

Recabarren Communist Organization OCR

ON THE POLICY TO FOLLOW IN TODAY'S PERIOD OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN CHILE

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Although the situation of the class struggle within the country is the main aspect of the Chilean revolutionary process, we cannot fail to consider the changing international situation, especially the dependent character of our country on Yankee imperialism, to determine our future policy.

1.- Since the disappearance of the USSR and the Popular Democracies, the United States reigns in the world imposing its new world order, a globalized economy in which neo-liberalism prevails and whose purpose is that the North American economy continues to function, to which needs to control the source of raw materials, its main activity being the export of capital, which allows it to network throughout the world through its large international monopolies, which have not respected international limits or the governments of other countries. What has allowed it to self-feed on capital that it extracts from the world economy, which increasingly depends on the North American economy, as it happens with the world financial crisis that began with the mortgage financial crisis in the United States and that spread to the world industry with serious consequences for the international working class, which has a great impact on the underdeveloped countries. It has used the attack on the twin towers to seize Iraq's oil and its transportation routes by invading Afghanistan, eliminating its governments that opposed the hegemony in question in the area, threatening to intervene in Iran and North Korea. It has reestablished the Cold War with Russia, establishing a military encirclement around it, relying on countries that were part of the former socialist field, creating conflict in Georgia to obtain access to oil from the area and from oil viaducts that pass through Afghanistan to European markets. .

2.- In Latin America, in this last decade, the working masses, the indigenous movements, are demanding greater participation in the administration of the State, they demand democratic reforms, a better distribution of national wealth, they demand better health, education and access to a decent home. They are turning their backs on the right-wing parties, representatives of the pro-imperialist big bourgeoisie, supporting the parties representing the non-monopolistic sectors and the middle strata today in government in most of the countries of Central and South America. ,

those that go from those like Chile to stay linked to the United States, to others distant from it but not belligerent like Brazil, Argentina, Honduras, Paraguay and others openly defiant to the United States like Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Nicaragua.

The United States is not willing for South America to become a bloc in which there is no presence, and even more so for a sector of these nations to emerge with anti-imperialist governments that they have tried to overthrow, failing in attempts to not have the support of the armed forces of Venezuela and Bolivia, either for fear of the people or because the positions of the middle classes weigh more heavily on them, governments that at no time jeopardize bourgeois constitutionality and the bourgeois state. Which leads us to think that the installation of military bases, such as the one in Ecuador and Paraguay, would be for direct intervention when it does not obtain results with using the puppet armed forces, such as the one in Colombia that invaded Ecuador to assassinate members of the FARC. Threat that spread to all of South America with the activation of the IV Fleet of the North American Navy in the South Atlantic, especially to amend Venezuela and Brazil, since the United States has shown interest in the water of the Amazon, the It is trying to control, even more now that oil has been discovered and, as the Brazilian government of one of the main countries demands better commercial treatment from the great powers, as well as its hegemonic participation in the Union of Nations in the Southern Cone, the The Brazilian government is not willing to hand over the exploitation of oil to large international monopoly companies, much less to question its sovereignty over the Amazon, which it is willing to defend, preparing the Armed Forces. Brazilians to face a hypothetical invasion of a foreign power.

3.- Taking into consideration the current aggressive policy of Yankee imperialism, which from the economic and political pressure on South America, would be ready for open aggression, even leading to an invasion like the ones I carried out in the last century in Central America It has to lead us to reconsider our appreciation of the governments of South America, taking into account the extent to which they favor the working masses of their peoples, such as those who take against imperialism and against the great exploiters of their countries. It is not for us to determine the attitude of the masses in relation to each government, that corresponds to each of the Marxist-Leninist parties that exist there, what concerns us is **show we take advantage of these contradictions of said governments with Yankee imperialism to promote anti-imperialist sentiment in America and Chile.**

4.- This confirms once again that the character of the Chilean Revolution is fundamentally, in its first stage, anti-imperialist and anti-monopolistic and that the current international situation of full dominance of Yankee imperialism, it is necessary to define our actions. political, for which we have to deepen our knowledge of how neo-liberalism affects social classes in Chile:

THE BOURGEOISIE

The Financial Monopolistic Bourgeoisie is pro-imperialist and its interests are defended by the UDI (they are the direct heirs of Pinochetism) and the National Renewal, direct heir to the old Chilean political right. Both parties defend and promote Neo-liberalism without major interference by the State in the economy, they are for freedom of prices, freedom of the financial market and work (labor flexibility, restrictions of labor laws, etc.), defense of regionalism with the aim of sharing the State, transferring the central government's own functions to the municipalities, such as education, health, and in part the housing problem, pretending dismantle the large unions of state workers,

etc. This bourgeoisie is the most reactionary, it opposes changes in the state structure inherited from Pinochetism. It is against the proletariat and the revolution.

The Non- Monopoly Bourgeoisie , which produces mainly for the domestic market, has contradictions with the national financial monopoly sector and with foreign competition in its fight to stay in the market, it is unable to hegemonize a national anti-imperialist fight because neo-liberalism it also brings benefits and her fear of the proletariat makes her an enemy of the revolution. Politically it is represented by the Concertación, mainly by the Christian Democracy. Let us remember that the Concertación began and ended fully delivered to transnational corporations and to Yankee imperialism: Ex. Treaties free trade agreement with Europe, US, OECD, arms purchases, military exercises, etc.

The Middle Bourgeoisie (owner of the small industry and the middle estate) feels disadvantaged by neo-liberalism because it is only for the direct benefit of the big bourgeoisie. It is only for demanding protection and financial support measures from the State to survive in the permanent crisis in which they live. Its representatives are the Party for Democracy Concertation.

THE MIDDLE CLASS

The Petty Bourgeoisie , also called the middle class, made up of small peasants, artisans, small merchants, professionals, intellectuals, state officials, employees linked to the production process indirectly and in whose activity manual labor does not predominate. Those who, according to their income levels, will be represented by the center-left parties of the Concertación , forming a block with the non-monopoly and average bourgeoisie, who govern the country in 1990.

Unlike other South American countries governed by blocks similar to the Concertación, which have joined globalization, have done so while safeguarding the national interest, **the Concertación has taken over the administration of the economic model inherited from the dictatorship, the neo-liberalism imposed by imperialism**, with minimal state control over the national economy and a strong program of social assistance to the lowest-income sectors, with cash bonuses to the poorest, which together with an economic development of 4.5% average in these 19 years of government of the Concertación has obtained the approval of the monopolistic-financial bourgeoisie, which despite not yet obtaining labor flexibility and complete freedom to do and undo, is satisfied with the governments of the concertación because it has allowed them to obtain large profits . For its part, the United States, despite some disagreements in international politics, is also satisfied with the Concertación, setting it as an example to the rest of Latin America. Also the non-monopoly and middle bourgeoisie,

According to the government and the bourgeois parties, the middle class is the social sector that would have grown the most in the last 18 years, being 50% of the population (the rest would be 5% of bourgeois and 45% lower class proletarians and others), growth that would be due to the high income obtained by some professionals and qualified employees, such as doctors or engineers, who would not be protected by the system, drifting in the face of fluctuations in the labor market. Sectors that are immersed in the consumer society, the facilities to obtain loans for housing, cars, luxury items, etc. they keep them full of debts, demanding that the government reduce fuel taxes, among others. The most pressing situation would be experienced by 50% of this sector, mostly low-income employees, captives of credit cards, which to meet their payments have seen their living standards drop. They live in fear of losing their jobs, only civilian state officials are the ones with the most job security and those who demand annual salary improvements.

The middle class wants change, but without risk. In general, the middle class has become conservative, it aspires to become a bourgeois within the neo-liberal scheme.

THE PROLETARIAT

Proletarians are all those people who, in order to live, must sell their labor power to capital. Those persons who work directly in production and those who work in activities in which capital is revalued are recognized as such. Being considered part of the petty bourgeoisie, salaried professionals and qualified employees, either because of their income, have a higher standard of living, despite belonging to the working class.

The revisionist PC Party considers salaried intellectuals and employees in general to be part of the working class, these being an important part of their militancy and especially of their leadership, they say they represent the working class, but if we see their political behavior we will conclude that **It is a small reformist bourgeois party with workers' militancy**, representative of the sectors with the highest incomes, that is, of the workers aristocracy.

The revisionist PC is not for the confrontation with the bourgeoisie, it is not for the revolution, much less to hegemonize an anti-imperialist national liberation movement, as has been demonstrated with the "Together We Can", which I only use as an electoral instrument. What the PC seeks is to join the Concertación and become part of a national coalition government, which would mean **imposing on the working class and workers an economic-social pact with the bourgeoisie in exchange for an electoral reform to the fascist constitution that allows it obtain a greater share of power from the bourgeois state**, This for the establishment of a "Welfare State", which would be transformed with constitutional reforms into a "Socialist State" Therefore, it should not be thought that the revisionist PC would be interested in the future in constituting a strategic alliance with a view to taking the Power, at the most to establish electoral pacts with the extra-parliamentary left in order to increase their voting, increasing their negotiating power with the Concertación.

Today the Chilean working class is under the influence of bourgeois ideology, petty-bourgeois reformism and revisionism, but it does not mean that it has lost its class consciousness and its anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist sentiment, **what it needs is the presence of a true Marxist-Leninist Communist Party to lead it in its daily struggles against capital and the conquest of Power.**

THE PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT

In order to determine the policy of the Proletarian Party, it is necessary to start considering the conclusions reached from the exposition made:

1.- The most aggressive attitude of Yankee imperialism towards the governments of South America that have taken a more nationalistic position, led by the struggle of their own peoples, have not yielded to the economic pressures of this, especially Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador. . The Party must develop a solidarity campaign with these three countries, showing what our disagreements are with them. Especially with its national bourgeoisies that govern, At the national level, clearly establish the different stages of the class struggle in Chile, determining the class alliances that will allow us to advance to the Popular Democratic Revolution.

2.- In the country the economic system of Neo-liberalism works, the bourgeoisie in general is satisfied, the Concertación government through its social programs "manages to lull" the demands of the lower income sectors. **The middle layers are those who feel left out, their lack of**

organization and their fears of radicalizations of the class struggle (they live with the phantom of the dictatorship) have made them conservative and electoral clientele of the right.

3.- The center that the PS-PC has of the union movement, only of the sector organized in the CUT, is another factor that allows the model to work. The big industries remain abandoned, they hardly have union activity, only the unions of the state workers are mobilized but without coordination among them, not causing major problems for the government, much less the system. The great victim of the liberal system, of the capitalist system, is the proletariat that works in medium and small companies, those that have almost no union activity being abandoned by the CUT bureaucrats, this is the open field for the activity of the Party.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

We can say, although the Chilean Revolution in its first stage is anti-imperialist and anti-monopoly, the exploited masses are not yet ideologically won to undertake the fight for political power. We must carry out a whole policy according to the current situation that allows us to win over the widest working masses of the country based on their current level of political consciousness and struggle, What they aspire to is greater transparency from their political authorities and a more efficient and effective government that gives them better living conditions. We have to give them hope that they are fighting for something affordable for their current political level and not fall into error. of the narcos and Trotskyist groups with their ultra revolutionary slogans of "Popular Power" or "socialism now". Our agitational slogans must be for the fight for a true democracy, end of the fascist constitution, democratic constitution, for a greater participation of the people in the administration of the Municipalities, etc. Demand the nationalization of public services, recovery of strategic companies in foreign hands. Organize and direct the economic and social protest struggles, those that we must take to a higher level of struggle every day, those that together with our participation in the electoral processes we will make propaganda for our Popular Democratic alternative, we will accumulate forces that allow us to establish electoral alliances with other democratic political forces until we reach the constitution of a political front whose purpose is the conquest of the Political Power. While our purpose is to establish a democratic and popular government, which in no case would be a workers' government, will be a small progressive bourgeois government, since it will not be under the hegemony of the proletariat because the Party does not have the majority of the salaried masses, it will only share the government's leadership with the other political forces, which will tend to carry out its petty-bourgeois policy of defense and strengthening of the bourgeois state, so the Party must never fail to bear in mind that said government is a step towards insurrection armed of the people for the establishment of the Popular Democratic State.