

Pinochet is invited to Peking

Declaration by the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile

That Pinochet be invited by representatives of other governments as bloody as his would be very logical. There would be nothing surprising in seeing reactionaries help each other and mutually build themselves up. However, even the circles dominated by North American imperialism, which put Pinochet in power by promoting the bloody coup d'état in order to defend their interests, have preferred to keep a certain distance from him while being demagogic about human rights. Some fascist dictatorships in Latin America and even racist South Africa have not considered it convenient to invite him.

Pinochet wished to prove that he was acceptable to some governments in the international community, so he arranged a tour. Despite all the diplomatic efforts made, he was only able to obtain invitations from the government of the Fiji Islands and Ferdinand Marcos' corrupt government in the Philippines. As you may know, the latter, as anti-popular and anti-democratic as Pinochet, is under attack despite all kinds of help from the United States — from the ever-evolving armed struggle of the Filipino people, which is developing on several fronts.

The Japanese government did not want to risk the loss of political prestige that would result from inviting Pinochet, and diplomatically limited itself to inviting the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cubillos.

But popular rejection of the fascist dictator is such, even in the small countries of Polynesia and Asia, that the people of the Fiji Islands prevented the tyrant from carrying out his trip, which had to be suspended. Because of the violent reaction of the people, the Filipino government had to withdraw its invitation, inventing a conspiracy as a last-minute excuse once the plane trip had begun.

Repudiated and humiliated as few governments have been in diplomatic history, Pinochet had to return home, his tail between his legs. The fascists tried to present this as an affront to Chile and the fault of exiles, but to no avail. Also to no avail were the demonstrations organized using every means power gave them. The junta's weak international position and the rejection of Pinochet became very clear to everyone. The Chilean people are grateful for the broad solidarity shown by so many peo-

ple, solidarity which dealt the dictatorship such a blow.

But the rejection went even further. Japan took advantage of the replacement of Chile's foreign minister to preserve its prestige, clarifying through its ambassador that its invitation was a personal invitation to the ex-minister, Cubillos, from which it can be deduced that the new minister is not invited. And this gave the lie to the rumour put out by the fascists that Cubillos had only been invited to clear the way for Pinochet's visit.

In these conditions, with the Chilean dictatorship isolated by the international community and as popular resistance advances within the country, the present Chinese leaders have extended an invitation to Pinochet for "when conditions are more favourable" which can be interpreted as meaning when some of the diplomatic difficulties currently experienced by the Chilean military Junta are forgotten. The dictatorship's ambassador to Peking declared that this visit would probably take place next year and that relationships between the two countries were excellent.

It is becoming increasingly evident to everyone that there have been substantial changes since Mao Zedong's death. The leaders who took complete control of the State and Party, after having arrested or caused Mao's close collaborators in the Central Committee to disappear, purged thousands of real communist leaders by firings, imprisonment, or elimination — all of which gave rise to what resembles armed struggle. They rehabilitated Deng Xiaopeng and Liu Shaoqi and almost everyone who led the capitalist line in the Communist Party of China and against whom Mao fought all his life, mobilizing the masses in the Cultural Revolution.

Despite the fact that direct attacks against Mao are still muted, the present leadership is developing counter-revolution, seeking to liquidate the gains made by the Cultural Revolution and by socialism. Since Deng Xiaopeng's trip to the U.S., the present Chinese leadership has unleashed aggression against Vietnam (which had invaded Cambodia), opened the way for foreign credit and investment, joined the World Bank and accepted North American military "aid". Just last summer, China, which had been a country without foreign debt, borrowed \$26 million in Western countries.

Capitalism is being re-introduced in China under the hegemony of the new bureaucratic bourgeoisie that emerged in the Party and State. Publicly-known figures show that the Chinese government has already authorized 120 large

foreign investment projects costing more than \$600 million. Obviously these imperialist businessmen are going to China not to build socialism, but to develop dependent capitalism. China, which in the past had no deficit or inflation, had a deficit of \$1.8 million in 1978 and \$3 million in 1979; and it is predicted that the deficit will reach \$6 million in 1982.

The line of the Communist Party of China, which yesterday was in the vanguard of world communism, is today completely revisionist. Its leaders seek an alliance with North American imperialism and other western imperialist powers. They favour an alliance with Pinochet against what they consider their principal enemy in the present situation: Russian social imperialism. This is why they invited Pinochet to visit next year.

Two years ago the RCP-Chile denounced the present Chinese leadership in an open letter and showed how their theory and practice were incompatible with Mao Zedong's Marxist-Leninist legacy. Today it considers that the Chinese revisionist gang should be combated and considered an ally of fascism because of its economic and political aid to Pinochet. The RCP-Chile calls on the Chilean people, its different organizations and all those who sympathize with their struggle to intensify the denunciation and mobilization against the Chilean fascist military Junta and all those who directly or indirectly collaborate with it.

We call on progressive and democratic people and organizations to judge the present Chinese 'leaders' policies themselves. They (the Chinese leadership) seek to transform their country into an imperialist power like the U.S.S.R. has become after power was grabbed by the new bureaucratic bourgeoisie which grew out of the Party and the State.

We want to defeat fascism in Chile and to establish people's democracy that will pave the way to socialism. We are certain that the development of bourgeois bureaucracy can be avoided by the conscious participation of the masses. We want real independence for our country, by first eliminating Yankee imperialist influence, but without falling into the claws of the U.S.S.R. or any other imperialist power.

**BUILD THE UNITY OF THE PEOPLE BY
INTENSIFYING THE PEOPLE'S
STRUGGLE TO OVERCOME THE
FASCIST MILITARY JUNTA!
FIGHT AGAINST ALL WHO DIRECTLY
OR INDIRECTLY COLLABORATE WITH
THE DICTATORSHIP!**

**Central Committee of the Revolutionary
Communist Party of Chile.**