

2nd Plenum of the Communist Organization

July 2019

Resolution on Proletarian Internationalism

Resolution of the 2nd plenum of the Communist Organization (KO)



1 **Necessity of the international organization of the working class**

2 Though the class struggle must first be settled within national borders – though the
 3 working classes of every land must first settle the score with their own respective
 4 bourgeoisie – the communist movement has always remained an international
 5 movement. This is due to imperialism’s development as a global system, one that
 6 enforces the ever-increasing inclusion of the entire world into capitalist relations.
 7 The class enemy, the imperialist bourgeoisie, accordingly remains internationally
 8 organized – in spite of their inner contradictions and enduring national ties.
 9 Ultimately, the class struggle takes place on an international scale. It is for this
 10 reason that the necessity of the international organization of the working class
 11 remains.

12 Every nation finds itself with different circumstances and particularities that must
 13 always be taken into account in the practice of the communist parties. This however
 14 does not confirm the existence of differing “national paths” to socialism. The
 15 transition to socialism and the construction of a new mode of production are bound
 16 to historical principals – principals that can be scientifically identified and which
 17 must be respected regardless of national differentiation.

18 **On the history of the international communist movement**

19 With the founding of the Communist International (Comintern) in 1920,
 20 communists concurred that the development of the communist world-organization
 21 of the proletariat must be based on the struggle against opportunism. This means
 22 that the communist party must vigilantly fight for ideological clarity, and must have
 23 the ability to criticize, self-criticize, and correct mistakes that could otherwise
 24 develop into erroneous orientations in the class struggle. The communist parties
 25 worked together in the Comintern towards developing a collective strategic
 26 orientation. The Comintern was much more than simply the coordination between
 27 communist parties: it was a global proletarian party with binding resolutions that
 28 the national parties were to be unwavering in accomplishing. Such unity can only
 29 be achieved through the constant dialogue, exchange of experiences, and mutual
 30 criticism and self-criticism of the national parties. The open criticism between
 31 communist parties should not be seen as a weakness in the face of the enemy, but
 32 rather as a means for attaining a higher degree of political-ideological unity. The
 33 international discussion between communists regarding the direction and methods



34 of the proletarian revolution and of the construction of socialism is not relevant
35 only to the communists themselves, but the working class as a whole. As
36 communists ultimately need to hold themselves accountable for their decisions and
37 actions to the working class, they cannot fear transparency in their positions and
38 analyses, nor can they shy from opening these positions and analyses to discussion,
39 or from criticizing other communist parties in the name of revolutionary
40 international solidarity.

41 With the dissolution of the Comintern in 1943, the communist parties lost their most
42 important tool for the curation of revolutionary unity on the world scale. The
43 dissolution of the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) in 1956 only further
44 worsened the situation. Ideological divergences amongst the communist parties, as
45 well as various forms of opportunism and revisionism, were able to take root and
46 fester. In several of the largest and most important communist parties, this plague
47 of opportunism was able to completely destroy adherence to Marxism-Leninism in
48 favor of so-called “Eurocommunism.”

49 **Current initiatives within the international communist movement**

50 Since the 90s, there have been initiatives towards the exchange of communist and
51 workers’ parties both regionally and internationally, for example the International
52 Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties (IMCWP). In Europe, a similar forum
53 for exchange can be found in the Meeting of European Communist Youth
54 Organizations (MECYO). In 2009, the International Communist Review was founded,
55 and has since been published annually in several languages, working as a collective
56 means of discussion for a number of communist parties, providing a platform for
57 the clarification of the important questions of the communist world movement. In
58 2013, the Initiative of Communist and Workers’ Parties began to provide a
59 framework within which several European communist parties have been able to
60 work together to answer questions concerning Europe and coordinate political
61 direction. Today, even non-European parties take part in this exchange.

62 We of the Communist Organization have tasked ourselves with the construction of
63 the communist party in Germany. In pursuit of this goal, we are organizing a
64 scientific clarification process – one in which the history of the communist
65 movement must be self-critically examined. Through the framework of the
66 Initiative of Communist and Workers’ Parties and the International Communism



67 Review, we have observed initiatives in discussing the errors of the Communist
68 Party of the Soviet Union and those of other communist parties – especially after the
69 second world war – and in what fashion these errors are related to the dissolution
70 of the Comintern. We believe that these discussions are of immense importance and
71 should be continued. We have also tasked ourselves with the organization of the
72 German working class such that it is able to fight in the class struggle in a
73 comprehensive sense. With the resolution of our General Assembly, we have set the
74 stage for the organization of revolutionary praxis. Although the revolutionary
75 struggle for the power of the working class is foremost fought on a national scale,
76 history shows that this struggle can only be successful when internationally rooted
77 and able to call upon analyses provided by the international communist movement.
78 The Comintern, for example, developed in the 1930s a valuable criticism of the
79 Communist Party of Germany, wherein incomplete bolshevization and the
80 persistent effects of social-democratic traditions were identified. The findings of
81 these analyses supply us with important knowledge to this day.

82 It is for these reasons that we assert that these forms of exchange between
83 communist parties contribute greatly to the identification and abatement of the
84 causes of crisis in the international communist movement. Discussions in these
85 meetings aid in the determination of contradictions in such a way that they can be
86 clarified and overcome. As clarity is the prerequisite for real unity, these exchanges
87 are essential for the unification and reconstruction of the international communist
88 movement on a revolutionary basis. We too seek to systematically study the
89 analyses and positions of other communist parties, and to provide and develop our
90 own perspectives and experiences in dialogue with the international communist
91 movement. For this reason, the International Meeting of Communist and Workers
92 Parties, the Meeting of European Communist Youth Organizations, the International
93 Communist Review, and the Initiative of Communist and Workers' Parties have our
94 full support.

