

REQUIREMENTS OF REVOLUTIONARY THOUGHT AND ACTION

**“The Charter”
By
Jamaal Abdul Nasser,**

**Abridged By: Safdar Hasan Siddiqi
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Important Points to Learn:

A profound understanding of history and of the ability of men in return to influence history is essential.

A mind open to all human experiences from which it benefits and to which it contributes, with no fanaticism and complex, is necessary for development.

There should be an unshakable faith in God and His Prophet as a guide to justice and righteousness.

Revolution:

Revolution is the only way to overcome under-development.

The subdued people can revolt, and can even stage a comprehensive revolution. a revolution for the sake of progress

The revolution is a positive task aiming at the establishment of as new system.

The aim of a revolution is progress, while material and social under-development are the real driving force behind the will to change.

The value of a true revolution lies in the extent to which it enables masses to impose their will on life.

A revolution cannot achieve its aims for the people unless it tackles the core of the economic and social problems.

A revolution is a popular and positive action. True revolutionary action would not be possible unless it possessed the two attributes of

(1) popularity and (2) progressiveness. Revolution is the only way to overcome under-development.

Movement and Creative Action:

The astounding scientific discoveries help widen the gap of development between one country and the other. We must aspire to the latest scientific achievements.

Social experiences only remain alive through enriching movement and creative action. Copying whatever others have achieved is not useful and desirable.

Workers and Peasants:

Those who monopolized and dominated the means of livelihood of the peasants and workers would consequently monopolize their votes and dictate their will.

Labor unions can exercise their leading responsibilities through serious contribution to intellectual and scientific efficiency and thus increase productivity among labor. These unions, while safeguarding labor rights and interests should raise the workmen's material and cultural standards through cooperative housing, cooperative consumption, organization of leave and free periods to bring health, psychological and intellectual benefits for the welfare of the labor masses.

The labor problem should find part of its solution in the countryside. The industrialization of the countryside, besides its ability to raise the value of agricultural production, supplies the working element in the fields with new powers of technical workers who serve the agricultural production in all its stage

The constitution must ensure that the farmers and workmen will get half the seats in the political and popular organizations at all levels, including the assemblies, since they for the majority of the people, and have been longest deprived of their inalienable right to shape and direct their future.

The Armed Forces:

The army should declare its loyalty to the people's struggle thereby giving the way for the will to change.

The needs of defense should never have the upper hand over the needs of development.

The role of armed forces is to defend the process of social construction against external danger. Any attempts at preventing the people from realizing their great aspirations should be crushed by it.

Elections:

The freedom to earn a living is a necessary guarantee to the freedom of voting.

Freedom of voting cannot be had without the freedom of earning a living and a guarantee to this freedom.

The People:

The voice of the people should decide the direction of the national path.

The people's loss of their social freedom leads to the robbing of political freedom.

The real solutions to the problems of the people cannot be imported from the experiences of another. One should live its life on its own soil.

The creative energies of the people are a necessary component of progress.

The people are the leaders of revolution.

The political liberation of man cannot be achieved unless an end is put to every shackle of exploitation limiting his freedom.

It was inevitable that the major national interests should be handed over to the people even at the cost of facing temporary difficulties.

Free man is the basis of a free society, which he alone can set up.

For an individual, freedom is the greatest stimulus to struggle.

The freedom of an individual to shape his destiny, to define his position in society, to express his opinion, and by means of his thought and experience and hopes to take an active part in leading and directing the evolution of his society is an inalienable human right which must be protected by law.

No individual can be free unless he is first liberated from the shackles of exploitation.

A country should be brought to the point where each man holds the job which suits his particular abilities and experiences.

Leadership:

When national leadership uproot themselves from the people's soul they then condemn themselves to death.

Some leadership may wrongly assume that the great problems of national development can be solved by the complicated procedures of bureaucracy and administration. But such procedures only add fresh burdens to the national action without in any way helping it.

Collective leaderships are imperative in the period of revolutionary drive. Collective leaderships do not only guard against the individual running loose but also confirm and ensure the reign of democracy in its sublime form.

The conscious leadership directly feels the reactions and responses of the masses.

Freedom of leadership must derive its rights from the freedom of the popular base. Leaderships cannot undertake their tasks through force and fanaticism.

Real leadership consists in being sensitive to the demands of the people, in expressing these demands, and in finding means to answer them and in mobilizing the people's power to back the efforts designed to meet these demands.

To set in motion the people's energies towards action must not be attempted through immersing the masses into hope. The great change, by nature, is accompanied by looking forward to the objectives of the struggle on a long-term basis.. Continuous efforts alone are capable of converting dreams into reality.

Exercising freedom creates a leadership of collective thought capable of checking the arbitrary tendencies of individuals and thus providing long-term guarantees for national action.

Imperialism:

Imperialism is not merely a looting of the people's sources, but an aggression on their dignity and pride.

To revolt against imperialism is the natural right of all colonial peoples.

In its real nature, imperialism is the foreign domination to which people are exposed, aimed at enabling the foreigner to exploit their wealth and efforts.

Israel is the tool of imperialism.

Democracy:

Democracy means the assertion of the sovereignty of the people.

Political democracy or freedom in its political aspects, are of no value without economic democracy or freedom in its social aspect.

Democracy means the democracy of all the people – the whole of the working people.

Democratic action in the fields of education, law, justice and government statutes will provide the opportunity for developing a new culture with new values. Such a culture will be profoundly aware of man and sincere in expressing him. It would move the creative energies latent in him.

True democracy in its profound sense, eliminates the contradictions between the people and the government, when it transforms the latter into a popular instrument.

Consolidation of the basis of sound democracy, the democracy of all the people, should be achieved.

Accumulation of Power:

Accumulation of great powers in few hands indisputably leads to the passage of real power to those who are not in fact responsible before the people.

An attempt should be made to bring the country to the point where each man holds the job, which suits his particular abilities and experiences.

Mental Clarity:

Mental clarity is the greatest help for success of experiment. Similarly, experience in its turn, increases the clarity of thought, strengthens and enriches it and enables it to act and react upon reality.

Political Parties and Movements:

The political parties and organizations based on free and direct elections must truly and fairly represent the powers forming the majority of the population, the powers that have for long been exploited and which have a deep interest in the revolution. These powers are by their very nature also the storehouse of revolutionary energy.

Popular movements suffer a setback when in their changes they follow theories, which do not arise out of national experience.

Any effective political organization must recruit the elements fit for leadership, organizing their efforts, clarifying the revolutionary motives of the masses, sounding the needs and endeavoring to satisfy them

Political Thought and Action:

A political working system and a complete theory of action are the pre-requisites of revolution. A will for revolution and a revolutionary guard are necessary for it.

Assemblies and other Representative Bodies:

The authority of the elected popular councils must always be consolidated and raised above the authority of the executive machinery of the state. This will ensure the sovereignty of the people and ensure that the people will always be the leaders of national action.

National Wealth:

A radical distribution of national wealth is essential.

National Income should be doubled every ten years.

Class Struggle:

Because of their monopoly of wealth, reactionary interests are bound to clash with the interests of the whole people. Consequently, the peaceful resolution of class struggles cannot be achieved unless the power of reaction is first and foremost deprived of all weapons.

Opportunities should be provided for a peaceful settlement of the class struggle, and affording possibilities for dissolving class distinctions. It can be done by distributing

the returns among all the people according to the principles of equality of opportunity for all.

Dissolution of difference among classes should be the means to real democracy for the entire people's working force.

New social relations based on new values, should be given expression by a new national culture.

The Political System:

It is an indisputable fact that the political system in any state is but a direct reflection of the prevailing economic state of affairs and an accurate expression of the interests controlling this economic state.

Capitalism:

The collaboration between the force of reaction and the exploiting capital must collapse. The road then must be paved for democratic interaction between the various working powers of the people, namely the farmers, workers, intellectuals and national capital. This will lead to the national unity between the representative powers of the people.

The groups of capitalists were local facades to foreign interests wishing to carry on their exploitation from behind the scene.

Progress in the political domain under capitalism can only mean a confirmation of the role of the class, possessing and monopolizing all interests.

Freedoms:

Freedom of speech is the first premise of democracy. The prevalence of law is its final guarantee. Freedom of speech is the expression of freedom of thought in all its manifestations.

Freedom of the press is the most outstanding form of freedom of speech.

Criticism and self-criticism are among the most important guarantees of freedom

Social freedom cannot be realized successfully except through providing an equal opportunity for every citizen to obtain a fair share of the national wealth.

Freedom of constructive criticism and brave self-criticism are necessary guarantees for the safety of the national structure.

Law:

Law is in itself one of the forms of freedom.

Laws also must be redrafted to serve the new social relations brought in by political democracy.

In a free society, law is subservient to freedom.

Social and Economic Problems:

The major economic and social problems confronting our people must be resolved on a scientific basis. "Science for society" should be the motto of the revolution.

Progress through looting or through the forced labour system is no longer tolerable under the new human values.

Scientific Discoveries:

The astounding scientific discoveries help widen the gap of development between one country and the other. We must aspire to the latest scientific achievements.

National Unity:

True national unity can only be created by the cooperation between the representative powers of the people.

Unity cannot be nor should it be imposed. Coercion of any kind is contrary to unity.

Education:

The educational curriculum in all subjects must be re-constituted according to the principles of the revolution.

Every citizen has the right to receive education that suits his abilities and talents. Education is the means of consolidating and honoring human freedom.

Justice:

Justice, which is the sacred right of every individual, should never be an expensive commodity, beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen. Justice should be accessible to every individual without material obstacles, or administrative complications.

Governance:

The government statutes should be radically changed. They should be transformed, without delay, to uphold the democratic principles of all the people.

Planning:

Planning must be a scientifically organized creative process that would meet the challenges of our society.

Centralization in planning and decentralization in implementation ensures placing the planning programs in the hand of the people. The major part of the plan should be shouldered by the public sector owned by the people as a whole.

Nationalization:

Foreign monopolies should be nationalized, and restored to their natural and legitimate place, namely to their ownership by the whole people.

Nationalization is but the transfer of one of the means of production from the sphere of private ownership to that of public ownership. This is not a blow to individual initiative but rather a guarantee to and an expansion of the range of general interest for the benefit of the people. Nationalization does not lead to a decrease in production.

Individual Ownership of Land:

Individual ownership of land, with limits that would not allow for feudalism, could be made. The solution to the problem of land lies in increasing the number of landowners.

Foreign Aid:

All foreign aid with no strings attached, is acceptable to help attain the national objectives. All unconditional loans should be refundable without difficulty or strain.

It is the duty of the advanced states to offer aid to those still struggling for development.

Industrialization:

Industrialization of the countryside based on agriculture opens vast ranges for the chances of work in the country.

Village Development:

That the village should reach a civilized level is not only a requirement of justice but is the fundamental necessity of development. The town has a moral responsibility towards the village.

Development and Production:

The true object of production is to provide the greatest amount of services.

Constructive Action:

To set in motion the people's energies towards action must not be attempted through immersing the masses into hope. The great change by nature is accompanied by looking forward to the objectives of the struggle on a long-term basis.

International Cooperation:

The international cooperation for the common prosperity of the peoples of the world is a natural continuation of the war against imperialism and exploitation. It is a logical continuation of the work for peace, in order to provide the ideal atmosphere for development.

Foreign Policy:

The foreign policy should hinge around the labour for the consolidation of peace, since the atmosphere and possibilities of peace are the only favorable chance for the protection of national interests.

Divine Messages:

All divine messages constituted human revolutions, which aimed at the re-instatement of man's dignity and his happiness. The essence of these messages does not conflict with the facts of our life. The conflict arises only in situations when attempts are made by monopolist elements to exploit religion against its nature and spirit – with a view to impede progress. These elements fabricate false interpretations of religion (faith) in flagrant contradiction with its noble and divine message.

All religions contain a message of progress. The essence of all religions is to assert man's right of life and of freedom. No religion can accept a system of class distinction by which the majority inherits the punishment of poverty, ignorance and disease while a small minority monopolizes the reward of all prosperity.

God in His great wisdom has made equality of opportunity the basis of His judgment of all people.

Free conviction is the firm basis of all faith. Without freedom, faith would turn into fanaticism, which is a barrier that shuts out all new thought.

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