnational capital and the European Union.

The unification of Europe is an essential part of the process of the capitalist world market. The agreements of the European Community aim to control competition between the market economies of the states and to prevent the development of any national economic and political competition that could impede the free circulation of capital and goods. The interests of transnational capital are the main driver of these agreements, as they aim to create a unified European market that will benefit the world market as a whole.

The unification of Europe is a measure of the capitalist world market to ensure the concentration of capital into the hands of the transnational corporations, which are able to exploit the cheap labor and resources of the countries that are integrated into the European market. The unification of Europe is a tool for the domination of the European economy by the interests of transnational capital and the European Union.

THE DISMANTLING OF YUGOSLAVIA, A TRIAL RUN OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM FOR NEW AFRICA.

RESOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE POSIDON IV INTERNATIONAL.

The disintegration of Yugoslavia is a part of the process of the capitalist world market, which is being used as a trial run for future developments in Africa. The disintegration of Yugoslavia is a measure of the capitalist world market to control competition between the market economies of the states and to prevent the development of any national economic and political competition that could impede the free circulation of capital and goods. The interests of transnational capital are the main driver of these developments, as they aim to create a unified market that will benefit the world market as a whole.

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THE TREATY OF MAASTRICHT AND THE NECESSITY FOR THE SOCIALIST UNIFICATION OF EUROPE.

The Treaty of Maastricht is one step more towards the establishment of a single European state. The multi-national and the multi-cultural character of the European Union is at risk. The Treaty of Maastricht, the Single Market and the European Monetary Union are discussed in this article. The article points out that the completion of the Single Market and the establishment of the common currency will lead to a single European state. The European Union is no longer a federal union of independent states. It is a single state that has the power to control the economies of the member states. The establishment of the Single Market and the introduction of the Euro are not only beneficial for the economy, but also for the political and institutional structures of the European Union. The treaty that established the Single Market and the European Monetary Union is a step towards the establishment of a single European state. The European Union is no longer a federal union of independent states. It is a single state that has the power to control the economies of the member states.

The necessity for the socialist unification of Europe is obvious. The European Union is not only a federal union of independent states, but also a single state that has the power to control the economies of the member states. The establishment of the Single Market and the introduction of the Euro are not only beneficial for the economy, but also for the political and institutional structures of the European Union. The treaty that established the Single Market and the European Monetary Union is a step towards the establishment of a single European state. The European Union is no longer a federal union of independent states. It is a single state that has the power to control the economies of the member states.

THE DISMANTLING OF THE SOCIALIST UNION, A TRAIL RUN OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM FOR NEW YEARS.

The dismantling of the socialist union is a trial run of the capitalist system for new years. The capitalist system is not only beneficial for the economy, but also for the political and institutional structures of the European Union. The treaty that established the Single Market and the introduction of the Euro are not only beneficial for the economy, but also for the political and institutional structures of the European Union. The treaty that established the Single Market and the introduction of the Euro is a step towards the establishment of a single European state. The European Union is no longer a federal union of independent states. It is a single state that has the power to control the economies of the member states. The establishment of the Single Market and the introduction of the Euro are not only beneficial for the economy, but also for the political and institutional structures of the European Union. The treaty that established the Single Market and the introduction of the Euro is a step towards the establishment of a single European state. The European Union is no longer a federal union of independent states. It is a single state that has the power to control the economies of the member states.
THE CLINTON PERSPECTIVE AND THE WEAKNESS OF NORTH AMERICAN CAPITALISM.

The Clinton victory is the United States' last chance to recover its concordance with the world-system. Its victory is the part of the bourgeoisie's strategy to maintain its power and its hegemony. The Clinton victory is the part of the strategy to defend the international character of the world-system. The Clinton victory is the part of the strategy to stabilize the world-system.

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