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VICTORIA de comunidades Punta Bandera
Voto aplastante contra Trump, su guerra y el ICE



A vote against Trump, his war and ICE

By Gary Wilson

The Nov. 3 midterm elections were a mass vote against Donald Trump, his war on Iran and his terror campaign against immigrant workers. At the ballot box, the two-party system gave working people only one way to strike at the administration, and tens of millions took it. The party that collected those votes, the Democrats, will now work to bring that anger back under control.

Engels called universal suffrage, the right of every adult to vote, the "gauge of the maturity of the working class" and compared it to a thermometer, in a passage Lenin quoted in The State and Revolution. An election shows where workers are breaking with the capitalist parties and where those parties still hold them. That reading, and the openings it gives to organize workers for struggles beyond the ballot box, matter more to communists than the count of votes and seats.

On Nov. 3, the thermometer registered three things. Working people broke with Trump's party in the states it called its own. They voted against the war, against ICE and against the billionaires. And with no party of their own on the ballot, they cast that vote for the Democrats, a capitalist party that will use it to cool the temperature.

The Republicans lost the House of Representatives in a landslide and lost the Senate as well. Democrats took

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CHINA'S Communist Party turns the blade on itself









The Bolshevik Revolution changed the world forever

By Stephen Millies

One hundred and nine years ago, on Nov. 7, 1917, workers and peasants over-threw the capitalist government in Russia. The world hasn't been the same since.

Two million soldiers in the Russian army had died in World War I. Russia was ruled by a cruel tyrant, Czar Nicholas II.

Like the U.S., the Russian Empire was a big prison of oppressed nationalities. Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Poles, Ukrainians, Georgians, Finns, Armenians, and other peoples were denied independence.

Wars of conquest slaughtered Muslims. As with Native Nations in the Americas, Siberia's Indigenous peoples were hunted down and killed.

Russian people were also oppressed. Many had been serfs, a sort of land slavery. But serf families couldn't be broken up and sold like cattle, as African slaves were in the U.S.

Thirty thousand serfs died building St. Petersburg, the former Russian capital.

Serfdom was abolished in 1861, two years after the raid at Harpers Ferry led by John Brown. The outbreak of the U.S. Civil War may have influenced the czar to get rid of serfdom before the serfs got rid of him.

Lenin and the Bolsheviks

By 1914, serfdom was gone, but 30,000 big landlords still ruled the countryside, where five out of six people lived. The vast majority of peasants couldn't read or write. Women had no rights.

Foreign capital investment poured into Russia, grabbing huge profits from long workdays in the factories. Striking workers were shot down.

Oppression breeds revolution. V.I. Lenin was the greatest leader of Russia's revolution. He organized a communist party known as the Bolsheviks.

Lenin was 17 when his older brother Alexander was hanged for trying to assassinate the czar. When the Black revolutionary Jonathan Jackson was 17, he was killed trying to free his older brother George Jackson and other political prisoners.

Lenin studied the teachings of Karl Marx. Lenin taught that workers had to be saturated with Marx's revolutionary knowledge and determination to win.



Bolshevik revolutionary leader Vladimir Lenin addresses a crowd in Red Square in 1919.

Soviets vs. pogroms

The first Russian Revolution broke out in 1905. Workers went on strike, shutting down factories and railroads. Peasants burned the gentry's mansions. Czarism was on the ropes.

Workers formed councils called soviets. Today, we need People's Power Assemblies to fight cutbacks, racism, and war.

In 1960, David Rockefeller's "Chase Manhattan bank, now the JPMorgan Chase super bank with $5 trillion in assets saved South Africa's tottering apartheid regime with loans following the Sharpeville massacre.

The 1905 Revolution was also defeated because the czar was able to pit peasant soldiers against workers and even other peasants. Billionaires divide poor and working people in the U.S. today with racism, sexism, anti-immigrant and anti-LGBTQ+ bigotry.

Mass lynchings called pogroms led by czarist flunkies killed Jewish and Armenian people. Hundreds of Black people were massacred in pogroms in East St. Louis, Illinois, in 1917 and in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1921.

The Bolsheviks fought pogroms with guns in hand. Lenin waged war on racism. He enriched Marxism by teaching that workers in the big capitalist countries had to support revolts in the colonies.

"What emotion, enthusiasm, clear-sightedness and confidence it instilled into me!" was how Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh described Lenin's "Theses on the National and Colonial Questions."

The Black poet Claude McKay, who wrote "If We Must Die," spoke in Red Moscow.

Peace, land and bread

Sick of war and hunger, women textile workers in Petersburg went on strike on March 8, 1917 – International Women's Day. The holiday commemorates a strike of women garment workers in New York City.

Five days later, czarism was overthrown. Workers, peasants and soldiers made the revolution, but capitalists seized the reins.

For the next eight months, Lenin's Bolsheviks won millions of poor people to socialist revolution by demanding bread, peace and land. Despite Lenin being forced underground, Bolsheviks won majorities in the soviets that sprang up everywhere.

These soviets overthrew capitalist leader Alexander Kerensky on Nov. 7. It's called the Great October Socialist Revolution because, under the old Russian calendar, it occurred in October. It's also called the October Revolution because many peoples, not just Russians, rose up to break their chains.

Peasants threw out the landlords. Bolsheviks exposed secret treaties that divided up colonies among the imperialist countries. These included the Sykes-Picot agreement, which divided Arab countries, including Palestine, between Britain and France. This revolutionary energy helped overthrow Germany's Kaiser and end World War I.

Capitalist governments, including the U.S., waged war against the soviets on a dozen fronts. But the Red Army, led by Commissar of War Leon Trotsky, was victorious.

The 73-year-long war

The Soviet Union remained the target of world capitalism. Following Lenin's death, this political isolation led to backward steps, including abolishing abortion rights. Soviet leader Joseph Stalin framed Bolsheviks who opposed him. He also increased inequality.

At the same time, the Soviet Union launched the first and biggest affirmative action program in history. Every person had the right to an education in their own language. The Soviet five-year plans created the world's second-biggest economy. Everyone had a job.

Hitler came to power over the bones of the German working class, vowing to destroy the Soviet Union.

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The banks run the company store

By Lallan Schoenstein

Credit card debt in the U.S. has hit a record of almost $1.3 trillion. Workers are borrowing for groceries, gas and car repairs, and the banks collect interest on every dollar. The record shows two things: a falling dollar is driving wages down, and finance capital is squeezing a second profit out of the same paycheck.

At Money Management International, the largest nonprofit debt counselor, more workers signed up for repayment plans in September than at any time in 15 years. Nearly half its new clients have taken out personal loans to pay off their cards: new debt to cover old.

Card delinquency rose in every state in spring 2026, WalletHub reports. It hit hardest in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, the Deep South states where Black workers have been held at the bottom of the wage ladder since slavery, and where the banks now collect the most from them.

It is the old company store. Coal miners and mill hands were paid in scrip good only there. They bought food and tools on credit and ended each month owing more to the boss who paid them. Now the card lenders run the store, and every worker is a customer.

The debt counselors blame "the rising cost of living": prices up about 30% since the pandemic, wages falling behind. True enough, but it does not say why prices rise.

Price is a commodity's value expressed in money, and money is gold. The dollar is a token that stands in for gold.



Thousands marched through downtown Minneapolis on Jan. 23, 2026, braving bitter cold to protest the Trump administration's ICE raids and attacks on immigrant communities. The resistance in Minneapolis helped fuel the nationwide opposition that erupted in the Nov. 3 elections.

The government pays for its wars by borrowing. When the Federal Reserve bails out the banks by buying up that debt, as it did after the 2008 crash and in the pandemic, it pays in newly issued dollars. They reach the stores through weapons contracts, soldiers' pay and bank loans. No new gold stands behind them. The more dollars in circulation, the less gold each represents, and prices climb.

An ounce of gold cost about $1,500 at the end of 2019 and about $4,000 in early November 2026. The dollar has lost most of its gold value in less than seven years. A dollar that buys less gold will, in time, buy less of everything. The wage is paid in those dollars.

A wage is the price of labor power. Its value is what it takes to raise and keep a working family at the living standard of its time and place: food, rent, transportation, medical care, schooling. Marx wrote that a "historical and moral element" enters into it. Generations of struggle won that standard, and the bosses keep pushing it down. When prices climb and the wage does not, the wage falls below the value of labor power. The gap gets filled with debt.

Exploited twice

The worker is already exploited on the job, creating far more value in a shift than the wage pays back. That unpaid labor, surplus value, is the source of all profit, interest and rent.

Debt adds a second exploitation, taken from the wage itself. Marx called it a "secondary exploitation, which runs parallel to the primary exploitation taking place in the production process itself."

The banks doing the taking have names. JPMorgan Chase, Citigroup, Capital One, American Express and Bank of America hold the bulk of the country's credit card debt. No law limits what they charge. A 1978 Supreme Court ruling let a bank charge whatever interest its home state allows, and South Dakota and Delaware scrapped their limits to lure the card lenders.

Workers who cannot pay face debt buyers like Encore Capital and PRA Group, which buy written-off debts for pennies on the dollar, sue workers for the full amount and garnish their pay.

The boss and the banker exploit the same worker from two sides. The boss pays a wage that does not cover the cost of living. The banker, who produces nothing, lends the difference and takes it back with interest, more than 20% a year on most cards. That ties the fight against debt to the fight on the job: the higher the wage workers win, the less they borrow.

The credit stretch

Credit lets buying and selling run ahead on promises to pay, but every promise falls due in money. Mortgage lending jumped in the third quarter of 2026 even as more card bills went unpaid. When enough promises go unpaid, lenders demand cash. At that point, Marx wrote, the credit system suddenly turns into a monetary system. The bosses and bankers will try to make workers carry that moment through foreclosures, collections and layoffs.

The young workers the banks count on

Gen Z workers are the fastest-growing group seeking debt counseling, up nearly a third in one year. The bosses count on debt as discipline. A worker who owes $20,000 thinks twice before walking off the job.

But the same young workers are organizing coffee shops, warehouses and delivery apps. In France, workers shut down the country in a general strike Nov. 5 against the same squeeze. In the U.S., anger at falling wages filled the streets before it reached the ballot box Nov. 3. The United Auto Workers' 2023 strike won back the cost-of-living raises, tied to rising prices, that the union gave up in 2009.

The banks have one answer to a paycheck that no longer covers the rent: another loan at 20% interest. The wage is set in the struggle between workers and bosses. A loan cannot close the gap between the wage and what a working family needs. Only class struggle can: the fight over wages, and over health care, housing, child care and every necessity that eats into them. #

Bolshevik Revolution

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Under Stalin's leadership, the Soviet Union defeated Hitler. An estimated 27 million Soviet people died in World War II. On Jan. 27, 1945, the Red Army liberated Auschwitz, which the U.S. refused to bomb.

The Bolsheviks inspired the Chinese Revolution. The Soviet Union armed Korea and Vietnam against the U.S. war machine and aided Cuba.

In 1988, it was Soviet weapons that allowed Angolan, Namibian, African National Congress and Cuban soldiers to defeat South Africa's apartheid army at Cuito Cuanavale. Two years later, Nelson Mandela walked out of jail.

Adjusted for inflation, the Pentagon spent over $12 trillion on nuclear weapons aimed at the Soviet Union. This unrelenting pressure finally led to the Soviet Union being overthrown in 1991.

Despite this tremendous defeat, the October Revolution will live forever. #

The vote against Trump was made in the streets

By Gary Wilson



Greeley, Colorado, March 16, 2026. JBS meatpacking workers, members of UFCW Local 7, launch a strike for better wages and safer working conditions. Nearly 3,800 workers joined the walkout, the first major U.S. beefpacking strike in four decades.

Working people have fought Trump's wars and his ICE terror. In Minneapolis, they forced federal agents to retreat. Nurses, meatpackers and small towns took on the bosses. Against the wars, they have marched but not yet built a fight that can stop them.

The Nov. 3 midterms were a mass vote against Trump, his wars and ICE. With no workers' party on the ballot, tens of millions were left only the Democrats, who will now work to contain the anger.

Six in 10 voters opposed the war on Iran. Two in three said the system serves the rich. Texas elected Gina Hinojosa, its first Latine woman governor. Georgia elected Keisha Lance Bottoms, the country's first Black woman governor. New Mexico elected Deb Haaland, the first Native woman governor. Voters also elected social democrats: the mayors of Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., and five members of Congress who campaigned against the Gaza genocide.

The election measured the outrage. The outrage was built outside the ballot box.

Under attack

The wars on Iran, Venezuela, Cuba and Gaza are fronts of a global class war by a declining U.S. imperialism for world domination and the world's oil. At home, gas, food and rent soar while oil companies and arms makers rake in record profits.

The bosses closed the auto plants and steel mills. The work left, in hospitals, warehouses and meatpacking plants, is low-paid and mostly nonunion. The sharpest blows fall on immigrant, Black and Latine workers, women, LGBTQ+ people and the young. They have led the resistance.

Minneapolis organizes

ICE has deported close to a million people under Trump, four in five with no criminal record. In January, Trump sent more than 3,000 armed federal agents into Minnesota. On Jan. 7, an ICE agent killed Renée Good, a 37-year-old mother.

Minneapolis answered with organization. Some 30,000 people trained to document raids, and neighbors built rapid-response networks block by block. When ICE appeared, whistles sounded and residents came within minutes.

The unions joined. Because labor law punishes political strikes, the area labor federation called Jan. 23 a "Day of Truth and Freedom": no work, no school, no shopping. About 1,000 businesses closed, and tens of thousands marched in subzero cold, the closest thing to a general strike there since 1934.

On Jan. 24, federal agents killed Alex Pretti, an intensive care nurse. The neighborhoods held. The administration retreated.

The networks have spread to Chicago, Los Angeles, Memphis and across the South, the most important new mass organization in years. The government has charged 15 Minnesota activists and declared "antifa" a terrorist organization. No such organization exists. The label targets anyone who resists.

Against the wars

On Jan. 3, U.S. forces kidnapped Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro and First Combatant Cilia Flores. Protesters rally monthly outside their jail in Brooklyn, New York, most recently on Election Day.

The Pentagon then tightened the blockade of Cuba, seizing fuel shipments to cut off the island's electricity. In March, a convoy of some 600 people from 36 countries, defied the blockade to bring medicine, solar panels, bicycles and school supplies.

On Aug. 3, more than 900 delegates from 63 countries, braved threats to open an international colloquium in Havana marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban Revolution.

Protests against the war on Iran began Feb. 28, the day the Pentagon launched it. It became the least popular foreign war in modern U.S. history. The movement against the genocide in Gaza, waged with U.S. weapons under both parties, joined in.

Requests for conscientious objector discharge have risen tenfold. On Oct. 30, dockworkers at 113 ports in 22 countries protested war cargo, backed by the longshore workers of Oakland and San Francisco.

The arms plants, bases and ports still run. But workers load the cargo, build the missiles and are sent to fire them. Opposition becomes a fight when those workers organize as Minneapolis did. Iran still holds the Strait of Hormuz, and Cuba has not bowed to the blockade. They are allies of workers here.

On strike

The year opened with strikes by 15,000 New York City nurses, mostly women, and 31,000 Kaiser Permanente workers in California. In Greeley, Colorado, 3,800 JBS meatpackers, mostly immigrants and refugees, carried out the first strike at a major beef plant since the 1980s, in the middle of the ICE terror. On May 1, both national teachers' unions backed a call for a national political work stoppage.

Towns against the monopolies

Rural working families, many Republican, took on the data centers of Google, Amazon, Microsoft and Meta, which drive up power bills, drain water and pave farmland on government money. Voters sided against the monopolies on 46 of 47 ballot measures. In that fight, their class interests came out from under their party labels.

Where the class stands

Class consciousness develops in leaps, through struggle. This year was one. Workers are connecting the wars, ICE and the billionaires on their own. Gallup finds more people viewing socialism positively than at any time since it began asking in 2010. The most oppressed moved first and pulled in wider layers, including Trump voters.

Organization lags behind the anger. Nine in 10 workers have no union. The networks, community fights and antiwar groups have no lasting ties to each other or the unions. Most union leaders tie their members to the Democrats. Teamsters president Sean O'Brien ties his to Trump. But workers who have walked out once for a political demand can do it again, whatever their leaders call it.

The new Democratic Congress, tied to the same banks, oil companies and arms makers as the Republicans, will not end the wars or abolish

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Workers voted their anger

Struggle will show their power



Raytown, Missouri, Jan. 29, 2026. Members of the Bowen Tower Tenant Union celebrate victory after a four-month rent strike that won lower rents, reduced utility bills and eviction protections.

By Gary Wilson

The Nov. 3 vote measured the anger of the working class in the U.S.. It did not stop a single blow the ruling class has already scheduled. A harder attack lands in the first weeks of 2027, on the same workers who voted against Trump. That anger will erupt outside the ballot box – at the Medicaid office, the utility shutoff, eviction court and the high school hallway.

The White House had its plan before the votes were counted. Stephen Miller and budget director Russell Vought had spent months preparing to rule without Congress. On Nov. 2, U.S. forces bombed Iran's Qeshm Island.

Democratic leaders had their plan too. On Nov. 4, House Democratic leader Hakeem Jeffries promised "bipartisan common ground whenever and wherever possible."

The calendar after the vote

On Jan. 1, a new attack on Medicaid begins. Millions must prove every month that they work enough hours to keep their health care. Most already work or care for family. One missed form can cut them off.

"We're not cutting Medicaid," Trump said in May 2025. Two months later, he signed the cuts into law.

Millions have already lost SNAP food benefits under that law. More cuts come when part of the cost shifts to the states in October 2027.

Workers who earn too much for Medicaid are being priced out of Obamacare. In 2027, refugees and people with Temporary Protected Status lose federal help paying for it.

Winter is coming. Millions of families already owe the utilities, while power costs soar to serve the giant data centers of Google, Amazon, Microsoft and Meta. The monopolies get the electricity. Working families get the bills.

Who profits

The war on Iran is a war for control of the world's oil and gas. It has sent gasoline and diesel soaring, and diesel moves the food to the grocery store. Oil and gas profits nearly tripled from April through September. Trump boasted that energy companies were "making a freaking fortune."

Few voters backed the war. Government funding for it runs out Dec. 11, and Democrats have the votes to block the next spending bill. They face a choice: stop the war funding or find "common ground" with Trump.

Where the blows land, workers are fighting

Black unemployment jumped in September at the fastest pace in years, and women lost most of the government jobs cut that month. In April, the Supreme Court gutted what remained of the Voting Rights Act, and states redrew their maps to break up Black voting power. Black voters turned out anyway. In Montgomery, Alabama, lines stretched for blocks to reelect Rep. Shomari Figures from a district redrawn against him.

The ruling class drew the maps to silence Black voters. They answered at the polls.

On Jan. 28, high school students across the country walked out against ICE. In Woodbridge, Virginia, officials suspended hundreds. The students walked out again. An NBC News poll found young voters now view socialism more favorably than capitalism.

Farmers, retirees and working families, many of them Trump voters in 2024, have fought the data centers that drive up power bills and pave over farmland.

Trans people are under direct attack. When Mount Sinai in New York agreed with the Justice Department to stop treating trans patients under 18, hundreds rallied outside.

ICE has not gone away

The Minneapolis resistance forced Kristi Noem out of Homeland Security, but the raids go on. In October, an ICE agent shot a man in his car in Marble Hill, in upper Manhattan, with his 5-year-old son in the back seat. The neighborhood poured into the streets.

In Minneapolis, ICE detained members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. Native organizers answer: "No one is illegal on stolen land." When agents tried to seize an American Indian Movement member, a Native community security force drove them off.

The Democrats will carry the knife

The states must enforce the Medicaid and SNAP cuts. Democratic governors who campaigned against Trump's cuts will run the offices mailing termination notices.

Democrats can pass bills. Trump can veto them, and Democrats lack the votes to override.

On Nov. 6, Trump named Miller chief of staff. Miller planned the ICE raids and the assault on Venezuela that kidnapped President Nicolás Maduro and First Combatant Cilia Flores.

Jeffries' donors include top executives of Anduril, the AI weapons maker, and the head of government affairs at Palantir, whose software

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Vote in the streets

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ICE. As workers hit those limits, more will act for themselves in politics.

On Nov. 4, Homeland Security Secretary Markwayne Mullin posted, "Deportations will continue."

The wars go on. ICE goes on.

The gains that matter were made outside the ballot box. They will not join together on their own. That takes a revolutionary organization rooted in these struggles and independent of both capitalist parties, able to carry the lessons to the ports, the plants and the small towns.

The vote of Nov. 3 was one way working people hit back. The rejection of Trump's agenda was made in the streets, on the picket lines and on the docks. How far it goes depends on what the working class builds there. #

Why we should commemorate Nov. 11

By Stephen Millies



Angolans celebrate their independence from Portuguese colonialism, Nov. 11, 1975.

Even though Veterans Day is a federal holiday, only 11% of workers employed by private businesses in 2018 got the day off. Originally called Armistice Day, it marks the end of World War I "at the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month" of 1918.

Twenty million people were killed during this imperialist war, half of whom were civilians. It was waged between colonial powers that had enslaved hundreds of millions in Africa, Asia and the Americas.

Lenin, the leader of the socialist Bolshevik Revolution, called it a "war between the biggest slaveowners for preserving and fortifying slavery."

The Belgian King Leopold II had killed as many as 15 million Africans in Congo for rubber profits. British capitalists made fortunes from famines in India and occupied a quarter of the planet. Fresh from genocidal wars against Indigenous nations, the U.S. Army had killed a million Filipina/os fighting for independence.

Another 50 million people died in the 1918-1919 influenza pandemic that may have started at U.S. Army bases in Kansas.

Around 117,000 U.S. soldiers died in the war. Three months after the U.S. entered the conflict, at least 100 Black people were murdered in East St. Louis, Ill., by white racist mobs.

Black soldiers returning from combat were among those killed in the race riots that swept U.S. cities in 1919. But World War I was swell for U.S. big business.

According to Marine Corps Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler in his book "War is a Racket," "at least 21,000 new millionaires and billionaires were made in the U.S. during the World War. That many admitted their huge blood gains in their income tax returns. How many other war millionaires falsified their tax returns no one knows. "

This was back in 1918, when the dollar was worth more than 20 times as much as it is now.

The du Ponts weren't even mentioned in "History of the Great American Fortunes" by Gustavus Myers, which was published in 1909. The family's vast profits from selling explosives during World War I catapulted them into the superrich.

Besides their chemical empire, the du Ponts controlled General Motors, which had been the world's largest corporation, for decades.

Never forget Nat Turner

So why should poor and working people commemorate Nov. 11? Because on Nov. 11, 1831, the liberator Nat Turner was executed.

Turner led a revolt of enslaved Africans in Virginia that terrified all the slave owners. Beginning on Aug. 21, 1831, Black people marched from plantation to plantation in Southampton County fighting for liberation. Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson was murdered 140 years later on Aug. 21, 1971, in California's San Quentin prison.

The reaction of slave masters was merciless. They thought they were facing another Haitian Revolution.

Soldiers and sailors were mobilized to crush the rebellion. Militia members were sent from both Virginia and North Carolina.

The Rev. G.W. Powell said there were "thousands of troops searching in every direction," with many Black people killed. The editor of the Richmond Whig newspaper admitted that "men were tortured to death, burned, maimed and subjected to nameless atrocities." ("Before the Mayflower, A History of Black America" by Lerone Bennett Jr.)

Nat Turner was captured but never flinched. He was executed in Jerusalem, Virginia, now called Courtland. It was named after the eternal capital of Palestine, also known as Al-Quds.

The slave masters called Nat Turner a "terrorist." That's the same term used today to smear Palestinian freedom fighters.

Hanged for the eight-hour day

Labor leaders George Engel, Adolph Fischer, Albert Parsons and August Spies were hanged in Chicago's Cook County Jail on Nov. 11, 1887. Twenty-three-year-old Louis Lingg was also slated to be executed, but he was either murdered or committed suicide the day before.

These martyrs died for the eight-hour workday. Most workers in those days worked 10 or 12 hours a day, sometimes even longer.

On May 1, 1886, hundreds of thousands of workers across the U.S. went on strike to demand an eight-hour work day. Capitalists were terrified. Workers marched from factory to factory urging employees to strike.

Chicago was the center of this movement. Chicago police fired on striking workers at the McCormick reaper works – which later became part of International Harvester – on May 3, killing at least two.

The next day, a protest meeting was called at Chicago's Haymarket Square. Police attacked the crowd, and someone threw a bomb at the cops. Seven policemen died, along with at least four workers shot by other cops.

The ruling class went berserk. Police arrested hundreds. The bomber, who may have been a provocateur, was never found.

Instead, well-known labor leaders were put on trial for their lives because they supposedly incited the bombing. Years later, Illinois Gov. John Peter Altgeld courageously pardoned those who had been jailed.

Four of the five Haymarket Martyrs were immigrants. All were labeled anarchists. Trump wants us to hate immigrants while he calls anti-racist protesters "anarchists " and "terrorists."

As he was about to be hanged, August Spies declared, "The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today."

Lucy Parsons, a Black woman who was Albert Parsons' partner, continued fighting for the working class until she died in a house fire in 1942. Chicago police said that she was "more dangerous than a thousand rioters." Lucy Parsons' books and papers were confiscated by the FBI.

May 1 became the international holiday of the working class. In Mexico, it's known as the Day of the Chicago Martyrs.

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Thank you, Iran



Thousands march through Tehran carrying Iranian flags, one day after Donald Trump's party lost control of Congress. Iran's resistance to the U.S.'s war helped turn the election against Trump

By Gary Wilson

The people of Iran beat Donald Trump before the voters did. Eight months of resistance to the Pentagon's bombs turned the war Trump launched on Feb. 28, 2026, into the worst strategic defeat the U.S. empire has ever suffered. And the defeat followed him home.

On Nov. 3, Trump's party lost control of both the House and the Senate. Vice President JD Vance posted the explanation on Nov. 4: "The reason we lost is the war." Trump admitted Iran was "a piece" of it, then said the war would go on.

Trump went to war for regime change in Tehran, on behalf of the Wall Street banks, oil monopolies and arms makers whose profits ride on U.S. control of the world's energy. The U.S. and Israel, its forward base in West Asia, bombed Iranian cities and schools. On the first day, 168 people died when a U.S. strike hit the Shajareh Tayyebeh school in Minab. The Pentagon expected Iran to surrender.

Instead, Iran took control of the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow passage that carries about a fifth of the world's oil, and hit back at the U.S. bases in the Gulf and the monarchies that host them and rule at the Pentagon's pleasure. By June, even Foreign Policy, the magazine of the foreign-policy establishment, ran an essay calling the war a bigger defeat than Vietnam.

Trump never bothered to sell this war at home. He expected a quick win that would make him look strong and help lock in the billionaires' offensive at home: National Guard troops sent into Los Angeles, Washington and Chicago, ICE raids on migrant workers, students jailed or deported for protesting the genocide in Gaza, attacks on trans people, the defunding of Planned Parenthood.

Instead, the war landed in working people's gas tanks. Gas went up more than a dollar a gallon after February, and diesel twice that, driving up the price of everything that moves by truck and rail. A majority opposed the war from the start. By fall, nearly two in three did.

The Democrats had no part in this victory. When the bombs fell on Feb. 28, Senate Democratic leader Chuck Schumer and House Democratic leader Hakeem Jeffries objected only that Trump had gone to war without authorization from Congress. Both shared Trump's stated aims. Schumer supported Trump's goals, and Jeffries called Iran a "bad actor" that "must be aggressively confronted."

Jeffries is a darling of the arms makers: Lockheed Martin, RTX (the old Raytheon), Boeing, Northrop Grumman and General Dynamics each gave his 2026 campaign the legal maximum. Wall Street gave him even more.

The Democrats will hold hearings in January. The war goes on.

The vote against Trump was made in the streets, by people who had been fighting ICE and the war for months. It was made possible by a people half a world away who would not give up.

Workers in the U.S. have been here before. The Vietnamese resistance did more than free Vietnam. It broke the draft, set off rebellion inside the ranks of the U.S. Army and drove the war government's own students into the streets. Every defeat the U.S. ruling class suffers abroad weakens its hand against workers at home. Frederick Douglass said it in 1883: "No man can put a chain about the ankle of his fellow man without at last finding the other end fastened about his own neck."

Trump's answer to his defeat is Stephen Miller, the architect of the deportation machine, installed as White House chief of staff on Nov. 9. The war on Iran and the war at home are run from the same office, for the same billionaire class. The people of Iran have shown that the first one can be beaten. For that, workers in the U.S. owe them thanks. #

Why we should commemorate Nov. 11

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Long live the People's Republic of Angola!

The People's Republic of Angola was born on Nov. 11, 1975. U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, along with his employees, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and White House occupant Gerald Ford, sought to kill it. They had the Nazi armies of then-apartheid South Africa invade the African country.

Angola's independence was historical justice that resonated around the world. Four million Angolans had been kidnapped in a slave trade that lasted four centuries. Brazil's sugar plantations were fed by Angolan slave pens.

Millions of Brazilians have Angola in their blood. So do some African Americans.

The largest maximum-security prison in the U.S. is in Angola, Louisiana. The sugar plantation which became the core of the prison was named Angola because that's where the enslaved Africans working there came from.

Today, thousands of slaves work on the Angola prison's 18,000 acres. The "Angola 3" – Herman Wallace, Robert King Wilkerson and Albert Woodfox – spent decades in solitary confinement on frame-up charges of killing a prison guard before being freed.

Their real crime was forming a chapter of the Black Panther Party. Herman Wallace died of liver cancer a few days after being released. Albert Woodfox died in 2022.

Five hundred years of Portuguese colonialism in Angola were 500 years of resistance. The founding of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in 1956 was a decisive step. Forced labor was halted only after 50,000 Angolans were killed during the 1961 revolts.

When South Africa invaded Angola, Cuba came to Africa's assistance. As the Pan-African educator and organizer Elombe Brath said, "When Africa called, Cuba answered." Over two thousand Cuban soldiers died fighting alongside their African comrades.

The initial defeat of South Africa helped inspire the Soweto Uprising on June 16, 1976. The total defeat of the apartheid army at Cuito Cuanavale in 1988 led to Nelson Mandela walking out of prison two years later.

So let us remember Nat Turner and the Haymarket Martyrs while celebrating Angola's independence. And continue to fight the U.S.' wars against Iran, Palestine, Lebanon and Venezuela. #

Europe's workers fight cuts as U.S.

By Gary Wilson

From high school blockades to a national strike, workers in France are on the move. The government they face is one of the European governments that handed Europe over to the U.S. gas monopolies and lined up behind the U.S. war on Iran.

Workers across France walked off the job on Nov. 5. Five union organizations – the CFDT, CGT, FO, Unsa and FSU – called the strike for wages, pensions and public services and against 54 billion euros in planned budget cuts. The CGT has called for a general strike starting that day, with workers' assemblies in every workplace to decide whether to keep it going. The rail unions have joined the call.

The strike grows out of a revolt that began in the schools. In late September, high school students in Seine-Saint-Denis, a working-class suburb north of Paris with many African and Arab families, blockaded their schools. The blockades spread to more than 700 schools across France.

On Oct. 17, unions, farmers, retirees and former Yellow Vests – veterans of the 2018 revolt against fuel taxes – joined the students in marches across the country against the cost of living. The organizers and the CGT counted 800,000.

The police answered with grenades. On Oct. 5, a police stun grenade had blown off a 15-year-old's hand at a protest in northern France. On Oct. 17, police maimed another marcher the same way. The marchers came back. On Oct. 24, the CGT again counted about 800,000. The far right has tried to turn the youth revolt into a fight over immigration and Islam.

France is not alone. A group that tracks protests worldwide counted more than 3,600 demonstrations across Europe in less than three weeks of October, from Belgium and Italy to Portugal and Albania. In Germany, chemical workers are fighting plant closures. In May 2025, 700 workers marched in eastern Germany against plans by the U.S. chemical giant Dow to shut plants there. This year their union, IG BCE, rejected the employers' demand for a wage freeze for 585,000 chemical workers.

Who is cashing in

The war has been a windfall for the energy monopolies. Britain's Shell nearly doubled its profits in the third quarter. France's TotalEnergies more than doubled its gas profits in three months and announced $5 billion in stock buybacks for its shareholders.

The biggest winners are the U.S. gas monopolies. Most people in the U.S. think Europe cut off Russian gas years ago. It didn't. European companies kept buying it. Now the European Union is outlawing it step by step. The ban on Russian gas shipped by tanker takes full effect Jan. 1, and the last Russian pipeline gas is due to be cut off by the fall of 2027.

The gas taking its place comes by tanker from Louisiana and Texas, under contracts that run for 20 years. Nearly two-thirds of the gas arriving in Europe by tanker now comes from the U.S.. The European Commission calls this energy independence. In fact it ties Europe more tightly than ever to the U.S., which already commands Europe's armies through NATO.

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France's students light the fuse, workers

By Gary Wilson

When French workers walked out on Nov. 5, trains slowed, schools emptied, and refineries and power plants cut production until France had to import electricity. For a day, France's workers held the country in their hands.

On Nov. 9, Prime Minister Sébastien Lecornu offered union leaders a wage conference, and most agreed to wait before striking again. Politicians point to the 2027 election. In their assemblies, workers and students are deciding for themselves.



Young protesters march in France behind a banner reading "Lycéens, étudiants, travailleurs – pour la grève générale" ("High school students, university students, workers – for the general strike").

When work stops, France stops

All eight national union federations called the strike against 54 billion euros in cuts, demanding higher wages, pensions and public services. Management reported half to four-fifths of railway workers struck. More than half of secondary school staff walked out, along with half the workers at three oil refineries.

The CGT counted 1.6 million marchers. "We need to realize how powerful we are," Antonia Barot, 27, said in Paris.

The strike grew out of a revolt in the schools. In late September, high school students in Seine-Saint-Denis, a working-class area north of Paris with many African and Arab families, began blockading their crumbling schools. African, Arab and Muslim youth from working-class suburbs have led the revolt ever since. The government and the far right have tried to turn it into a fight over immigrants and Islam. The youth answered by bringing the country into the streets on their demands.

By Nov. 5, students counted about 1,000 high schools blocked or closed and roughly half the universities blockaded. Teachers, rail workers and hospital staff joined them. The students lit the fuse, but workers could stop the trains, refineries and power plants. "I'm also fighting for my parents, for gas prices, for the cost of living – period," said Lou, a student marching in Sens.

Modest demands, dangerous method

Workers and students demand higher wages, a price freeze, school funding, freedom for jailed

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gas profits soar

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Four decades of pressure

The U.S. government worked for this for more than four decades. In 1982, the Reagan administration put sanctions on European companies building a Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe, lifting them only after European governments ordered their companies to defy them.

On Feb. 7, 2022, with Germany's chancellor standing beside him, President Joe Biden promised that the U.S. would "bring an end" to the new Nord Stream 2 pipeline from Russia to Germany. Less than three weeks later, Russia launched its Special Military Operation against NATO expansion into Ukraine. That September, explosions destroyed the Nord Stream pipelines under the Baltic Sea.

Trump has used threats. In July 2025, he threatened to tax every European product sold in the U.S. at 30%. The European Commission bought him off. It accepted a 15% tax instead and promised to buy $750 billion worth of U.S. oil, gas and nuclear fuel.



Madrid, Nov. 11 – Strikers carry signs reading '11/11 Closed for general strike.'

Then came the U.S. war on Iran, launched with Israel on Feb. 28, 2026, a war for control of the world's energy. Iran answered by holding the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow sea passage out of the Persian Gulf. Gas from Qatar, one of Europe's main suppliers, all but stopped, and the U.S. gas monopolies took much of its

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stop the country

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protesters and repeal of Parcoursup, which sorts graduates into too few university places.

The bankers holding France's debt demand 54 billion euros in cuts, and Lecornu's budget carries out their demands. The U.S. war on Iran has more than doubled European gas prices, with Europe already tied to U.S. gas monopolies. The bosses demand cuts; workers demand raises and press their demands by stopping production.

Every great strike carries a revolution in embryo. A strike that stops a country raises the question of who should run it.

The police and the conference table

The government mobilized 70,000 police and gendarmes on Nov. 5 and made 448 arrests, more than 12,000 since the school blockades began. Police grenades have blown off teenagers' hands.

The ruling class also counts on union leaders to bring workers back to work. That is what Lecornu's conference is for.

In May 1968, some 10 million workers struck, many occupying factories. At the Labor Ministry, government, employers and union leaders agreed to raise the minimum wage by a third and other wages by a tenth. Renault workers at Billancourt booed down the agreement, but union leaders brought the workers back over the following weeks. Rising prices soon swallowed the raises.

This time the government reportedly offered to advance January's minimum-wage increase by one month, worth about 20 euros ($22). Marine Le Pen said even a symbolic raise meant "we're heading back to the USSR." The bosses could not give real concessions if they wanted to.

In 1968, President Charles de Gaulle called snap elections and moved tanks toward Paris. With workers back at work, his party won a landslide. The ballot handed back what the strike had won.

On Nov. 7, Jean-Luc Mélenchon of France Unbowed gathered supporters to launch his 2027 presidential program. His party has backed students against police. But winning government office does not give workers control of the banks and factories. Elected in 1981 with Communist Party support, the Socialist government turned to austerity within two years under bankers' pressure.

If workers are sent home, shopkeepers, small farmers and professionals may turn toward Le Pen. Workers who keep fighting can win them instead. The election road says: win a majority in 2027, then act. The action committees of May 1968 said the opposite: act first, and the struggle will win the majority. Today that means keeping the strike going now.

The Nov. 7 marches were smaller, but struggles do not rise in straight lines. In 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871, workers fought to the end. In 1936 and 1968, leaders called off strikes before the battles were fought out. Workers kept their organizations; the fight was interrupted.

The embryo of workers' power

In Toulouse, an assembly of more than 800 people prepared rolling strikes at Airbus, in sanitation and on transit. In Montpellier, workers and students defended the Clémenceau high school blockade; police who had broken it up each morning pulled back when workers arrived.

These assemblies are workers' power in embryo. Linked by elected delegates from workplaces, schools, farms and neighborhoods, they could decide when to strike, how to spread the fight and what to accept. They could stand against the bankers' parliament as a center of working-class power.

Teachers and researchers strike again Nov. 10. One-day general strikes are called in Spain, Italy, Belgium and Greece later this month.

On Nov. 5, French workers showed they can stop the country. Lecornu offers them a few euros to return to work, and the 2027 election offers a ballot. The assemblies offer the power to decide how the struggle continues – and what it must win. #

A vote against Trump, his war and ICE

Continued from page1

seven Republican-held Senate seats and lost none, for a majority of at least 54, with Mississippi still too close to call. In the House, Democrats are headed for their biggest majority since 2009.

Texas, the biggest state under Republican rule, fell from top to bottom. Gov. Greg Abbott, seeking a fourth term, conceded to Democrat Gina Hinojosa, who will be the first Latina governor in the state's history. James Talarico routed Ken Paxton, the Texas attorney general hand-picked by Trump, to become the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Texas since 1988. Democrats also took lieutenant governor and attorney general and will control the Texas state government for the first time since 1995. In California, Democrat Xavier Becerra is set to become the first Latine governor since 1875. After years of Trump's racist demonization of immigrants, above all Mexican immigrants, the two biggest states will be led by the children of Latine families.

The vote broke through in states the corporate media have called Republican strongholds for two decades. Kansas elected its first Democratic senator since 1932. In South Carolina, pediatrician Annie Andrews defeated Trump-endorsed Darline Graham, appointed to the seat after the death of her brother, Sen. Lindsey Graham. Republicans spent heavily to paint Andrews as a radical for defending transgender youth and abortion rights. She won. The "red state" picture of the working class did not survive the night.

The vote also opened offices long closed by racism and bigotry. Georgia elected Keisha Lance Bottoms, the first Black woman governor in the history of the U.S.. Deb Haaland of New Mexico and Peggy Flanagan of Minnesota will be the first Native women to serve as a governor and a senator, and Chris Pappas of New Hampshire the first openly gay man elected to the Senate.

A vote against the war

The election was a verdict on the war on Iran, which the Pentagon launched on Feb. 28.

The war serves the banks and monopolies that rule the U.S.. A fifth of the world's seaborne oil passes through the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow passage between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula. One purpose of the war is control over that passage and the oil and gas of West Asia. Whoever holds it has a hand on the energy supply of the whole world.

The oil monopolies want that control. Wall Street needs the oil trade to keep running in dollars. The arms makers – Lockheed Martin, RTX, Boeing, General Dynamics – are paid for every missile fired. For a capitalist system in decline, war is how its rulers hold on to the world they dominate.

The war is also making them rich. In the six months after it began, more than 50 major U.S. oil and gas companies nearly tripled their profits. Chevron's refining profits more than quadrupled in the third quarter. Days before the vote, Trump bragged that U.S. energy companies are "making a freaking fortune." Arms maker RTX has a record pile of orders as the Pentagon restocks the Tomahawk missiles it fired at Iran.

That is why the war has the backing of the whole ruling class, and why large majorities of both parties vote the Pentagon its budget year after year.

Six in 10 voters told exit pollsters the war was the wrong decision, and three in four said it weighed heavily on how they voted. Even among Republican voters, about one in five said the war was wrong.

Voters recoiled from the U.S.–Israeli genocide in Gaza and from the Pentagon's bombing of the Shajareh Tayyebeh girls' elementary school in Minab, in southern Iran, on the first day of the war. The attack killed 168 people. Medics say a second strike hit the rescuers as they reached the children.

They also felt the war at the gas pump and the grocery store. Diesel hit a record price in September, and higher fuel prices have cost about $1,100 for every household, a Brown University study estimates. In North Carolina, Republican candidates had to admit the war was ruining farmers.

The Pentagon kept bombing right up to the vote. On Nov. 2, U.S. warplanes struck Qeshm Island, Iran's largest island, at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz. The Gulf monarchies, which rule at the pleasure of the U.S., were told to prepare for new operations as soon as the voting was over.

Eight months into the war, the Pentagon has not broken Iran. Iran holds the Strait of Hormuz. Trump is losing the war, and on Nov. 3 the voters told him they want no more of it.

Trump's answer came the same night. As the results came in, he told the New York Times that going to war with Iran was "a very wise

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Europe's workers fight cuts as U.S. gas profits soar

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market at war prices. Gas prices in Europe have more than doubled.

On Oct. 1, the Trump administration demanded that European governments open their emergency diesel stocks to bring down prices in the U.S.. Trump threatened to cut off U.S. diesel exports to Europe if they refused. The next day he announced that Europe had given in.

Trump's ambassador to Greece, Kimberly Guilfoyle, spent 2026 selling U.S. gas across southeastern Europe. Romania, which produces its own gas, refused to buy much more, and its government was coming apart over the dispute. At an embassy dinner in Athens on March 18, Guilfoyle told Greece's energy minister, "We can do that to any country we want. We can do that here," according to The Wall Street Journal. Her lawyer disputed the account. Romania's government fell on May 5. No evidence has come out that the U.S. organized the vote, but the threat was plain.



In France, General Confederation of Labor (CGT) members stuck across multible sectors against budget cuts.

Europe's own monopolies are not innocent bystanders. They are imperialists too, with banks and investments across Africa, Asia and Latin America. They accept U.S. command because the U.S. war machine also guards their profits abroad. They stand together with the U.S. monopolies against Russia and against the workers. They fight each other over markets, prices and factories.

On Jan. 1, the European Commission will hail the end of Russian tanker gas as a step toward independence. The tankers from Louisiana and Texas will keep coming, at prices driven by the U.S. war on Iran. The governments that tied Europe to those tankers now face the workers – in the schools, in the streets and, on Nov. 5, in the workplaces. #

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decision," and he posted that he would have won "IN A LANDSLIDE" if he had been on the ballot. White House chief of staff Susie Wiles told senior staff that anyone who expects the administration to take its "foot off the gas" over the next two years is mistaken.

Immigrant workers fought back

This was the first national election since federal immigration agents killed Renée Good and Alex Pretti in Minneapolis in January, and since ICE raids and killings spread from Texas to Maine. Communities answered with mass protests, rapid-response networks and neighborhood defense. On Nov. 3 they answered at the polls.

More than half of all voters opposed the Gestapo tactics of ICE. Six in 10 Latine voters and seven in 10 voters under 30 backed Democrats for the House. In the Rio Grande Valley along the Texas border with Mexico, Democrats won by wide margins three House seats that Trump carried in 2024.

In Michigan, Trump's racist, Islamophobic campaign against Democrat Abdul El-Sayed backfired. El-Sayed beat Republican Mike Rogers for the state's open Senate seat and will be the first Muslim senator. Kamala Harris lost Michigan in 2024 in large part because her campaign was tied to the U.S.–Israeli genocide in Gaza. El-Sayed rose to prominence by denouncing the genocide and the war on Iran.

Against the billionaires

Voters also struck at the tech billionaires. Communities across the country have fought the tech monopolies over land, electricity, water and the tax breaks and government money handed to them.

Of 41 ballot measures on data centers in 10 states, about two dozen that restrict or block construction appear to have passed. Hinojosa campaigned on keeping a moratorium on data center construction in Texas, the center of the buildout. The new governors of Ohio and Georgia, who defeated billionaire candidates, also favor restricting construction. Where the ballot gave working people a direct shot at the tech billionaires, they took it.

Where the capitalist parties still hold

Trump went into Election Day with a lower approval rating than any sitting president on an Election Day in nearly two decades. But voters gave the Democrats no vote of confidence either. Most had a negative view of both parties. Two in three said the economic system favors the wealthy, and more than half expect life for the next generation to be worse than it is today.

The results shocked the Democratic Party leadership as much as the Republicans. For two years, Democratic leaders told working people that Trump was too powerful to stop. The vote showed a population far to the left of the Democratic Party and determined to strike a blow at the administration.

The vote also split the Democratic Party. Five members of the Democratic Socialists of America won House seats in New York, Colorado, Michigan and Pennsylvania, taking the number of socialists in the House from two to seven. Two of them unseated longtime Democratic incumbents in the primaries: Darializa Avila Chevalier beat Rep. Adriano Espaillat in upper Manhattan and the Bronx, and Melat Kiros beat 15-term Rep. Diana DeGette in Denver. They condemned the genocide in Gaza, called for ending military aid to Israel and refused money from corporations and the pro-Israel lobby, and some called for abolishing ICE. None has committed to backing Hakeem Jeffries for speaker. In Washington, D.C., democratic socialist Janeese Lewis George won the mayor's office, and in Los Angeles, democratic socialist Nithya Raman defeated Mayor Karen Bass.

Gaza runs through the split. In May, three in four Democratic voters told a New York Times/Siena poll they oppose economic or military support for Israel. In July, House Democrats divided almost evenly on a measure to end aid to Israel. Jeffries voted to keep the aid flowing.

The party establishment showed which side it is on. The weekend before the election, Democratic Rep. Haley Stevens, who lost the Michigan Senate primary to El-Sayed, pulled her endorsement over his stand on Israel and endorsed the Republican, Mike Rogers.

The Democrats are the first to cash in on the anger at the polls, and their leaders will move to contain it. The working class is moving left, and that movement reaches into the Democratic Party. But the party's leadership answers to Wall Street and the Pentagon – the same banks, oil companies and arms makers that profit from the war and fund both parties. Nothing in the class interests it serves gives the new Congress a reason to end the war.



South Annville Township, Pennsylvania, May 2, 2026. Residents protest a proposed $1.7 billion data center development that threatened farmland and local resources. Days later, the developer withdrew its rezoning proposal following sustained community opposition.

What blue waves deliver

Voters have handed Congress to the Democrats in waves against war before. In 1964, voters buried Barry Goldwater, the Republican who campaigned on widening the war in Vietnam, and gave the Democrats two-thirds of both houses of Congress. Within months, Lyndon Johnson began bombing northern Vietnam and sent U.S. Marines ashore at Da Nang, and the Democratic Congress paid for it.

In 2006, voters threw the Republicans out of Congress over the war in Iraq. Nancy Pelosi took impeachment "off the table," and in 2007 the new Democratic Congress voted George W. Bush the money for his "surge" of tens of thousands more troops.

Liberal commentators now promise investigations, subpoenas and impeachment. In his first term, Trump refused to comply with the subpoenas of the last Democratic House, and the Supreme Court's 2024 ruling in Trump v. U.S. gave him broad immunity for official acts. Even with a majority, Senate Democrats are far short of the two-thirds needed to remove Trump or override his vetoes.

Congress has one power over the war that takes only a majority: the power to refuse to pay for it. A Democratic Congress used that power in 1973 to cut off money for combat in Indochina. It did so only after the Vietnamese had defeated the Pentagon and the antiwar movement had filled the streets, the campuses and the barracks.

The war still has to be stopped

Engels wrote that on the day the thermometer of the vote shows boiling point among the workers, both they and the capitalists will know where they stand. The thermometer is not at boiling point yet. On Nov. 3, it rose sharply against the war, against ICE and against the billionaires. That heat came from outside the ballot box: from anger at a war that made the oil and arms monopolies rich, from the resistance of immigrant communities in Minneapolis and beyond, and from a generation that refuses to fight for Wall Street and the Pentagon. A Democratic Congress will not turn that heat into an end to the war. Working people, organized in the workplaces and the streets, can.#

Cuba moves to strengthen state-owned enterprises amid energy challenges

By Alejandra Garcia Elizalde

Nov. 2, 2026 –As Cuba faces one of its most challenging economic periods in decades, the government is pursuing a transformation of its state-run business system aimed at increasing production, improving efficiency and preserving public ownership of strategic resources.

The initiative forms part of 176 economic and social measures presented to the National Assembly on June 18. It seeks to expand business autonomy, decentralize decision-making, attract investment and modernize management practices without abandoning the country's socialist development model.

The reforms come at a particularly difficult moment. Energy shortages, financial constraints and the longstanding U.S. economic blockade have disrupted industrial production and limited the availability of essential consumer goods.

Across Cuba, factories have been forced to reorganize operations around electricity availability. In some facilities, workers begin shifts at midnight or in the early morning to take advantage of periods when power is restored.

The consequences extend beyond industrial performance. Interruptions affect food processing, manufacturing, transportation, and the production of hygiene products, textiles and footwear.

According to Carlos Boggiano, production director at the Light Industry Business Group, the sector received only 6% of the fuel allocated in 2026.

Enterprises have responded by reorganizing work shifts, introducing remote work where possible, exploring electric transportation and reallocating personnel to priority activities.

However, these emergency responses cannot substitute for structural changes that enable companies to operate more efficiently and respond to the population's needs.

Greater autonomy for state-owned enterprises

The central component of Cuba's economic transformation is the expansion of managerial autonomy within the socialist state-owned sector.

According to the National Office of Statistics and Information, Cuba had 2,082 state-owned enterprises and 234 public micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as of June 2026.

Under the proposed reforms, state enterprises would gain greater flexibility to determine prices, allocate profits after fulfilling tax obligations, establish organizational structures and pursue lawful economic activities.

The measures also contemplate changes to salary regulations, allowing remuneration systems to respond more closely to economic conditions and business performance.



Photo: Bill Hackwell

Provincial and municipal governments would receive broader authority to establish, reorganize or dissolve local enterprises, reducing administrative centralization.

Nevertheless, the state would retain majority ownership in sectors considered strategic, including agro-industry, pharmaceuticals, health care, science, technology and innovation. The objective is not to eliminate public ownership but to make it more productive, flexible and financially sustainable.

Prime Minister Manuel Marrero has emphasized that socialist planning must recognize market mechanisms while ensuring they remain aligned with national development priorities.

Technology & institutional modernization

Digital transformation constitutes another important component of the reform package. Cuba plans to establish a national technological hub integrating hardware, software and artificial intelligence. The initiative seeks to improve productivity, modernize public administration and strengthen technological capabilities.

The proposals also contemplate foreign investment in telecommunications infrastructure, mobile networks and data centers operated by the state-owned company ETECSA.

Alongside these initiatives, the government established the National Institute of Business Assets (INAE), responsible for supporting and supervising the transformation of the state business system.

Economy Minister Joaquín Alonso Vázquez has stressed that the institution should strengthen oversight without undermining enterprise autonomy.

Its mission includes representing the public interest in state-owned assets and ensuring that companies fulfill their economic and social responsibilities.

An alternative to privatization

Cuba's approach emerges amid a broader Latin American debate about the future of public enterprises and strategic infrastructure. While several governments have promoted privatization to attract investment and address fiscal pressures, Cuba has chosen to prioritize public ownership combined with greater operational flexibility.

Argentina illustrates the competing approaches. President Javier Milei's government has promoted the privatization of public assets, including the water and sanitation company AySA, raising questions about affordability, infrastructure investment and universal access to essential services.

For Cuba, the central issue is not whether private capital should participate in economic development, but under what conditions and with what guarantees. The reforms contemplate increased opportunities for private and foreign investment while maintaining public control over sectors considered essential to national sovereignty.

This distinction reflects the government's intention to attract capital and technology without relinquishing responsibility for strategic economic decisions.

Producing more to protect social achievements

Ultimately, the success of Cuba's economic transformation will depend on whether greater autonomy translates into higher production, better services, sustainable employment and improved living conditions.

The reforms must also confront persistent obstacles, including limited financing, energy instability, administrative inefficiencies and the effects of U.S. sanctions. Greater administrative flexibility alone cannot resolve these challenges. Effective implementation, transparent oversight and measurable improvements in enterprise performance will be essential.

Cuba's proposed transformation therefore represents an effort to reconcile economic efficiency with public ownership and social responsibility. Its underlying premise is that preserving the country's social achievements requires strengthening the productive foundations that sustain them. For the Cuban government, the challenge is not simply to produce more, but to ensure that economic development continues serving the broader interests of society.

Source: Resumen Latinoamericano – English

U.S. midterm elections: What changes for Cuba?

By Alejandra Garcia Elizalde



'At this point, all that is left for them is to sanction the sun for giving us one more day of resistance with every sunrise.' Photo: Adalberto Roque

Donald Trump was not on the Nov. 3 ballot, but his wars and broken promises were. Voters handed his party a crushing defeat and gave Democrats control of both houses of Congress. Trump promised in 2024 to keep the U.S. out of endless wars. Instead, his administration launched a war against Iran, bombed small vessels in Caribbean and Pacific waters and tightened its siege of Cuba.

Even Florida, a stronghold of the U.S. right, sent a warning. Republicans held key offices, but their victories were narrow. Those results matter to Cuba because Miami has long been a base for politicians and organizations demanding more sanctions, economic hardship and military attacks against the island.

Florida is home to an anti-Cuban industry of hate that turns confrontation with Havana into political influence and money. Its history includes Luis Posada Carriles and Orlando Bosch, linked to terrorist operations against Cuba and protected in the U.S. For decades, anti-communism and hostility toward the Cuban Revolution have helped drive Washington's policies.

Florida's large Cuban, Venezuelan, Colombian, Nicaraguan and Haitian communities make it a battleground over U.S. policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2022, Republicans Ron DeSantis and Marco Rubio won by 16 to 19 percentage points. Trump carried Florida by 13 points in 2024. This year, Republicans won the main statewide races with only about 50% to 51% of the vote, against roughly 48% to 49% for Democrats.

The congressional vote told a similar story. Cuban-American Republicans Mario Díaz-Balart, Carlos Giménez and María Elvira Salazar won reelection, but by narrower margins. Salazar received 50.2% against Democrat Eliott Rodriguez's 49.8% in the Miami-area 27th District. After a recount completed Nov. 10, she held the seat by just 1,086 votes. In the 26th District, Díaz-Balart won 49.9% against Nicole Locklin's 49.1%.

All three have pushed for harsher measures against Cuba. Their shrinking margins raise a question: how much support do those who demand hunger and sanctions still command among Cuban Americans?

The election cannot answer that by itself. But Washington's attack on Cuba increasingly reaches into the daily lives of Cuban families in Florida. Many have mothers, fathers, grandparents and friends on the island. They see the shortages and hardship their loved ones endure. Yet U.S. restrictions make it harder to send help, visit or maintain family ties.

Trump's anti-immigrant measures add to the pressure. Immigration preferences that Cubans enjoyed for decades began to erode during his first term and have been further curtailed under his current administration. The policies of confrontation now hit family life as well as political loyalties.

None of this guarantees a change in Washington. The anti-Cuban forces suffered an electoral setback, but the policy they defend rests on interests that reach far beyond Florida.

Since January, the U.S. has tightened its economic and energy stranglehold on Cuba. Threats of military attack have raised the danger further. But a new war so close to U.S. territory would carry heavy costs. Many people oppose another military confrontation. The war against Iran has already consumed lives, money, fuel and military supplies. Cuba, too, has the capacity and determination to defend its territory.

Washington faces another problem. It has failed to find a credible replacement for Cuba's government. Secretary of State Marco Rubio openly appealed to Cubans to work with the CIA. The agency followed with a Spanish-language video explaining how to make contact. The public recruiting drive shows the limits of Washington's attempts to find forces that can carry out regime change.

The elections did not stop the sanctions. On Nov. 5, two days after the vote, the State Department designated eight entities and two individuals and identified five vessels as blocked property. The Treasury also widened sanctions to Cuba's electronics, manufacturing, maritime and technology sectors. The measures reach beyond Cuba's borders.

Florida's results have weakened the claim that the hardest-line politicians speak for all Cuban Americans. They have not ended Washington's effort to squeeze the island. Cuba continues to resist.

At this point, all that is left for them is to sanction the sun for giving us one more day of resistance with every sunrise.

Source: Resumen Latinoamericano – English

CUBA's Queer Rights Revolution

Book by Gregory E. Williams

LOVE IS THE LAW

The process of winning approval of the Cuba's 'Code of Freedom' for Families;

Reports from CENESEX – the National Center for Sex Education / Centro Nacional de Educación Sexual CENESEX director Mariela Castro Espín

The full text of Leslie Feinberg's **'Rainbow Solidarity in Defense of Cuba'**



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Nvidia spy scare: Ruling class turns on itself as chip

By Gary Wilson

The Nvidia spy scandal is a fight inside the U.S. ruling class over how to wage its economic war on China. One side wants to sell China second-rate chips and keep it dependent. The other wants a total blockade. The national security apparatus is now using a sex-and-espionage story to push the argument its way, and to stir up a new spy scare against Chinese people. Behind the fight is a blockade that is failing.

On Nov. 8, Jensen Huang, chief executive of Nvidia, told his employees in an email that he had an affair. He did not name the woman. The New York Times and the Financial Times had already identified her as Alice Huang, a Chinese citizen and former executive of Megaspeed, a Singapore-based data center company that buys Nvidia chips. U.S. intelligence agencies claim she was recruited by China's Ministry of State Security.

Nvidia's board opened an investigation while declaring it had "no reason to believe that either national security or Nvidia secrets were compromised." Huang remains chief executive. The company's stock fell sharply on Nov. 9, wiping out about $190 billion of its value in one day.

Nvidia dominates the market for the advanced chips that run artificial intelligence. The U.S. government bars the company from selling its best chips to China.

Two sides, one aim

Huang leads the side that wants to trade. His reason is profit. China is the second-largest computing market in the world. Nvidia once held nearly all of China's market for advanced chips, Huang says, and it has since lost most of it. Every ban hands that market to China's own chipmakers. On Dec. 8, 2025, after his lobbying, President Donald Trump announced that Nvidia could sell China its second-most-powerful chip, with a quarter of the sales going to the U.S. government. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent called the chip controls a "negotiating chip" in trade talks with China. Nvidia committed $25 million to Trump's White House ballroom fund, The Washington Post reported.

Huang says the Chinese are "not our enemies." That is a salesman talking. The case his side makes in policy circles is blunter: Selling to China pays for research in the U.S. and keeps China's artificial intelligence industry dependent on U.S. technology. Sales are its weapon, and the dependence they create is a weapon too. A country hooked on a foreign monopoly's chips keeps paying that monopoly, never builds an industry of its own and can be cut off whenever the U.S. government chooses.

The other side wants to block chip sales to China. It is the national security apparatus: the spy agencies, the Commerce Department's export police and the Republican chairs of three House committees. The three are Foreign Affairs, Intelligence and the select committee the House set up in 2023 to lead its campaign against China. On Nov. 4, the three chairs asked Huang to appear at a closed-door briefing on Nov. 18. Democrats have joined them. House Democratic leader Hakeem Jeffries is also demanding a briefing, days after his party won control of Congress in the Nov. 3 elections. The campaign against China has both parties behind it.

Both sides want the same thing: to hold back the development of a country of 1.4 billion people that made a socialist revolution. Their quarrel is over tactics.

The leak is the event

Follow the timeline in the Times' own reporting. The surveillance of Alice Huang began under the Biden administration. Trump was briefed about a year ago and did nothing. He was wary, the Times reported, of disrupting Nvidia's chip sales, "which are helping to drive the economy and the stock market." Jensen Huang himself was never given the warning that counterintelligence agencies give to people they believe a foreign government is targeting. An intelligence memo circulated among officials earlier this year. On Oct. 29, the story appeared in The New York Times, sourced to unnamed people briefed on the surveillance.

The agencies know how to give that warning. In early 2017, they told Jared Kushner, Trump's son-in-law, that his friend Wendi Deng Murdoch, a Chinese American businesswoman, might be using the friendship to advance the Chinese government's interests, The Wall Street Journal reported in 2018. Huang got no such warning.

The spy agencies knew for at least a year that a woman they had under surveillance was close to the head of one of the biggest corporations in the world. They kept the file and told him nothing. Then the file reached the press.

Whoever passed it on had a motive. Nvidia's own top lawyer said as much, telling people inside the company that the sources had "an axe to grind with Jensen," the Financial Times reported. According to the Times, officials complained that Huang's closeness to Trump had blocked their efforts to tighten the chip controls.

Nvidia has its own people inside the government. Nvidia's top lawyer sent an email to the Commerce Department investigators working

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'The U.S. War Drive Against China: What it means for workers' exposes the growing danger of a U.S. war against China and identifies the real enemies of the working class. Since the Chinese Revolution of 1949, the People's Republic of China has made enormous advances in industry, healthcare, education and living standards. These achievements are threatened by the U.S. war drive. It is in the fundamental interest of workers everywhere to oppose this aggression and stand in solidarity with the working class of China.



tinyurl.com/NoUSWaronChina

CHINA: Building socialism in an imperialist world By Gary Wilson

This report looks at how over a billion people are building socialism in a world still dominated by imperialism. It follows the Chinese Revolution from land reform and collectivization, through the mass campaigns that built industry and expanded education and healthcare, to the Cultural Revolution's effort to curb privilege and keep the revolution on a socialist path.

It shows how socialist construction created the foundations of modern China: state ownership of key industries, technology and banking; planning; broad social participation; and an industrial base strong enough to withstand capitalist pressure. It also examines the strains created after 1978, when market policies widened inequality and allowed new privileged layers to grow, and how today's leadership is working to strengthen state ownership and planning against those pressures.

China is not treated here as a puzzle or a ready-made template, but as a workers' state developing inside a capitalist world system. Its advances and contradictions are rooted in the unfinished struggle of socialist construction, begun with the revolution of 1949.

blockade of China fails

Continued from page 14

on the Megaspeed case, asking about their inquiry. He told them he had permission to ask from the Commerce Department official who supervises them, a man Trump appointed. The Commerce inquiry was then halted and the case handed to the Justice Department, The New York Times and Bloomberg reported on Nov. 9.

The capitalist government defends the interests of the capitalist class as a whole. When one monopoly's drive for profit cuts across the strategy of the whole class, the government's secret police move to bring that monopoly into line. That is what is being done to Huang. In the eyes of the spy agencies, his offense is putting Nvidia's China sales ahead of the blockade. He now faces a board investigation, a shareholder lawsuit, a demand from three House committees and, by Trump's own account, the FBI. The pressure reaches through him to Trump's dealmaking.

Trump has not given way. On Nov. 9, he told reporters he had asked Huang whether he knew the woman was a spy. "He said, 'I had no idea that she was a spy,' and I really believe him," Trump said. The fight between the two sides is still on.

The timing shows what the fight is over. The scandal broke days before Trump is due to meet Chinese President Xi Jinping at a summit on Nov. 18-19 in Shenzhen, China. Scholars in China told the South China Morning Post they expect Congress to use it to write the chip restrictions into law. That would take the chip licenses out of Trump's hands just as he sits down to bargain.

An old racist story

The story is being sold as a thriller: a Chinese woman seduces a powerful man on orders from Beijing. That is the "dragon lady," one of the oldest racist and sexist slanders against Asian women, and the big-business media ran with it.

The scare falls on Jensen Huang too. He is of Chinese descent. White billionaires get different treatment. When Amazon founder Jeff Bezos had an affair, it was gossip-column material, and no one asked which country he was loyal to. Microsoft founder Bill Gates kept up ties for years with Jeffrey Epstein, a convicted sex offender, and was questioned about it by a House committee in June 2026. An FBI report claiming that Epstein worked for Israeli intelligence sits in the Justice Department's own files, released in early 2026. It is uncorroborated, and so is the claim against Alice Huang.



A worker at a chip testing workshop in Wuhan, in China's Hubei province, January 2024. Chinese-made chips now fill about half of the country's market for artificial intelligence chips. Photo: Xue Ting/China Daily

Gates' ties to Epstein were never treated as a matter of national security. As Peking University scientist Rao Yi pointed out, for a person of Chinese descent the spy agencies watch his private life, government sources leak it to the press and investigations follow.

No evidence has been made public. Every claim that Alice Huang worked for Chinese intelligence rests on unnamed U.S. officials. Neither she nor Megaspeed has been charged with a crime. Nvidia says the earlier accusations that Megaspeed smuggled chips to China were investigated and "debunked" last year. On Oct. 30, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Guo Jiakun called the report "groundless speculation" meant to smear China.

Spy scares build support for war abroad and repression at home. The Justice Department's "China Initiative," launched in 2018, dragged Chinese and Chinese American scientists into court on spying suspicions. Case after case collapsed. When the department charged Gang Chen, an engineering professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in January 2021, more than 100 of his colleagues signed an open letter declaring, "We are all Gang Chen." Prosecutors dropped every charge a year later. Asian American organizations, scientists and campus groups kept up the fight and forced the department to shut down the "China Initiative" in February 2022. The Nvidia story reopens that door.

The spy story asks readers to believe China is so desperate for Nvidia chips that it must seduce a chief executive to get them. Chinese companies do still rent and buy Nvidia chips where they can, and Megaspeed's main customer is the Chinese tech company Alibaba. But China's course is set the other way. When Trump opened the door to chip sales in December 2025, Chinese regulators told companies to hold off and required any buyer to explain why Chinese-made chips would not do the job.

China is building its own chip industry, and building it by plan. The government has made chip self-reliance a priority of its five-year plan and put tens of billions of dollars of government money into chip plants, chipmaking machinery and design. Engineers and factory workers at Huawei and other Chinese companies are now turning out chips that do the work the export bans were meant to stop. Chinese-made chips fill about half of China's market for artificial intelligence chips, a market Nvidia had almost to itself a few years ago.

The U.S. ruling class has tried blockade and it has tried dependence to keep its grip on the development of the world's most advanced technology. Both are failing, and that failure is what has set the two sides at each other's throats. Whichever side wins the fight over Huang, the larger fact stands: China's independent development is defeating both methods of imperialist control. #

China's Communist Party turns the

By Gary Wilson

The Communist Party of China has just adopted a sweeping program of self-discipline, and the document itself points to the reason. The party is fighting the capitalists and the capitalist relations that the market reforms created inside China, and it is fighting them inside its own ranks.

The 20th Central Committee met in Beijing from Oct. 26 to 29, 2026. Its fifth plenary session adopted a resolution running to some 14,500 words in English, published on Nov. 1, on "persevering with full and rigorous Party self-governance." The same session confirmed the expulsion of 33 Central Committee members, the largest number at any plenum since 1978. They included two former members of the Politburo, a former head of the party's International Department, and at the top of the list Zhang Youxia, until this year the highest-ranking general in the People's Liberation Army and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, along with the army's former chief of the joint staff, Liu Zhenli.

The military figures are the ones to look at. Of the 44 uniformed officers elected to the Central Committee in 2022, only two remain in their seats: Defense Minister Dong Jun and Zhang Shengmin, the army's anti-corruption chief, who was raised to the Politburo at this plenum. The Central Military Commission, which commands the armed forces, is down to Xi Jinping and Zhang Shengmin. The resolution says plainly that "serious dangers hidden within the Party, the state, and the military have been removed."

What the party says has gone wrong

Western coverage treats all this as a power struggle, a leader eliminating rivals. That reading collapses on the facts. The generals who fell were chosen under Xi Jinping at the same 2022 congress that gave him his third term, and Zhang Youxia was a close ally whom Xi kept on past retirement age. Xi Jinping appointed these generals and Xi Jinping is now expelling them. Something else is going on.

The resolution names it. Past the language of "Party spirit" and "loyalty," the text identifies the source of the rot in economic terms. It warns of "the tests in governance, reform and opening up, the market economy, and the external environment." It orders investigations into "collusion between government officials and businesspeople" and "capital penetrating into the political domain." And in a single sentence it states the whole problem: the party must "resist the rules of commercial dealings and the relationships of dependency eroding intraparty conduct." The rest of the document fills in how the money moves, through retired officials turned business agents, through officials' spouses and children, through cryptocurrency and funds parked abroad.

That is a description of capitalist relations at work, though the resolution does not put it that way. It names the symptoms, corruption and capital penetrating politics, and stops there. The class explanation has to be supplied. The market reforms that began in 1978 opened China to foreign capital and brought into being Chinese capitalists, now numbering in the hundreds of billionaires and millions of smaller owners. Capitalists live by buying influence. They need land, permits, credit, contracts and protection, and the only place to get them is from officials of a workers' state. Corruption is the political form that capitalist pressure takes inside a socialist country. When an official sells a land permit, a promotion or a procurement contract, the money that buys him comes from accumulation in the private economy. The anti-corruption campaign is the party's defensive war against the corruption of its own apparatus by capitalist relations. The party does not describe it in those terms. It describes the enemy, and the description fits.

Self-revolution

The Chinese term the resolution uses for this fight is zìwǒ gémìng, literally self-revolution. The official English translation softens it to "self-reform," which is a different word in Chinese. Marx wrote in "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" that proletarian revolutions constantly criticize themselves, interrupt themselves and return to what seemed accomplished in order to begin again. Self-revolution is a better translation and a more Marxist one. Marx, though, was describing the whole revolution correcting its course over decades; the party's self-revolution is aimed at the conduct and organization of the ruling party itself. Cleaning up the party helps the revolution. It is no substitute for it. A party can purge its ranks and rewrite its rules and still leave untouched the economic conditions that keep producing the officials it purges.

The party calls it "turning the blade inward." Since 2012, by the count given by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection after the plenum, nearly 8 million people have been punished by the party's discipline organs and the state supervisory system, among them 963 officials senior enough to be supervised directly by the Central Committee. In 2025 alone, 115 officials at ministerial level or above were put under investigation. Xi Jinping told the plenum that the resolution sends "a strong signal of our commitment to being even more rigorous in the years ahead."

The contrast with the last years of the Soviet Union is exact, and it runs the opposite way. Facing the same pressures, a privileged layer of officials, an illegal market fusing with state property and the pull of the world market, the Gorbachev leadership answered by loosening the party. It attacked its own cadre as "the administrative-command system," opened the economy to the market and the country to imperialism, and demobilized the working class. That was more than a failure of discipline. The leadership itself became the instrument of restoration. It carried the capitalist pressures into the center of the party and then used the party's authority to convert public property into private capital, and the privileged layers of the apparatus went over with it. When the counter-revolution came in August 1991, a party that still had more than 16 million members did not lift a finger.

The Communist Party of China has drawn the lesson. It tightens the center, and it also points the center in the opposite direction. It names capital rather than "the system" as the corrosive force, orders new recruitment from "young people, industrial workers, farmers, and intellectuals," and sends party organizations into private firms, platform companies and high-tech startups.

The U.S. ruling class understands this, which is why it has spent four decades hoping for a Chinese Gorbachev and why its China analysts greet every purge with the same disappointment. There is no Soviet-style unraveling in this document. There is a workers' state under siege putting its political instrument in order.

The limits

The resolution is honest about how far the fight has to go. The struggle against corruption "remains grave and complex," it says, with "formidable tasks in eradicating the breeding

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'WAR AND LENIN in the 21st Century'
Includes U.S. complicity in the Gaza genocide and military profiteering
Vladimir Lenin, The revolutionary leader of the Soviet Union and key contributor to Marxist theory, wrote '**Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism**' in 1916.
At tinyurl.com/LeninAndWar



blade on itself



Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, and the other members of the Politburo Standing Committee vote at the fifth plenary session of the party's 20th Central Committee in Beijing, Oct. 26 to 29, 2026. Photo: Xinhua.

Continued from page 16

grounds and conditions for corruption" still ahead. That honesty points to the contradiction the resolution does not resolve.

The party names capital as a source of the disease and then prescribes supervision of capital rather than a program to shrink it. Party cells inside private companies are meant to watch the capitalists politically while leaving them their economic base. The resolution leans heavily on moral education, on "fine traditional Chinese culture," on "a sense of honor and shame." But morality has never outrun economics. As long as capitalists accumulate inside China, they will keep regenerating the "tigers" and "flies" the party hunts. The decisive measures lie in the economy. Who decides where new investment goes, the plan or the banks and developers who now put up much of it. Whether the publicly owned enterprises command the key industries or compete as firms among other firms. And whether the working class, as a class, holds the organized power to decide through the plan what gets produced and for whom. That program is not the resolution's, which works inside the socialist market economy as it stands. It gestures at the last of these in its sections on the mass line and on "the people's oversight over government," and those are the thinnest parts of the text.

This is a holding action. It is a serious and necessary one, and the Communist Party is the only organization in China with the political authority to carry it out. It cannot settle the question by itself. The resolution says the party has found two answers to the danger of degeneration: the people's oversight over government and the party's self-revolution. The first it traces to Mao Zedong, who told a visitor to Yan'an in 1945 that only supervision by the people would keep the government from slackening; the second to the experience since 2012. Nearly all of the resolution is about the second. The first is where the working class comes in, and a workers' state is nothing else than the working class exercising political power.

The party can defend the workers' state against restoration. The working class has to be able to rule inside it, and these are the same task seen from two sides.

Workers have shown they will act. In July 2009 the Jilin provincial government agreed to hand Tonghua Iron and Steel, a publicly owned mill with a workforce in the tens of thousands, to Jianlong, a private steel group that planned mass layoffs. Workers occupied the plant, the general manager Jianlong had installed died in the confrontation, and by that night the provincial government had canceled the deal. The plant stayed public. Since 2021 delivery riders and ride-hailing drivers, after years of walkouts and protests over pay rates set by the platforms' software, have won collective agreements, negotiated through the trade unions, that put delivery times, pay formulas and the algorithms that set them on the bargaining table; the agreements signed in 2025 alone cover more than 20 million platform workers.

That is the force the resolution's second answer leaves largely in reserve. An official who takes money from a developer is checked more surely by workers who can see the books and remove him than by an inspection team sent from the next level up. The resolution's own demand that officials be assessed by "the comments from ordinary people" and that the channels for "public oversight" be kept open points this way, and the thinness of those passages next to the pages on discipline is the measure of what remains to be done.

The struggle between the two roads opened by the reforms will be settled by which class holds power in production and in the state, and that is a struggle the working class has to fight in its own name.

The war context

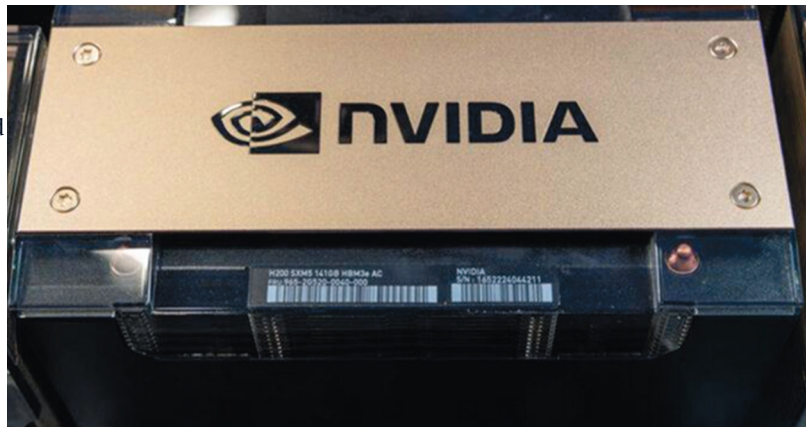
What the capitalists inside China press against from within, the U.S. presses against from without: the working class's hold on power. None of this is happening in peacetime. The resolution says so, warning that "hegemonism and power politics pose greater threats, geopolitical conflicts and local wars show no signs of end." The U.S. government's war on Iran this year was openly described in the Pentagon and in Congress as a rehearsal. The technology blockade, the arming of Taiwan province, the ring of bases from Japan to the Philippines to Guam, a U.S. colony, all continued through the two Trump-Xi summits of 2026 and continue now.

The purge of the army command has to be read in that light. In a workers' state, the relationship between the party and the armed forces is decisive, because the army is where the bourgeois tendency at home and the imperialists abroad would meet if it ever came to that. The army newspaper accused Zhang Youxia of undermining the party's absolute leadership over the military. The stated grounds across the whole series of removals ran from procurement corruption in the Rocket Force and the equipment department, which brought down a defense minister and the commanders of the nuclear missile force beginning in 2023, to the political charges against Zhang Youxia and Liu Zhenli this year: disloyalty, factionalism and undermining the party's leadership over the armed forces. Whether private money reached the top of the command is not established in anything published. What is established is that the party judged the command unreliable. Reasserting political control over the gun is a necessity. It is also the moment of greatest exposure. The Pentagon's planners read these expulsion lists as closely as any communist does.

That is the measure of what the party has undertaken. It has chosen to cut deep into its own military leadership at the height of a U.S. war drive, because it judged the command unreliable and the war drive real. The resolution's opening section says the party's long governance and "the enduring peace China enjoys" make it all the more necessary "to be ever ready to protect against potential dangers in time of peace." For the Communist Party of China there is no time of peace, and the war it is fighting inside its own ranks is one front of the global class war being fought against it from outside. #

Nvidia spy story: The tale that wagged the dog

By Gary Wilson



Nvidia H200 artificial intelligence chips. Trump cleared the H200 for sale to China in December 2025. Congress is now moving to take that power away from him.

The spy story used against Nvidia chief Jensen Huang did its work in two weeks. Huang is out. Congress is moving to write a tighter chip blockade of China into law. And the attorney general of the U.S. admits he does not know whether the woman called a Chinese spy is one.

On Nov. 12, Nvidia announced Huang's immediate resignation as chief executive, president and board member. He founded Nvidia in 1993. CNBC reported that the board forced him out. Chief Financial Officer Colette Kress is now interim chief executive.

A New York Times report on Nov. 11 alleged that Huang had a relationship with Kimberly Powell, an Nvidia vice president. Reuters reported another relationship. But the campaign began Oct. 29, when unnamed intelligence officials alleged that Alice Huang, a Chinese citizen and former executive of the Singapore-based data center company Megaspeed, had been recruited by China's Ministry of State Security.

Nvidia sold chips to Megaspeed, which serves Chinese customers through Southeast Asian data centers. Nvidia says those sales stopped in June 2025. Huang opposed a total cutoff of chip sales to China. That made him a target of the national security apparatus.

The spy claim falls apart

Hours after Huang resigned, Attorney General Todd Blanche was asked when the Justice Department learned that Alice Huang was a Chinese intelligence asset. The question assumed "something that I have never said and that I don't know to be true," he answered. Neither the Justice Department nor the FBI had reached such a conclusion, he said.

CNN reported divisions among intelligence officials, including objections to calling her a spy. Trump would not call her one either.

For two weeks, the big-business media named a Chinese woman as a spy on the word of unnamed officials. No evidence was made public. She has not been charged. Yet on Nov. 13, The New York Times still described her as someone U.S. intelligence "deemed to be an asset for the Chinese government," without naming a source. Huang is gone. The "dragon lady" slander remains.

What is left of the case

Blanche said investigators are still looking into the accusation. The only possible violation he described concerned chip exports. No one has been charged there either.

The New York Times reported that Megaspeed's business — buying Nvidia chips for data centers that serve Chinese clients — was permitted by a loophole in export controls. Its main customer is Alibaba. Alleged smuggling into China is a separate, unproven charge.

Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent went on CNBC on Nov. 13 to accuse the Commerce Department of failing to put Megaspeed on a trade restriction list. He said the Treasury, Pentagon and other agencies had pushed for months. Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick now faces criticism for being too close to Nvidia. The group in the administration that favored chip sales to China is splitting.

Congress moves against China

Last year, Nvidia and the White House helped strip chip restrictions from the annual military bill. Huang led Nvidia's lobbying. Now Congress is moving forward.

Three measures were already in this year's Senate military bill. One tracks advanced chips after shipment. Another pressures allied governments to stop selling chipmaking machinery to China. The third gives Congress power to review and block licenses to sell China advanced chips, as it does for arms.

Republican House Speaker Mike Johnson and Democratic leader Hakeem Jeffries favor tighter controls. Senate leaders John Thune and Chuck Schumer want action. The two parties agree on the blockade.

The bills are not yet law. If enacted, they would limit Trump's ability to use chip licenses in negotiations with China. He expects to meet President Xi Jinping in Shenzhen on Nov. 18-19. Bessent once called chip controls a "negotiating chip." Congress wants to take it off the table.

The other monopolies gain

Artificial intelligence giant Anthropic supports all three bills. Nvidia agreed in February to invest $30 billion in OpenAI. Since the scandal, OpenAI has told congressional offices it backs the bills, Bloomberg and Politico reported.

Both buy Nvidia chips. Both compete with Chinese AI developers. They want those competitors cut off.

On Nov. 12, shares rose at Microsoft, Amazon and Alphabet, the biggest cloud companies, and at chipmakers AMD and Broadcom, Nvidia's rivals.

Nvidia now gets more than two-thirds of sales from U.S.-based customers and less than a tenth from China-based ones, its annual report shows. The blockade serves Washington's war on China. It also serves some monopolies against their competitors — and against Nvidia.

The blockade still fails

Huang wanted to sell China less advanced chips, keeping it dependent on Nvidia instead of building its own. His side lost. But the blockade is failing too.

Even senators backing the bills worry that a chip ban drives China to make its own. China has poured tens of billions into chip factories, machinery and design under its five-year plan.

Nvidia once dominated China's AI chip market. In the first half of 2026, it supplied about a third of chips shipped there, according to IDC. Huawei supplied more than a quarter. Chinese officials told companies in January not to buy H200 chips unless necessary. Reuters reported Nov. 5 that some 600,000 H200 chips sat in Hong Kong without Chinese approval for import. Every U.S. ban since 2022 has given Chinese producers more room to grow.

The national security apparatus used a spy story it cannot substantiate to drive Huang out. Congress is turning that victory into law. The law may keep Nvidia's chips out of China. It cannot stop China's engineers and factory workers from making their own, by plan. #

Voto aplastante contra Trump, su guerra y el ICE

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1.100 dólares más por hogar, según la niversidad de Brown. RTX acumula pedidos récord para reponer los misiles Tomahawk.

Seis de cada diez votantes consideraron equivocada la guerra. Tres de cada cuatro dijeron que influyó mucho en su voto. El primer día, un bombardeo estadounidense mató a 168 personas en la escuela de niñas Shajareh Tayyebeh, en Minab.

La víspera de las elecciones, aviones estadounidenses volvieron a atacar la isla iraní de Qeshm. Ocho meses después, Irán sigue controlando Ormuz. El Pentágono no ha logrado someterlo. Trump respondió a la derrota electoral defendiendo la guerra. La Casa Blanca prometió seguir adelante.

Los trabajadores migrantes se defendieron

Desde que agentes federales asesinaron a Renée Good y Alex Pretti en Minneapolis en enero, las comunidades han enfrentado al ICE con marchas, redes de respuesta rápida y defensa vecinal. También respondieron en las urnas.

Más de la mitad de los votantes rechazó las tácticas del ICE. Seis de cada diez votantes latinos y siete de cada diez menores de 30 años apoyaron a los demócratas para la Cámara. En el Valle del Río Grande, los demócratas ganaron tres escaños que Trump había conquistado en 2024. En Michigan, Abdul El-Sayed, que denunció el genocidio en Gaza y la guerra contra Irán, derrotó a Mike Rogers pese a una campaña islamófoba. Será el primer senador musulmán.

Contra los multimillonarios

Las comunidades también votaron contra los centros de datos que consumen tierra, agua y electricidad mientras reciben subsidios públicos. Unas dos docenas de 41 iniciativas electorales en diez estados que restringen o bloquean esas obras parecían aprobadas. Hinojosa defendió una moratoria en Texas.



Miles de personas marcharon por el centro de Minneapolis el 23 de enero de 2026, desafiando el frío glacial para protestar contra las redadas del ICE y los ataques de la administración de Trump contra las comunidades de inmigrantes. La resistencia en Minneapolis contribuyó a avivar la oposición a nivel nacional que estalló en las elecciones del 3 de noviembre.

En California, los multimillonarios de Silicon Valley reunieron más de 379 millones de dólares contra un impuesto a sus fortunas destinado a financiar servicios sociales. La propuesta se encaminaba a la derrota.

Los demócratas quieren contener la ira

La mayoría de los votantes desaprueba a ambos partidos. Dos de cada tres creen que la economía favorece a los ricos. El voto contra Trump tampoco respaldó a la dirección demócrata.

Cinco miembros de los Socialistas Demócratas de Estados Unidos ganaron escaños en la Cámara. Dos derrotaron a legisladores demócratas veteranos en las primarias. Rechazaron el dinero de las corporaciones y denunciaron el genocidio en Gaza. Ninguno se comprometió a respaldar a Hakeem Jeffries como presidente de la Cámara.

La cuestión palestina divide al partido. Mientras la mayoría de sus votantes rechaza la ayuda a Israel, Jeffries votó por mantenerla. En Michigan, Haley Stevens, derrotada por El-Sayed en las primarias, apoyó después a su adversario republicano.

La dirección demócrata responde a Wall Street y al Pentágono. Los mismos bancos, petroleras y fabricantes de armas financian a ambos partidos. Una mayoría demócrata no tiene interés de clase en detener la guerra.

Las lecciones de otras victorias

En 1964, los demócratas conquistaron dos tercios del Congreso tras derrotar al belicista Barry Goldwater. Meses después, Lyndon Johnson bombardeó Vietnam del Norte y envió marines a Da Nang. El Congreso financió la guerra.

En 1986, los demócratas recuperaron el Congreso durante el escándalo Irán-Contras. Reagan siguió en el cargo. En 2006, ganaron por el rechazo a la guerra de Irak. Al año siguiente, financiaron el envío de más tropas de George W. Bush.

El Congreso puede negarse a financiar una guerra por mayoría simple. Lo hizo en Indochina en 1973, después de que los vietnamitas derrotaran al Pentágono y de enormes movilizaciones contra la guerra.

La guerra aún debe detenerse

El 3 de noviembre, el termómetro de Engels subió de golpe. Esa fuerza creció en los barrios, las calles y los lugares de trabajo: contra el ICE, la guerra y los multimillonarios. Los demócratas intentarán enfriarla. La clase trabajadora organizada puede detener la guerra. #

Workers voted their anger. Struggle will show their power

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ICE uses to track immigrants.

The election changed who chairs the committees. It did not put the billionaires out of power.

The same fight abroad

Workers in other imperialist countries are striking back. On Nov. 5, workers across France struck over wages and prices. Unions in Spain and Italy called general strikes for November. On Oct. 30, dockworkers at ports around the world acted against war cargo.

Beyond the ballot box

On Nov. 3, millions voted against Trump by casting ballots for another party of the capitalist class. Growing support for socialism is a step further. Independent class consciousness is the next step, and workers build it in their own struggles.

Trump answered the vote by threatening to "destroy" the rest of Iran. U.S. forces bombed Qeshm again.

Workers built the Minneapolis networks, the tenant unions and the walkouts on their own. The working class can unite these struggles because it can stop work. The Taft-Hartley Act bans solidarity strikes. Minneapolis workers stopped work against ICE anyway.

On Jan. 1, the cutoff notices go out. Each family can face the government alone. Or workers can organize together into a united movement with revolutionary leadership of its own, independent of both capitalist parties.

The Nov. 3 vote laid bare the class struggle. It was only the opening salvo. #

Victoria de comunidades Punta Bandera

Por Berta Joubert-Ceci

Hace unos días, las comunidades de Punta Bandera, en la costa nordeste de Puerto Rico, celebraron la victoria de una lucha que llevaban desde el año 2023. Ese año, un desarrollador de residencias lujosas, donante de la campaña de la actual gobernadora Jenniffer González, comenzó un proceso ilegal para deslindar un área protegida de humedales y de alto valor ecológico con el propósito de construir un complejo residencial y turístico en un sector altamente frecuentado por el pueblo por poseer una de las playas más hermosas de la isla.

Las comunidades, organizadas en Protege Punta Bandera, sometieron querellas en el Tribunal de Primera Instancia del municipio para impugnar la disposición del Departamento de Recursos Naturales que, rechazando su función de protección de los bienes del pueblo, optó por satisfacer al desarrollador corrupto, Azure Development, certificando el deslinde del área.

Sin embargo, pese a la presión ejercida por los desarrolladores y sus acólitos en el gobierno actual, el juez Carlos Sánchez Román del Tribunal de Primera Instancia, revocó el permiso de construcción.

Pero esta quizás sea una de las últimas victorias comunitarias en estas luchas.

Porque el pasado mayo, precisamente cumpliendo su función fascista y obediente a las posiciones anti pueblo de Trump, la gobernadora Jenniffer González firmó la Ley 82 del 2026. Esta ley, inconstitucional y perniciosa, impone a las personas, organizaciones y comunidades que quieran someter una querella en contra de estos proyectos de construcción, una fianza del 10 porciento del valor total del proyecto de construcción que quieren impugnar.



3 de mayo de 2022 – activistas de la organización Protege Punta Bandera posan para una fotografía. Punta Bandera es un importante enclave ambiental y para la comunidad boricua.

Esta es la situación de esta colonia que siguiendo los mandatos del imperio, el gobierno local va destruyéndola a pasos agigantados.

Pero no tendrán la palabra final, porque esa sí la tiene el pueblo en lucha.

Desde Puerto Rico, para Radio Clarín de Colombia, les habló Berta Joubert-Ceci

Voto aplastante contra Trump, su guerra y el ICE

Por Gary Wilson

Las elecciones del 3 de noviembre golpearon a Donald Trump, su guerra contra Irán y el terror del ICE contra los trabajadores migrantes. Millones votaron por los demócratas, la única salida que ofrecía el sistema bipartidista. Ahora su dirección intentará contener esa ira.

Engels llamó al sufragio universal el «índice de la madurez de la clase obrera». Lenin citó esa comparación en El Estado y la revolución. Las elecciones muestran la protesta y los límites que le imponen los partidos capitalistas.

La derrota republicana

Los republicanos perdieron la Cámara de Representantes y el Senado. Los demócratas arrebataron siete escaños senatoriales sin perder ninguno y se encaminan a su mayoría más amplia en la Cámara desde 2009.

En Texas, Gina Hinojosa derrotó al gobernador Greg Abbott y será la primera gobernadora latina. James Talarico venció al candidato de Trump, Ken Paxton: Texas no elegía un senador demócrata desde 1988. En California, Xavier Becerra será el primer gobernador latino desde 1875. Tras años de ataques racistas contra los inmigrantes, dos hijos de familias latinas gobernarán los estados más poblados.

Kansas eligió a su primer senador demócrata desde 1932. En Carolina del Sur, Annie Andrews derrotó a la candidata respaldada por Trump pese a los ataques por su defensa de los jóvenes trans y del derecho al aborto. Georgia eligió a Keisha Lance Bottoms, primera gobernadora negra de Estados Unidos. Cayó el mito de que los trabajadores de los «estados rojos» pertenecen a los republicanos.

Un voto contra la guerra

El Pentágono lanzó la guerra contra Irán el 28 de febrero. Wall Street quiere mantener el comercio petrolero en dólares. Los monopolios petroleros quieren controlar el estrecho de Ormuz y las reservas de Asia Occidental. Lockheed Martin, RTX, Boeing y General Dynamics cobran por las armas que consume la guerra.

En seis meses, más de 50 grandes petroleras y gaseras estadounidenses casi triplicaron sus utilidades. La gasolina y el diésel costaron unos

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