

Condemnation of the Coup in Poland

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December 13, 1981. On hearing the news from Poland—martial law, curfew, unions prohibited and their leaders jailed, armed forces in the streets—no Chilean can have failed to remember the coup unleashed in our country in September, 1973. By brutally repressing the Polish people, the bureaucratic bourgeoisie in Poland and the Russian imperialist bourgeoisie have openly exposed themselves. The phoniness of the socialist camouflage worn by the state capitalist regime has been revealed once more. The repression is not directed against a handful of reactionary dissidents, who want Poland to return to Western-style capitalism, but rather against the Polish working class and broad sections of the masses. It's not a matter of smashing a momentary rebellion against the disastrous consequences of the economic crisis, but rather a conflict that has been gathering strength and expanding since 1956. In this struggle the workers are demanding control of the economy and, in fact, control of society, by demanding that the appeals of the Solidarity movement—democratically decided—overrule those of the ruling party and the internal and international reactionary forces that it represents. The Polish bureaucratic bourgeoisie as well as the Russian hegemonists have understood this and thus have responded with the only "argument" characteristic of ruling classes: the force of arms.

The struggle of the Polish people, in which the working class is participating massively alongside other sections of the population, represents the broadest mass rebellion against the new bourgeoisie encrusted in the state economy and in the State itself since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which was also suffocated by a coup.

Both cases have shown the absolute necessity of a leading party guided by Marxism-Leninism, if society is to advance towards an authentic dictatorship of the proletariat, in which the proletariat truly controls the State and represses both the traditional reactionary forces as well as the new bourgeoisie born out of socialism, at the same time guaranteeing a broad democracy for the people. A party which doesn't supplant the proletariat in the control of state power and is prepared to advance to communism, creating the conditions for the withering of the State and its own leading role. In Poland, the working class has not yet been provided with such a party; in China it was undermined by revisionist infiltration, which isolated the proletarian leaders like Mao Tsetung and his closest collaborators.

What has happened in Poland has had the virtue of unmasking even more sharply the hypocritical policy of the ruling circles of both superpowers—the U.S. and USSR—as well as their respective allies.

U.S. imperialism, which invaded Vietnam and sponsored the coup in Chile, now protests the invasion of Afghanistan and the coup in Poland; the USSR, which opposed the invasion of Vietnam and the coup in Chile, has invaded Afghanistan and supports the coup in Poland. Clearly both superpowers and the governments allied with them sponsor and unleash invasions and coups to further their aims of world domination and gain new strongholds for the decisive redivision of the globe which each hopes to impose in its own favour through a new world war. As usual, the victims of those clawings and pawings between the savage imperialists are the peoples of the world. Thus it is of decisive importance that the Polish proletariat (and the proletariat of any country) stamp the popular struggle with an independent leadership, combating all illusions of "altruistic" support from any imperialist power arising from its antagonism with others. Only reliance on their own forces and on the solidarity of other peoples can guarantee victory and its subsequent defence. The apparent support for the Polish people by the U.S. government and its allies—limited and vague—is only meant to destabilize the Soviet bloc to a certain degree, forcing it to use considerable forces to defend that "socialism" which the people of the East themselves repudiate. All this is with an eye towards unleashing (or being in the best possible situation to face) a new world war, through which they hope to replace the Soviet Union as exploiters and oppressors of the people whom the Soviets presently plunder and suppress. Their vagueness in "aiding" the Polish people is dictated by fear of interfering with the business they are carrying out with the Soviet bloc to alleviate the crisis; and especially by fear of the prospects of authentic socialism which the spreading of proletarian movements like the Polish one could mean—in that bloc or in the West. That's why fundamentally they are using the Catholic Church as well as social-democratic forces and governments to prevent the Polish workers from going too far in their resistance to the coup and to advise them to limit themselves to the role of martyrs of the peaceful opposition.

The attitude of the traditional "Communist" parties of the West and other parts of the world to the coup in Poland is particularly significant. To establish themselves as a new bureaucratic bourgeoisie (Polish-style) they need—to a greater or lesser degree—the support of one or the other superpower and their allies, as well as the continued existence of the institutions of bourgeois dictatorship, to repress the people. The differences between these parties over the situation in Poland reflect their different opinions as to which bloc can best serve their interests. The Communist Party of France tends towards loyalty to the Soviet bloc; the Chinese Communist Party has

already firmly allied itself with U.S. imperialism. Nevertheless, none of those parties favours the development of the Polish people's struggle towards the establishment there of a genuine dictatorship of the proletariat, guaranteeing the elimination of the new bourgeoisie, real control of state power by the proletariat, national independence, and the surmounting of bourgeois democracy which is no more than a camouflaged dictatorship of the bourgeoisie—all under the leadership of a true Marxist-Leninist party which ideologically ensures those objectives. The common position of such parties clearly demonstrates the correctness of what various Marxist-Leninist forces have put forward when they've pointed out that revisionism today doesn't play the role of simple defender of the traditional bourgeoisie, that it has its own political designs: the establishment of state capitalism as the oppressor and exploiter of the people. Thus what they favour for the Polish people is at most the operation of the institutions and rights of bourgeois society. Taking advantage of the repressive and dictatorial aspect inherent in bourgeois "democracy," they propose their own dictatorship and the establishment of state capitalism.

In the face of the events in Poland, the Revolutionary Communist Party resolves to make all efforts within its reach to:

1. Win broad support for the Polish people's resistance against the oppression and exploitation they are suffering at the hands of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie of that country and at the hands of the Soviet imperialist bourgeoisie;

2. Strive to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist current developing in different countries, since only a world proletarian movement pro-

pelled by genuine Marxism can render real support to the fundamental interests of any proletarian detachment in struggle;

3. Influence, join and support the various efforts to sum things up which have arisen around the events in Poland so as to clarify the factors that led to the perversion of socialism in a series of countries and to identify the conditions which characterise true socialism. Among them are: the kind of party that is required, the character of its influence over the masses, the role of the State, the role of revolutionary ideology and its social-democratic and other distortions;

4. Expose, through the coup in Poland, the hypocritical support of U.S. imperialism and its allies who only seek to capitalise on the Polish people's sufferings to benefit their own hegemonist and war-mongering interests—in opposition to those of the Soviet bloc—as well as to hold back all prospects of socialism in Poland;

5. Denounce the reactionary nature of the state capitalist regimes of the Soviet bloc and the imperialist nature of the USSR and the betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, which have become even more evident with the coup in Poland, as well as expose the intentions of the revisionist "Communist" parties that have not yet seized power to establish regimes similar to those of that bloc;

6. Bring out the commonality of interests between the Chilean people and other peoples in Latin America who are fighting to overthrow the military dictatorships imposed by the U.S. government, and the Polish people and other peoples of the Soviet bloc, who are in combat against the dictatorships imposed on them by the USSR.

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