

Excerpts on Fascism¹

Chairman Gonzalo

First Congress (1988-1989)

“Fascism is violence, it sweeps everything away, this is why one has to wait to be able to organize” [say the capitulationists]; such ignorance. Fascism sweeps everything it can destroy away, and it is on us to build apparatuses that they could not destroy; the Communist International itself, at the 7th Congress, provides the example of the Austrian comrades and tells us that it is feasible to work, develop and organize the masses under fascism and that it is even feasible to legality or semi-legality, every vestige that law provide. Did Chairman Mao not taught us to use the laws, manners and customs, all possible vestiges as well? It is in “expanding rapidly the anti-Japanese forces”, point 6, 2nd Volume. Clear things comrades: terror to fascism.

(...)

The origin of fascism is in Japan, this is never told. The action is polarized between revolution and counterrevolution and the demo-bourgeois forms and the demo liberal ideas are insufficient to contain revolution, there is the necessity for fascism. In 35, the 7th Congress of the Communist International would take place and Dimitrov would analyze the problem of fascism, would put forward that fascism is the state expression of the financial bourgeoisie, of the financial oligarchy that applies the most shameless terror. A definition like this focuses on terror. Before that, Dimitrov would analyse fascism together with Clara Zetkin and the proposition is that one has to see the negation of bourgeois liberties which fascism represents. There is a quote from Stalin in which is put forward that it is a shameless terror and there is also more written works by him and there is the need to Study what was said by Stalin. In this Congress, Dimitrov would put forward the possibility of unity of the demo-liberal against fascism. That make us see that not everything was terror, to understand that fascism was the negation of the demo-liberal, but the party said that this does not fit us, because the situations are different. Dimitrov considers fascism as the state that represents and defend the interests of the financial bourgeoisie (big bourgeoisie), rejecting the demo-liberal criteria, its principles, introducing the fascist criteria of negation of its own demo-liberal principles, rejecting demo-bourgeois parliamentary order to put forward corporatism and that besides they use terror, soft politics and hard politics. Terror, what fascism does is to develop further violence as a paralyzing instrument for domination to achieve the application of their fascist goals and the corporatist order

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(political goals). Stalin put forward the union with bourgeois democrats (alliance of certain sectors to smash fascism). In the process of the bourgeois state, the demo-bourgeois system carries on with the danger of taking bad measures to restrict and hinder the struggles, it is not that the demo-liberal make a leap toward fascism, but, with the restriction laws they make, they prepare the path to it. Dimitrov would analyze that fascism is not the same everywhere, it has concrete forms according to the conditions in which it develops and the degree of revolution, and it can coexist with parliament for some time. But it has some general things that are common, it sweeps away everything that is bourgeois democracy, potentiate nationalism, use social demagoguery (struggle against the rich), points out to the banks, is a clear expression, even by their buildings, of wealth. Great offerings to the masses, to the workers, they offer employment to the unemployed, land to the peasants, study to the youth, education to the intellectuals, capacity to develop their faculties (anything like that...). They are cynical and base themselves in the most shameless lie.

(...)

To make the evaluation of the Communist International, especially its 7th Congress, linked to the world war and the role of comrade Stalin