

Afghanistan Maoists on World Revolution

The following are excerpts of the founding document of the Organisation of the Revolutionary Communists of Afghanistan (ORCA) which formed recently through the merger of the Revolutionary Cell of Afghan Communists (RCAC) and the Union of Marxist-Leninists of Afghanistan — (Mao Tsetung Thought) (UMLA-MTT). The Information Bureau of the RIM has announced that the ORCA has been accepted as a member of the RIM. —AWTW.

The formation of the Organisation of Revolutionary Communists of Afghanistan (ORCA) marks a qualitative step in the work of the Committee of Coordination and Unity [see AWTW 1989/13]. We hope that publication of this document will advance the work and struggle of different sections of the New Communist Movement (MLM) of Afghanistan and bring about more favourable ground for a qualitative advance of the CCU's efforts, so that soon we can draw up the programme of the Communist Party of Afghanistan (MLM) on a principled basis and form the proletarian vanguard party in this country.

Provisional Centre of the ORCA
(1990)

THE WORLD SITUATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

...The reconstruction of the international communist movement on the basis of a correct ideological-political line is essential for providing leadership to the world revolution. In our view, the formation of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement at the Second International Conference of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung Thought (Maoist) parties and organisations has international significance because it is a qualitative advance in this direction.

The *Declaration* of the RIM is based on the clear ideological-political view that Mao Tsetung Thought (Maoism) is the next stage of devel-

opment in the science of our class. The *Declaration* clearly states that: "Without upholding and building on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought [Maoism - ORCA] it is not possible to defeat revisionism, imperialism, and reaction in general."

The *Declaration* correctly considers that Mao Tsetung Thought (Maoism) and its main principle, the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the demarcation line between Marxism and revisionism: "Lenin said, 'Only he is a Marxist who *extends* the recognition of class struggle to the recognition of the *dictatorship of the proletariat*'. In the light of the invaluable lessons and advances achieved through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution led by Mao Tsetung, this criterion put forward by Lenin has been further sharpened. Now it can be stated that only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the recognition of the objective existence of classes, antagonistic class contradictions and of the continuation of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the whole period of socialism until communism. And as Mao so powerfully stated, 'Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism.'"

It is on the basis of this clear ideological view that the *Declaration* has taken correct and principled positions on a series of fundamental questions in the international communist movement. They are the following:

— In analysing the present world situation it points out the three major contradictions and stresses their continued intensification as well as the further disintegration of the imperialist world order.

— It describes the two component parts of the world proletarian revolution and, based on their unity, explains the international strategy of the international proletariat.

— In relation to proletarian internationalism, the *Declaration* correctly stresses the point that the con-

tent and nature of the struggle of communists all over the world in the main is determined by the interests of world revolution.

— It correctly discusses the questions relating to the international communist movement and upholds Mao Tsetung Thought (Maoism) as a new stage in the development of the proletarian science of revolution.

— In relation to the Soviet Union and the Comintern, based on the principal aspects of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and the role of the Comintern in advancing the world proletarian revolution, it points to the defects of socialist construction there and to the Comintern's mistakes and shortcomings.

— In regard to Mao Tsetung, the Cultural Revolution and the Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung Thought (Maoist) movement, the *Declaration* explains the fundamental points and correctly indicates highly important and interesting points.

— It correctly defines the tasks of revolutionary communists in the present situation and distinguishes different features of these tasks in the oppressed and in the imperialist countries.

— It firmly clarifies the world orientation for the ideological, political and organisational unity of communists, that is, the formation of a new communist international and, with this orientation, it lays out important tasks for the RIM and the world's communists.

On the basis of these points one can certainly state that the ideological-political line expressed in the *Declaration* of the RIM is a solid basis for achieving unity in the international communist movement and for leading the process of regrouping the genuine communist forces and advancing towards the formation of a new Communist International. Furthermore, in order to rupture with all ideological-political confusion, form communist parties and advance the process of revolution in different countries of the world, including ours, it is crucial to rely on this line.

Today the detachments of the world proletarian revolution, gathered in the RIM, are advancing the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and reaction worldwide.

For several years now, the Communist Party of Peru has been leading people's war in that country with revolutionary and principled effectiveness, so that it has become an inspiration for communists and revolutionaries around the world....

MARXISM-LENINISM-MAOISM

Maoism —

A New Stage in the Development of the Proletariat's Science of Revolution

The science of revolution of the international proletariat has been applied, strengthened and developed during more than one and a half centuries of class struggle, since the publication of the *Communist Manifesto*. Marx discovered this science and established its basic foundations. Lenin raised it to a new level, and then Mao developed it to a still higher level. Thus the science of revolution of the international proletariat has developed through three qualitative stages and become more complete: 1) Marxism, 2) Leninism, and 3) Maoism.

In today's situation it is vitally important to stress Mao Tsetung's contributions to this science and his qualitative development of it. This emphasis separates the ranks of proletarian revolutionaries from those of various revisionists who have betrayed proletarian revolution and revised the basic foundations of the science of revolution of the international proletariat. As the *Declaration* of the RIM states:

"Upholding Mao Tsetung's qualitative development of the science of Marxism-Leninism represents a particularly important and pressing question in the international movement and among the class conscious workers and other revolutionary minded people in the world today. The principle involved is nothing less than whether or not to uphold and build upon the decisive contributions to the proletarian revolution and the science of Marxism-Leninism made by Mao Tsetung. It is therefore nothing less than a question of whether or not to uphold Marxism-Leninism itself....

"...We affirm that Mao Tsetung

Thought is a new stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism. Without upholding and building on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought it is not possible to defeat revisionism, imperialism and reaction in general."

PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

...On proletarian internationalism one can state the following:

Proletarian Internationalism Ideologically

Marxism-Leninism-Maoism is basically the ideology of the international proletariat and not that of this or that country's working class. This is, above all, because the proletariat is an international class...

...The third stage of development of the proletarian science of revolution, i.e. Maoism, is not the particular product of Chinese society. First of all, its principles are the development of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, which were not the product of Chinese society. Although the main principle of Maoism, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of proletariat, was applied in the form of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, it was, however, based on summing up the negative experience of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union.

Today, the RIM has made important summations of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and the experience of the international communist movement. These summations are the product of the international communist movement, even if they are marked by names of individuals or parties in this or that country.

Marxism-Leninism-Maoism is the ideology of the international proletariat. Precisely for this reason, its basic principles hold for the struggle of the proletariat in every country, by applying these universal truths to the concrete conditions of a specific revolution, and it in turn grows richer in the course of applying it. This is the meaning of proletarian internationalism from an ideological point of view.

Proletarian Internationalism Politically

Four points should be focused on

in this case:

1) The final political goal of communists is to reach a classless communist society. This task can only be accomplished on a world scale. The first condition for this is eliminating the world system of imperialist exploitation. Talk of building communism in one country when there is a world imperialist system is empty talk. Thus the final goal of communists is a global one and not one limited to a nation or country. The political struggles of communists must be oriented towards this goal, a goal that should not be forgotten even for a second. Diverging from this, our struggles will be at best national socialist and not communist...

2) ...Paying attention to the internal situation of a country has fundamental importance for the victory of revolution there. But imperialism is a world system and today, with the worldwide domination of imperialism, the internal situation of each country is mainly conditioned by the international situation; different countries should not be looked at as independent phenomena outside the world imperialist system....

3) Considering the final goal and the decisiveness of the international situation, it should be emphasised that for communists the overall interests of the world revolution are higher and more important than the interests of revolution in any particular country....

Revolution in one country is a link in the chain of world revolution and should serve it. Socialism in one country is a base for world revolution and should be looked at as such. Socialism in one country which is based on the interests and well-being of one nation is nationalism, not communism. The question is not whether the interests of any particular revolution should be taken into account, since this too is fundamental for the interests of world revolution. The point is that in periods when the interests of a particular revolution seem to be in contradiction to world revolution, world revolution is primary....

This is proletarian internationalism from the point of view of the relationship between the interests of world revolution and revolutions in different countries. Keeping this point constantly in mind has not been easy for communists in the past, it is not now, and it will not be

in the future. Continual effort to be conscious of this is unavoidable and imperative.

4) In any given country, the communists' share of their internationalist tasks is, first, to analyse correctly the political and social situation in their respective countries on the basis of a correct class analysis and advance the proletarian revolutionary struggle by relying on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. The communists in every country should turn their countries into strong bases for world revolution by carrying new democratic and socialist revolutions to victory. This is the only way they can avoid falling into nationalism or dropping the task of advancing the struggle for revolution in their own country.

Proletarian Internationalism Organisationally

Forming and strengthening communist parties in all countries should be looked at as a fundamental task of communists. On the basis of proletarian internationalism, these parties must shoulder the task of leading revolutions to victory in their respective countries. To advance and lead revolution on a world scale is a responsibility much more complex than that of any single country. Since the world revolution is not merely the sum total of the revolutions in each different country, its principled advance is impossible without an international organisation. There have been three international organisations for the advance of the world revolution in the history of the international communist movement: the First, Second and Third Internationals. Since the liquidation of the Third International in 1943, the international communist movement has lacked an international headquarters, and now the struggle for the formation of a new Communist International is a fundamental task. The formation of the RIM is of fundamental importance because it has been a qualitative step in that direction. In this period, taking part in the struggle of the RIM to advance the cause of world revolution, including by forming a new Communist International, is the realisation of proletarian internationalism organisationally. □