
Nepal Communist Party (Mashal) Holds 5th Congress

A World To Win has received the following communique from the comrades of the Nepal Communist Party (Mashal), a participating party in the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement.

The Nepal Communist Party (Mashal) has successfully held its Fifth Congress, ten years after its Fourth Congress. Altogether 167 comrades representing various district party committees, various fronts and regions, and fraternal communist parties and organisations attended the Congress. Because of various difficulties some of the delegates and observers could not attend the Congress.

The Congress was inaugurated in a very enthusiastic and cordial situation. The Presidium was elected and one minute of silence observed in the memory of martyrs known and unknown who sacrificed their lives heroically for the cause of revolution. Fraternal delegates and leading comrades of various mass fronts gave revolutionary speeches and best wishes for the success of the Congress. Fraternal delegates from the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM), the Central Reorganisation Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), the Revolutionary Communist Party of India, the Revolutionary Communist Centre of India (Marxist-Leninist), and the Pro-

letarian Party of Purba Bangla (Bangladesh) attended the Congress. The Communist Party of Greece (Marxist-Leninist), the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA, and the Ceylon Communist Party sent messages of greetings. After that documents were presented, discussed and adopted.

The Congress was to have been convened some years back, but it got delayed due to the breach of discipline and party secrecy and the conspiracies and splitting activities of the pro-Panchayat and pro-Nepali Congress and other rightists, who had managed to infiltrate the party. In fact, this Congress is a victory over the right opportunists and it has played an important role in

saving the party from the revisionist mud and defending and preserving the revolutionary theory and political line and promoting the revolutionary tradition of the Fourth Congress and adopting correct decisions on political line.

In the light of the dialectical materialist outlook, the Congress has assessed past mistakes in the field of political line, organisation and struggle. It has summed up positive and negative experiences and accepted the correct and self-critically abandoned the incorrect.

The Fourth Congress had clearly decided that socialism and communism were our maximum programme and New Democracy our basic programme. Even then in some of our publications after the Congress some technical mistakes had been made calling New Democracy the maximum programme in a relative sense. We have now made a self-criticism for that mistake and clearly decided to call New Democracy the minimum programme and specific or immediately specific to the others. The Fifth Congress has decided that the slogan of the Government of Patriotic and Democratic Forces was wrong both in strategic and tactical terms. Realising that the previous slogan hampered the propaganda movement in favour of the New Democratic Programme and Government, emphasis has been given to carrying out the propaganda movement in favour of the New Democratic Programme and Government. The Fourth Congress had given importance to the united front with the patriotic and democratic forces on a class basis. We could not give it a concrete form, so therefore the Fifth Congress has decided to form a peoples' front (Jana Morcha) at a local and national level uniting workers, peasants, students, women, teachers, national bourgeoisie and other patriotic, democratic and leftist forces, under the leadership of the Communist Party and on the basis of the New Democratic Programme. There is importance to the front both in strategic and in tactical terms. The front will be the medium of struggle before and the medium

of revolutionary state power after the success of the revolution. Clear decisions had been made about unity in action. The Congress has mentioned various types of struggles and decided to develop them into higher levels of armed struggle; identifying the principal contradiction as that between feudalism and Indian expansionism and the Nepalese people, it has been decided to carry out the patriotic and democratic movement, raising the question of national independence and the problems of the peoples' livelihood.

The Congress has taken decisions concerning international issues. It decided to unite with all the fraternal parties and organisations, reserving our differences, and to be sincere to the *Declaration of the Second International Conference*; that the principal contradiction on a world level is between imperialism and the oppressed nations; to support the socialist, national liberation and New Democratic movements going on in Peru, the Philippines, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Namibia and other parts of the world; to expose and criticise the Russian and Chinese revisionists and all sorts of rightist or ultra-leftist opportunists who are deceiving the movement; to strengthen the unity among international fraternal communist parties and organisations; and to study deeply the problems faced by the international communist movement.

It was realised that though the Fourth Congress had taken correct decisions, due to the indisciplined, factional activities of the pro-Panchayat and pro-Congress elements and some mistakes made by some responsible comrades, it became difficult to give the Party a true proletariat character. So this Congress has emphasised carrying out bold struggle against all sorts of right, ultra-left and centrist weaknesses or deviations, and individualism, personal ambition, indiscipline, escapism, cowardice, liberalism and sectarianism, and to raise the level of proletarian morality and develop the collective leadership in the Party.

After serious discussions on the draft documents, amendments were made correctly and the Central

Committee was elected unanimously in a cordial atmosphere. In the last phase of the programme, comrades from the Nepal Communist Party (Mashal), the Committee of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement and fraternal delegates expressed their happiness at the success of the Congress. Speaking about the present situation, the speakers emphasised the need to carry on struggle against all sorts of barriers in the present national and international communist movement. They also expressed the necessity of fulfilling the great responsibility posed before us. The speakers also highlighted the importance of the historical Fifth Congress. With collective singing of revolutionary songs and chanting revolutionary slogans with great enthusiasm, the Fifth Congress was ended.

In the context of the widespread suppression of the peoples all over the world, the mutual arms race of the two super-powers, the rightist wind blowing after the counterrevolution in China, the weak condition of the revolutionaries and the suppression, exploitation and white terror unleashed on the people and the revolutionary cadres by the despotic monarchy and the fascist Panchayat system of Nepal, the Fifth Congress has given all the cadres and sympathisers revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm to uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and to fight boldly and successfully against these serious challenges. Today heavy responsibility has fallen on our shoulders to implement the revolutionary political line given by our Fifth Congress.

With Revolutionary Greetings,
Fifth Central Committee
Nepal Communist Party (Mashal)
27 January 1985