

Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile

Political Resolution of First Congress

Published: Peking Review #35 August 26th 1966

Transcription, Editing and Markup: Paul Saba and Sam Richards.

Copyright: This work is in the Public Domain under the Creative Commons Common Deed. You can freely copy, distribute and display this work; as well as make derivative and commercial works. Please credit the Encyclopedia of Anti-Revisionism On-Line as your source, include the url to this work, and note any of the transcribers, editors & proof readers above.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Political Resolution of First Congress of Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party

- Resolutely opposes the adoption of a neutral attitude in the struggle against revisionism.
- It is necessary to wage a people's war to seize political power and drive out U.S. imperialism.

THE Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party has recently made public the political resolution of the First Marxist-Leninist Congress of the Chilean Communists.

The resolution considered U.S. imperialism as the No. 1 enemy of the peoples of the world, and condemned its war plans and actions, which are aimed at world domination, as the worst threat to peace. After pointing out the criminal aim of U.S. imperialism to dominate the whole world, the resolution expressed "the determination to stand firmly against the imperialist strategy, join the great united front of the peoples of various countries against U.S. imperialism, and make every possible contribution to the development, militancy and revolutionary principle of this front."

"The principal contradiction of our times is that between imperialism and the peoples under imperialist subjugation," the resolution said. It pointed out that the heroic patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people was the main focus of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and expressed the determination to give firm

and effective support to their struggle. It expressed firm support to the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It opposed the joint conspiracy of the imperialists and revisionists to make the Vietnamese people surrender through "unconditional negotiations" and the false promise of peace, while, in reality, stepping up the aggression against this heroic people.

The resolution then denounced and opposed the United Nations and its regional organizations, and especially the Organization of American States, and described all these organizations as the instruments of U.S. imperialism for covering up and pushing ahead with its aggressive plans for world domination. It condemned and opposed the efforts made by the revisionists for prettifying and covering up the reactionary role of the United Nations.

The resolution stressed that modern revisionism must be firmly opposed. It denounced the modern revisionists as the bourgeois agents within the revolu-

tionary movement. In collaborating with U.S. imperialism, the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union aimed at joint world domination.

The resolution expressed "opposition in particular to the revisionist theory that the revolution and emancipation of the peoples could be realized through the 'peaceful road'." It expressed "opposition to the attempts of the revisionists to put peaceful coexistence and peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism above the revolutionary liberation struggles of the peoples; opposition to their attempts to extend this coexistence to the relations between the oppressed peoples and the oppressors or between antagonistic classes; opposition to their proposition denying that the contradiction between imperialism and the nations enslaved by it has the character of the principal contradiction of our times; opposition to their attempts to take the reaching of agreement and compromise with imperialism and capitulation to its war blackmail as the main content of the struggle for peace, and their attempts to foment defeatism and fear in the face of atomic weapons and to foment illusions about imperialism."

Also condemned by the resolution was the revisionist bureaucratic stratum for restoring capitalism, destroying the proletarian and Marxist-Leninist character of the Communist Parties and renouncing the dictatorship of the proletariat in countries where they were in power.

The resolution "firmly exposes and opposes the adoption of a 'neutralist' attitude towards the present struggle of the Marxist-Leninists against modern revisionism. This is not only an erroneous attitude very harmful to the interests of the revolution but also means complicity with the revisionists. Those who preach this 'neutralism' hypocritically utilize the sentiments of the peoples for unity, in an attempt to make people follow the slogans of the revisionists and lead them to an unprincipled 'unity,' and to prevent the revolutionaries from opposing and exposing these slogans."

Having analysed the common factors which now exist among the Latin American countries, particularly the U.S. imperialists' exploitation and aggression in Latin American countries, the resolution pointed out: "All this determines the possibility and necessity of the integration of the revolutionary movements on our continent. For this purpose there must be concerted action, and it is necessary to raise mutual support to the highest degree so as to smash the fetters of domination by U.S. imperialism and the local reactionaries in various parts of Latin America." The resolution advocated that the genuine Marxist-Leninist Communist Parties in Latin American countries "must follow the policy of forming a united front with the social forces, groups, parties or individuals who are willing to take the revolutionary path and wage struggles against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries and their collaborators, the revisionists, in each country."

Referring to the Cuban situation, the resolution vigorously denounced "the Cuban leaders for their daily

increasing complicity with revisionism, as demonstrated, among other things, by their attempts to deny and undermine the Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups, by their conspiratorial meetings and agreements with known revisionists, by their defence of the opportunist views of the revisionists in joint communiques and at international meetings, by their perfidious and unjust attacks on the People's Republic of China, which dovetail with the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to isolate and commit aggression against this great socialist country, and by their active propagation of 'neutralism' in the struggle of the Marxist-Leninists against revisionism, so as to facilitate an unprincipled 'unity'."

On armed struggle, the resolution expressed opposition to the policy followed by certain groups adhering to petty-bourgeois principles, which tried to copy mechanically the experience of the Cuban armed struggle. The outstanding feature of the policy they follow is "the belief that a military group going into action and initiating the armed struggle is all that is needed to arouse the masses of people to join this struggle to seize political power, while ignoring the necessity to create a Marxist-Leninist Party to lead the masses and eliminate the revisionist influence among the masses as an indispensable basis for developing a people's war." The resolution also denounced the cunning and hypocritical intrigues of the revisionists who, in places where they could no longer spread their lie about a "peaceful road," pretended to support the kind of uprising which is divorced from the masses and cannot succeed, so as to discredit the road of seizing political power by arms and at the same time maintain their influence on the masses.

The resolution finally "alerts the revolutionaries in Latin America against the quite possible expansion of the war of aggression against Vietnam by U.S. imperialism to Southeast Asian nations, to China in particular. In such a case, we have to be prepared to redouble our struggle against imperialism and increase our fighting solidarity." The resolution also reminded the Latin American revolutionaries to be on guard against the possibility that U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries in every country might suddenly and unexpectedly stir up a wave of suppression on this continent.

A resolution on domestic problems was also adopted at the congress. The resolution first clearly declared the establishment of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile. It said, "In view of the fact that the so-called Communist Party of Chile has in the past never applied Marxism-Leninism in the essential aspects of its political line and activities and that, since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its leaders have openly and consciously adopted the opportunist line upheld by the modern revisionists as their own line, it is therefore decided to set up the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile." The resolution pointed out that the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile would be organized on Leninist principles.

The resolution said, "The Revolutionary Communist Party considers U.S. imperialism as the most ferocious enemy of our people and will lead the masses of the people to direct the main weight of their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its principal allies in our country: the latifundists and the monopoly and financial bourgeoisie." The fundamental objective of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile is to realize socialism and turn it into communism, while at present it first carries out a people's democratic revolution.

The resolution said: "The Revolutionary Communist Party will form a solid worker-peasant alliance as a basis to draw in, as far as possible, the various strata of the urban middle and petty bourgeoisie as well as the various strata of the other non-proletarian classes, which can be won over, to join the united front against imperialism, latifundists, and the monopoly and financial bourgeoisie." It said that after the seizure of political power, a people's democratic government will be founded as a form of proletarian dictatorship.

It also said, "The Revolutionary Communist Party considers that the only possible way to overthrow the most reactionary forces, to drive U.S. imperialism out of our country and to seize political power is to develop an armed people's war against these ruling classes, and, for that reason, it categorically rejects the 'peaceful road' advanced by the revisionists as a means to realize the revolution." It pointed out that the armed people's war would be under the firm leadership of the Party of the proletariat, and the people's war to seize political power would be a protracted armed struggle; its essential arena would be the countryside, although, at the same time, it would have the powerful support of urban struggles.

The resolution said, "The deceptive reformist policy" which the Chilean Government under the Christian Democratic Party "attempts to carry out is a kind of experimentation planned by U.S. imperialism," and it pointed out the insurmountable contradictions such reformist plans would have to face both internally and internationally, and the prospect of their inevitable failure.

The resolution also exposed the Chilean revisionists' opportunist and reformist policies.

The concluding part of the resolution on domestic problems said: "What is of fundamental significance is to sweep clean the revisionist and bourgeois influence among the masses, and in all spheres rally the masses around Marxism-Leninism and the revolution so that their consciousness and struggle will develop in the direction of seizing political power." It also pointed out that for the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, "the central task at present is to develop and consolidate our Party, both in quality and quantity, strengthen its influence and its ties with the masses, especially with the workers and peasants. We must resolutely lead the people in struggle and strive to increase their militancy so that it will develop into a mass, revolutionary armed struggle to seize political power; at the same time we must preserve our organization in order to carry on the struggle which is bound to be an arduous and protracted one."

The congress took place in May this year and was initiated by the revolutionary organization Espartaco and was attended by representatives of the Communist Rebel Union and of the revolutionary cadres of the Chilean Communist Party who have broken away from revisionism.