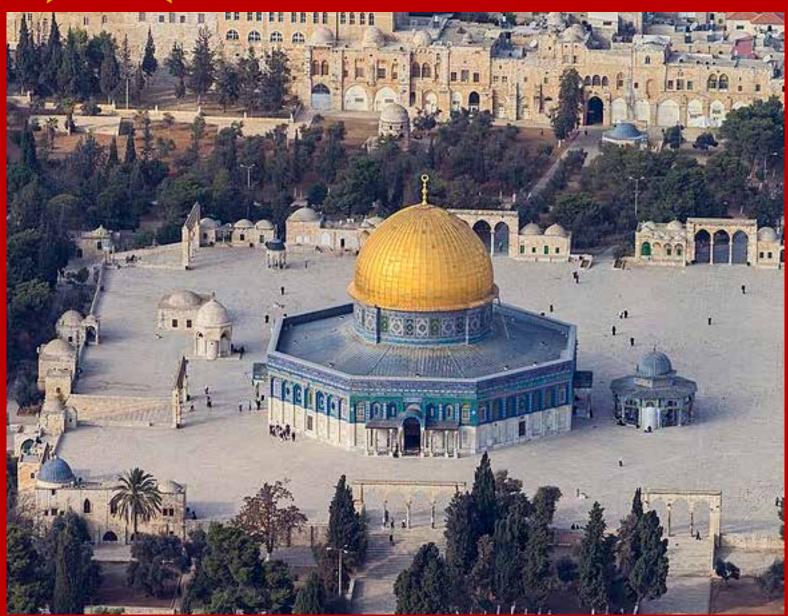


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On the History of Al-Aqsa

by Yossi Schwartz

Plus: Towards a Turning Point in the Ukraine War? (Theses)

English-Language Theoretical Review of the Revolutionary Communist International Tendency (RCIT), New Series No.88, April 2023

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Picture on the cover: The Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem (Source: Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Aqsa_Mosque#/media/File:Jerusalem-2013(2)-Aerial-Temple_Mount-(south_exposure).jpg)

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Towards a Turning Point in the Ukraine War?

The tasks of socialists in the light of possible lines of development of the war of national defence in combination with the inter-imperialist Great Power rivalry

Theses of the Revolutionary Communist International Tendency (RCIT), 11 March 2023

Introduction

- 1. There exist a number of factors which are pushing the Ukraine War towards a decisive turning point. Basically, all sides to different degrees and in different ways have an interest to bring the war to a conclusion rather sooner than later. This does not necessarily mean that the war will end in a few months' time as military conflicts have their own laws. However, these new factors could have a strong influence on the development of the war as well as on its character. Hence, socialists have to analyse these developments and refine their tactics.
- Basically, the conflict has become a gigantic war of attrition. This has different consequences for the parties involved. Without doubts, the Ukraine has suffered the most until now. Albeit it has probably a smaller number of dead and wounded soldiers than Russia, their losses have to be seen in relation to their much smaller population. In addition, tens of thousands of civilians have been killed and large parts of the country have been destroyed by Putin's brutal war of destruction which aims at the annihilation of Ukraine's economic and infrastructural basis of existence. At the same time, the Ukrainian people have by far the highest level of moral. They are facing a militarily and economically superior imperialist enemy which is determined to colonialise the Ukraine. By now, about 1/5 of their country – which is home to large parts of its industry and raw materials - remains under Russian occupation. Hence, the Ukrainian masses are united and prepared to give even greater sacrifice to liberate all occupied parts of their country. In short, the Ukrainian have suffered worst of all but are the least willing party to enter armistice negotiations as long as they have not expelled the Russian invaders.

An increasingly risky war of attrition

The Putin regime has suffered important setbacks in the war. It not only failed in the early phase of the war to conquer Kyiv and to install a puppet regime; it was also kicked out of the Kharkiv oblast as well as from the northern part of the Kherson oblast in two Ukrainian counter-offensives in autumn 2022. However, the Russian army could stabilise the front since then and make some progress in Bakhmut and other areas in the Donbass region. Furthermore, while Russia's economy suffered - and will continue to suffer - from Western sanctions (in particular in the area of high-tech imports), it has been able to limit the consequences as its economy shrunk much less than predicted in 2022 (-2.1%) and is set to moderately grow again this year, according to the IMF. This, by the way, proves again the RCIT's long-standing analysis that Russia is an imperialist power. In addition, the regime has restructured its economy to fit the conditions of a long-lasting war resp. to prevail in a conflict with U.S. and European imperialism.

- Nevertheless, the Kremlin faces huge problems. Leaving aside the economic challenges of Western sanctions, the Russian army has still far too few soldiers deployed in the Ukrainian theatre. While there exist no official numbers, it is probably fair to say that the Ukrainian army (ZSU) has about 700,000 soldiers while Russia has about half a million or so deployed. According to standard military doctrine, an attacking army should have a 3:1 superiority. Related to this is the catastrophic state of moral among the Russian soldiers. While the Ukrainian soldiers are highly motivated to defend the freedom of their motherland, their Russian opponents see no purpose in this war and simply try to survive. Many of them have been pressganged - either in poor rural areas or national minority regions, on the streets of Moscow as Central Asian migrants without rights, or in prisons. A crucial reason why the war - despite its embarrassing setbacks - did not destabilise the regime yet is the fact that Putin has avoided to launch a full-scale mobilisation which, by definition, would affect all parts of Russia's society. Hence, to a certain degree, the Kremlin has managed to keep the war far distant from the major urban centres. However, if the war continues much longer, the regime would be forced to change this and to conscript half a million of more men. This in turn could provoke political explosions among the popular masses and deep rifts within the ruling elite, i.e. it could result in pre-revolutionary developments.
- The Western powers are facing different but nevertheless increasing economic, political and military problems as a result of the ongoing war in the Ukraine. U.S. imperialism has certainly been a major winner of the conflict until now as the war has helped to push Europe much closer to it. In fact, Washington has been able to subordinate the imperialist powers in Western Europe to a degree not seen before since the end of the Cold War with the USSR in 1991. Still, the war becomes increasingly unpopular among the population in Western countries and the Presidential elections campaign in the U.S. will start later this year. Add to this that Western economies are basically structured for peace-time and therefore are not prepared for massive and long-term arms supplies for the Ukraine. This problem becomes evident, for example, by the fact that the U.S. has a \$19 billion backlog of arms delivery to Taiwan.
- 6. Furthermore, the White House and the Pentagon become uneasy with the fact that the Ukraine War deflects attention from its strategic focus on its rival China that axis of conflict which they consider as the most fundamental challenge. Such worries exist all the more since the Ukraine War could dramatically escalate and transform into a direct confrontation between NATO and Russia, hence changing its character from a just defence war of semi-colonial Ukraine against imperialist Russia into an inter-imperialist war.
- 7. The European Union faces even greater political problems than the self-proclaimed *"indispensable nation."*

It has become completely dependent on Washington in order to stand up against Russia. Only a small proportion of the military aid to the Ukraine comes from European countries. In addition, the economic costs of the war's consequences are increasing as Germany has had to pay 10 times the market price for gas to bolster its reserves. Effectively, Europe has become highly dependent on US energy imports. Furthermore, the war becomes increasingly unpopular among the population as living costs are rising and fear of a nuclear confrontation is increasing. The EU faces centrifugal tendencies as the Eastern European and Baltic countries have moved closer to Washington and London than to Berlin and Paris. The embarrassing silence of Germany (and other European powers) about the U.S. sabotage of the North Stream pipeline reveals that European imperialism is far away from gaining "strategic autonomy" or – to put it in Marxist terms – to become a fully independent Great Power.

NATO and Russia desire armistice negotiations

- 8. As a result of all these challenges, both NATO as well as Russia strive in one way or another to open a process of armistice negotiations which would end the war, at least temporary. The Kremlin has repeatedly stated that it is open for negotiations as long as the Ukraine does not become a member of NATO and as long as it accepts Russia's "new territories", i.e. Putin's annexation of the regions Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhia.
- 9. Likewise, a number of serious indicators have emerged in past weeks that NATO is also looking for an end of the armed conflict in the foreseeable future. The Swiss newspaper *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reported that U.S. President Biden had sent CIA chief Burns to propose Kyiv and Moscow negotiations in which the Ukraine would give up 20% of their territory in exchange for peace. Leading officials of the U.S. Administration, like Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Mark Milley, are publicly expressing doubts that Ukraine could regain all occupied territories and that it should have "realistic expectations".
- RAND, a think tank close to the Pentagon, has published a study entitled "Avoiding a Long War: U.S. Policy and the Trajectory of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict". The authors argue – in contrast to papers which the same institution published in 2022 – that "the intensity of the (Western, Ed.) military assistance effort could become unsustainable" and that "an end to the war that leaves Ukraine in full control over all of its internationally recognized territory remains a highly unlikely outcome." They warn of the "the risks of escalation - either nuclear use or an attack on NATO" and stress that it is in the interest of the U.S. to bring the war to an end. "In short, the consequences of a long war – ranging from persistent elevated escalation risks to economic damage – far outweigh the possible benefits." In conclusion, they suggest that Ukraine's "belief that Western aid will continue indefinitely" may be discouraging negotiations and prolonging the war. Hence, they entertain the idea of "conditioning future military aid on a Ukrainian commitment to negotiations."
- 11. Most interestingly, the *Wall Street Journal* (24 February) reports about the following plan which seems to have been agreed between the governments of the U.S., Germany, France and Britain. According to this report, Biden, Scholz and Macron have pushed "*Ukrainian Pres*-

ident Zelensky that he needed to start considering peace talks with Moscow." (The German Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung confirmed on 2 March that Biden told Zelensky at his recent visit in Kyiv that he must finally agree to negotiations with Putin.) Naturally, such a move would mean that the Ukraine would have to accept the loss of territories. At the same time, the plan contains various "security guarantees" which NATO would give to the Ukraine. This includes "much broader access to advanced military equipment, weapons and ammunition to defend itself once the war ends." On one hand, "the pact being floated wouldn't include any commitment to station NATO forces in Ukraine" and "neither would it offer Kyiv so-called Article 5 protection, which requires all members to come to another's rescue if it is attacked and requests assistance." On the other hand, "Ukraine could get access to a broad array of NATO standard weapon systems and integrate its armed forces more tightly into the Western defense industry supply chain." It is in this context that U.K. Prime Minister Sunak proposed to discuss at the annual NATO meeting in Vilnus in July about "the establishment of a new NATO charter to help the country (Ukraine, Ed.) defend itself 'again and again' in the face of any future declarations of war by Russia." (The Guardian, 17 February). As the WSJ notes, "such an initiative wouldn't even be discussed at a summit without enjoying widespread support in the alliance." The recently announced plan of the German arms manufacturer Rheinmetall, to invest 200 million Euro in building in the Ukraine a factory for the production of the modern tank "Panther" should also be seen in the context of this NATO plan.

- 12. Influential circles within Western as well as the Ukrainian governments present the future relationship between NATO and the Ukraine as similar to the one between the U.S. and Israel. The "Economist" reports: "At the recent Munich Security Conference several countries said they were in favour—even France may be open to the idea. However, NATO membership requires consensus. If that is unattainable, Ukraine would need bilateral guarantees and lots of arms, so that it is like a European Israel, too indigestible for another Russian invasion to make sense." (25 February) Zelenskyy himself advocated such a model already in April 2022 saying that he wanted his country to become a "big Israel' with its own face" after the Russian invasion ends.
- 13. It is important to notice that all these plans are explicitly designed to be implemented *after* the war has ended. This reflects the strong desire of NATO imperialism to avoid becoming directly involved in the ongoing Ukraine War.
- 14. For Marxists, it does not come as a surprise that Western powers are pushing the Ukraine to stop fighting for the liberation of all its territories. We warned about such a development already in November 2022: "The RCIT and Socialist Tendency alert all internationalist and anti-imperialist activists that the Ukrainian liberation struggle is threatened by a Great Power deal aimed at the pacification of the war. Such a deal would mean, at least temporary, the consolidation of the Russian occupation of significant parts of the Ukraine's territory. In other words, the Ukrainian people face the danger of a sell-out by Western imperialism. Washington and Brussels might push for such a pacification of the war before it destabilises the imperialist world order too much and provokes mass unrests or even revolutionary crises in Russia, Europe or in other parts of the world. (...) Such a Great Power deal imposed

on the Ukrainian people would be comparable to the shameful Dayton Agreement which the imperialists enforced on the Bosnian people in 1995. The RCIT resolutely opposes such a reactionary deal as we did during the Balkan Wars." (Ukraine War: The Liberation of Western Kherson Oblast and the Danger of a Great Power Deal, 15 November 2022, https://www.thecommunists.net/worldwide/global/ukraine-war-liberation-of-kherson-danger-of-great-power-deal/) The latest developments make our warning particularly urgent!

Armistice negotiations – but under favourable conditions for which side?

Clearly, the Ukrainian government strongly op-15. poses the push towards a quick end of the war as it would leave Russia in possession of about 1/5 of its territory. If Zelensky agrees to such a plan, it would be extremely unpopular among the population, and he would be rightly seen as a national traitor. Hence, the Bankova would see massive outrage of the Ukrainian people and could even face a rebellion of parts of the army. The government therefore has a strong interest to launch a powerful military counteroffensive against the Russian army so that it can convince the Western powers to continue its military supplies and to stop pressuring for negotiations. Likewise, it could try to launch spectacular military strikes on Russian soil (including drone attacks against Moscow) which could humiliate Putin and provoke him to oppose any armistice negotiations for the foreseeable future.

16. The fact that both NATO and Russia desire an end of the war does not necessarily mean that negotiations will start soon. As already said, the Ukraine is strongly resisting such a push as it hopes to achieve a breakthrough on the battlefield. At the same time, both Russia as well as NATO will also try to turn the military situation to their advantage, before they are prepared to start negotiations. Hence, Western governments are not necessarily opposed to a new Ukrainian counteroffensive under the condition that it takes place rather soon and that it is not directed against the Crimea. The latter is considered as a "red line" for Moscow and could provoke a nuclear strike. Likewise, the Russian army hopes to conquer Bakhmut soon so that it can advance towards the complete occupation of Donetsk and Luhansk.

17. It is not difficult to see that such plans contain large risks. If one side has success, the other side might prefer (because of strong opposition among its population and/or army command) to wait with armistice negotiations and to prepare for a counterstrike. Likewise, catastrophic losses for Russia could provoke Putin to conduct tactical nuclear strikes on Ukraine which, in turn, might result in the direct military intervention of NATO.

18. Furthermore, one must not ignore the inner divi-

sions within the ruling class of the U.S. and Western Europe. While, as noted above, there seems to be a consensus developing among Western governments to look for a pacification of the war, there are minority factions which hope for a decisive defeat of the Russian army. For example, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Victoria Nuland (who famously said in 2014 "F*ck the EU") recently suggested to support a focus on retaking Crimea in a new Ukrainian offensive. Likewise, Germany's foreign minister Alma Baerbock and her Green Party are also less likely to agree to an above-outlined Dayton-type agreement. Furthermore, the Western governments will face an outcry by parts of the media and the society since they hypercritically promised for more than a year to stand behind the Ukraine "as long as it takes" in its efforts to expel the Russian invaders. In addition, any move by Washington which makes U.S. imperialism look weak will have important global consequences. It might make Taiwan (or other allies like warmongering Israel) think twice about the value of American "security guarantees". One just has to remember the developments after U.S. troops finally retreated from Afghanistan. This was a huge victory for all people in the world oppressed by U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, it might have been a crucial learning event for Russian (and Chinese) imperialism. However, such an event could also push pro-Russian regimes respectively pro-Russian wings in governing political parties to increase Bonapartist attacks under the pretext of fighting against Western imperialist influences in the population or they could even start wars (think of Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, etc.).

19. Hence, we repeat emphasizing that the concrete course of the war can alter existing plans and calculations. It can result in a new escalation of the war, it can open a governmental crisis in this or that country and it can change the relation of forces within the ruling class of the countries involved in the conflict. Therefore, the reason for outlining such plans of the ruling circles in Western powers, Russia and Ukraine is not that we would predict that they will be implemented. We rather do so because it seems to us that future developments in the next few months will take place on the basis of such plans and their inner contradictions.

Possible consequences for political turmoil in affected countries

20. The above-mentioned possible developments in the next period have massive potential implications for the situation – both on a global as well as on a national scale. If the Great Powers strive to impose a pacification of the conflict and if Western governments force Zelensky to sign a shameful cease-fire agreement which does not change

Website of "Socialist Tendency" (RCIT Section in Russia): www.socialisttendency.com

The Ukraine War and the Inter-Imperialist Rivalry

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much of the current battle lines, there would be no side which could claim such an outcome as victory. It would be a world away from Putin's goal to "demilitarise" and "denazify" the Ukraine. It would leave much of the occupied territories under Russia's control and therefore stir up outrage among the Ukrainian masses, and very much likely also among people in Poland and other Eastern European countries too. And it would be also a political blow to the Western powers since they stated for more than a year to oppose Russia's aggression. Hence, such a development could provoke dissent, public outrage and domestic crisis on all sides.

If the Ukrainian army succeeds to deal a decisive blow to the Russian army, it could provoke political turmoil in Russia. If Putin would lose the Crimea, his days are numbered. A crisis of the regime could open a revolutionary situation with workers in the cities protesting, soldiers revolting in a much broader scale than already and national minorities - having been oppressed for so long – rising up. Bear in mind that there are now hundreds of thousands of men in arms! It does not need much explanation why a revolutionary crisis in one of the biggest countries of the world – which is also a nuclear power, an important energy exporter, a veto-wielding country in the UN Security Council, etc. - would automatically have profound consequences for global politics. For all these reasons, we reiterate that Russia is key to the world situation - both in the light of the global imperialist order as well as from the perspective of international class struggle.

22. If Zelensky agrees to a cease-fire agreement which leaves important parts of the country and its economy under Russian control, it would strongly undermine his regime. It could provoke mass protests, revolts of soldiers or a coup by a sector of the army command.

23. In Western Europe, mass protests which did already develop in 2022 (most importantly in France and UK but also in Germany), could escalate even more after a ceasefire deal. The war has provided the ruling class, to a certain degree, with an excuse for the energy crisis and the inflation ("It is Putin's fault", "We must stand together now during the war", etc.). Such an excuse would no longer exist in a post-war period.

Possible consequences for global relations

As already said, if NATO imposes a Dayton-type of "peace"-deal it would be seen as a betrayal not only by the Ukrainian masses but by all freedom-loving people around the world. It will provoke sharp public debates about the "hypocrisy" and "impotence" of Western governments. It would also most likely bring into the open deep divisions within the ruling class about their military and foreign policy. It could provoke an intensified debate within the American ruling class about the foreign policy course towards Russia. As it is well known, the Trumpian wing of the Republican party opposes, in contrast to the majority of the monopoly bourgeoisie, a confrontation with Putin. Furthermore, there exist differences within the dominant political elite about the question if the conflict with Russia does not distract the U.S. and its military resources from focusing on Washington's No. 1 enemy -Chinese imperialism.

25. To a certain degree, these differences within the

American ruling class could be resolved by objective developments. The Ukraine War was beneficial for China – the main imperialist challenger of the U.S. – insofar as it has kept Washington busy and, at the same time, pushed Russia into its arms. Today, Moscow is much more dependent on Beijing than ever before – economically as well as politically. A more consolidated alliance of China and Russia would represent a massive danger for U.S. imperialism and could result in a closer an alignment within the ruling class in the U.S.

As we noted above, the war has provoked a stronger subordination of Western European powers to the U.S. A treacherous compromise with Moscow will embolden those sectors among the bourgeoisie which support a policy of "strategic autonomy" of the EU, i.e. of the positioning of Europe as an independent imperialist Great Power. All this could result in sharp debates on the domestic front, governmental crisis, etc. In short, the developments in the Ukraine War could bring the objectively pressing problems of European imperialism about its future to a point of open conflict - will it remain rather divided and subordinated to Washington, will it break its close ties and become a completely independent Great Power with a distinctive foreign policy, or will the EU break up into a pro-U.S. bloc (e.g. UK with Scandinavian and Eastern European countries) and a German/French-led bloc, or will it break up into its nation states?

27. Naturally, the relationship between the U.S. and Europe is not only, not even mainly, determined by these two powers. These are rather shaped by global developments – in particular by the rise of China as the most important imperialist challenger of Western hegemony and its relationship with Russia. As a general law, one could say that the closer the relationship between Beijing and Moscow evolves, the more it pushes Europe to a point of decision: either it ruptures its close ties with the U.S. and will become a more independent but "second-class" power – weaker than the America or China – or it becomes a junior partner of Washington.

28. Furthermore, one of the most remarkable developments of the past 12 months is the fact that the war has, on one hand, strengthened the bonds between the Western powers (under U.S. leadership) and, on the other hand, it has demonstrated the "isolation" of these powers from the rest of the world. Effectively, Washington and Brussels have failed to force other countries to join their sanctions policy against Russia (which has massively helped Moscow to circumvent the sanctions). This is one of the most powerful demonstrations of the decay of Western imperialism in recent times! It strongly confirms the RCIT's long-standing analysis which has emphasised that the Western powers are in decline and that China and Russia have become imperialist powers in their own rights. History has spoken and it has mocked those revisionists who still refuse to recognise this elementary factor of the nature of imperialism in the current historic period!

29. Finally, the war and the second recession since the beginning of the Great Depression in late 2019 have, on one hand, aggravated the economic problems of the semi-colonial countries. Rising energy prices with their far-reaching consequences for living costs, disruptions in the export of essential agricultural commodities because of the semi-blockade in the Black Sea, etc. have devastat-

ing aftereffects for these countries. On the other hand, this conflict has created more space for geopolitical manoeuvre for the Global South. This has been demonstrated, among others, by the retreat of French troops from African countries, the more independent policy of Saudi Arabia and the UAE (traditional allies of Washington who are now collaborating more closely with China and Russia), the increasing number of conflicts at the G-20 meetings, etc. Another small diplomatic issue, which could have important consequences for the future, is Argentina's renewed bid to regain sovereignty over Malvinas. Dmitry Medvedev, deputy head of the Russian Security Council and former President, did already state his support for this move.

The character of the Ukraine War and possible changes

In our Manifesto published a few days after the beginning of the war (and in many subsequent documents) the RCIT emphasised the dual character of the conflict. We wrote: "It is impossible to have a correct orientation in the current world situation without understanding the complex nature of regional and global contradictions between the classes and the powers. The basis of a correct analysis is the recognition of the fact that we currently face two lines of contradictions. The two processes are interdependent and influence each other but they are not identical. Every opportunist deviation - either towards Russian imperialism or towards Western imperialism – has its theoretical basis in the failure to understand the contradictory character of the current situation. The Russian invasion in the Ukraine is the result of the imperialist character of Russia as well as the escalation of tensions between the Great Powers in East and West. Therefore, the resistance of the Ukrainian people is a just war of defense against an imperialist attack. At the same time, the Western imperialist powers try to utilize this war for their own interests. The ruling class in the European Union and the U.S. exploit the war as a pretext to accelerate militarism and armament. They try to utilize Zelensky – a willing lackey of U.S. and EU imperialism – in order to transform the just struggle of the Ukrainian people into a proxy war. This combined and contradictor character of the war in the Ukraine and the global tensions between the Great Powers can provoke a change in the nature of the war. It can transform its character from a just war of national defense into an inter-imperialist proxy war. If such a transformation would take place, revolutionaries would be obligated to change their tactics and to stand for the defeat of Russian imperialism as well as of the pro-Western imperialist proxy in Kyiv. But this is only a possibility in the future and revolutionaries base their strategy on the facts of today and not on speculations about tomorrow." ("Ukraine War: A Turning Point of World Historic Significance", 1 March 2022)

31. From such an analysis we have concluded that a consistent internationalist and anti-imperialist position requires a *dual tactic*. Socialists are obliged to defend the Ukraine – a semi-colonial capitalist country – against Russian imperialism. At the same time, they must lend no support whatsoever for the chauvinist and militarist policy of any Great Power against their rivals. Hence, it is impermissible to support economic sanctions or similar Great Power measures. The RCIT has summarised such an approach in the slogan: "Defend the Ukraine against Putin's invasion! Against Russian and against NATO imperialism!"

32. The past 12 months have validated our analysis of the dual character of the conflict, and we therefore reit-

erate our dual tactic. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to ignore certain changes which have taken place respectively which could take place in the next few months for the reasons mentioned above. As we did already point out since the beginning of the war, the Zelensky government is thoroughly bourgeois and pro-NATO. After 12 months of war in which the Ukraine has become more and more dependent on Western military and economic assistance, the Bankova's pro-NATO orientation could not but increase. This does not mean that the Ukraine has already become a "proxy" of Western imperialism as all kind of opportunists claim who are just looking for an excuse to refuse defending a semi-colonial country against an imperialist aggressor. However, while quantity has not transformed into quality, we are certainly closer to such a point than we were in March 2022.

33. What could be such a turning point in the character of the war? As we noted in past documents, a direct military intervention of NATO troops could transform the war in the Ukraine from a just war of national defence into an inter-imperialist war between Great Powers. Another possible development which could change the character of the war would be the membership of the Ukraine in an imperialist alliance like NATO or the EU. This would be not only a formal change because such membership subordinates such a country to the domination of major imperialist powers – both de jure and de facto. Furthermore, it would also trigger a mechanism of military intervention by the Western Great Powers (the famous Article 5 in the NATO Charter).

However, as mentioned above, it is exactly for this reason why there exist strong resistance within the ruling class of NATO powers against the accession of the Ukraine. As a consequence, Washington, London, Berlin and Paris are considering a special treaty between NATO and the Ukraine which has been compared to the one between the U.S. and Israel. Since the concrete nature of such a treaty is not, and can not, be known by now (if it ever comes into existence), it is not possible at this juncture to judge if it would transform the relationship and make Ukraine a proxy of the Western power or not. If it would really establish a relationship similar to the one which has existed between the U.S. and Israel for several decades, it would indeed force us to view the Ukraine as a proxy of Western imperialism. Finally, we should also note that such a transformation could also go hand in hand with a substantial purge in army command of the ZSU. More national-orientated, patriotic commanders could be replaced by generals who are servile lackeys of NATO.

35. The whole problem is aggravated by the thoroughly reactionary character of the Zelensky government. No doubt, it has led a war of national defence (by bourgeois means) until now. But, at the same time, it undermines the just defence of the fatherland by its neoliberal policy (e.g. its shameful Labour Law or its support for further privatisation of the economy). Furthermore, the Zelensky government prostitutes itself and promotes the Ukraine as a "European Israel". One can not ignore that an influential current in Kyiv deliberately advocates a future role of the Ukraine as an outpost of NATO/EU imperialism against Russia. To give an example, we refer to a recently published article in an influential Ukrainian newspaper under the telling title "Russia Must Be Cut Down to Size".

The paper advocates the Ukraine's future role as an instrument in strengthening Western imperialism in its struggle against its Eastern rivals. It calls for joint efforts to advance the "collapse of the 'Russian empire'." It warns that Russia in its present form "risks promulgating the uncontrollable rise of China." The paper warns: "This is already a direct threat to Western democracies and an ace in the hole in the upcoming confrontation between the two worlds." It concludes: "The collapse of Russia - in a nutshell - would bring peace to the European continent again. This, in turn, means Europe would get opportunities to invest more in the economy, instead of the arms race." (Kyiv Post, 27 February 2023) No doubt, this is the program of servile mercenaries advertising their service to NATO imperialism. It strongly reminds one to the birth traits of Zionism. As it is well-known Herzl explicitly envisioned Israel to be "a part of a wall of defence for Europe in Asia, an outpost of civilization against barbarism." (Theodore Herzl: The Jewish State, 1896) This would be a betrayal of the Ukrainian liberation struggle as it means in consequence to replace the fight for true independence by desiring for the role of a servant of Western masters. Obviously, such pro-imperialist lackeys are arch-enemies of the workers and oppressed in the Ukraine and globally!

Consequences for tactics of revolutionaries

As we elaborated above, the Ukraine seems to head towards important developments and turning points. It is possible that this might change its character, i.e. that the elements of inter-imperialist rivalry become dominant over the elements of a just war of national defence. In such a case - for example if NATO forces intervene directly in the war, if the Ukraine becomes a member of NATO or EU or if it establishes a "Israel-like" relationship – revolutionaries could no longer support the military struggle of the Ukraine but would advocate a dual defeatist position on both sides. However, this is only one of several possible developments in the future and, as stated above, "revolutionaries base their strategy on the facts of today and not on speculations about tomorrow." Therefore, the RCIT reiterates its position which it took - like our comrades in Socialist *Tendency* (Russia) – since the beginning of the war: *Defend* the Ukraine! Defeat Russian imperialism! International popular solidarity with the Ukrainian national resistance – independent of any imperialist influence! We also continue to support the right of the Ukraine to get weapons from wherever possible. At the same time, socialists must oppose all Great Powers and their chauvinist-militarist policy of sanctions and armament.

37. Likewise, we reiterate that socialists must not lend any *political* support for the bourgeois Zelensky government but call for support of the military struggle of the Ukraine. In the light of the increasing danger of political subordination of the Ukraine to NATO imperialism, this aspect of our program gains even more importance. The RCIT says: *No to the accession of the Ukraine to NATO or EU! No to the Ukraine becoming a "European Israel!"*

38. We also reiterate the necessity for the international workers movement to rally in support of the Ukraine. It must call for *cancelling of all debts of the Ukraine, for economic and military aid without any conditions, for the transfer of confiscated Russian property in Western countries to the Ukraine under workers control,* etc. While socialists must not

support Western imperialist sanctions, they should advocate sanctions against Russian imperialism imposed by workers and popular organisations as well as by semi-colonial countries. Likewise, socialists must combat the influence of the Putinistas – the Stalinist and populist supporters of Russian imperialism – within the workers and popular mass organisations. They also need to explain the wrong nature of the position of those reformists and centrists which take a neutral position in this war.

Socialists in Russia have to operate under very difficult conditions given the increasingly totalitarian character of the Bonapartist Putin regime. Nevertheless, they need to make propaganda (by illegal means) for the victory of the Ukrainian people, for the defeat of the Russian army, and for the transformation of the imperialist war into a civil war. Likewise, the goal is to undermine the military strength of Russia by supporting all acts of insubordination and rebellions. The strategic task of the working class in Russia is to bring down the regime and to open the road to a workers revolution. Hence, revolutionaries will seek to support soldier revolts and workers protests and provide these with a political program. Since, socialists are arch-enemies of the Russian Empire, they support the right of national self-determination of all oppressed people (including the right to separate and to create their own independent state) and side with their liberation struggles. For example, during the two wars in 1994-96 and 1999-2009, one could not be a socialist without supporting the Chechen people and advocating their victory over the Russian occupation army.

40. Essentially, the current phase of revolutionary work in Russia is one of preparation of cadres for coming political explosions (something which could happen quite soon depending on the developments in the Ukraine War). As part of such work, socialists need to sharply combat all forces which advocate the policy of social-chauvinism in open or disguised form (e.g. the KPRF, RKRP or OKP) or which collaborate closely with such servants of the Putin regime (e.g. the IMT and the RRP). They need to advance the unification of authentic internationalists and anti-imperialists on the basis of a revolutionary program.

41. Socialists in the Ukraine must warn against the bourgeois and pro-NATO policy of the Zelensky government (by legal or illegal means given the difficult conditions in this country). They need to explain the necessity for the workers to build their own, independent organisations – "Radas", i.e. of councils of soldiers and workers in the army and in enterprises, in close cooperation with trade unions and families of the mobilized. Such Radas could be a first step towards workers and soldiers soviets. The strategic goal is the creation of a workers government which could open the road for a free, socialist Ukraine without occupation and without oligarchs.

42. In the current situation where the Ukraine army is in danger of becoming a proxy of NATO, it is particularly urgent to advocate the slogan of a "popular war". This basically means a military struggle against the Russian occupiers under control of the working class which will have a strong component of partisan struggle in the occupied areas. One shall not forget that the Ukrainian army could not held a chance against the Russian invasion in February/March 2022 if it would not have been backed by a historic mobilisation of volunteers, flooding the ranks of

the *Territorial Defence Forces*. If the working class succeeds in establishing their own military units, it could create a *Red Army* similar to the one which Leon Trotsky built to defeat the imperialist invaders and the White counterrevolutionaries in 1918-21. Socialists in the Ukraine should also demarcate themselves clearly from dubious forces who do not take a clear anti-NATO/EU position or who collaborate with fascist figures (like Oleg Vernik, leader of the Ukrainian section of the LIS-ISL with the MST in Argentina as its mother section, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m4OlQQmOAPk; Vernik has also gained doubtful prominence in the past when he organized a sophisticated fraud over several years by which he stole thousands of dollars from international socialist organisations; see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Workers_Resistance).

Furthermore, special emphasis has to be given to 43. the necessity of internationalisation of the liberation struggle. The enemy is not the Russian people or Russian language and culture – but the Putin regime. Our friends are the workers and oppressed in Western countries and the Global South - not NATO imperialism! We are for the dissolution of the Russian Empire - but not in order to expand NATO and EU domination but in order to liberate the oppressed people, to expropriate the oligarchs (in West and East) and to establish socialist workers republics. Socialists equally support the liberation struggles of the oppressed people against Western imperialism and its allies (e.g. in Iraq and Afghanistan after 2001; the Palestinians' struggle against the Zionist state) as well as workers struggles against EU governments. The task is to link these liberation struggles on the basis of a socialist program of international solidarity!

44. In order to take the recent developments into account and to better alert activists to pending dangers, the RCIT adds one slogan to our main "formula" which we have repeatedly advocated in our documents. Hence, we

say: "Defend the Ukraine against Putin's invasion! Beware of NATO and Zelensky – transform the resistance against the Russian occupation into a Popular War! Against Russian and against NATO imperialism!"

45. Finally, we reiterate our call to revolutionaries to close ranks in this decisive period in world politics and international class struggle. There is no justification for conservative routinism and organisational sectarianism in the tumultuous world situation, characterised by explosive contradictions and revolutionary possibilities! Authentic socialists who agree on the above-mentioned principles should not hesitate to join forces. Forward in building a new World Party of Socialist revolution!

International Executive Committee of the RCIT

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We refer readers to a special page on our website where more than 160 RCIT documents on the Ukraine War and the current NATO-Russia conflict are compiled: https:// www.thecommunists.net/worldwide/global/compilation-of-documents-on-nato-russia-conflict/. In particular we refer to the RCIT Manifesto: Ukraine War: A Turning Point of World Historic Significance. Socialists must combine the revolutionary defense of the Ukraine against Putin's invasion with the internationalist struggle against Russian as well as NATO and EU imperialism, 1 March 2022, https://www.thecommunists.net/worldwide/global/ manifesto-ukraine-war-a-turning-point-of-world-historic-significance/; see also: Manifesto on the First Anniversary of the Ukraine War. Victory to the heroic Ukrainian people! Defeat Russian imperialism! No support whatsoever for NATO imperialism! 10 February 2023, https:// www.thecommunists.net/worldwide/global/manifesto-on-first-anniversary-of-ukraine-war/



Publications of the RCIT

Ukraine: A Capitalist Semi-Colony

On the exploitation and deformation of Ukraine's economy by imperialist monopolies and oligarchs since capitalist restoration in 1991

By Michael Pröbsting, January 2023

Introduction * I. The Marxist Theory of Imperialism and the Concept of Semi-Colonies * II. The Dead-End of Bureaucratic Stalinism * III. The Devastating Social & Economic Consequences of Capitalist Restoration * IV. The Semi-Colonial Deformation of Ukrainian Capitalism since 1991 (1. Oligarchs: the creation of a comprador bourgeoisie; 2. A semi-colonial supplier of raw materials for the capitalist world market; 3. Deep in the trap of foreign debt; 4. Foreign investment: the imperialist plunder of the Ukraine; 5. Migration: the Ukraine provides cheap labour force) * V. Ukraine: A Dependent Country Torn between Great Powers in East & West * VI. Russia's Push to Colonise the Ukraine since February 2022 and NATO's Efforts to Increase its Influence * VII. The Way Forward: From National Liberation to Social Revolution * Footnotes

On the History of Al-Aqsa

By Yossi Schwartz, ISL (Section of the RCIT in Israel/Occupied Palestine), 2 March 2023

If you ask most non-Muslim people: What is the Western Wall in Jerusalem? The answer will be "What is left from the Jewish temple" and that this is the most holy place for Jews.

If you ask Muslims, they will tell you that Al-Aqṣā Mosque, is the place the Prophet Muhammad's Isrā' journey. According to Islam, (the Qur'ān17:1) Muhammad was miraculously transported one night from Mecca (al-masjid al-ḥaram, or "the sacred place of worship") to this site in Jerusalem (al-masjid al-aqṣā, "the farther place of worship"). On that spot he led Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and other messengers (rusul) of God in ritual prayer (ṣalāt). The same night he was taken up to heaven from the site of the Dome of the Rock for a meeting with God. For this reason, it is the third holy place after Mecca and Medina.

The Muslims do not believe that the Western wall is part of the first or the second Jewish temple. "The former mufti of Jerusalem, Ikrema Sabri, has made the claim that there never was a Jewish temple on the Temple Mount, and the Western Wall was really part of a mosque. "There was never a Jewish temple on Al-Aqsa [the mosque compound] and there is no proof that there was ever a temple," he told The Jerusalem Post via a translator. "Because Allah is fair, he would not agree to make Al-Aqsa if there were a temple there for others beforehand." Sabri rejected Judaism's claim to the Western Wall as part of the outer wall of the Second Temple. "The wall is not part of the Jewish temple. It is just the western wall of the mosque," he said. "There is not a single stone with any relation at all to the history of the Hebrews." Asked if Jews would ever be allowed to pray on the Temple Mount under Muslim control, he replied: "It is not the Temple Mount, you must say Al-Aqsa. And no Jews have the right to pray at the mosque. It was always only a mosque - all 144 dunams, the entire area. No Jewish prayer. If the Jews want real peace, they must not do anything to try to pray on Al-Agsa. Everyone knows that." "Zionism tries to trick the Jews claiming that this was part of a Jewish temple, but they dug there and they found nothing," Sabri added. Archeologists overseeing Islamic infrastructure work on the Mount announced this week that they had unveiled a sealed archeological level dating back to the First Temple period. The First Temple was built by King Solomon in the 10th century BCE, and destroyed by the Babylonians in 586 BCE. The Second Temple was built 70 years later, enlarged during the first century BCE by Herod, and destroyed by the Romans in the year 70. The Dome of the Rock and Al-Agsa Mosque were constructed on the Temple Mount site in the late seventh century. The controversial issue of the holy sites is expected to come up during negotiations ahead of a US-sponsored summit on the Middle East in Annapolis later this year. Palestinian leaders, most notably the late Yasser Arafat, have consistently denied Jewish claims to the Mount. Sabri made the comments in an interview with the Post's Friday supplement, In Jerusalem, for a cover story on how religious leaders view the capital" [1]

If you ask Jews in Israel, many will tell you that the place belongs to Israel and it is the place the third temple will be built. Netanyahu has said many times that the idea of building the temple in this place is Muslims' incitement. However, in 2015 acting foreign minister, Tzipi Hotovely, said in a television interview that she dreams of seeing the

Israeli flag fly over the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif, calling the site the "center of Israeli sovereignty." In 2013 Uri Ariel, who was the construction minister at the time, told an archeological conference held in a settlement: "We've built many little, little temples. But we need to build a real Temple on the Temple Mount." In June 2016 the chief Ashkenazi Rabbi David Lau said he would like to see the Jewish temple rebuilt on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.[2] In May 2022 the French newspaper Le monde wrote: "Jewish messianic groups are consolidating their presence on the Al-Aqsa Compound, with the tacit support of the Israeli authorities" [3] While the more educated Jews know that the Jewish temple was not built in Haram el Sharif, the blinded Zionists believe the myth that King Solomon built the first Jewish temple that was destroyed by Babylonia, the second temple was destroyed by the Romans, and the Western wall is what has left of the temple. The First Temple was destroyed by the Babylonians in 587-586 BCE, and the Second Temple was destroyed by the Romans in 70 CE.

For example, Slava Bazarsky, a tourist guide writes: "The Wailing Wall is Judaism's holiest site. The latter is, more precisely, the Second Temple, which, like the First, is built on the Temple Mount. The significance of this Wall is unique: it is all that remains of the Temple, but according to the midrash, the Divine presence never leaves the Wall. The Wailing Wall is a fragment of the Temple Mount's fortifications – all that remains of the destruction of Jerusalem and the Second Temple by the Romans, led by Emperor Titus, during the First Jewish War in 70 AD.

According to the Holy Bible, the Second Temple was built and consecrated in 516 BC, 50 years after the destruction of Solomon's First Temple by the Babylonians. Around 19 BC., Herod the Great launched a large-scale project to expand the Temple Mount, expanding not only the Temple itself but also the plateau on which it was built (the natural relief was expanded artificially). This is how the Temple Mount got its current shape. A retaining wall ran around the mountain's perimeter, supporting the embankment that was used to expand its area. A section of this retaining wall is known as the Wailing Wall. Herod, on the other hand, never finished the Wall. According to the historian Josephus Flavius, the construction was completed only during the reign of King Agrippa II, Herod's great-grandson.

From the perspective of Jewish tradition, the Wailing Wall is a conditional term that comes from the Arabs. The Hebrew name is "Kotel Hamaaravi" (Western Wall), and the English name is simply Kotel (wall). To put it another way, if you ask a religious Jew in Jerusalem where the Wailing Wall is, he is unlikely to understand you.

For many centuries, the wall has been a symbol of faith and hope for many generations of Jews, serving as a focal point for pilgrimage and prayer. True, there were times in modern history when believers were not permitted to visit this shrine, such as from 1948 to 1967, when Jordan controlled East Jerusalem and the Western Wall" [4]

Almost convincing is it not so? Well, the learned Muslims, the bible, the Archeologists and historians like Josephus Flavius all tell us a very different story.

If you ask historians and serious archeologists, they will tell you that the Jewish temples could not be built where Haram Al Sharif is built. In this brochure we will show that the Jewish Temples were not build in the place where Haram Al Sharif exists and will try to explain why the Zionists are waiting for the right moment to destroy the two mosques and build the third Jewish Temple in the location the Jewish Temples were never there and the question is why?

History of Al Masjid Al Aqsa - Qibla Masjid

"The Masjid comprises 144,000 square meters approximately 1/6th of the entire area of the Old City of Jerusalem) and with capacity to accommodate in the region of 500,000 worshippers. Al Masjid Al Aqsa was the first qibla in Islam. It was built 40 years after Al Masjid Al Haram in Mecca.

According to the Muslim's tradition, when Umar Ibn Al Khattab arrived at the site of Al Masjid Al Aqsa in 637/638 AD, he didn't find a place of prayer but rather a plot of land that had been left barren and had been used as a rubbish tip by the Romans. Upon seeing this he took the responsibility to remove the waste with his own hands and to rebuild Al Masjid Al Aqsa. Both the Christians and the Jews were pleased with the arrival of Umar and the Muslims, and with their just rule.

In 691/692 AD, Abd' al Malik bin Marwan began constructing what is nowadays known as the Dome of the Rock on top of the rock which some believe was the place where Prophet Muhammad embarked on his Miraj to the Heavens., The western wall main significance derives from it being within the boundaries of Al Masjid Al Aqsa and therefore part of Al Masjid Al Aqsa.

The Muslims lost Al Masjid Al Aqsa to the Crusaders in 1099 AD and were as well the Jews the victims of one of the darkest and most bloody days in its history. On arrival in Jerusalem the Crusaders announced that they would not take any prisoners, resulting in a large proportion of the Muslims fleeing to Al Masjid Al Aqsa in order to seek refuge. The Crusaders later entered the Masjid and massacred thousands of Muslims inside. Al Masjid Al Aqsa was then converted into a palace, and it took 88 years before the Muslims reclaimed it in 1187 under the leadership of the great leader Salahuddin Ayyubi. Like Umar Ibn Al Khattab, Salahuddin Ayabbi did not allow a massacre of civilians or soldiers, and after reclaiming Al Masjid Al Aqsa he also used his own hands to clean the blessed land, and famously sprinkled rosewater through the Masjid.

The Muslims once again had control of Jerusalem and Al Masjid Al Aqsa for approximately eight centuries. Al Masjid Al Aqsa became a great center of learning with scholars from all over the world traveling to study there. Throughout almost this entire period, the Christians and Jews were provided safety and protection, and their rights were (relatively) respected, as People of the Book.

For 400 hundred years during the Ottoman caliphate, the city of Jerusalem and Al Masjid Al Aqsa were preserved with dignity, with Muslims being in charge of the administration of the city. In line with Islamic law and the Ottoman millet system, they provided religious freedom and security for the Jewish and Christian minorities. However, all this changed when the Zionist movement in Europe emerged with the aim of creating a Jewish state in Palestinian land. This Zionist movement which was supported by the British, was further strengthened during World War 1 when the British captured Jerusalem and brought an end to eight centuries of Muslim rule. On arrival into Palestine in 1917 they found a land that was 90% populated by Arabs and with 56,000 Jews (of which only 5% were native Palestinian Jews, with the majority being those who had fled European

persecution in recent decades). The British allowed the Muslims control of Al Masjid Al Haram during this period.

Five years after the British capture of Jerusalem, the first restoration works of the 20th century in Al Masjid Al Aqsa took place, and a couple of years later in 1924 Trans-Jordan took over custodianship of Al Masjid Al Aqsa.

In 1947, prior to Britain passing over the issue of Palestine to the UN, the Jews owned less than 6% of the total land of Palestine. For this reason, when the UN General Assembly recommended (despite this being outside of their competence according to the UN Charter) having a "Jewish state" which would comprise 54% of the Palestinian land, the native Palestinians rejected the proposal.

In 1948, after a war and numerous massacres and atrocities committed by the Zionists, the Jews established "Israel" on 78% of Palestinian land, and captured approximately 85% of Jerusalem. The Jordanian Arab Legion took control of the West Bank – including 11% of the eastern parts of Jerusalem which encompassed the Old City and Al Masjid Al Aqsa.

In the 1967 war, Israel occupied East Jerusalem and claimed to unify Jerusalem as part of Israel. Following its capture of Jerusalem and the protests that followed, the Jewish authorities handed Al Masjid Al Agsa back to Muslim control.

Following attempts by prominent Israeli figures to establish Jewish prayers at Al Masjid Al Aqsa and subsequent protests, a law was passed prohibiting Jewish prayer on Al Masjid Al Aqsa. The decision also meant that Jews and foreign tourists could only enter Al Masjid Al Aqsa through the Maghrebi gate. However, since 1967 many Israeli authorities have passed rulings permitting Jews to offer worship on the site of Al Masjid Al Aqsa and many ultra-nationalist Zionist groups have been lobbying Israeli officials to start the process of rebuilding the third Jewish Temple on the sacred land of Al Masjid Al Aqsa.

In March 2013 Jordanian King Abdullah II signed an agreement with the Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas which reiterated the status quo that the King of Jordan is the official custodian of the holy sites in Jerusalem and that he has the right to exert all legal efforts to preserve them, especially Al Masjid Al Agsa.

In November 2013 a draft Israeli law was proposed in the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) allowing Jews the right to pray on Al Masjid Al Aqsa. This development was the result of 40 years of intense lobbying by the ultra-nationalists who wish to destroy Al Masjid Al Aqsa, and replace it with a Jewish temple.

In October 2014 Israeli authorities closed Al Masjid Al Aqsa for the first time since 1967. This resulted in mass protests across Palestine and the Muslim world, and was swiftly followed by Al Masjid Al Aqsa being reopened." https://www.islamicity. org/78515/islamic-history-of-masjid-al-aqsa/

The new government of Netanyahu that includes extranationalists is more than likely to create serious conflicts over Al Masjid Al Aqsa.

Israel systematically denies access to Al Masjid Al Aqsa to most Palestinians, has permitted excavation works to be carried out under Al Masjid Al Aqsa damaging the foundations of Al Masjid Al Aqsa, and has permitted Jews to enter Al Masjid Al Aqsa during certain times on most days (despite this being contrary to traditional Rabbinical law for fear of disrespecting such sacred land). In addition to this, Israel maintains a security force on Al Masjid Al Aqsa permanently despite numerous appeals by the Supreme Muslim Council – and yet still fails to prevent Zionist extremists causing damage to Al Masjid Al Aqsa. [5]

Where were the Jewish temples?

Amit Naor in his article from July last year writes:

"The defenders of the claim that the Western Wall is what has remained of the Jewish Temple may be quick to respond by quoting the Midrash: "The Divine Presence has never departed from the Western Wall." Yet those very knowledgeable people surely know that the Western Wall mentioned by our sages of blessed memory is not the same enormous wall we today call the Western Wall. How then, did the western retaining wall of the Herodian Temple Mount come to be the most prominent nationalreligious site for Jews around the world the Western Wall next to which people pray today is one of the four retaining walls built by King Herod as part of the expansion and renovation of the Temple Mount compound and the Temple that stood in the center of it. When the sages wrote of "the Western Wall" (HaKotel HaMa'aravi in Hebrew), they probably were still able to see the remains of the western wall of the actual Temple building itself, in addition to the retaining walls of the Temple Mount Plaza. This was an impressive relic that apparently remained standing after the Roman fire. This was the wall closest to the Holy of Holies, and its miraculous survival probably added to the sense of awe and sanctity of the place. According to historical estimates, its final destruction occurred by the end of the seventh century at the latest, when the recently arrived Muslims built the Dome of the Rock on the same site.

At some point, the Temple building's western wall was destroyed, and what remained was the western wall of the Temple Mount – the retaining wall of Herod's Plaza. However, anyone who has ever looked over the Old City must have noticed that this is not the only wall of the Temple Mount left standing. The southern and eastern walls of Herod's mighty building project also remain, and still support the Temple Mount Plaza. Only the northern wall is no longer visible today. The southern and eastern walls were actually incorporated into the walls of the Old City itself. The famous Gate of Mercy, also known as the Golden Gate, through which the Messiah is traditionally supposed to enter Jerusalem, was carved into the eastern Wall.

Indeed, testimonies of travelers who visited the Land of Israel as early as the Byzantine period do not mention prayers taking place on the western side of the Temple Mount necessarily. The account of the "Pilgrim of Bordeaux", who visited in 333 testifies that Jews still ascended the Temple Mount once a year (probably on the 9th of Av), "and wept and mourned over one stone that remained from their Temple and anointed it with oil." Could this have been the Foundation Stone which sits today inside the Dome of the Rock? In any case, whether for halakhic reasons or due to the objections of various rulers, Jews stopped ascending the mount itself and contented themselves with frequenting adjacent areas.

Later testimonies mention the Western Wall, but not necessarily the place of worship known to us today. A text from the Cairo Genizah written in the 11th century records prayers near the Western Wall, but further north, at a site directly facing the destroyed Holy of Holies. The famous 12th-century Jewish traveler Benjamin of Tudela cites the Western Wall by name, stating that Jews prayed there. However, he also placed the Gate of Mercy in the same wall, though, as mentioned, this gate is actually found in the eastern wall. To this must be added the fact that Jews were generally barred from entering the city during this period, and therefore it is unlikely that he personally witnessed Jews praying near today's Western Wall.

Only in the 17th century did clear evidence of Jewish prayer in

the specific location begin to appear. Initially, it was individuals praying, and slowly, over the years, we see increasing reports of public prayers held at the site. At first, these were special prayers on the Ninth of Av, and later a general prayer site formed that became ingrained in the hearts of all Jews. What strengthened the position of the Western Wall over the other retaining walls of the Temple Mount? There seem to be two main reasons: one is that it is the same Western Wall mentioned by the Jewish sages. Even if there is confusion in identifying the western wall in question, the current Western Wall is indeed still the closest to the Holy of Holies, the ascent to which, at some point, was forbidden. The second reason is perhaps more prosaic: in the middle of the 15th century, the Jews left their neighborhood on Mount Zion and settled instead in the location of today's Jewish Quarter. The proximity of this new quarter to the Western Wall helped to turn it into the preferred prayer site for Jerusalem's Jews. An earthquake in the 16th century apparently uncovered more parts of the Western Wall, enabling the creation of the place of worship familiar to us today. It seems the exclusive sanctification of the Western Wall can be traced to this century" [6]

It should be added that the chief military Zionist General Rabbi Goren who made a speech, recorded and later broadcast on Israel's army radio in which he said of the Dome of the Rock and the al-Aqsa Mosque that "Certainly we should have blown it up. It is a tragedy that we did not do so" [7], admitted in his book on the temple:" "The prayers at the Western Wall are a symbol of destruction and exile, and not of liberation and redemption, because Jewish prayers at the Western Wall began only in the sixteenth century – before that, Jews prayed for centuries on the Temple Mount... only about three hundred years ago, the Jews began praying at the Western Wall. And this is the proof: in every reference in the Midrash where it is mentioned that the shechina (Divine Presence) has not moved from the Western Wall, and learns this from the verse in Shir Hashirim (Song of Songs): 'Behold! There he stands behind our wall' – this refers to the western wall of the azara, or the wall of the heichal, in other words, the wall of the Kodesh HaKodashim, and not the wall of the Har Habayit, which we call the Western Wall. The Necessity to Ascend from the Western Wall to Har Habayit" [8]

The only eye-witness account of Jerusalem at the time of its destruction comes from the most controversial of historians Josephus, who graphically describes the city and the Temple before and after its destruction by the Romans. Surely, Josephus would mention that the western wall is part of the Jewish temple, but such a description is nowhere to be found in his books.

In the book the Jewish war Josephus Flavious described the total destruction of Jerusalem and the temple except three towers: "Now as soon as the army had no more people to slay, or to plunder, because there remained none to be the objects of their fury: (for they would not have spared any, had there remained any other work to be done:) Cæsar gave orders that they should now demolish the entire city, and temple: but should leave as many of the towers standing as were of the greatest eminency, that is, Phasaelus, and Hippicus, and Mariamne: and so much of the wall as inclosed the city on the west side. This wall was spared, in order to afford a camp for such as were to lie in garrison: as were the towers also spared in order to demonstrate to posterity what kind of city it was, and how well fortified, which the Roman valor had subdued. But for all the rest of the wall, it was so thoroughly laid even with the ground, by those that dug it up to the foundation, that there was left nothing to make those that came thither believe it had ever been inhabited. This was the end which Jerusalem came to, by the madness of those that were for innovations. A city otherwise of great magnificence, and of mighty fame among all mankind" [9]

Before the Zionists arrived to Palestine most Jews prayed on Mount Olives: In 1481, an Italian Jewish pilgrim, Meshullam of Volterra, wrote: "And all the community of Jews, every year, goes up to Mount Zion on the day of Tisha B'Av to fast and mourn, and from there they move down along Yoshafat Valley and up to Mount of Olives. From there they see the whole Temple (the Temple Mount) and there they weep and lament the destruction of this House]" [10]

When Jerusalem was totally destroyed and the Temple gone, surely the wall which is now so massive and imposing must have stood out but, there is not one single word about what must have been the only major structure standing in all of Jerusalem. After all, if it had been built by Herod, it must have been there standing out in all its massiveness. Nor can this be the sin of omission. Josephus does mention that one wall was left standing, the one that enclosed the CITY on the West side. However, nothing is said about a massive wall surrounding the Temple Mount. [11]

What about the bible surely, we can learn from the Bible where King Solomon built the temple. However, the Bible tells us that King Solomon built many temples for many Gods. The Bible tells us the following:

"1 King Solomon, however, loved many foreign women besides Pharaoh's daughter–Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Sidonians and Hittites.

2 They were from nations about which the LORD had told the Israelites, "You must not intermarry with them, because they will surely turn your hearts after their gods." Nevertheless, Solomon held fast to them in love.

3 He had seven hundred wives of royal birth and three hundred

concubines, and his wives led him astray.

4 As Solomon grew old, his wives turned his heart after other gods, and his heart was not fully devoted to the LORD his God, as the heart of David his father had been.

5He followed Ashtoreth the goddess of the Sidonians, and Molech [1] the detestable god of the Ammonites.

6 So Solomon did evil in the eyes of the LORD; he did not follow the LORD completely, as David his father had done.

7 On a hill east of Jerusalem, Solomon built a high place for Chemosh the detestable god of Moab, and for Molech the detestable god of the Ammonites.

8 He did the same for all his foreign wives, who burned incense and offered sacrifices to their gods.

9 The LORD became angry with Solomon because his heart had turned away from the LORD, the God of Israel, who had appeared to him twice.

10 Although he had forbidden Solomon to follow other gods, Solomon did not keep the LORD's command" [12]

What about the investigating journalists?

We learn from the Israeli daily Haaretz that lately an ancient Place of Worship Found Near Jerusalem Challenges Assumptions About First Temple. At least the same size as Solomon's Temple and resembling that structure's description in the Bible, Motza temple was used for worship of both Yahweh and idols. [13]

Ruth Schuster a journalist of Haaretz wrote on Aug 26, 2021

"One isn't usually grateful for an overpass over one's head. But if this accourtement to the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway hadn't been erected, we might never have seen the huge early ninth-century B.C.E. temple at Motza, contemporary with the First Temple in One isn't usually grateful for an overpass over one's head. But if this accourtement to the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv high-

Books of the RCIT

Yossi Schwartz: Palestine and Zionism

The History of Oppression of the Palestinian People. A Critical Account of the Myths of Zionism

In *Palestine and Zionism* Yossi Schwartz provides a critical analysis of numerous Zionist myths about the Jews as well as about the Palestinians. He demonstrates that the Zionist claim that Palestine is the historic homeland of the Jews lacks any serious basis. *Palestine and Zionism* shows that the history of Zionism in the 20th century is a history of colonialism in the service of the Great Powers and directed against the native population – the Arabs. In Palestine and Zionism Yossi Schwartz deals with key events – the "Nakba" in 1948, the wars in 1956, 1967 and 1973, more recent events like the Lebanon War, etc. – which were decisive for the expulsion of most Palestinians from their homeland.

Yossi Schwartz also shows that the Palestinian people have heroically resisted against the occupation resulting in two Intifadas as well as the successful defense of Gaza against the Israeli aggression in three wars (2008/09, 2012, 2014). The author also analysis the shameful betrayal by the PLO leadership by signing the Oslo Agreement in 1993.

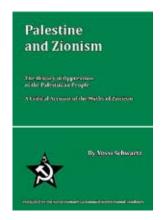
In Palestine and Zionism Yossi Schwartz defends the right of national self-determination for the Palestinian people and outlines

a socialist perspective. He emphasizes that the only solution is the right of millions of Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland and to replace the Zionist entity with one democratic state from the river to the sea – a *Free Red Palestine* with equal civil rights to the Arabs and the Is-

raeli Jews.

The book contains an introduction and 7 chapters (112 pages) and includes 7 Tables and 3 Maps. The author of the book is Yossi Schwartz, a leading member of the Revolutionary Communist International Tendency and its section in Israel / Occupied Palestine..

You can find the contents and download the book for free at https://www.thecommunists.net/theory/palestine-and-zionism/



way hadn't been erected, we might never have seen the huge early ninth-century B.C.E. temple at Motza, contemporary with the First Temple in Jerusalem just 5 kilometers (about 3 miles) away. And the archaeologists wouldn't be able to peacefully and meticulously excavate in the shadow of the bridge as traffic roars by overhead.

Shua Kisilevitz of Tel Aviv University and the Israel Antiquities Authority and Prof. Oded Lipschits of Tel Aviv University are leading the 2021 summer dig of the temple at Motza (alternatively spelled Moza). But who exactly was worshiped there is quite the question.

On Monday, the archaeologists unearthed a rather weather-beaten horse figurine. Another one, that is. The coarsely depicted quadruped was apparently one of many figurines that had squatted on a shelf inside the temple, which was built in exactly the same format as the First Temple (reportedly built by Solomon), according to the biblical account of what that edifice had been like and possibly also like Solomon's temple, this one may have served to worship one of the most famous maps from antiquity — the Madaba Map — which shows Jerusalem in all its splendor in the middle of the sixth century AD."

Yoram Tzafrir, the Israeli archaeologist, an expert on the Jerusalem portion of the map, states:

"The disappearance of the Temple Mount from the city's topography probably occurred in the latter part of the fourth century. The Bordeaux pilgrim visited the area in 333 and described the monuments built on and around it". [14]

In 558 the Roman historian, Procopius, wrote about the emperor Justinian in connection with Jerusalem:

"Such were the works of the Emperor Justinian in Cilicia. And in Jerusalem he dedicated to the mother of God a shrine with which no other can be compared. This is called by the natives the "New Church"; and I shall explain of what sort it is, first making this observation, that this city is for the most part set upon hills; however, these hills have no soil upon them, but stand with rough and very steep sides, causing the streets to run straight up and down like ladders.

All the other buildings of the city chance to lie in one group, part of them built upon a hill and part upon the lower level where the earth spreads out flat; but this shrine alone forms an exception. For the Emperor Justinian gave orders that it be built on the highest of the hills, specifying what the length and breadth of the building should be, as well as the other details.

However, the hill did not satisfy the requirements of the project, according to the emperor's specifications, but a fourth part of the church, facing the south and the east, was left unsupported, that part in which the priests are wont to perform the rites. Consequently, those in charge of this work hit upon the following plan. They threw the foundations out as far as the limit of the even ground, and then erected a structure which rose as high as the rock.

And when they had raised this up level with the rock they set vaults upon the supporting walls, and joined this substructure to the other foundation of the church. Thus, the church is partly based upon living rock, and partly carried in the air by a great extension artificially added to the hill by the emperor's power.

"The stones of this substructure are not of a size such as we are acquainted with, for the builders of this work, in struggling against the nature of the terrain and laboring to attain a height to match the rocky elevation, had to abandon all familiar methods and resort to practices which were strange and altogether unknown. So, they cut out blocks of unusual size from the hills which rise to the sky in the region before the city, and after dress-

ing them carefully they brought them to the site in the following manner. They built wagons to match the size of the stones, placed a single block on each of them, and had each wagon with its stone drawn by forty oxen which had been selected by the emperor for their strength. But since it was impossible for the roads leading to the city to accommodate these wagons, they cut into the hills for a very great distance, and made them passable for the wagons as they came along there, and thus they completed the length of the church in accordance with the emperor's wish. However, when they made the width in due proportion, they found themselves quite unable to set a roof upon the building. So, they searched through all the woods and forests and every place where they had heard that very tall trees grew, and found a certain dense forest which produced cedars of extraordinary height, and by means of these they put the roof upon the church, making its height in due proportion to the width and length of the building." [15]

This raises two questions:

- 1. If there was a massive wall in existence at the time Justinian did his building why would Procopius state: "The stones of this substructure are not of a size such as we are acquainted with"?
- 2. If the so-called Herodian walls were there in ruins why would they need to build carts and bring new stones from the hills surrounding Jerusalem.

Lambert Dolphin and Michael Kollen wrote a very comprehensive document that puts a very large question mark on the Zionist claim that the two Jewish temples were built in the place that the Muslims call Haram el Sharif –the courtyard that El Aqsa stands.

"According to Rabbinical sources both the First and Second Temples were built on the same foundations, at the same location somewhere on the Temple Mount. The site had to be consecrated ground that had not been previously used for tombs and that was not a previous pagan worship site ("high place"). The innermost sanctuary of the Temple, the Holy of Holies, or Kodesh Hakodashim, where the Ark of the Covenant was placed, marked the exact center of the world

In one of his final discussions with his disciples (Matthew 24), Jesus predicted the destruction of the Second Temple. It was in fact leveled to the ground on the 9th day of the month of Av in 70 C.E. The temple was thoroughly razed and the site has been so extensively modified during the late Roman, Moslem and Crusader eras that considerable doubt exists as to where the temples actually stood

Among the numerous controversies about the Temple is the precise location of the original. There are three primary conjectures under active discussion in recent years. These three areas of interest on the Temple Mount have been the focus of intense investigation, much debate and discussion, and growing controversy. Behind many of these discussions lie serious plans by a number of Orthodox Jewish groups for the building of a Third Jewish Temple on the site when political conditions will permit this.

The primary areas on the Temple Mount which are:

1. The present site of the Dome of the Rock. This is the so-called "traditional location." The traditional site of the Temple is said to lie beneath or very near to the Moslem shrine known as the Dome of the Rock. Certain historical accounts by Zionists and their friends say that this building was built by the Muslims to overlay the location of the original Jewish Temple(s) and most rabbis in Israel today associate the original Temple location with this site. Dr. Leen Ritmeyer has researched and written on the original 500-cubic square boundaries of the original Temple

Mount site based on this assumption. Former Jerusalem District archaeologist Dr. Dan Bahat defends the traditional location – drawing on his years of experience and study of the entire city and its history from Zionist perspective.

2.South of Dome of the Rock. Tuvia Sagiv, a Tel Aviv architect, has proposed a Southern location for the Temples with extensive documentation and research. If Tuvia Sagiv is correct, the Temple site lies due east of the Western Wall, under the clump of trees between the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa Mosque. If Tuvia Sagiv is correct, the Temple site lies due east of the Western Wall" http://www.templemount.org/theories.html

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In The Hidden Secrets of the Temple Mount Tuvia Sagiv an Israeli architect wrote:

"Scientific surveys began in the area of Moriah Court (Haram Es-Sharif) in Jerusalem in the middle of the past century. From these surveys it has been discovered that the court area forms a rectangular trapezoid. Its average dimension is approximately 300 x 500 meters, which equals approximately 150 dunams. The court differs in its shape and dimension from what we know of it in the historical literature.

According to the Mishna, "The Temple on the Mount was 500 x 500 ama which is approximately 250 x 250 meters and its area equals approximately 60 dunams.

According to Josephus Flavius, the size of the area was "ris by ris". This is approximately 190 x 190 meters and its area approximately 36 dunams. He also mentioned that the length of the royal colonnade was a ris (approximately 190 m) and it continued from the Eastern Valley to the Western Valley. (6) Today the length of the southern wall is approximately 290 m.

Clearly the dimensions mentioned by the two sources are different from one another and from the size of Haram Es-Sharif. Josephus Flavius, in The Jewish Wars, describes the fact that King Herod Agrippa could look out from his Hasmonean Palace (at or near the present Citadel at the Jaffa Gate), and view the sacrifices at the Azarah, at the altar of the Second Temple. This the Jews, who then built a wall extending the height of the western rear wall of the Temple proper in order to block the view. Roman soldiers, patrolling the western threshold – thus unable to view the Azarah – demanded that the wall be demolished. The Jews objected, and even obtained the consent of Emperor Nero to leave the wall in place. If the Temple were at the location of the Dome of the Rock, it would have required a Palace tower height of 75 meters to view into the Azarah. There never was a building of such a height in Jerusalem. This all implies a lower, more southern location of the Temple." [16]

The dimension of what the Zionist call the Temple Mount area today is 3 times larger than what was described by the sources and the shape differs as well. Consequently, some theories have been developed in an effort to locate the temple in the court area of Haram Es-Sharif (Moriah Court). The four main theories are as follows: the Central system, the Middle system, the Northern system and the Southern system. The Central system and the Middle system are almost identical. [17]

Sagiv in this article also address The Water Tunnels that Supply Jerusalem:

"Water tunnels (aqueducts) supplied water to Jerusalem. The aqueducts began in the area of the Hebron Mountains South of Jerusalem. The water was collected at Solomon's Pools in Bethlehem and from there the tunnels gradually sloped toward Jerusalem). The later upper tunnel brought the water to the area of David's Tower, or the Citadel, as it is referred to today. The older, lower tunnel supplied water to the Temple Mount. This tunnel cuts through the foot of the mountain on which the Jewish Quarter is now located and from there it enters into the Temple Mount through the Wilson Bridge. Visitors to the Western Wall who descend by the steps at the Southern end of the Kotel from the Jewish Quarter can see this aqueduct today, about half-way down the stairs. According to the description in the Mishna, the

Books of the RCIT

Yossi Schwartz: The Zionist Wars

A History of the Zionist Movement and Imperialist Wars

In *The Zionist Wars* Yossi Schwartz gives an overview about the process of Zionist colonialization of Palestine as well as the resistance of the indigenous Arab population. He deals in detail with the popular struggles of the Palestinians against their expulsion by the Zionists. *The Zionist Wars* elaborates in detail the character of Israel's military campaigns in 1948 and the following decades which resulted in the expulsion of large parts of the Palestinian population. These wars were also crucial to implement the imperialist subjugation of the Arab countries.

However, as Yossi Schwartz elaborates, the Zionist state has passed its peak already some time ago which has been demonstrated by its failed military campaigns in Lebanon as well as in Gaza.

In *The Zionist Wars* the author also discusses in much detail the program of the communist movement on the Palestinian question. He shows the adaptation and finally capitulation of Stalinism to the Zionist project – culminating in massive arms shipments for the Israeli forces during the War of 1948.

In this book Yossi Schwartz elaborates the analyses and conclusions of Leon Trotsky and the Fourth International for the libera-

tion of Palestine. He also discusses the strength and weakness of his successors in dealing with the Zionist state and the Arab liberation struggle against it.

In *The Zionist Wars* Yossi Schwartz defends the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people

and outlines a socialist perspective. The book contains an introduction and 20 chapters (136 pages) and includes 2 Tables and 4 Maps. The author of the book is Yossi Schwartz, a leading member of the Revolutionary Communist International Tendency and its section in Israel / Occupied Palestine..

You can find the contents and download the book for free at https://www.thecommunists.net/theory/the-zionist-wars/



purpose of the water tunnel was to supply water for those located above the Water Gate. Another purpose of the water tunnel was to cleanse the sacrificial court area of the animals' blood. For the purposes of the Temple rituals the water had to be "living water," that is, fresh flowing water, not water lifted from a cistern. According to all proposed systems for locating the Temples, except the Southern system, there is no way to bring the water from the aqueduct to the Ritual Bath (mikveh) by gravity as is required by religious law. The aqueduct is lower by approximately 15-20 m from the level of the Ritual Bath Also, the cleansing of the Azarah (the priest's court) by the water aqueduct is impossible because the aqueduct is lower by 2-8 m. from the level of this court In order to bring the water to the High Priest's mikveh, located above the Water Gate, and to enable cleansing of the court, we have to lower the level of the Temple Mount by 16-20 m. from the level of the existing court."

Thus, the water to the Jewish temples did not come by Water tunnels (aqueducts).

He also addressed The Ancient Moat and the Antonia's Fortress:

"According to British research from the last century, there is a moat between the Dome of the Rock and the El-Omariah School, in the Northeastern section of the court area. The moat is covered today and cannot be seen. According to the other systems for placement of the Temples – the Central, Middle and Northern – this moat would be located between Antonia's Fortress and the Temple.

On the other hand, in the literary sources there is no mention at all that there was such a moat between those two structures. Antonia's Fortress and the Temple Mount were connected. There were steps which one could descend, from the Fortress to the arcades of the Temple Mount. According to Josephus Flavius, there was a moat whose location was North of Antonia's Fortress If we will assume that this moat is the same moat that was mentioned in the literary sources, then Antonia's Fortress, which was built on a rock, was South of the moat.

The only outcropping rock which can be found South of this moat is the bedrock of the Dome of the Rock so we can assume that Antonia's Fortress was built on this rock. According to the sources, the Temple Mount was south of the rock, which means that the Temple Mount was located south of the Temple of the Dome of the Rock.

The Southern system, which places the Temple Mount south of the Dome of the Rock, substantiates the above-mentioned claim that Antonia's Fortress was located in the rock of the Dome of the Rock" [18]

Sagiv deals also with the issue of the level of the Temple Mount according to Antonia's Fortress:

"The height of the rock in the Dome of the Rock was +743.7 meters above sea level. According to our assumption, this is the rock on which stood Antonia's Fortress. The difference in heights between the rock and its surrounding was 50 cubits, which equals 22 m. Therefore, the level of the Temple Mount, which was connected to Antonia's Fortress, was +721.7 meters above sea level. The level of the Water Aqueduct was 737.5 m The difference in the heights between the Temple Mount and the Water Aqueduct was 39 cubit which equals 17.2 m. Therefore, the level of the Temple Mount, according to the Water Aqueduct, was +720.3 meters above sea level. The level of the Barclay Gate, according to Warren, was +721.3 meters). The level of Barclay Gate, according to current surveys, is +720.1. From all of this information we can therefore conclude that there is a correlation between the literary descriptions about the Water Aqueduct and

Antonia's Fortress" [19]

Bert Boersma wrote on September 25, 2022:

"Since the conquest of the city of Jerusalem in 1967, intensive research has been done by Jewish archaeologists Benjamin Maser and Ernest Martin, and more recently by Bob Cornuke, all of whom have conclusively demonstrated that the Temple was in the City of David, and not on the Temple Mount as we know it. No matter how shocking this may sound, there has never been a Temple on the so-called Temple Mount, rather a Roman fortress called Fort Antonio. This fort was built to house 10,000 men (6,000 soldiers and 4,000 support staff) as all Roman forts have a standard size: 35 acres, or 14.2 hectares.

An important piece of evidence regarding the location of the Temple is the Gihon Spring, which is situated in the City of David. King David conquered this city from the Jebusites and established the City of David, and it was here that he bought the threshing floor of Ornan in order to make sacrifices to the Lord at the direction of the Angel of the Lord, not on the Temple Mount.

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The traditions locating the Jewish Temple on the plateau above the Western Wall are so ingrained that this shocking revelation will continue to be ridiculed and quashed for as long as possible. If archaeologists were to publicly comment on these revelations, they would probably lose their jobs and be defamed.

The fact is that archaeologists have uncovered a Roman amphitheater under the Western Wall, which means that the wall could not be a part of the Jewish Temple.

"Bob Cornuke is a former FBI agent and has helped solve countless murder cases. He said about his job as an agent: "If you have the right suspect, all the puzzle pieces will fall into place." He also located the Mount of Moses in Saudi Arabia (Jabal AlLawz), and not in the Sinai Peninsula, as the mother of Emperor Constantine established in the fourth century."

Cornuke has written a book on this entitled Temple: Could History Be So Stunningly Wrong?

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The Romans built water storage cisterns under the so-called Temple Mount that were supplied with water from southern Bethlehem. This water provided for the thousands of men in Fort Antonio. The suggestion has been made that the Temple and the Fort both stood on the same Temple Mount plateau. The way they explain this is that only a small Roman fort for just 600 men was situated adjacent to the Temple complex on the same hill. However, this is illogical. After all, the NT tells us that just to bring the Apostle Paul to Caesarea required a force of 470 Roman soldiers. That means that the Romans would leave only about 130 men behind to keep the masses of rebelling Jews under control in Jerusalem. That also is not logical. The Temple Mount is much too small for both the Temple and its surrounding buildings, together with a 6,000-soldier Roman fortress.

The Gihon Spring is the only source of fresh running water in Jerusalem, which was a requirement for the priestly services (Numbers 19). The Roman water storage sites unearthed under the so-called Temple Mount can contain only stagnant water and are absolutely unsuitable for the Temple service of the priests, who required access to fresh running water. This fresh running water was available at the Gihon Spring in the City of Davi.

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Why the claim that the Jewish Temples were built in the Haram Al Sharif?

From the very beginning of the Zionist colonization of Palestine the Zionists claimed that the Western wall is what remained of the Jewish Temples. When the British imperialists occupied Palestine they gave the Zionists permission to pray at the Kotel (Western wall).

In 1919, after learning of the Balfour Declaration proclaimed in November 1917, the Arabs united against it in the so-called Moslem-Christian society. This movement was led by the Husseini family, descendants of the Prophet and the leading family of Jerusalem. "It was at first supported by the Muslims and Christian Arabs and led by Musa Husseini the Mayor of Jerusalem. The Arabs demanded a nominated legislative body and an advisory Arab agency similar to the Zionist Agency, on the ground that none of the different British plans gave the Arabs a political influence in proportion to their numbers. In 1925 the Arabs of Palestine demanded from the British a national Constitutional Government where Arab and Jews would be represented in proportion to their numbers. This demand would end of course the Zionist aspiration to a Zionist state. The Zionists claimed that this demand reflects the interests of the corrupted feudal.

The Muslims fear especially for the supposed Temple area which contains the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa Mosque, second in importance only to the Mosque at Mecca. A Jewish majority would doubtless be under strong pressure to reacquire this site of Solomon's temple."

In the 1920s probably the majority of Zionists in and out of Palestine, Hertzl, the originator of Zionist movement desired a Jewish state in Palestine, but a majority of them said that they agreed to limit the immediate objective to a cultural entity in Palestine. At the same time the Ashkenazi orthodox who lived in Palestine before the Zionists were

hostile to Zionism. This would change after the 1967 war. During the 19th and the first half of the twenty century the Zionists in Palestine denied that they wanted to possess the Western Wall, other Zionists including Moses Montefiore, Edmond de Rothschild and the Odessa committee tried to buy the wailing wall and the Murgab's neighborhood. [21] The Palestinians were aware of it and they knew the Zionists in Palestine were cheating. The Murgab's neighborhood was built by the son of Salah el Din at the end of the twelve century.

The conflicts over the western wall during the British Mandate

To use historical materialism at the Western Wall without being lost in the large volume of materials that analyze the history of Palestine is to start by first examining two specific historical events. These include the escalation of the Jewish-Arab dispute over the use and control of the Western Wall during the beginning of the 1920s and the Arab conflict that took place at the Western Wall in 1929 In November 1917, the British imperialists issued the Balfour Declaration, which called for "the establishment in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people." Needless to say,

the native people of the Arabs of Palestine were not asked

to give permission to Zionists colonists to settle in Pales-

tine and they believed that the Zionists wanted to remove

them from Palestine to form a Zionist Jewish state. On April 4, 1920 the Nebi Musa (Mosses) festival, a Muslim gathering at the grave of Musa near Jericho, erupted into a violent clash that left five Jews and four Arabs dead after three days of fighting.

In his memoirs, Ronald Storrs, the British Military governor of Jerusalem writes, "Enough that for the time all the carefully built relations of mutual understanding between British, Arabs and Jews seemed to flare away in an agony of fear and hatred. Our dispositions might perhaps have been better (though they had been approved by higher authority), but I have often wondered whether those who criticized us in Europe and America could have had the faintest conception of the steep, narrow and winding alleys within the Old City of Jerusalem, the series of steps up or down which no horse or car can ever pass, the deadly dark corners beyond which a whole family can be murdered out of sight or sound of a police post not a hundred yards away. What did they know of the nerves of Jerusalem, where in times of anxiety the sudden clatter on the stones of an empty petrol tin will produce a panic? The Police were but partially



Publications of the RCIT

The Origins of the Jews

By Yossi Schwartz, July 2015

Chapter I: What are the origins of the Jews?

Chapter II: The Rise of Anti-Semitism

Chapter III: Anti-Semitism and Zionism

Chapter IV: The Russian Revolution: Bolshevism, the Bund, and Stalinism

trained and wholly without tradition. There was no British Gendarmerie: we had not one single British Constable." [22]

In 1922, to reassure the Arab population of Palestine of Britain's fair policy, Winston Churchill, then Colonial Secretary, published a policy statement asserting Britain's goal not to make Palestine wholly Jewish. Among other pledges, the 1922 White Paper ties the rate of Jewish immigration to the economic absorptive capacity of the country. In 1929 the tension over the western wall exploded. The large Jewish demonstration organized by Zionist groups on August 15, 1929, at al-Buraq Wall / Western Wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque ignited widespread clashes between Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem. It climaxed on August 23 and continued in the following days, punctuated by clashes between Arab demonstrators and the British army. The confrontations became known as the Buraq Uprising, during which 133 Jews were killed and 339 wounded, while 116 Arabs were killed and 232 wounded. While the Arabs see this event as uprising against colonialists the Zionists call it riots and pogroms.

"September 1929 saw further serious unrest, this time centering on al-Buraq Wall. This site in the heart of old Jerusalem, known to Jews as the Wailing Wall, forms part of the western wall of the al-Aqsa mosque and is therefore viewed by Muslims as a sacred site not to be bought or sold. At the end of the 1920sa group of rabbis urged Jewish settlers to gather at the wall to perform a public prayer. The aim after the call was to seize the wall, and declare it as a sacred place for Jews.

Muslim Palestinians were outraged and clashes erupted. It became an uprising that spread across the country. Fights between Arab Palestinians and Jews backed by British occupation forces, continued for two weeks.

As early as 1929 a British inquiry investigated the destabilizing effect of mass immigration, concluding that civil unrest was the likely outcome of making the indigenous population landless. In June 1930 the League of Nations sent a fact-finding committee, the International Commission for the Wailing Wall, to investigate the reasons behind the uprising. After five months of investigations, the committee concluded that the area around the wall was an Islamic endowment, but that the Jews could continue their prayers at the wall with certain restrictions" [23]

The Zionists claimed that this was a pogrom and a pre Zionist account tells us: "In 1929, Arab clerics and politicians provoked riots across Palestine by accusing Jews of plotting to take control of Jerusalem's al-Aqsa Mosque.

The 1929 riots destroyed the Jewish community in Hebron. They persuaded Labor Zionist leader David Ben-Gurion that socialist fraternity among Jewish and Arab workers and peasants would not ensure peace. They impelled Palestine's Jews to bolster the Haganah, their underground self-defense group. And they vindicated Zionist warnings against relying on foreigners for security. To investigate the riots, the British government, which controlled Palestine at the time, appointed an inquiry board known as the Shaw Commission.

The commission noted that Arab objections to Zionism were ideological, comprehensive, intense, and inflexible. In its report, it nonetheless devoted thousands of words to minute details of specific Arab grievances. It plumbed complaints that Jews, on one occasion, brought a chair to Jerusalem's Western Wall and, on another, set up a screen there to divide male and female worshipers.

All this brings to mind the story of a man who thoroughly detests his wife but makes his case for divorce on the grounds that

she doesn't put the cap back on the toothpaste tube. Obviously, what he gripes about is not what accounts for his detestation. Confusion on this score was characteristic of Middle East policy officials in 1929, and it still is" [24]

Leon Trotsky dealt with the events of 1929 in Palestine:

IV. Question: The official Communist Party characterized, without question, the Jewish-Arab events in 1929 in Palestine as the revolutionary uprising of the oppressed Arabian masses. What is your opinion of this policy?

Answer: Unfortunately, I am not thoroughly familiar with the facts to venture a definite opinion. I am now studying the question. Then it will be easier to see in what proportion and in what degree there were present those elements such as National Liberationists (Anti-imperialists) and reactionary Mohammedans and Anti-Semitic Pogromists. On the surface, it seems to me that all these elements were there.

V. Question: What is your attitude about Palestine as a possible Jewish "Homeland" and about a land for the Jews generally? Don't you believe that the anti-Semitism of German Fascism compels a different approach to the Jewish question on the part of Communists?

Answer: Both the Fascist State in Germany, as well as the Arabian Jewish struggle bring forth new and very clear verifications of the principles that the Jewish question cannot be served within the framework of capitalism. I do not know whether Jewry will be built up again as a nation. However, there can be no doubt that the material conditions for the existence of Jewry as an independent nation could be brought about only by the proletarian revolution. There is no such a thing on our planet as the idea that one has more claim to land than another." [25]

Trotsky was right that the killing of the anti-Zionist Jews in Hebron and Tzfat was reactionary while the clashes with the Zionists and the British armed forces was revolutionary.

The Palestinian fears were justified. In 1967 the Zionists occupied east Jerusalem and destroyed the Mugrabi's Neighborhood to make rooms for a praying space adjusted to the Western wall only for Jews. A Muslim that will try to pray at the Western Wall will be lynched. The war criminals who were responsible were Dayan, Chaim Herzog who will be later on the president of Israel, Solomon Lahat the future military governor of East Jerusalem. [26] The Israeli Jewish colonial fundamentalist group "The Returning to the Mount," which advocates the construction of a "Third Jewish temple" in al-Haram al-Sharif, the third-holiest place in Islam, and is associated with the racist Kach group, announced in April 2022 that it plans to sacrifice animals as part of the Jewish Passover rituals in al-Haram al sheriff.

Well, the friends of the Zionists will say: "This is a marginal movement that does not represent the Jews of Israel." After all Israel's Ashkenazi and Sephardi chief rabbis, along with hundreds of other rabbis, issued a Halachic ruling that it was forbidden for Jews to enter the area, let alone pray there, as that would be in violation of Jewish religious law, or Halacha, on account of the "impurity" of all Jews after the destruction of the Second Temple.

However, the secular extreme religious nationalists as well as religious Zionist groups, argued that the rabbis were wrong and that Jews should build a synagogue there. These ugly characters are part of the government of Netanyahu. However in the former government led by Bennett Israeli police eased restrictions on Jewish prayer at

the compound; Jewish worshippers have also been filmed being allowed to pray freely on the mount as police officers look on. While such incidents slowly grew in frequency in recent years under the previous Netanyahu governments, the sharp rise under the former government led by Bennett was noticeable. In mid-July 2022, Prime Minister Naftali Bennett published a statement that seemed to affirm the right of Jews to "freedom of worship" at the mount, leading to severe condemnations by Muslim According to Ofran, it was during the tenure of Gilad Erdan as public security minister between 2015 and 2020 (Erdan is now Israel's UN ambassador) that the Israeli police began cooperating with Jews who wanted to go up to the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif. This continued under Amir Ohana, who served in the post between 2020 and 2021 (Ohana was ultimately elected Speaker of the Knesset on 29 December)[27]. This is what the demonstrators these days against Netanyahu's government call democracy.

MK Ahmad Tibi, who heads the Joint List's internal Al-Quds (Jerusalem) committee, concurs that the Bennet-Lapid-Meretz government coalition is allowing Jews to access Al-Aqsa compound in greater numbers. "There are more incursions, and above all, discreet prayer taking place in the presence of police," Tibi said, adding that although the rightwing parties in the coalition were facilitating the increase, "the center-left is keeping quiet and looking the other way in order to avoid shaking the coalition" [28]

Azzam al-Khatib, the head of the Waqf in Jerusalem, said that the Islamic trust's position on the recent developments is "very clear." "These incursions violate the religious, legal, and political circumstances that have been in place since

1967," he said. "It is unacceptable and contrary to international norms to desecrate the [compound's] mosques in this way." Al-Khatib concurred that the rate of Jewish entrants had increased under the new Bennett-Lapid government, and that prayers were taking place openly — with little-to-no police interference, even when the Waqf requested their intervention. The current situation is "unprecedented," he said" [29]

In 1969, an Australian Christian fundamentalist set fire to al-Aqsa Mosque and was arrested by the Israelis, alleged to be mentally ill, and deported five years later.

The Jewish Underground was a radical right-wing organization formed by prominent members of the Israeli political movement Gush Emunim that planned to destroy the Al Aqsa. The group adopted the symbol of the Stern Gang as their emblem. They were caught and sent to jail. Most of them received sentencing ranging from 3 to 9 years. 20 members were released after less than 2 years, in September 1986.

In 1986, 70 rabbis convened by the former chief military Rabbi Goren issued a new injunction that permitted Jews to "enter and pray on the Temple Mount in most of its area," and that a synagogue could be built there.

In 1990, 20 Palestinians were killed in clashes after an attempt to lay a cornerstone at the Haram Al Sharif by the Temple Mount Faithful, a Zionist group seeking to build the Third Temple and reinstitute Jewish animal sacrifice. Needless to say, rebuilding the Jewish Temple would effectively involve destroying the Dome of the Rock.

"In 1992, Israeli archaeologist Leen Ritmeyer expanded Mazar's theories of the location of the Second Temple by claiming that it stood directly below the Dome of the Rock Mosque in the

Books of the RCIT

Michael Pröbsting: The Great Robbery of the South

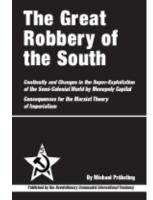
Continuity and Changes in the Super-Exploitation of the Semi-Colonial World by Monopoly Capital. Consequences for the Marxist Theory of Imperialism

he RCIT is proud to announce the publication of a book called *THE GREAT ROBBERY OF THE SOUTH*. The book's subtitle is: *Continuity and Changes in the Super-Exploitation of the Semi-Colonial World by Monopoly Capital*. Consequences for the Marxist Theory of Imperialism. The book is in Englishlanguage. It has 15 chapters, 448 pages and includes 139 Tables and Figures. The author of the book is *Michael Pröbsting* who is the International Secretary of the RCIT.

In *The Great Robbery of the South* Michael Pröbsting analyses the super-exploitation and oppression of the semi-colonial world (often referred to as the "Third World") by the imperialist powers and monopolies. He shows that the relationship between the small minority of rich capitalist countries and the huge majority of mankind living in the semi-colonial world forms one of the most important elements of the imperialist world system we are living in. The Great Robbery of the South shows that the past decades have been a complete confirmation of the validity of Lenin's theory of imperialism and its programmatic conclusions. *The Great Robbery of the South* demonstrates the important changes in the relationship between the imperialist and the semi-colonial countries. Using comprehensive material (including 139 Tables and Figures), Michael Pröbsting elaborates that never before

has such a big share of the world capitalist value been produced in the South. Never before have the imperialist monopolies been so dependent on the super-exploitation of the semi-colonial world. Never before has migrant labor from the semi-colonial world played such a significant role for the capitalist value production in the imperialist countries. Never before has the huge majority of the world working class lived in the South – outside of the old imperialist metropolises.

In *The Great Robbery of the South* Michael Pröbsting argues that a



correct understanding of the nature of imperialism as well as of the program of permanent revolution which includes the tactics of consistent anti-imperialism is essential for anyone who wants to change the world and bring about a socialist future.

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Noble Sanctuary.He furthered his claims in his 1996 book, The Ark of the Covenant: Where it Stood in Solomon's Temple, by stating that the Ark – housing the Ten Commandments – was located in a chamber under the Dome of the Rock Mosque" [30] His claims sparked a renewed interest in tunneling under the Noble Sanctuary. Violent clashes broke out in Jerusalem between Muslim protesters and the Israeli occupation army. Seventy-three Palestinians were killed.

In 1996 the Temple Mount Faithful conducted a Gallup poll seeking a referendum on rebuilding the temple over al-Aqsa Mosque. More than 58% of polled Israelis supported such action. [31]

In September 29, 2000 "guarded by an Israeli security cordon, Ariel Sharon, the right-wing Israeli opposition leader, led a group of Israeli legislators onto the bitterly contested Temple Mount to assert Jewish claims there, setting off a stone-throwing clash that left several Palestinians and more than two dozen policemen injured The violence spread later to the streets of East Jerusalem and to the West Bank town of Ramallah, where six Palestinians were reportedly hurt as Israeli soldiers fired rubber-coated bullets and protesters hurled rocks and firebombs." I brought a message of peace," Mr. Sharon said after a one-hour tour that Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, condemned as a "dangerous action" against Muslim holy sites. [32]

"In what has widely been seen as a provocation, more than 1,000 Jewish Israelis marched into the Al-Aqsa compound in East Jerusalem on July 22. Under heavy police protection, they walked the grounds, praying and singing Jewish liturgy, both of which are forbidden in Al-Aqsa" [33]

While Palestinians aged 18-50 are barred many times from praying in the mosques Jews protected by the police enter and pray in the courtyard of the Masques. In the beginning of January 2023 Israel's far-right national security minister Itamar Ben-Gvir entered the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound in 1967 occupied East Jerusalem in a move Palestinians called a "deliberate provocation", ignoring warnings from Israeli politicians that his appearance at the holy site would inflame tensions.

"While there is certainly no formal Israeli government plan to partition the Temple Mount or destroy the Dome of the Rock — as was reportedly suggested by the army's chief rabbi immediately after conquering the 37-acre site years ago, and even attempted on several occasions by the Jewish Underground and Yehuda Etzion — there has been a marked increase in visits by nationalist activists in the last five years. What began as a fringe activity has become much more acceptable in Israel's mainstream, especially during Jewish holidays specifically tied to Mount Moriah" [34]

The Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Israel, David Lau, said he would like to see the Jewish temple rebuilt on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

"To build it, there was no need to remove any of the Muslim shrines on the Temple Mount, where there was plenty of room for "Jews, Christians, Muslims, everyone," he told the Knesset Channel on Tuesday.

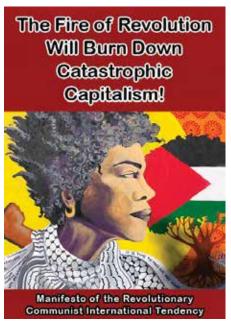
"I can't tell you exactly what was in the temple, but the truth is that when you see the prophets, the writings, the sayings of the sages, you understand that whoever went there came back full of inspiration, emotion, joy and satisfaction, so I yearn for those days," he added" [35]

Conclusion

All the evidence leads one to suppose that the famous "Herodian Wall" surrounding the Temple Mount was in fact built by Justinian some five hundred years later, and that puts the final nail in the coffin of the theory that Solomon's Temple and Herod's Temple were ever on the Temple Mount. They were built in the most logical place of all, over the Gihon Spring in the City of David, just 200 meters down the road.

Since the conquest of the city of Jerusalem in 1967, intensive research has been done by Jewish archaeologists Benjamin Maser and Ernest Martin, and more recently by Bob Cornuke, all of whom have conclusively demonstrated that the Temple was in the city of Jerusalem.

"The Gihon Spring is the only spring within the city limits of Jerusalem. We have the eyewitness account of a person from Egypt named Aristeas who viewed the Temple in about 285 B.C.E. He stated quite categorically that the Temple was located over an inexhaustible spring that welled up within the interior part of the Temple. About 400 years later the Roman historian Tacitus gave



New Program of the RCIT

Manifesto for the Liberation Struggle

Adopted at the III. World Congress of the RCIT in April 2021

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another reference that the Temple at Jerusalem had within its precincts a natural spring of water that issued from its interior. These two references are describing the Gihon Spring (the sole spring of water in Jerusalem). It was because of the strategic location of this single spring that the original Canaanite cities of "Migdol Edar" and "Jebus" were built over and around that water source before the time of King David. The Gihon Spring is located even today at the base of what was called the "Ophel" (a swelling of the earth in the form of a small mountain dome) once situated just to the north and abutting to "Mount Zion" (the City of David). So close was the Ophel Mound to the City of David that David began to fill in the area between the two summits with dirt and stones (calling it the Millo or "fill in") to make a single high-level area on which to build his city and later the Temple. David's son Solomon completed the "fill in" between the two summits and called that earthen and rock bridge the Millo. Solomon then built the Temple on the Ophel Mound directly above the Gihon Spring. This Ophel region became known as a northern extension of "Zion." This made the Temple so close to the City of David (where the citadel or akra was located) that Aristeas said a person could look northward from the top of the City of David and could easily witness all priestly activities within the Temple precincts. The area of the Dome of the Rock, however, is 1000 feet north of the original City of David and is much too far away for anyone to look down into the courts of the Temple. Also, there has never been a natural water spring within the Haram esh-Sharif. That fact alone disqualifies the area around the Dome of the Rock from being the site of the former

The fear of the Palestinians that the Zionists want to destroy the Mosques is justified. Just look at what the Zionists call David Tower.

"The Zionists authority has recently removed the dome and crescent of the minaret of the Jerusalem Citadel, south-west of the Old City the Jerusalem Citadel is an ancient citadel located near the Jaffa Gate entrance to the Old City of Jerusalem. The current structure is a composition of Ayyubid, Crusader, Mamluk, and Ottoman constructions, in addition to the ancient Roman fortification. However, large portions of the contemporary structure date back to the Mamluk period, with some additions from the rebuilding of the city walls during the Ottoman period." [37]

Following the capture of Jerusalem in 1967, Israel took

control of the Citadel and turned it into a museum, after renaming it: "The Tower of David" or "Jerusalem History Museum". Muslims prayers were prevented in the Citadel's two mosques located near the Hebron Gate (one of the Old City gates.

Very recently the "Israeli Antiquities Authority" declared that the tower is in danger of collapsing and repair and renovation. It removed the top of the citadel with its crescent and rebuilt the tower without the crescent. In other words, the Zionists wiped out the sign of Islam and future Jewish youth will not know that the so-called historical museum is Muslim minaret.

Ibrahimi Mosque/Tomb of the Patriarchs (Cave of Machpelah), is another proof of what is waiting in the best case for the Haram al Sharif. Looking rather like decorated tents, the mostly Mamluk-era cenotaphs commemorate the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and their wives, but it's the cave below that both Jews and Muslims believe was chosen by Abraham as the actual final resting place of his family.

Built by Herod the complex was altered by the Byzantines in the 6th century – they added a church, beside which a synagogue was built. When the Arabs conquered the area in the following century, the church was converted to a mosque, but the synagogue remained intact. After the Crusaders were defeated and left the country, the Mamluks built another mosque.

In 1994, the Jewish settler Baruch Goldstein committed a massacre in the Ibrahimi Mosque where dozens of Palestinians were killed inside the mosque during the early Muslim prayer. The impact of the attack was that the Israeli army closed some rooms and parts of the mosque which belonged to the Muslims and transformed these rooms into special places for Jews. The Ibrahimi Mosque was divided into both a mosque and a synagogue.

The Ultra-Orthodox want to destroy the Mosques in Haram Al Sharif for religious reasons –to build the third temple or at least divide the Haram Al Sharif. The secular right-wing nationalists want to destroy the place as part of whipping out any sign of the Palestinians. If the Arab revolution does not win in the next years the Zionists' dream, that is a nightmare, will become reality.



Publications of the RCIT

The Genocide of the Jews A Marxist Analysis

By Yossi Schwartz

Introduction * The Conditions of the Jews on the Eve of World War II * The Pseudo-Scientific Racist Theory of Social Darwinism * Anti-Semitism as a Branch of Social Darwinism * The Nazi Labor-Death Camps * Zionist Ideology as a Branch of Social Darwinism * The Genocide of the Palestinians * Who Are the Guilty Parties for the Genocide of the Jews? * The Uniqueness of the Genocide of the Jews * The Use of the Holocaust * So What Is Unique About the Genocide of the Jews? * Conclusions * Footnotes

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Books of the RCIT

Michael Pröbsting: Building the Revolutionary Party in Theory and Practice

Looking Back and Ahead after 25 Years of Organized Struggle for Bolshevism

The RCIT is proud to announce the publication of a book called *BUILDING THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE*. The book's subtitle is: *Looking Back and Ahead after 25 Years of organized Struggle for Bolshevism*. The book is in Englishlanguage. It contains four chapters on 148 pages and includes 42 pictures. The author of the book is Michael Pröbsting who serves as the International Secretary of the RCIT.

The following paragraphs are the back cover text of the book which give an overview of its content.

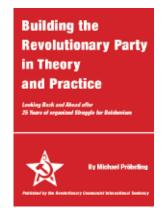
A few months ago, our movement commemorated its 25th anniversary. In the summer of 1989 our predecessor organization, the League for a Revolutionary Communist International (LRCI) was founded as a democratic-centralist international tendency based on an elaborated program. The *Revolutionary Communist International Tendency* (RCIT) continues the revolutionary tradition of the LRCI. Below we give an overview of our history, an evaluation of its achievements as well as mistakes, and a summary of the lessons for the struggles ahead. This book summarizes our theoretical and practical experience of the past

25 years

In Chapter I we outline a summary of the Bolshevik-Communists' theoretical conception of the role of the revolutionary party and its relation to the working class. In Chapter II we elaborate on

the essential characteristics of revolutionary party respective of the pre-party organization. In Chapter III we deal with the history of our movement – the RCIT and its predecessor organization. Finally, in Chapter IV we outline the main lessons of our 25 years of organized struggle for building a Bolshevik party and their meaning for our future work.

You can find the contents and download the book for free at http://www.thecommunists.net/theory/rcit-party-building/



What the RCIT Stands for

The Revolutionary Communist International Tendency (RCIT) is a fighting organisation for the liberation of the working class and all oppressed. It has national sections in various countries. The working class is the class of all those (and their families) who are forced to sell their labour power as wage earners to the capitalists. The RCIT stands on the theory and practice of the revolutionary workers' movement associated with the names of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky.

Capitalism endangers our lives and the future of humanity. Unemployment, war, environmental disasters, hunger, exploitation, are part of everyday life under capitalism as are the national oppression of migrants and nations and the oppression of women, young people and homosexuals. Therefore, we want to eliminate capitalism.

The liberation of the working class and all oppressed is possible only in a classless society without exploitation and oppression. Such a society can only be established internationally.

Therefore, the RCIT is fighting for a socialist revolution at home and around the world.

This revolution must be carried out and lead by the working class, for she is the only class that has nothing to lose but their chains.

The revolution can not proceed peacefully because never before has a ruling class voluntarily surrendered their power. The road to liberation includes necessarily the armed rebellion and civil war against the capitalists.

The RCIT is fighting for the establishment of workers' and peasant republics, where the oppressed organize themselves in rank and file meetings in factories, neighbourhoods and schools – in councils. These councils elect and control the government and all other authorities and can always replace them.

Real socialism and communism has nothing to do with the so-called "real existing socialism" in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba or Eastern Europe. In these countries, a bureaucracy dominated and oppressed the proletariat.

The RCIT supports all efforts to improve the living conditions of workers and the oppressed. We combine this with a perspective of the overthrow of capitalism.

We work inside the trade unions and advocate class struggle, socialism and workers' democracy. But trade unions and social democracy are controlled by a bureaucracy. This bureaucracy is a layer which is connected with the state and capital via jobs and privileges. It is far from the interests and

living circumstances of the members. This bureaucracy's basis rests mainly on the top, privileged layers of the working class - the workers' aristocracy. The struggle for the liberation of the working class must be based on the broad mass of the proletariat rather than their upper strata.

The RCIT strives for unity in action with other organizations. However, we are aware that the policy of social democracy and the pseudo-revolutionary groups is dangerous and they ultimately represent an obstacle to the emancipation of the working class.

We fight for the expropriation of the big land owners as well as for the nationalisation of the land and its distribution to the poor and landless peasants. We fight for the independent organisation of the rural workers.

We support national liberation movements against oppression. We also support the anti-imperialist struggles of oppressed peoples against the great powers. Within these movements we advocate a revolutionary leadership as an alternative to nationalist or reformist forces.

In a war between imperialist states (e.g. U.S., China, EU, Russia, Japan) we take a revolutionary defeatist position, i.e. we don't support neither side and advocate the transformation of the war into a civil war against the ruling class. In a war between an imperialist power (or its stooge) and a semi-colonial country we stand for the defeat of the former and the victory of the oppressed country.

The struggle against national and social oppression (women, youth, sexual minorities etc.) must be lead by the working class. We fight for revolutionary movements of the oppressed (women, youth, migrants etc.) based on the working class. We oppose the leadership of petty-bourgeois forces (feminism, nationalism, Islamism etc.) and strive to replace them by a revolutionary communist leadership.

Only with a revolutionary party fighting as its leadership can the working class win. The construction of such a party and the conduct of a successful revolution as it was demonstrated by the Bolsheviks under Lenin and Trotsky in Russia are a model for the revolutionary parties and revolutions also in the 21 Century.

For new, revolutionary workers' parties in all countries! For a 5th Workers International on a revolutionary program! Join the RCIT!

No future without socialism!

No socialism without a revolution!

No revolution without a revolutionary party!