

## **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. COMMUNIST PARTY OF LABOR. PCT**

### **The context of inter-imperialist war, the current economic crisis, the peoples and the revolutionary forces.**

It is relevant in this session of our seminar "Problems of the Revolution in Latin America", to address the question of the war in Ukraine, because although it is an act of aggression by a power against a people, a nation, which has always been rejected by revolutionaries in all epochs and circumstances, this conflict expresses at the same time a scenario of inter-imperialist confrontation, in respect of which it is our duty to contribute to the better orientation of the workers and peoples. In addition, the effects of the war on the world economy are impacting the lives of our peoples.

Before the revival of Russia as a power, the US and United Europe advanced their strategy of encircling Russia, with the support of the dominant fascist elites in Ukraine. The amount of economic, military and political resources used by the US and Europe clearly show that this is not a Russia-Ukraine conflict, although the development of military operations is focused on Ukrainian territory.

The international characteristic of this conflict with the leading intervention of the Western powers, points to an unprecedented form of inter-imperialist military confrontation with the deployment of troops on the ground of only one of the belligerent sides, while the other participates through the troops of the country that is the headquarters of the territory and resources in dispute.

The revitalization of NATO has been at the heart of the entire conflict through the incorporation into this alliance of countries bordering Russia and the subsequent accession of the Nordic countries, after the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The process of reviving NATO had been accelerating in a context in which global economic crises are increasingly frequent and profound, and where, in addition, the differences, struggles and rivalry between powers, latent in the context of the new configuration after the fall "of the walls," became increasingly evident.

It is clear that the apparent equilibrium that arose under the protection of the so-called new order was being questioned by the evolution of events. According to the law of unequal development, in the last 20 years the pre-eminence of China as a superpower has been affirmed, Russia has consolidated its restoration as such, while the US has lost its privileged position in the unipolarity that was incarnated in the immediately following the debacle of the USSR.

One of the main fronts on which the struggle between the imperialist powers is being waged is trade, in which the loss of ground by US monopoly groups in relation to China has been upheld.

The balance of forces between the imperialist powers has been pushing towards a new redivision of areas under their respective control, as sources of natural resources, markets and influence and political control. This happens by virtue of the fact that as "the cake" was distributed on the occasion of the configuration of the so-called "new order," it can no longer function in a context in which the contradictions that express the current balance between these powers of times do not fit. As the ICMLPO rightly stated in 2007: "the new order is both an order of the rich countries, and that of US imperialism at the peak of its 'unrivaled' power." But at the same time it recalled that, "The concentration and centralization of capital means, above all, the growth and aggressiveness of the needs and demands of monopoly groups..." (ICMLPO, *The new world order, capitalism and imperialism. The international situation and our tasks.* Quito: Ediciones de la Revolución ecuatoriana, 2007, p. 23).

To all this we must add the ongoing economic crisis, whose magnitude and scope are unpredictable, depending on different analysts and academic centers, regarding its tendency to worsen, especially when

the difficulties in the US economy are observed.

In such a context, the aggressions of imperialism on the peoples, nations and countries; as well as the danger of regional or generalized wars, will continue to be the order of the day, and we must place the war in Ukraine in that context.

While it is true that the Ukrainian people are denouncing and resisting the Russian imperialist occupation, these just feelings are made use of by the leading fascist clique, which only acts as a dog of prey at the service of the interests of US imperialism and the European powers in their rivalry against imperialist Russia.

By its nature, imperialism is the tendency to aggression, domination and war, especially in conditions of serious economic crises such as the current one.

This is how the ICMLPO stated it in 2007: "The reconquest of the world, the inevitable struggle between the great powers... together with the generalization of attacks on the rights of the workers and peoples, merges with the disputes and struggles of the capitalist monopoly groups against their rivals; and the rivalries and struggles of the great imperialist countries to increase their zones of influence and be the world's hegemonic force.

"It is inevitable that the conquest of the world and markets by the groups of capitalist monopolists and the big imperialist countries, take on particular importance' (pp. 25, 27-28).

Evaluating the prospects at a time when the so-called "new order" was beginning to falter, the judicious analysis of the ICMLPO, recognizing the limitations of that time to specify in the analysis particularities as to how the struggles and fights between the powers would be expressed once the conditions marked by a unipolar world had been overcome; it stated:

"It would be premature and wrong to pretend what the current political-military polarization will be tomorrow (but) it is impossible to foresee currently how and in what sense the evolution will take place. But, we can foresee the following: the facts evolve in the sense of eliminating the system of opposing blocs, which means, without a doubt, that the great powers are initiating a struggle for a new redivision of the world, which increases the danger of a generalized war" (p. 40).

Current developments confirm the correctness of those conclusions. To outline lines of orientation, as well as the tasks and responsibilities of the communist movement before the picture described, what is involved is "Integrating the problems of the anti-imperialist struggle with the struggle of the working class; the participation of all organisations of the working class in this struggle; the work among the people to develop this struggle, with a sense of responsibility and a consistent militant organization" (ICMLPO. 2007, p. 122).

Condemning the Russian occupation of Ukraine, denouncing the war as an inter-imperialist confrontation which the fascist elite of Ukraine serves and repeating solidarity with the Ukrainian people, is the orientation according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the interests of the Ukrainian people and the other peoples of the world.

## II. The current economic crisis

We must analyze the crises as an integral part of the cycle of evolution of capitalism, hence its cyclical character,... "The crisis destroys companies,... productive forces, creates unemployment, and on the basis of recomposing what has been destroyed, a phase of economic growth appears. Crisis, recession, recovery and boom are periods of capitalism. This is Marxist theory confirmed by experience" (Salazar,

Revolution remains a problem waiting for a solution," 2021:50).

The ongoing crisis, although aggravated by the pandemic, began much earlier than 2018, and has been considered the most serious of the 21st century.

From the theoretical and historical point of view there is a general context of revolution. Beyond the technological innovations and their impact on social relations, the evolution of contemporary society runs according to "the law discovered by Karl Marx of the non-correspondence between the development of the productive forces and the social relations of production. This is a fundamental aspect of the current crisis of the capitalist system." The capitalist system has revolutionized the ways of producing wealth, taking them to unsuspected levels. The indisputable advances achieved by the capitalist system in its capacity to produce wealth have occurred at the same time that, together with the colossal wealth created, greater poverty, exclusion and marginalization are created for the working and popular classes" (Salazar, 2021: 41).

This extreme contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production has given rise to social revolutions, but this outcome has required that the working and popular masses have the subjective factors of political organization, consciousness and leadership that make them possible.

That is precisely the agenda that summons the revolutionary movement, urged to promote the organization of the masses in contexts of struggle, to make that organization and those struggles more and more experienced, in a perspective of accumulation of revolutionary forces, to the extent that all this experience has as its *raison d'être* and strategic objective, its expression in political power capable of overthrowing bourgeois-imperialist rule and the revolutionary transformation of society.

Without mature subjective factors there is no possibility of revolution, and if these subjective factors are expressed primarily in the capacity for action of the mobilized masses, a brief reflection on this matter is timely.

III. "The leading force **and** the popular masses are a historical concept "

The revolution "is a work that is built, day by day and under certain conditions. It is something that flows from lesser to greater, with advances and possible setbacks, as the conditions through which it runs change." Not seeing it "as a task and purpose for each day leads to work without perspective..." (Salazar, Revolution is still a problem waiting for a solution, 2021, p. 15).

The important demands that in the movement of the workers and the people need "the democratization of political life, emphasizing trade union freedom, is an essentially political fight because it points to two pillars of the neocolonial model imposed on our nations; it questions the way in which the international monopoly powers have arranged to plunder our national wealth" (p. 31).

The work to promote the development of the revolution advises us "to distinguish between real popular masses, those who come into action; and the potential ones, which despite their oppressed condition, remain for one reason or another with a passive attitude, one of contemplation, and a patient and systematic work must be developed to integrate them". Thus, "several hundred people constitute the popular masses when the struggle is just beginning; but to create a revolutionary situation, the concept of popular masses will be such that it involves tens of thousands in action; and hundreds of thousands, millions, will be necessary to constitute a majority for a victorious revolution that overthrows the minority that holds power.

"The leading force, the working class, also follows that perspective. Numbers are important, but in principle, what counts is that it has the capacity for action, a clear perspective of the course, and to be able to articulate unity with other sectors in terms of a program that starts from their interests, and includes

those that correspond to the political and social needs of the majorities and the historical moment" (ob. cit. p. 32).

The experience of the Bolsheviks led by Lenin was that they were a minority at the beginning of the revolutionary process in Russia in 1917. "But they were linked to the toiling masses and interpreted the immediate needs of the majority, summed up in the slogan For bread, land and peace; between February and October that party became the leading force of the revolution, gained political power and established socialism. In short, the important thing is to take up the struggle of the working and popular masses in general; this is the space in which the embryo of the revolution is created, it is the space where it is develops. The question is to work on that ideal systematically and consistently."

#### **IV**

In the light of historical experience and according to the current evolution of the capitalist system and imperialist domination in our countries, the tendency is to sharpen the fundamental contradictions in Latin American societies, which in many cases is expressed between labor and capital and between the nation and imperialism.

In this way, we continue to believe that in the context of imperialist domination in our countries, "the liberation of wage labor is inserted in the perspective of national liberation," and therefore the strategic work for the overthrow of bourgeois power and the revolutionary transformation of our societies, in many of our countries suggests a program of people's democratic revolution. Good theoretical judgment and the systematization of our national political experiences will make it possible to guide ever better the course of the objectives, goals and tasks in each phase of the revolutionary process.

Spaces such as this Seminar, as forums for the exchange of experience and eventual identification of common purposes, constitute an important contribution to the urgency of responding to these challenges.

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