

# BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN

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## THE CELEBRATION OF WORLD HEALTH DAY AMID PANDEMIC IN BRAZIL

Last April 7, on the celebration of World Health Day, the militants of the campaign “Brazil: for the Second and Definitive Independence” carried out a series of upheavals in several cities of the country. Leaflets and posters were spread in cities such as São Paulo (SP), Juiz de Fora (MG), Porto Alegre (RS), Vitória (ES), Rio de Janeiro (RJ) and Campinas (SP). In the capital of São Paulo, a booth was set up with the campaign materials, to talk to the population and health workers in the neighborhood of Santa Cecilia, where is located the Santa Casa, one of the main hospitals of São Paulo. We denounced the attempt to dismantle the SUS that successive governments has been carried out in recent years and how the pandemic of the new coronavirus revealed how the Brazilian state scraps and does not invest in public health, to deliver all funds to the private sector of hospitals and health plans. The result of this is to see thousands of Brazilians contaminating themselves and dying from a virus for which there is already a vaccine. The Brazil: for the Second and Definitive Independence campaign is an initiative proposed by the Communist Reconstruction Union (URC) and other patriotic organizations and militants to defend the need for the national liberation of our country, against the imperialist forces and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie who oppress and exploit the Brazilian masses. Below the text of the pamphlet distributed in April:



## URC STARTED TO PUBLISH THE NEWSPAPER “RUMOS DA LUTA”

**DOCUMENTARIES AND MOVIES ON THE BRAZILIAN REALITY.** As we stated in our first issue, released in June 2020, the Brazilian Revolution International Bulletin is a monthly publishing by the Communist Reconstruction Union (CRU), that aims to form up an international web of solidarity with the struggles of the Brazilian people and with the perspectives of resuming the Brazilian revolution, acquainting the friends of the Brazilian people from abroad about the features of the Brazilian society and on how its people has been struggling against imperialism and local reactionary classes. To attain the aim set by the Brazilian Revolution International Bulletin, the CRU has been writing articles on different subjects about our reality. To deepen this work, we took the initiative to translate, to English and Spanish languages, subtitles of documentaries about the Brazilian reality and about the struggles of our people, broadcasting them from this current issue of the Bulletin. The reader will be able to see them on the page 7 of each issue.



# A SAÚDE PÚBLICA QUE TEMOS E A QUE PRECISAMOS

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH THAT WE HAVE AND THAT WE NEED

We live in a sad reality: Brazil is at an accelerated pace, surpassing the terrible figure of almost 400,000 deaths from the new coronavirus pandemic. This situation placed at the very first level the importance of the right to health as a necessity for human existence. Especially for those who cannot afford private services, which are the vast majority of our people, it is indispensable to have a public health system entirely geared to the interests of workers, guided by a collective logic, public and accessible to all.

The Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) arose from popular struggles that demanded another model of health care provision. In their initial proposals and objectives were included all the qualities we listed above. In fact, if there were not the SUS and the services performed with great sacrifice for its workers, certainly the tragedy we are living would be even worse, but unfortunately, the system that exists today has shown itself unable to fulfill its mission.

This is because what we have today is something far removed from what the idealizers of the Unified Health System proposed: it is only a distorted part of this proposal, the one that Brazilian capitalism and its state were able to accomplish. Thus, privatization was imposed on the SUS through the so-called Social Health Organizations (OSS), private companies that currently bit off pieces of the public system. In addition, its budget also are being annually reduced by the different politicians who command the state, with the excuse that it's funding would be "responsible" for the hole in the public accounts - a joke in the ears of the people!

The consequences are clear: the health system cannot provide a satisfactory response in crises such as the one we are experiencing. Hence the problems with the collapse of the hospital networks, which are

not able to receive all the sick in the critical moments of the pandemic, due to the lack of beds in wards and ICUs. We thus see a powerless state in the face of these deficiencies, even with the billions of reais supposedly released to face the pandemic.

Another example is the situation of thousands of public health workers in the city of Rio de Janeiro, who have been denouncing irregularities in the payment of their salaries since June. In November, more than 16 thousand workers did not receive the salary, nor should they receive the payment of December and the thirteenth; among them, are those who work in the hospitals of reference in the treatment of the new coronavirus. According to estimates, the amount related to delays can reach R\$ 90 million.

In Santa Catarina, SAMU workers face a similar situation: for months, they have not received correctly the salaries that OZZ Saúde should be paying, a company that manages the service in the state. In São Paulo, since the beginning of the pandemic, workers are holding protests to denounce the lack of basic conditions for the exercise of their functions, including the lack of necessary protective equipment.

In order to put an end to this unacceptable situation and make a quality health system a reality, entirely at the service of the people, we advocate the complete nationalization of the health system. People's lives cannot be the object of speculation and profit by companies in the sector.

It is urgent that the workers engage in a struggle that finally breaks the bonds of our dependence and backwardness, profoundly transforming the foundations of our society. Let us fight for the second and final national independence!

For a Health System that is, in fact, unique, public and decent!





## LCP peasants resist repression in Rondônia

In mid-2020, NOVACULTURA.info, on the 25th anniversary of the heroic Corumbiara Revolt, wrote an article that briefly deals with the history of the anti-feudal struggle in Rondônia and its relationship with what occurred in other states of the country. We also reported the expressive fact that, at the time, in the municipality of Chupinguaia (RO), the masses organized by the League of Poor Peasants (LCP) had occupied the large estate known as Nossa Senhora Farm, which was part of the lands of the former Santa Elina Farm. From this occupation, they formed the Manoel Ribeiro Camp that, until the present times, remains resisting the onslaughts of gunslingers, of the land grabbers, of the police and other pushers.

Ever since the masses organized by the LCP occupied the Nossa Senhora Farm in mid-2020, the attacks by the landowner class have never ceased so as the resistance of the masses. According to information from the newspaper The New Democracy, in January 2021, there were frequent rounds conducted in the surroundings of the camp by the Military Police, with the intimidation of residents, shots with lethal ammunition conducted towards the camp, among countless arbitrariness.

In addition, since mid-March 2021, oppression and attacks have intensified. The same news linked above shows that the armed wing of the reactionary state has conducted not only attacks against the Manoel Ribeiro camp, but also against several areas organized by the LCP, even if the current focus of the attacks is the Manoel Ribeiro camp. There is a sinister attempt of general repression to destroy the peasant movement.

It is curious to see how the reaction has used mass repression as a way of trying to destroy the struggle of the peasantry, without making the proper calculations that the increase of oppression will only lead to increased resistance in Rondônia and other states. It is also of the utmost importance to denounce how this is not an isolated action, but an organized reactionary campaign, with direct involvement of the reactionary governor of Rondônia, Marcos Rocha, who even met in person with police officers and farmers to discuss the prospects of massacre.

The resistance of the rural masses have been systematically frustrated the repressive attempts of reaction. Around 29 March, the repressive campaign against the Manoel Ribeiro camp was launched (at least more aggressively), in Chupinguaia (RO): there is a military siege in the region and an intense military mobilization, which has included roadblocks and even cut the supply of vaccines against Covid-19 to elderly farmers. None of this has been enough to prevent the PM's incursions against the Manoel Ribeiro camp, which have taken place since March 31, from being constantly kicked and frustrated. Ordinary workers who resist in an organized manner are defenestrating battalions of armed gorillas. There have also been several videos on the Internet showing the resistance, with farmers chanting historical cries of the Brazilian peasant movement.

What is currently happening in Rondônia must be an example for the rest of the Brazilian peasant movement that remains resisting amid the harsh conditions of repression and military, ideological and cultural offensive of the rural oligarchies.



# The Gas Adjustment and its impact on the lives of working people

On April 5, Petrobras announced a 39% increase in the value of natural gas, which will take effect from May 1, 2021.

Although the successive increases in the price of LPG tanks are those that are expressed directly in the pocket and in the basic living conditions of the worker, the increase of natural gas will also lead to this, even if indirectly and not so explicit, as we will address below - and, in addition, both increases have one factor in common: the processes of interference in the structure of the state-owned Petrobras.

The disclosure of the expected increase, made massively by media outlets, has generated concern in the Brazilian population, which can no longer bear to feel its basic material living conditions be drastically reduced by the successive generalized increases in consumer goods. The health crisis resulting from COVID-19 in 2020 is the current justification of the Brazilian bourgeois-landowner state to explain, supposedly, the economic chaos of which the Brazilians complain, and even if it has, in fact, interfering in the production and labor relations in Brazil, it is only an explicit part of a much larger, structural problem of the country.

In relation to LPG tanks, which in 2020 suffered 10 adjustments in the price of the product, only in the year 2021 we already face the 4th adjustment made by the oil company to be passed on to distributors. Considering the current Brazilian reality, where the minimum wage is R\$1,100.00 and the price of LPG tanks, following the adjustment, will cost on average

R\$95.00 (estimated number in the Southeast region; in the North of the country, the price of tanks already reaches R\$110.00), it will cost almost 10% of the already insignificant income of the worker. Furthermore, here we are talking about the employee whose payment is based on a minimum wage!

However, what is implicit (not without reason, of course) is that Petrobras has been successively dismantled by the influence, in its direction and management, of the reactionary political forces of a bureaucratic-compradore bourgeoisie representative of imperialism in Brazil.

If we do not refine in Brazil, we start to import such products that, in fact, would have all the conditions to be produced here, avoiding the direct submission to the exchange rates and strengthening the conditions of the domestic market, and no longer directing all the costs of this process to the pocket of the worker.

In Brazil, 91% of the population uses LPG tanks at home, while only 8% uses piped gas (natural gas), according to the most updated IBGE data, from 2019. Thus, the direct consumption of natural gas by the people is minimal, if compared to LPG.

In short: the entire amount of the additional cost generated around natural gas, expressed in the adjustment, will culminate in another bill in the pocket of the worker, in another process of pauperization of the people, in a particular way among the universality of the overexploitation of the Brazilian people to serve the interests of capital.







## URC STARTED TO PUBLISH THE MONTHLY NEWSPAPER “RUMOS DA LUTA”

The Communist Reconstruction Union (URC), together with the Communist Workers' Cell (CCT), takes another step towards inserting itself in the debate of the mass struggle and the Brazilian revolution with the publication of the newspaper Rumos da Luta (Directions of the Struggle).

At a time when the social and political evolution of the Brazilian conjuncture is heading towards a general national crisis (affecting exploited and exploiters, of which V.I. Lenin claimed to be necessary for the revolution), in which opportunists and revisionists of the “left” direct all their efforts in search of institutional and electoral outlets to appease the dissatisfaction of the masses and try to save the already rotten Brazilian bourgeois democracy, we need to denounce all the illusions sustained by the masses and point out the only possible way for our people: the revolution.

And we now edit this newspaper as an instrument for a broad work of agitation and propaganda among the Brazilian masses, not only to denounce all the forces from the “left” to the right that act to maintain the current order, but fundamentally to point out to the proletariat, the peasants and the other impoverished middle classes, if they want a dignified life, they will have to defeat the alliance of the Brazilian bourgeoisie and imperialism and take state power in Brazil, the primary task that revolutionaries must resume today.

Due to the challenges we have to face, we need a newspaper to guide the struggle for the Brazilian revolution. That is why we will dedicate our efforts to the Rumos da Luta, to guide the proletarian struggle on the economic, political, theoretical, ideological and cultural fronts and consolidate this publication as a newspaper that seeks the convergence of the struggles of the exploited, guiding the path of unity around the immediate and historical objectives of the proletariat.

Rumos da Luta will be published monthly, in early April (issue #01), as an 8-page newspaper, German format, colored.

Our first edition brings as editorial an article on poverty and wealth in Brazil and who benefits from it; in the national conjuncture section a text on the attempt to save the dying Brazilian bourgeois democracy and in the international section an article on the struggle of the Cuban people for health even in the face of imperialist blockade; in addition to texts on the recent health strike of São Paulo teachers and the importance of trade union membership of workers; we also bring articles on the need to combat the attempt to privatize public higher education and on domestic violence against Brazilian women; we closed the edition with a tribute to Pixinguinha and his role in the construction of Brazilian culture and the 150 years of the Paris Commune.

# POVERTY AND WEALTH

# rumos da luta

*um jornal a serviço da classe operária e camponesa*

Poverty and wealth, as we know, are the two poles of the same contradiction. One does not exist without the other. However obvious this may be, there is a systematic attempt to conceal this reality, to make it incomprehensible or at least to justify it.

The reason for this attempt to overshadow the phenomenon is the interest of the bourgeoisie and other privileged sectors in capitalist society to keep things as they are, or to change them superficially, so that everything continues as it is.

Therefore, even if this is obvious, it is necessary, in the interests of the progress of the exploited class struggle, to explain it from time to time. So, let us see which social groups are interested in the misery of tens of millions of people in Brazil.

**Bourgeoisie.** The bourgeoisie, the ruling class in capitalist society has a direct interest in the existence of people in precarious conditions. The higher the number of unemployed, the more those who are working tend to accept low wages, or even work without rights. The lower the wages, the greater the profit of the bourgeois.

**Drug trafficking.** The existence of millions of marginalized people also interests drug trafficking, which is a very lucrative business that develops in capitalism. It is among the poor people that drug trafficking recruits the workers of its businesses. We say business, plural, because as we know, drug trafficking combines with other crimes.

**Churches.** With all due respect to believers of all religions, who honestly practice their cults and contribute to the maintenance of them, one cannot hide the interest of the leaders of the churches in the existence of poor people who cling to faith as a last resort, unsure about tomorrow, and are often exploited, not just financially. Cases of abuse of all kinds in the religious milieu are known, even sexual abuse.

**Parties.** We are not talking here about the right-wing parties, because they are not expected to be anything different. We talk about parties like the PT, PC do B, PSOL, among others, which also benefit from the existence of millions of miserable. The lower the living conditions of these people are, the more these parties will be able to lower their proposals and present them as if they were a great thing.

**NGOs.** The so-called NGOs are also interested in the misery of millions because that is where the possibility of presenting themselves to provide

services that the public power does not offer appear. The catch is that the money that funds this provision of services is, for the most part, public money. We can therefore conclude that there is nothing more governmental than an NGO.

**Bourgeois press.** The bourgeois press, which we must not forget, is also a capitalist enterprise, has a direct interest in the existence of millions of miserable, in order to be able to better exploit its workers. The bourgeois press also lives by the propaganda that governments and private entrepreneurs put on its pages. For this reason, the so-called "free press" tries to keep in ignorance the majority of people about the true causes of misery.

**Arms industry.** The arms industry is a business sector that also has a great interest in the existence of impoverished sectors of the population, because from this misery is born the violence that must be curbed by the police and hence the justification of the production of weapons, beyond the general interest to which we have referred above. Not by chance, Bolsonaro is an ardent advocate of arming the population, precisely because he is an ardent defender of capitalism and so many other barbarities.

The material deterioration of people's lives exacerbates crime and provokes violence, which enriches bourgeois factions interested in selling security (weapons, alarms, sensationalist programs, etc.) and, in order to sell security, crime must proliferate (drug trafficking, human trafficking, etc.), controlled by mafias allied to the powers of the bourgeois state.

That is why Bolsonaro speaks of "Marxist garbage". That is why this "holy alliance" fights relentlessly the communists and their scientific orientation - the historical and dialectical materialism - also known as Marxism-Leninism.

For this reason, we are uncompromising defenders of Marxism-Leninism, as the only fully effective tool to carry forward the struggle for the improvement of the living conditions of the exploited people and for the revolution that will put an end to this exploitation.

EDITORIAL OF THE FIRST EDITION  
OF THE NEWSPAPER "RUMOS DA LUTA"



# DOCUMENTARIES



The documentary **“Another ode to seamstresses”** depicts the lives of 5 seamstresses of Blumenau facing dilemmas, pains and sequelae that the workday left in their lives. The film also has testimonials from doctors, lawyers, the Association of Liberal and Regulated Professionals of Brazil - APLER and the Union of Textile Workers - Sintrafite. Filming began in October 2016, as a course completion work at UFSC – Federal University of Santa Catarina de Ariel Schloegel. The documentary was filmed all over Blumenau, and in addition to the testimonials, it monitors the working day of one of these seamstresses, from the moment of leaving home to the way back. “The idea began two years ago, through my father who worked at APLER, then I had contact with those who suffered from REL – Repetitive Effort Lesions and MRWD – Musculoskeletal related to work Disorders, and then I had a chance to do social work, not to forget the difficulties of these people,” says Ariel Schloegel, the filmmaker in charge. The work exposes the ills of capitalist exploitation in its naked raw face. While companies have increasingly large profits, workers in addition to receiving low wages suffer in their flesh and bones the destruction caused by capitalism. One often believes in the possibility of some kind of ethical consumption under the aegis of a system that is based on the exploitation of man by man. The documentary indelibly shows us this lie. Capitalism reproduces itself with crisis and disease. Its workers are crushed in the machine to grind human flesh and produce profit.



Filmed in 1986, the film **“Terra para Rose”** records the occupation of a farm in Rio Grande do Sul, investigates the struggle for agrarian reform in Brazil after the end of the military dictatorship and the actions of the MST (Landless Workers Movement). For this, it addresses the story of Rose and her companions, who struggle to conquer a piece of land to plant and live on.