



Abdul Fatah As-Sisi, as the Ottoman Empire Continues its Collapse

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ariel.plotnik@leftopposition.com
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1. Reason exists to speculate that the U.S. strikes on the Houthis are an attempt to gain leverage over Egyptian President Abdel Fatah el-Sisi, whose cooperation is required for negotiations to end the war in the Gaza Strip.
2. By sacrificing the Sisi regime as sacrificial lamb (i.e., “קרבתן”) in exchange for Israel’s control over the Philadelphia Corridor, the U.S., however, risks losing additional influence in Egypt, which is already thoroughly corrupt but not only so.
3. It is at the axis of competition for control over the further redivision of Africa, where China has already laid significant track in the Belt and Road Initiative and Russia maintains a more robust trade relation than the US. Not only in Egypt but throughout the entire African continent, the “black” continent as the earliest Russian Marxists described the continent in political expositions. [1]
4. The impoverished Egyptians despise Sisi, as he is a result and symbol of Thermidor from the assassination and murder of Mohammed Morsi, the 2011 Egyptian revolution’s preferred and democratically elected candidate for the country’s continued rule. If he and his despised regime are sacrificed like a lamb or sheep for political

meat in a bid for control over Rafiach and the Philadelphia corridors, the outrage may not be contained even within the Egyptian officer core (without substantial bribery), if not throughout wide layers of the population. It is a dangerous political man-oeuvre.

5. In addition the Suez workers, who would be the most affected and are among those most affected by the sudden drop in revenues from the Houthi's disruption of trade, are far more organized, cognizant, and powerful than any aspect of the Egyptian working class, whose leadership became key in the overthrow of Hosni Mubarak. Eating barbecued sheep or lamb is delicious but the act of sacrifice, the blood and the

sheep's death agony can resonate throughout the Middle East just like the Arab Spring. Moreover, there is no doubt that even Sisi, whom the U.S. has groomed for political slaughter, is ready to expose his neck by looking West towards the sun.

6. Neither Russia nor China would be invited for meat divided in three. If, on the other hand, the objective is to revitalize the Ottoman terrestrial trade route for Israel and Palestine to join Saudi Arabia in a widely resuscitated revival of the great German Bagdadbahn from Berlin, significant fanfare over a vibrant Salah-a-Deen causeway may temporarily divert animosity, if not save Sisi from a sudden decapitation. [2]

7. It is remarkable how closely the current struggle for the further redivision of the former provinces of the Ottoman Empire resembles the situation in which the Russian revolutionaries on the eve of their successful seizure of power in Petrograd in 1917 understood the world. A Russian revolutionary named Michel Pavlovitch, for instance, described the pursuit of new



قناة السويس بعد الضربات ضد
الحوثي.. مصر ترد على تعليق الملاحة
في قناة السويس

- markets, cheap labor, or raw materials as nothing short of the ancient Greek myth called “Argonautæ.”
8. Although Pavlovitch wrote many books, there appears to be only one in English translation. Published by the Labour Publishing Company in London, *The Foundations of Imperialist Policy: A Course of Lectures Read to the Academy of the General Staff in 1918—1919*, Michel Pavlovitch’s explains there how the the ancient Greek myth of the “Argonautæ” may be summarized as a pursuit of a ‘golden fleece.’
 9. Pavlovitch writes: “A ancient Greek legend relates the crusade of the Argonautæ, mythical heroes, who sailed in the ship Argo to the fabulous country Colchis, in modern Georgia, in search of the Golden Fleece, which these heroes succeeded in obtaining with the help of Medea, the daughter of the King of Colchis. To gain possession of the Golden Fleece the Argonautæ had to overcome the most difficult obstacles to accomplish a series of heroic deeds.”
 10. Pavlovitch explains how “the essence of the legend about the Argonautæ was expressed by the poets as a symbol of the eternal struggle of humanity *towards the sun*, towards the unattainable, to the truth, to beauty, to goodness.”
 11. In short, “[the] legend of the Argonautæ represents in poetical form the brutal materialist fact of the hunt of man for the yellow metal in his most ancient stages of development.”[3]
 12. In terms of the struggle over the Red Sea, Ethiopia’s decision access to Somlialand’s port—called Barbara—on the Red Sea is a reaction to U.S. pressure to coerce As-Sisi into a concession



مصر تحذر إسرائيل وأميركا من أي عمليات عسكرية
على محور فيلادلفيا - أخبار الشرق

الشرق للأخبار - Asharq News

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on the Philadelphia Corridor by way of a checkmate on the Suez Canal's yellow metal. The impact on the Suez Canal are already being felt around the globe.

13. The price of oil, whose shipments through the Red Sea the Houthis attacks have disrupted, has begun to continue rising as a result. In an article entitled, "The [Price of] Oil



رئيس البرلمان المصري يحذر إسرائيل: عليها التوقف عن لعب دور الضحية
ALHadath الحدث
New 15K views

Rises More than 3.5 % after American and British Strikes in Yemen," Arabic newspaper, Al-Arabiya (i.e., العربية), noted how on January 13th that the strikes immediately caused the rise more than 3.5% to \$80.18 a barrel.[4]

14. Consequently, the Arabic newspaper, Al-Arabiya (i.e., العربية), followed that article with another about the Suez Canal Authority. In that article, the authors noted how the head of the Suez Canal Authority noted a 40% drop in revenues due to the attacks in the Red Sea [5], indicating the degree to which the commercial shipping lane is now disrupted.

15. It makes sense that As-Sisi, whose power in Egypt rests upon the payment of vast



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قناة السويس رئيس هيئة
قناة السويس: الإيرادات
هبطت 40% بسبب هجمات
البحر الأحمر

amounts of bribery to many levels of a heavy bureaucracy but not the working public, is therefore responding primarily to internal rather than external pressure when he forbids any threat to Somalia's sovereignty in his rejection of the Ethiopian agreement with Somaliland (i.e., היאום הבא של ישראל יגיע ממצרים? מעריב, 01.19.2024), and for all intents and purposes As-Sisi is no more of a protectorate for Somalia than Somalia is its satellite. [6]

16. In an article from Maariv (i.e., מעריב), the authors described As-Sisi as reacting in the following way to Ethiopia's announcement: "לאחר שאתיופיה" הכירה בסומלילנד, הישות המדינית באפריקה בעלת הגישה לים, בתמורה לשימוש בנמל שלה - נשיא מצרים הכריז כי הוא דוחה את ההסכם, ולא יאפשר "שום איום על סומליה" וביטחונה". It is clear, however, that As-Sisi does not perceive the "threat" to Somalia's and its "security" to be at issue. Obviously, here as elsewhere, As-Sisi means *Egypt* when he says *Somalia*.

17. The U.S. decision to pressure As-Sisi, however, plays into Netanyahu's favor, as any Israeli

control over the Philadelphia Crossing would preserve the status quo, eliminating political leverage the U.S. could pull against a Roman solution where *Palestina* is played against a pliant *Judea* on the chessboard of the former Ottoman Empire

الحرب الإسرائيلية على غزة - اليوم الـ 100

خسائر الفلسطينيين: أكثر من 23700 قتيل... بينهم 10 آلاف طفل
370 مدرسة مدمرة أو مدمرة
94+ مستشفيات أو منشأة صحية تعرضت لهجمات
أكثر من 1000 طفل فلسطيني فقد مساهة أو سلبه
خسائر إسرائيل: أكثر من 1200 قتيل في هجوم حماس، و 250+ رهينة يُضاف إلي هؤلاء أكثر من 186 جندياً قُتلوا في حرب غزة

مناطق الإخلاء
تقدم القوات الإسرائيلية على الأرض
ضربات صاروخية شنتها «حماس» وغيرها
ضربات مدفعية وجوية إسرائيلية
إشتباكات

حرب غزة: لاعبون أساسيون... وجهات مفتوحة

إسرائيل:
إيتشار بن غفير وزير الأمن القومي
بينى غانتس الوزير في حكومة الحرب
بنيامين نتانياهو رئيس الوزراء

فلسطين:
يحيى السنوار زعيم الحركة في غزة
اسماعيل هنية رئيس المكتب السياسي
محمود عباس رئيس السلطة الوطنية

البحر الأبيض المتوسط:
جبهة لبنان: مناوشات حدودية يومية وإسرائيل تطالب بانسحاب «حزب الله» إلى خط نهر الليطاني

البحر الأحمر:
شن الحوثيون سلسلة هجمات على سفن خلال عبورها البحر الأحمر.
ردت أميركا وبريطانيا بغارات على مواقع الجماعة

الشرق الأوسط:
الصراع بين إيران وروسيا
الصراع بين إسرائيل والولايات المتحدة

المصدر: Reuters, BBC

most appropriately for the expansion of American influence on trade routes or its currency on the Arabian Peninsula such as in Saudi Arabia, for which Biden prepared a “big deal,” according Michael Friedman from the *New York Times*. []

18. The issue over the Philadelphia Corridor has already caused significant differences of opinions within Egyptian society itself. The head of Egypt’s parliament warned Israel to stop, suggesting that Egypt would not be involved in any sacrifices.[8] As-Sisi warned both the U.S. as well as Israel against any military operation in pursuit of the Philadelphia Corridor.
19. The U.S. decision to pressure As-Sisi, however, is not merely a result of the a concerted effort on the part of the United States to secure a concession from Egypt. It is rooted in the effort to bolster the standing throughout the Maghreb the United States has begun to lose. At least in terms of pliancy, As-Sisi’s conduct during the Ukraine war called into question his relations with the United States. In one of a series of short articles on Egypt, the the *Wall Street*

Journal noted how Egypt refused to comply with Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin’s request for Abdul Fatah As-Sis to sell Russian arms to Ukraine, posing “an obstacle for the Biden administration’s push to generate arms for a Ukrainian counteroffensive.”

20. Egypt initially “agreed to send rockets to Russia” but came under pressure from the Biden administration after the U.S. asked Egypt to supply the weapons to Russia. The *Journal* described how U.S. officials raised the request in March, 2023, insisting on it in “multiple encounters.” The U.S. asked As-Sisi to supply artillery shells, anti-tank missiles, air-defense systems together with small arms. But Egypt refused. The article ends sardonically by stating how “[on] a range of diplomatic discussions, Egypt’s response has been befitting of a strong U.S. partner.”[10]





STOP THE WAR IN THE RED
SEA!

JOIN THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
NOW!

[1] - [М. П. Павлович (Мих. Вельтман),
*Мировая Война и Борьба за раздел
черного континента*, Всероссийский
Центральный Исполнительный
Комитет Совета Р., С., К., и К.,
Депутатов, Москва 1918]

[2] - [הציר המרכזי: המלמחה הבאה של נתניהו] -
12.13.24, מעריב, של אסיסי, מעריב, 12.13.24]

[3] - [Pavlovitch, Michel. *The
Foundations of Imperialist Policy: A
Course of Lectures Read to the Academy
of the General Staff in 1918—1919*,
Labour Publishing Company, London]

[4] - [النفط يرتفع بأكثر من 3.5% بعد الضربات] -
[الأميركية والبريطانية في اليمن]

[5] - [رئيس هيئة قناة السويس: الإيرادات هبطت] -
[٤٠٪ بسبب هجمات ابحر الاحمر؛ العربية؛ ٢٠٢٤]

[6] - [הציר המרכזי: המלמחה הבאה של נתניהו] -
12.13.24, מעריב, מעריב, של אסיסי, מעריב, 12.13.24]

[7] - [Biden Is Weighing a Big Middle
East Deal, *New York Times*, July 27th,
2023]

~ It is may be a coincidence
that that on the same day
Friedman published his
article, Israel celebrated the
1,955th year from the day
the Romans destroyed the
Second Temple. Could
Biden's "big deal" include
the scientific transfer of Al-
Aqsa from the site of the
Second Temple?

[9] - [رئيس البرلمان المصري يحذر إسرائيل: عليها] -
[لتوقف عن لعب دور اضحية، الحدث، ٢٠٢٤]

[8] - [مصر تحذر إسرائيل أمريكا من أي عمليات] -
[عسكرية على محور فيلادلفيا، أخبار الشرق؛ ٢٠٢٤]

[10] - [Egypt Resists U.S. Calls to Arm
Ukraine, *Wall Street Journal*, August
12-13th, 2023]