



Victory, Venezuela!

Stephen Cho

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September 2025

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This paperback edition published by 21c people's books 2025
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ISBN : 979-11-995049-1-2

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Hugo Chávez's Shining Achievements

March 17, 2023

Hugo Chávez Mausoleum, Cuartel de la Montaña 4F

We can summarize Commander Hugo Chávez's contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle—a contribution whose legacy is with us today—into five significant achievements.

First, he found revolutionary methods that were suitable for Venezuela and successfully implemented them. As we well know from the collapse of the Allende government in Chile, revolution cannot be achieved by purely electoral means. Our history shows that armed struggle and popular uprising are necessary to change society. Following the examples of Cuba, Nicaragua and Algeria, the Venezuelan model was developed. Commander Hugo Chávez educated and organized a significant portion of the soldiers in his army and led them to rebellion. In spite of the military failure of this revolt, he won people's hearts, enabling him to come to office through an election. It is noteworthy that in South Korea, the US occupiers thoroughly control our military. In order to prevent a similar national-liberation trend arising in the South Korean army, they replace commanders often and retire them early.

Second, he led the Bolivarian Revolution. By revitalizing the spirit and achievements of Simon Bolivar, he was able not only to reawaken the spirit of anti-imperialist struggle but also the aim of Latin-American unity. Under such

a symbol, the Venezuelan revolutionary movement has been able to embrace not only revolutionary military and working people but also middle strata, and not only in Venezuela but across the continent. This is why ALBA (Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América), one of Venezuela's most important revolutionary accomplishments, remains in the limelight to this day. ALBA has played a most important role in helping the Venezuelan people face the most difficult ordeal of the atrocious US-led economic blockade. Understanding the need for strength in numbers, the People's Democracy Party of South Korea also emphasizes the policy that western Pacific countries should form a single economic and peace community.

Third, the Bolivarian Revolution established a number of missions for the people and by the people. Comandante Chávez personally planned, pushed ahead and represented, in a way that everyone can easily understand, the essence of people's democratic reform measures by the revolutionary governing group. It was a policy for the people and a policy by the people at the same time. He set an example, shining beyond the century, by making a policy that collected the independent demand of each person, and accomplished the policy by harnessing the creative abilities of those people. In particular, even in the worst economic situation resulting from the combination of low oil prices and the economic blockade, Comrade Nicolás Maduro, who succeeded Hugo Chávez as president, achieved a most noteworthy success in April 2022 by advancing the housing welfare policy Gran Mission Vivienda, which built around 4 million homes. We have seen some of this success for ourselves when we held an Architecture Exhibition with Jean-François Parent in Seoul, South Korea, to which we invited legendary Latin-American architect Fruto Vivas, and in our own visits to Venezuela. Along these same lines, the PDP of South Korea popularizes the slogans: "Give back their own goods to the people!" and "Starting from serving the people through the reappropriation of the wealth, let us constantly advance people's welfare!"

Fourth, Comrade Chávez led the construction of a party, the PSUV, that has characteristics of united front. This was done by boldly embracing parties and political organizations that had the same desire to carry out a people's democratic revolution for the people and by the people. A similar type of

party, Akel (Progressive Party of Working People), exists in Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, although Akel began its life as a communist party. We in South Korea also had the experience of building the Democratic Labor Party, comprising almost all progressive political forces within South Korea in 2000, but it was forcibly disbanded after 15 years by the fascist government. The enemies of the working people including working class are most afraid of the progressive forces including the revolutionary forces uniting politically as one.

Fifth, the Bolivarian Revolution has led to the beginning of the construction of the Commune. We are thrilled that Hugo Chávez's last words were not about the party but about the Commune. With the words, "Commune or Nothing (¡Comuna o Nada!)," he left a most weighty instruction in the last moments of his life, reminding the people that the most important goal for organizational building and political building remains the construction of the Commune, which the revolutionaries and activists must keep in their mind for life—no, for forever. We revolutionaries and activists from South Korea also sincerely regard this as our most crucial aim. During the earlier stages of the Korean revolution, after our liberation from Japanese imperialism in WW2, our people began to build a regime, which took root among the people, along the lines of the Commune. In the South, this was destroyed when the US forces entered as an army of occupation. In the North, on the other hand, it won success after success, and has been continuously developed since that time.

The value of any life can be seen from the shine of its achievements. There can be no doubt that the life and contribution of Hugo Chávez will continue to shine forth in the history of his homeland, of Latin America, of the working people and of humanity.

War and Peace

July 24, 2025

International Forum for a Humane Humanity,
Balance of the Universe, organized by the Simón Bolívar Institute

War and peace are incompatible. War is war, and peace is peace. No grey area exists between war and peace.

Warmongering forces seek war; peace-loving forces strive for peace. The former ignite war, and the latter stand in defense of peace. There can be no coexistence between the two.

Imperialism is the root cause of all modern and contemporary wars.

Peace cannot be preserved without fighting against the warmongering schemes of imperialism and its fascist puppets.

We must change war into the eve of revolution—a decisive moment for establishing lasting peace.

1. World War 3 caused by the imperialism

The storm of World War 3, ignited by imperialism, is sweeping from Eastern Europe through West Asia (the Middle East) to East Asia and the Western Pacific.

Both World War 1 and 2 were also caused by imperialism. Since World War 2, every war—the Korean War in the 1950s, the Vietnam War in the 1960s and '70s,

the Yugoslav Wars of the 1990s, the war in Afghanistan beginning in 2001, the war in Iraq in 2003, and the Libyan war in 2011—was launched by imperialist forces. To take just the Korean War as an example: US imperialist massacred over 1.23 million peaceful civilians and destroyed nearly all factories, homes, and other structures.

The same holds true for the war in Ukraine, which began with the Maidan coup in 2014, continued through eight years of conflict in Donbas, and escalated into full-scale war in 2022—and for the war in Palestine, which began in 1948 and has since erupted five times.

Imperialism provoked the war in Ukraine in Eastern Europe in February 2022, and the war in Palestine in West Asia in October 2023. It then sought to launch a war in the ‘Republic of Korea (ROK)’ in East Asia between September and December 2024. Had the DPRK not possessed war deterrent capabilities and not kept its “strategic patience” in the face of US imperialism and its fascist puppet Yoon Suk-yeol regime’s provocations, and had the people in the ‘ROK’ not risen up in heroic resistance against a military coup, the war in the ‘ROK’ would undoubtedly have broken out.

Wars in the ‘ROK’ and in Taiwan in East Asia are structurally connected: if one breaks out, the other is set to erupt simultaneously. Should these wars in the ‘ROK’ and Taiwan break out, Japan and the Philippines would immediately join, escalating it into a full-scale war in East Asia; the involvement of Australia and others would inevitably expand it into the Western Pacific war.

If war breaks out in East Asia, countries like Russia and Iran would abandon their “strategic patience” and respond to the provocations of imperialism and its fascist puppets not with limited wars seen thus far, but with full-scale war.

Put simply, the current situation represents the most perilous juncture of our time: World War 3 has already begun, and we are standing on the brink of its full-scale escalation.

Human history can be described as the history of war. War, along with the development of the productive forces, served as a decisive moment for the transition from primitive communal society to non-communal society. An epoch of non-communal societies—the ancient slavery society, medieval feudal society, modern capitalist societies—is defined by national and

class contradictions, intertwined with military conquest, political repression, and economic exploitation. Yet humanity, having endured the tragedies of non-communal society, continues its steadfast struggle to realize the dream and ideal of a peaceful world free from war, and of a new, people-centered communal formation—a higher form of society in which the popular masses become the true masters of politics and the economy.

Imperialism is the external expression of monopoly capital, and its two forms of domestic rule against people are social democracy and fascism. It is no coincidence that the German Nazi Party, in its transition from social democracy to fascism, consolidated its power and launched wars of aggression not only against socialist states but also against rival imperialist powers.

In response, the socialist Soviet Union formed a world anti-fascist front together with the imperialist United States and Britain, and achieved final victory with overwhelming superiority. As a result, the socialist state that had emerged with World War 1 expanded on a global scale, ushering in a period of great revolutionary upsurge.

It was during this same period that the national liberation camp emerged, forming a unified anti-imperialist front with the socialist camp. In 1955, it convened the Bandung Conference, moved forward into the Non-Aligned Movement, and came to constitute one of the important historical foundations of ALBA (the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America) in Latin America in the 2000s.

In order to overcome the intensifying political crisis brought about by the transformations in the global situation following World War 2, as well as the ongoing economic crisis that had persisted since the Great Depression of 1929, the imperialist camp devised the “Cold War” strategy, implemented the Marshall Plan and organized ASEAN. It also established NATO in 1949, and finally launched the Korean War in 1950. The Korean War, which claimed the lives of some five million Koreans and reduced the entire peninsula to ashes over the course of three years, turned the “Cold War” strategy into reality. Thereafter, the imperialist camp waged a “Cold War” against the socialist camp, which possessed nuclear deterrence, while unleashing “hot wars” on national

liberation forces that lacked it.

If we are to distinguish the wars waged by imperialism by their intensity, the “Cold War” was a low-intensity war, whereas the “hot war” represents a high-intensity war.

For over three decades since the 1990s, imperialism has waged a “war without gunfire,” an “invisible war,” against the DPRK—one that continues to this day. The basic form of such warfare is the joint war exercises, rehearsals for aggression, conducted by multinational forces under the leadership of US imperialism. US imperialism has been accelerating such aggressive war drills against the DPRK, conducting 132 exercises from 2003 to 2022, 123 in 2023 alone, and 134 in 2024.

Imperialism has continued its wars of aggression and pursued its ambition for global domination while wielding nuclear blackmail on the one hand, and raising the banner of “peace” on the other. It has cunningly employed a dual-track strategy of threats and appeasement, disguising occupation forces as “peacekeepers.”

Since NATO’s founding in 1949, imperialism has steadily reinforced and expanded it eastward. From the North Atlantic, it has advanced through the South Atlantic and the Mediterranean, into the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and ultimately reached the Pacific. The United States maintains approximately 750 military bases in at least 80 countries and has deployed around 173,000 troops across 159 countries.

The dense network of NATO bases across Latin America is a clear sign that NATO’s “Atlanticization” has been completed. As of 2018, the US had stationed a total of 76 military bases in the region, including 12 each in Panama and Puerto Rico; 9 in Colombia; 8 in Peru; 3 in Honduras; and 2 in Paraguay. Additionally, the US had military facilities in Aruba, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Cuba (Guantánamo), Peru, and other locations throughout the region.

In August 2023, the US held the Camp David Summit with the ruling figures of Japan and ‘ROK,’ effectively forming an “Asian NATO.” The “Pacification of NATO” was politically formalized at the July 2024 Washington NATO Summit, and militarily completed through joint war exercises—“Freedom Edge,” “RIMPAC,” and “Ulchi Freedom Shield”—conducted from June to

August 2024.

At the June 2022 Madrid NATO Summit, NATO designated China, alongside Russia, as a strategic strike target; at the July 2024 Washington Summit, it began implementing its “Indo-Pacific strategy”; and at the June 2025 Hague Summit, it effectively declared the “militarization of Europe” by adopting a resolution to raise the defense budget to 5% of GDP.

At present, imperialism is positioning NATO as the military command of World War 3. NATO, alongside the G7, has taken the place of the UN Security Council, which has been paralyzed as China and Russia—the core of the anti-imperialist camp—exercise their veto power against the imperialist camp led by the United States. In response, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) continues to grow in strength, while BRICS rises in opposition to the G7—deepening the sense of unease within the imperialist camp. Today, SCO member states account for 25% of the world’s land area and represent half of the global population.

From the bipolar order of the “Cold War,” imperialism gave rise to a unipolar system through the counterrevolutions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As that unipolar order has since given way to an emerging multipolar world, the imperialist camp is now seeking to reestablish a renewed bipolar order under the banner of a “New Cold War.” It is a last-ditch attempt to repeat the “Cold War”’s strategy of disruption—branding China, Russia, the DPRK, and Iran as a “New Axis of Aggressors” and a “New Axis of Evil.” To construct “New Cold War” framework, the imperialist camp instigated the war in Ukraine in East Europe, the war in Palestine in West Asia, and is now seeking to provoke wars in the ‘ROK’ and Taiwan in East Asia.

Imperialism is advancing fascism on all three major theatres: Eastern Europe and West Asia, where wars are already raging, and East Asia, where war looms on the horizon. Zelensky of Ukraine, Netanyahu of Israel, and Yoon Suk-yeol of the ‘ROK’ are not only imperialism’s puppets, but also its shock troops—some of the most notorious fascists of our time. To take the case of Palestine alone, more than 56,000 people were massacred in Gaza by the Zionist Israeli invasion between October 2023 and July 1, 2025. Approximately 70% of all buildings and 92% of homes were destroyed. The entire population now faces food shortages,

with 470,000 people suffering from what is officially classified as “catastrophic famine.”

Imperialism has enforced harsh economic blockades against anti-imperialist states in Latin America—such as Cuba and Venezuela—as well as countries in Africa’s Sahel region, while simultaneously and repeatedly engineering military coups and orchestrating “color revolutions.” These blockades, covert operations, and interventions are all part of a broader low-intensity war. Just as in East and West Asia, “wars without gunfire” against imperialism are also unfolding in Latin America and Africa. As of September 2023, imperialism had imposed over 26,000 sanctions worldwide, with 96% of them concentrated on just nine countries including Russia, Iran, the DPRK, and Venezuela. In Latin America alone, the list of coups orchestrated or backed by the United States is nearly endless: Guatemala in 1954, Brazil in 1964, Bolivia in 1964 and 2019, the Dominican Republic in 1965, Chile in 1973, Argentina in 1976, El Salvador and Nicaragua throughout the 1980s, Haiti in 1991 and 2004, and Honduras in 2009.

Imperialism has already lost its grip on global dominance. Politically condemned across the world, it sought to escape economic crisis by transitioning from the Bretton Woods system of 1944 to the Fortaleza framework of 2014. However, the neoliberal system established by the 1989 “Washington Consensus” came to an end, and just as it once attempted to contain Japan and Germany through the 1985 Plaza Accord, it tried to suppress China, but failed.

The United States is growing uneasy as its policies of “decoupling” and “de-risking” prove ineffective against China, which joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 and has since risen to G2 status. In response, China has launched the Belt and Road Initiative and, together with Russia and other countries, helped found BRICS—breaking through the imperialist camp’s encirclement network. Today, G7 and BRICS stand in stark contrast: the former represents just 10% of the global population, while the latter accounts for 40%; in GDP terms, the ratio is 45% to 30%. In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), BRICS has already surpassed the G7. Recently, Venezuela, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Malaysia, and other countries have expressed interest in joining BRICS.

The “Indo-Pacific Strategy” of the imperialist camp is, at its core, a “new containment policy”—a modern reincarnation of the “Cold War”-era doctrine. The transition from the “Asia-Pacific Strategy” to the “Indo-Pacific Strategy” reflects a fundamental shift: whether to co-opt China or to exclude it. The imperialist camp has long pursued a “Grand Chessboard” Strategy against the Soviet Union and Russia, and an “Ethnic Fragmentation” Strategy against China. In geopolitical illustration, this corresponds to, respectively, an “Ω-shaped” arc stretching from France through Germany, Poland, and Ukraine, and a “C-shaped” arc encompassing Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. These two arcs were integrated and expanded into a “W-shaped” Asia-Pacific Strategy, but now it has taken shape as a “U-shaped” Indo-Pacific Strategy—that excludes China—and is being aggressively implemented. In short, the “Indo-Pacific Strategy” is a “new containment policy” that designates China, Russia, the DPRK, and Iran as a “New Axis of Aggressors.” This strategy is militarily supported by alliances such as the “Asian version of NATO,” the Quad, and AUKUS—all of which constitute the framework of the “Pacificization of NATO.”

India has traditionally been a pro-socialist, non-aligned country and is a founding member of BRICS. Although India joined the Quad as part of a strategy to counterbalance China, it has not been absorbed into the imperialist camp—as demonstrated by Prime Minister Modi’s refusal to attend the NATO Summit in Washington after his successful re-election, and by his decision to travel Moscow first for talks with President Putin in July 2024. For years, the imperialist camp has sought to economically draw India into its agenda as a counterweight to China, while imperialist warmongering forces have exploited the Kashmir conflict to incite localized wars between India and Pakistan. Nevertheless, India has upheld an independent and balanced foreign policy.

2. The world anti-imperialist camp is the defender of peace

In opposition to the imperialist camp that has launched World War 3, the anti-imperialist camp has taken shape. This camp includes not only the socialist camp but also the national liberation camp. The imperialist camp is the

instigator of World War 3, whereas the anti-imperialist camp is the defender of peace.

To achieve a goal, one must build strength and work effectively. In the pursuit of peace as the ultimate objective, it is essential to strengthen capabilities as a means, while also devising effective methods to apply them. The integrated system of objective, means, and method is what constitutes strategy and tactics.

Peace is both an objective and a method. To defend peace, non-peaceful methods may be employed. In the face of an unjust war that threatens peace, a war to defend peace is just.

War is the eve of a revolution, and only revolution guarantees a lasting peace.

Today, the anti-imperialist camp is responding to the unceasing war provocations from the imperialist camp by strengthening its war deterrence and exercising “strategic patience” in its effort to defend peace.

Peace is the foremost objective of the anti-imperialist camp under the conditions of world war. While the warmongering imperialists launch wars, the anti-imperialist camp does its best to prevent those wars and defend peace. However, if war becomes unavoidable despite all efforts, the anti-imperialist camp sets as its highest goal the swiftest possible end to the war and the earliest possible achievement of peace.

Since war serves as a catalyst for revolution, once war breaks out, the anti-imperialist camp advances toward revolution in order to achieve peace and further consolidate it. The anti-imperialist camp brings forward the decisive moment for national and class liberation by waging anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggles against wars initiated by imperialism and fascism. Only a revolution raising the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-fascism can withdraw the imperialist occupation army, eliminate its fascist puppets, and fundamentally prevent wars launched by imperialism and fascism. Only a revolution can guarantee the domestic conditions required to achieve a firm peace. War is the eve of revolution and, at the same time, the eve of consolidated peace.

In the context of World War 3, the anti-imperialist camp continues to fight to the end against imperialism and its fascist puppets for peace, liberation, and

reunification.

In the current war situation, liberation is basically national liberation and people's liberation. Not only the wars already unfolding in Eastern Europe and West Asia, but also the imminent war in East Asia are, in essence, wars of liberation.

The war in Ukraine is a preventive war by Russia to block NATO's invasion, an anti-fascist war against Ukrainian neo-Nazis, and a war of liberation for popular masses including the ethnic Russian people in Ukraine. If we consider Russians and Ukrainians as almost same nation, this is both a war for the liberation of the Russian nation against the imperialist war machine NATO and a war for the liberation of Ukrainian people against the Ukrainian neo-Nazi oppression.

Although Russia may have certain expansionist strategy, its fundamental goal has consistently been defensive. Its experience of invasion by the Mongolia, Napoleon's France, and Hitler's Germany have led Russia to place strategic importance on the outer mountains ranges like the Carpathians and the Caucasus—far from the peaceful zone surrounding Moscow. Zbigniew Brzezinski's infamous "Grand Chessboard strategy" also aimed to form an anti-Russian front by connecting France, Germany, Poland and Ukraine, bypassing the Carpathian Mountains. Therefore, Ukraine's NATO membership application in September 2022 and the Azov Battalion's planned March 2023 invasion of Donbass could not have been anything less than a "red line" for Russia. Russia only controls a part of Ukrainian territory known as "Novorossiia"—lands historically pioneered by the Russian nation. It is an undeniable fact that even after the 2014 Maidan coup and the Odessa massacre, and the subsequent eight years of war in Donbass, during which countless ethnic Russians lost their lives, Russia maintained a stance of "strategic patience," striving for a peaceful resolution. Russia has made it clear that it does not desire a full-scale war by consistently referring to the war in Ukraine as a "special operation" since February 2022.

The war in Palestine is a war of liberation for the Palestinian people. Since 1948, all five wars in West Asia have been centered around Palestine. "Al-Aqsa Flood" operation in October 2023 was an inevitable response to the systemic war provocations of Israeli Zionists and imperialism. The resistance forces of

Hamas organized within people of the Gaza Strip have placed the Palestinian liberation war at the forefront of the history of these five wars in West Asia. Once the war in West Asia comes to an end and Israeli Zionism is defeated, the sacrifices of the Palestinian people inflicted by Israeli Zionists and imperialism, will shine as a noble outcome in the form of freedom “from the river to the sea”—the liberation of Palestine.

The war in Palestine immediately expanded into a broader war in West Asia from its outbreak. Despite the difference between Sunni and Shia, the Islamic forces, united in the cause of anti-imperialism and anti-Zionism, formed the “Axis of Resistance,” centered around Iran and fought together in the Palestinian liberation war. In this process, Hezbollah in Lebanon suffered severe blows from concentrated attacks by Israeli Zionists and the anti-imperialist Assad regime in Syria collapsed. While the Ansar Allah in Yemen remains intact, it continues to face ongoing attacks from imperialism and Zionists.

In June 2025, Israeli Zionists and US imperialism bombed Iran’s nuclear facilities. What justice or peace can be found in the reckless bombing of the nuclear facilities in Iran—a country that is a signatory to the NPT and even allows inspections by the IAEA? Even in such an extreme situation, Iran maintained its position of “strategic patience” and responded with caution. As a result, the Israeli Zionists and US imperialism were forced, at least temporarily, to halt their attempt to provoke war against Iran. Netanyahu of Israel insisted on continuing the war, while Khamenei of Iran wanted to stop the war. In the Iran-Israel conflict, Israel waged an unjust war, and Iran responded with a just war.

The root cause of war in West Asia is Israel Zionism and imperialism, and it is the “Axis of Resistance,” including Iran, that defends peace in opposition to this war.

Unlike the ongoing wars in Eastern Europe and West Asia, a distinctive feature of the imminent war in East Asia is that the task of liberation is intertwined with that of reunification.

Reunification refers to unification of fatherland—the coming together of a divided nation and the realization of territorial integrity. Territorial integrity is one of the important components of the Ten Principles of Peaceful Coexistence

adopted at the Bandung Conference.

Korea has been a single-nation country for over five thousand years, and Taiwan's indigenous population comprises only around 2 %, with the remaining 98% having migrated from mainland China. The division of Korea and the Taiwan issue for China both originated entirely from foreign intervention. Had US imperialism not entered southern Korea as an occupying force, or interfered in the internal affairs of China, these problems would not exist. Therefore, the resolution of these problems features not only the characteristic of reunification by overcoming internal division within a nation, but also that of national independence and national liberation of driving out foreign forces or rejecting their interference.

So, in terms of the character of each war, the war in Ukraine is an anti-imperialist and anti-fascist war, a war of liberation, and a preventive war; the war in Palestine is an anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist war, as well as a war of liberation. In contrast, the war in Taiwan is an anti-imperialist war, a war of national liberation, and a war for reunification, while the war in the 'ROK' is an anti-fascist and anti-imperialist war, as well as a war of subjugation.

In January 2024, the DPRK developed its war of national liberation and reunification into a war of subjugation suited to the conditions of the present era. This signifies that, if US imperialism and the 'ROK' fascists provoke a war against the DPRK, it is prepared to immediately launch a war of subjugation against the 'ROK'—a decisive counteroffensive to end imperialist domination and fascist oppression, and to achieve its long-cherished goal of territorial integrity.

Territorial integrity and subjugation are essentially the same in nature, but differ in a key aspect; subjugation presupposes only non-peaceful methods, whereas territorial integrity encompasses both peaceful and non-peaceful methods. Both the DPRK and China have consistently maintained territorial integrity as their strategic line, yet have also made it clear that, in the event of a contingency, the DPRK will wage a war of subjugation and China will wage a war of national liberation and reunification.

For the DPRK, the subjugation corresponds to “the independent and democratic development of society nationwide” as stated in the Rules of the Workers' Party of Korea revised in January 2021. This represents a scientific

expression of the “new path” that the DPRK confirmed after realizing the limitations of peace negotiations with the US in 2018-2019, despite having made every effort. In reality, imperialism ultimately provoked World War 3 by launching the war in Ukraine in February 2022 and the war in Palestine in October 2023. In response, the DPRK declared the subjugation in the policy speech at the Supreme People’s Assembly (SPA) in January 2024, providing against decisive war provocations against it by US imperialism and its fascist puppets the same year. As the provocations of war against the DPRK have continued into 2025, the DPRK omitted the policy speech at the SPA in January 2025, thereby affirming that the historic content of the previous year’s speech strategically remains in effect.

The DPRK and China have tried to prevent war and safeguard peace by strengthening their war deterrence in response to relentless war provocations by imperialism but exercising “strategic patience.” Likewise, Russia and Iran are also adhering to “strategic patience,” refraining from expansion of war before the outbreak of war in East Asia. The strategic line of anti-war and peace upheld by the DPRK, China, Russia, and Iran has never once wavered.

Peace is defended by strength. Strength—force—is a means to achieve the objective of peace. While words are also necessary to safeguard peace, its foundation lies in strength. Both diplomacy and military are mobilized for peacekeeping, but it is military that plays the decisive role. Aggressors—imperialists and fascists—have always relied on strength. Without aggression and oppression, there is no imperialism, nor fascism. Aggression and oppression are not carried out with words, but with force. Even when they appear to speak with words, there is always force behind them.

Today, US imperialism is no longer the sole hegemonic power. It has already lost its political, economic, and cultural hegemony and its military supremacy has also been significantly weakened. The UN Security Council has become ineffective, while the power of BRICS and SCO is growing by the day. Above all, not only Russia and China, but even the DPRK has joined the ranks of nuclear missile superpowers, equipped with hydrogen bombs and hypersonic missiles. Iran also stands as a missile power armed with hypersonic missiles.

The nuclear force of the anti-imperialist camp is a peaceful nuclear force to

counter the imperialist provocations of nuclear war—nuclear war deterrence. In reality, the only instance of a nuclear attack in human history was carried out by US imperialism, and it is none other than US imperialism that has escalated the war crisis through persistent nuclear blackmail. US imperialism has continuously threatened the DPRK with nuclear attack since the Korean War in the 1950's. Words do not work against force. It is precisely war deterrence for preventing war that serves as the true force defending peace—the shield of peace.

The current situation of World War 3 is, in short, a confrontation between the imperialist camp and the anti-imperialist camp. The imperialist camp is the culprit and provocateur that unleashed World War 3, while the anti-imperialist camp is the defender of peace, striving to prevent that war.

For the anti-imperialist camp to carry through its strategic line of anti-war and peace, strength is of paramount importance. If it fails to establish nuclear war deterrence against the imperialist camp's nuclear warfare, humanity will face an unprecedented catastrophe.

This is why the main countries among the leading forces of the anti-imperialist camps are nuclear missile superpowers. Not only Russia and China, but also the DPRK has long concentrated its national strength on building up its nuclear missile capabilities. As a result, the imperialist countries—including the US and those in Europe—are gripped by the fear of mutual assured destruction (MAD), and thus dare not provoke a nuclear war.

It is no coincidence that, contrary to the intentions of the warmongering imperialist forces, the war in Eastern Europe has remained confined to the war in Ukraine, and the war against Iran in West Asia has not further escalated. For the same reason, in East Asia, the wars in the 'ROK' and Taiwan have not yet broken out. For the warmongering imperialist forces, the war in East Asia is the decisive regional conflict that would bring World War 3 into full swing, and the war in the 'ROK' is the detonator of this war in East Asia.

The warmongering imperialist forces had in fact planned the fall and winter of 2024 as the decisive moment to provoke the war in the 'ROK,' however, their scheme was thwarted by the DPRK's war deterrent power, its "strategic patience," and the 'ROK' people's heroic resistance. Unlike the war in Ukraine in 2022 and the war in Palestine in 2023, Korea in 2024 succeeded in defending

peace by preventing a decisive war provocation from imperialism and its fascist puppets.

The forces of the anti-imperialist camp are organized into leading forces and auxiliary forces. The leading forces consist of the three main power countries—the DPRK, China, and Russia—and a group of states known as the “Axis of Resistance,” including Iran. The auxiliary forces include all other anti-imperialist forces across the world, encompassing Latin American anti-imperialist forces such as Cuba and Venezuela, as well as anti-imperialist states in Africa, particularly those in the Sahel region. The leading forces are countries that are either already engaged in anti-imperialist wars or are on the verge of doing so. Since modern warfare is characterized by a nuclear and missile warfare, the ability to possess nuclear and missile capabilities is of critical importance. Given that the warmongering imperialists conduct invasions or provocations using various types of advanced weaponry, the main countries—the leading forces—of the anti-imperialist camp must possess corresponding war deterrence capabilities. Only by doing so can they prevent war and defend peace.

Historically, the struggle for liberation and revolution has unfolded through All-People’s Resistance War—comprising both armed struggle and mass struggle. Armed struggle was carried out by military organizations, while mass struggle was led by popular organizations. The military forces consisted of regular armies and irregular guerrilla units: the regular army waged regular warfare, and the guerrilla forces carried out guerrilla warfare. Among the masses, various class-based organizations—such as workers’ and peasants’ groups—were formed, and from their solidarity emerged united front organizations. If we refer to both individual mass organizations and their united fronts collectively as the “front,” then the All-People’s Resistance War is conducted through two central organizational pillars: the military forces of the soldiers and the front of people. In this structure, the military serves as the leading force, while the front plays an auxiliary force. The Party serves as the political organization that provides unified leadership over both the military and the front. This is precisely why imperialist powers and their fascist lackeys focus their repression on the Party, the military, and the front. Without exception, all major countries in the anti-imperialist camp possess

strong capacity in the Party, the military, and the front. The DPRK, despite its relatively small population and territory, has risen to the front ranks of the anti-imperialist camp because of its formidable strength in the Party, the military, and the front. Had the DPRK not painstakingly built its single-hearted unity and invincible military power through immense sacrifice, it would long ago have been turned into a radioactive wasteland by a US nuclear attack. The slogan “The people united will never be defeated” is engraved in the hearts of the people in the DPRK.

One of the most important tasks for the anti-imperialist camp at present is to support and defend Iran. The warmongering forces within imperialism see Iran as the “weak link” among the leading anti-imperialist forces and are concentrating their aggressive efforts on striking it. When their plans to ignite a war in East Asia by late 2024 or early 2025 failed, they began, starting the summer of 2025, frantically seeking to escalate a war in West Asia by bombing Iran’s nuclear facilities. Russia, China, and the DPRK are already confronting the imperialist warmongers by supporting Iran—also among the leading anti-imperialist forces—militarily, diplomatically, and economically.

In the wake of the war in Ukraine and the war in Palestine, it is also strategically important to strengthen solidarity between pro-Russia and pro-Palestine forces. The imperialists have already lost what little legitimacy remained in their so-called “anti-war” rhetoric, due to the logical contradictions in their anti-Russia and pro-Israel propaganda. The brutal massacre of civilians in Gaza by Zionist Israel has fully exposed the aggressive nature of Zionism and its imperialist backers, sparking a world anti-Zionist campaign. Now more than ever, it is essential to emphasize that imperialism is the common instigator behind both the war in Ukraine and the war in Palestine. This moment calls not only for reinforcing solidarity among the leading forces of the anti-imperialist camp—Russia and the “Axis of Resistance,” including Iran—but also for seizing the opportunity to firmly unite the world’s 2 billion Muslims within the broader anti-imperialist front.

The anti-imperialist camp must not overlook the opportunity for tactical cooperation with non-warmongering forces within the imperialist camp. There are two types of united fronts, the strategic united front, which must be consistently maintained throughout the entire process of liberation and

revolution, and the tactical united front, which is developed during specific, limited periods.

The national united front in colonies and semi-colonies is a strategic united front. In contrast, the anti-fascist fronts that opposed global fascist forces such as the Nazis during World War 2, and military fascist regimes in various countries after the 1960s, are examples of tactical united fronts. Attempting to form a strategic united front only temporarily, or trying to maintain a tactical united front permanently, leads to the respective errors of leftist closed-door policy and rightist open-door policy. While similar to a united front, tactical cooperation is distinct. It refers to taking coordinated action against a common enemy for the purpose of deepening contradictions and divisions within the opposing camp. Unlike tactical united fronts, tactical cooperation does not require meetings, agreements, or joint declarations. To treat tactical cooperation as if it were a tactical united front, or to deny its significance altogether, results in the respective errors rightist open-door policy and leftist closed-door policy. In various parts of Europe and beyond, there exist political forces—commonly referred to as the “New Right”—that, despite their far-right historical roots, oppose war and express support for Russia. These forces are appropriate subjects for tactical cooperation. The same applies to the Trump faction, which is a leading example of non-warmongering forces within the imperialist camp. President Putin and President Xi Jinping’s engagement with Trump—along with Chairman Kim Jong Un’s two summits and one meeting with him between 2018 and 2019—was not without cause. After taking office, Trump pursued negotiations with Russia and Iran, mediated the cessation of the Indo-Pakistani localized warfare, and, even in the event of a potential war over Taiwan, declared he would retaliate only through tariffs. He also referred to the DPRK as a “nuclear power” and considered a “US troop reduction plan” in the ‘ROK’—none of which were coincidental. In fact, following Trump’s election, attempts by the ‘ROK’ to provoke localized conflicts against the DPRK diminished, and the military coup in the ‘ROK’ did not escalate to an extreme stage. While the failure of such provocations and the attempted coup are fundamentally due to the DPRK’s war deterrent power, its “strategic patience,” and the heroic resistance of the ‘ROK’ people, the contradiction between warmongering and non-warmongering factions within the imperialist camp

must not be overlooked.

There are two ways to achieve the goal of peace: peaceful methods and non-peaceful methods. The anti-imperialist camp primarily relies on peaceful methods to achieve peace but does not exclude non-peaceful methods. Pacifism, which excludes non-peaceful methods, is essentially a form of surrenderism. Peace is truth, but pacifism is an error.

Just as the military and the masses are means to achieve the goal of peace, there are also non-peaceful and peaceful methods. The military carries out non-peaceful methods, while the masses engage in peaceful methods. The military conducts conventional and advanced warfare, whereas the masses carry out mass struggles. Depending on their level, mass struggles are divided into Mass Uprisings that stop at reforms and People's Uprising that advance toward revolution. The combination of armed struggle and mass struggle is called an All-People's Resistance War. In the Korean War and Vietnam War, this was also referred to as the "People's War."

The imperialist warmongering forces, by igniting World War 3, have defined the fundamental mode of warfare as proxy wars in their main theaters: Ukraine in Eastern Europe, Palestine in West Asia, and the 'ROK' and Taiwan in East Asia. Proxy wars are fought as wars of attrition near the territories of the anti-imperialist camp, primarily in the regions that are targets for territorial integrity, using fascist puppets loyal to imperialism. The neo-Nazis in Ukraine, the Zionists in Israel, the fascists in the 'ROK,' and the separatists in Taiwan are all thoroughly subordinate agents nurtured and commanded by imperialism, and they are extreme chauvinists. The killing of Russian speakers in Ukraine and the massacre of women and children by the Israeli army in Gaza are no coincidence. The military coup in the 'ROK,' the first in 44 years, and the increasing fascist tendencies in Taiwan are part of the same pattern.

In the face of unjust violence against the people, the people must respond with the violence of justice. To achieve true peace, one must be prepared to wage a just war. In 1919, under Japanese colonial rule, the Korean people once attempted to achieve liberation through peaceful means, launching nationwide nonviolent demonstrations. However, they experienced a tragic massacre. The Korean people's decision to take up arms and begin armed resistance against

Japanese imperialism was an inevitable outcome. After 15 years of arduous and bitter armed struggle, the Korean people finally achieved national liberation.

Once again, the imperialist warmongering forces seek to deplete the leading forces of the anti-imperialist camp—Russia, Iran, China, and the DPRK—through proxy wars fronted by fascists. However, their calculation—that they can weaken the anti-imperialist camp through localized warfare, expeditionary warfare, and hybrid warfare—has, as reality proves, been mistaken. Having already accepted defeat in this proxy war as a foregone conclusion, the imperialist warmongering forces are scheming “losing battles but winning the war.” They attempt to shift the consequences of the conflicts in the three major theaters onto these nations, label them as the “New Axis of Aggressors” and the “New Axis of Evil,” and launch a “New Cold War” and a “new containment strategy”—as if that alone would suffice. They convince themselves they have won, engaging in nothing more than self-delusion. Ukraine for Russia, Taiwan for China, and the ‘ROK’ for the DPRK are regarded as top-priority targets for territorial integrity that must be liberated. For the “Axis of Resistance,” including Iran, Al-Quds is one of the most sacred sites in Islam, and Palestine is a territory forcibly occupied by Zionists. These nations share a common sense of mission and unshakable fighting will: they are willing to bear any burden to accomplish these historic tasks and achieve a lasting peace.

The completion of the cause of liberation in these three major theaters and the establishment of solid peace represent a great victory for the anti-imperialist camp and a fatal defeat for the imperialist camp. As a result, the anti-imperialist camp will enter a new era of great upsurge, just like after World War 2, advancing from victory to victory, while the imperialist camp will decline rapidly like the setting sun. The political and economic crises of imperialism will accelerate, and internal contradictions within the camp will intensify. The United States, already burdened with an astronomical national debt of \$36 trillion, will face hyperinflation as it loses its dollar hegemony and reserve currency status. Countries will begin to withdraw from NATO one after another, and the number of nations joining BRICS will surge. Around that time, the United Nations will fulfill its long-cherished goal of democratization and reclaim its original mission as the guardian of world peace.

3. Solidarity for Peace

Unity and solidarity are the most important principles of the struggle for peace and liberation, and the key to all victories. Unity refers to an alliance among forces that share the same ideology and political orientation, while solidarity refers to an alliance among forces with differing ideologies and positions. Relatively speaking, unity is more consolidated form of alliance. The combination of unity and solidarity is sometimes referred to as “unity,” and at other times as “solidarity,” depending on the context.

Peace is neither achieved spontaneously nor won through begging. It can only be secured through strength and struggle.

To achieve peace, above all, one must have power. The forces required to achieve peace can be classified into two spheres: those within a single nation, and those at the global level. At the national level, this refers to the strength of the domestic peace movement; at the global level, it refers to the strength of the international peace movement. The forces that cherish and uphold peace are not confined within the boundaries of any single nation. Amid the conditions of World War 3, peace-loving forces must first be consolidated at the national level, while simultaneously aiming toward their reinforcement on a global scale.

To strengthen the forces for peace—both within individual nations and on a global scale—one of the fundamental methods is unity and solidarity. Unity and solidarity among states, as well as among parties, organizations, and fronts, serve to strengthen the peace-loving forces while proportionally weakening the warmongering forces.

The common enemy of peace-loving forces everywhere is imperialism and fascism. Since imperialist and fascist forces are interconnected—both within nations and on a global scale—peace forces that oppose them must likewise be united and act in solidarity. Peace forces must build unity and solidarity with democratic, progressive, and revolutionary forces. Even where ideologies and political positions differ, the common enemy remains the same. Peace on the one hand, and democracy, progress, and revolution on the other, are not essentially separate. As history has proven, only people’s government can

guarantee lasting peace.

Solidarity between peace forces and peace-oriented forces is also crucial. The classification of peace forces in the broader sense into core peace forces (in the narrow sense) and other peace-oriented forces is based on a recognition of the limitations of the latter—but also on the conviction that they, too, can form a united front and engage in joint action against the enemies of peace and the forces of war. This conviction is a scientific one, grounded in long experience and historical practice. When such solidarity is built among organizations or fronts, it may take the form of a strategic united front; when it is built among political parties, it may take the form of a tactical joint front.

We must inherit and further develop the achievements humanity has made in the history of global solidarity among nations for peace.

The United Nations, established in 1945 following the victory of the world anti-fascist forces in World War 2, has drifted into undemocratic paralysis—its General Assembly rendered toothless by the imperialist camp’s “Cold War” maneuverings and the abuse of power within its Security Council. The movement to “democratize the UN,” a strategic task for all its member states, will reach a decisive turning point when the warmongering forces of imperialism suffer a major defeat in the ongoing World War 3, and a new great upsurge of peace, progressive, and revolutionary movements rises across the globe.

The 1955 Bandung Conference brought together countries of Asia, Africa, and others that had primarily experienced colonial rule, and resulted in the proclamation of the Ten Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. These included: respect for fundamental human rights and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter; respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations; recognition of the equality of all races and of all nations, large and small; abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country; respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively; abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers and abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries; refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or

political independence of any country; settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means; promotion of mutual interest and cooperation; and respect for justice and international obligations. Marking the 70th anniversary of the Bandung Conference in 2025, these principles remain as fundamental today as ever for ensuring peace in international relations.

Carrying forward the legacy of Bandung, the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formally held at first in 1961, playing a vital role during the “Cold War” in opposing war and defending peace. In the 1979 Havana Declaration, the NAM emphasized the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony and stressed the need to ensure the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries.

ALBA was proposed by Chávez in 2001 and officially founded through the Venezuela-Cuba agreement in 2004. This strong solidarity of the Latin American peoples, forged in opposition to imperialist neoliberalism, began in the economic sphere and later expanded into the political and military spheres. Although it now faces hardships under the brutal economic blockade imposed by imperialism, its ideology—the Bolivarian revolutionary thought committed to peace and liberation—has been inherited from the Chávez government to the Maduro government and continues to deepen and develop.

Imperialism cannot be a partner in the solidarity for peace. Imperialism is the enemy of peace and the target of struggle in the solidarity for peace. The falsity and error of Khrushchev’s theory of “peaceful coexistence” have been proven in practice through the course of history. The counterrevolutions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe began with a departure from the principles that must be upheld in struggles for peace, liberation, and revolution. Unprincipled compromise with imperialism, which is the very threat to peace and the root cause of war, inevitably leads to revisionist and opportunist errors. It causes division within the anti-imperialist camp and ultimately results in surrender and capitulation in the face of imperialist nuclear blackmail. The principle of opposing war is that of opposing imperialism. Straying from the principle invites crisis and, in the end, leads to defeat.

New revisionist and opportunist forces have emerged within today's international communist movement, promoting the so-called "imperialist pyramid" theory—absurd sophistry that all countries in the world are imperialists—with which they are disrupting and dividing the anti-imperialist camp from within. Despite the fact that the international communist movement possesses an authoritative international solidarity organization, one of the fundamental reasons why it fails to unite and struggle with one voice against imperialism—and for peace, liberation, and revolution—lies precisely here. The peace, liberation, and revolutionary movements advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism entail an intense ideological struggle against revisionism and opportunism. The harder the strike, the brighter the spark. The more the tensions of World War 3 escalate, the more brilliantly the truth will shine amid the struggle against error.

In February 2022, the war in Ukraine erupted. However, amidst a situation where the international organizations of the global communist movement failed to fulfill their duties due to the influence of revisionist and opportunist forces, communists and anti-imperialist forces from around the world gathered in Paris in October 2022 to hold the First International Anti-Imperialist Conference, adopting the historic Paris Declaration and launching the World Anti-imperialist Platform (hereinafter the Platform). Since then, the Platform has consecutively held eight international conferences—in Belgrade, Serbia (December 2022); Caracas, Venezuela (March 2023); Gwangju and Seoul, the 'ROK' (May 2023); Athens, Greece (November 2023); Washington, the United States (July 2024); Dakar, Senegal (October 2024); and The Hague, Netherlands (June 2025)—while simultaneously organizing powerful world joint struggles against imperialism.

The Platform's third international conference, held in Caracas, Venezuela—the epicenter of the Bolivarian Revolution and ALBA—was an especially meaningful occasion, as it coincided with the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Hugo Chávez's death. The Platform has steadfastly supported the Maduro government, which upholds the banners of the Bolivarian Revolution and anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle, pushing through enormous challenges to consolidate the people's power in the form of the

Comunas and to strengthen ALBA, the alliance of Latin American peoples, advancing toward socialism.

At its most recent conference in The Hague, the Platform issued the declaration, the statement, and the conclusion warning against the “militarization of Europe” and opposing NATO—the “war machine” of imperialism and the command center of World War 3—affirming its unwavering determination to fight until NATO is dismantled and global peace is achieved.

All the activities and struggles of the Platform—joined by over 80 political organizations around the world that signed the Paris Declaration—are oriented toward three major goals: the world mass struggle against imperialism, the ideological struggle against revisionism and opportunism, and the strengthening of the international communist movement. The Platform, which takes the formulation of revolutionary strategy grounded in scientific analysis of the current situation as its central task, continues its steadfast struggle for justice and independence under two main slogans: “Proletarians of the world, unite!” and “The people united will never be defeated.”

As both history and present reality demonstrate, the anti-imperialist camp holds overwhelming superiority over the imperialist camp in terms of justification, capacity, and operations. The final victory of the world’s people—advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism, peace, liberation, and revolution—is inevitable. The warmongering forces will be defeated, and the forces of peace will certainly win.

“Comuna o Nada” and the 21st Century Revolution

October 20, 2025

9th International Anti-imperialist Conference of the World Anti-imperialist Platform
“Comuna o Nada”

1. Testament of Hugo Chávez: “Comuna o Nada”

“Comuna o Nada (Communes or Nothing)” is moving since it is revolutionary, and all the more moving in that it was his testament. In the final days of his life, on October 20, 2012, during the first and last meeting of his newly formed cabinet, Chávez spoke these words as if they were his last will, engraving them into the consciousness of his revolutionary comrades. Humanity has long remembered similar words of truth: “Liberty or nothing,” “Independence or nothing,” “Revolution or nothing,” “Socialism (or communism) or nothing.” At its core, “Comuna o Nada” shares the same essence. For Chávez, the comuna was liberty, independence, revolution, and socialism. This means the comuna shares the same essence as liberty, independence, revolution, and socialism. More precisely, the comuna embodies the revolutionary capacity, while liberty, independence, and socialism embody the revolutionary goal. In the sense that the revolutionary goal can only be fulfilled through strong revolutionary capacity, the comuna is both the revolutionary capacity and the revolutionary

goal.

The comuna is the government, the organ of power. More concretely, it refers to both the legislative and executive branches, to both decision-making and implementing bodies, to both the government and the assembly. “Government and assembly” encompasses both the central and local levels. Thus, the comuna represents the system of people’s democracy and centralism—the institutions and order of democratic centralism. In perspective, the exercise of Democratic Centralism must be understood as dependent on the advance of the Commune. In short, the comuna is people’s democracy itself; it is the people themselves. This is what Chávez entrusted to his revolutionary comrades—as his final testament, and as his most precious legacy.

The comuna is founded upon the front. The people’s government presupposes a people’s front. Not the power of any single class or stratum, but the united front that embraces all the classes and strata that make up the people—this people’s front of the masses is the essential foundation of the people’s government. In other words, the comuna is a people’s government that includes not just one class or stratum, but all the classes and strata that constitute the people. Although Hugo Chávez did not state it explicitly, the idea of the United Front is contained in the comuna.

Why is it not the party, but the front and the government? This is where Chávez’s distinctiveness lies. This explains why Chávez emphasized Simón Bolívar, rather than a communist representing Venezuela or Latin America. This is also why Chávez did not join the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV), but instead founded the United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV). During Chávez’s time, the PCV was a close ally of the PSUV. The fact that the PSUV included various political forces with different ideologies and positions, including the PCV, means that this party was essentially not a vanguard party but a mass party—not a class party, but a united front party. In the course of revolution and construction, a vanguard party may broaden its class base to the masses and develop into a mass party, while a mass party can deepen its revolutionary and class character to become a vanguard party. Revolution and construction require that organizational building be carried out creatively in accordance with the demands of the people and objective conditions. It is therefore logically consistent that Chávez—who from the beginning pushed

forward the Bolivarian Revolution and founded the PSUV—emphasized the government rather than the party, and the people rather than comrades, in his final testament.

Of course, it is the party that leads the government, and comrades and vanguards stand at the forefront of the people. In this sense, the importance of the party, comrades, and vanguards cannot be overstated. However, humanity has not forgotten the historical lesson that, in the course of revolution and construction, parties often fell into revisionism and dogmatism, committed errors in their lines and policies, and became bureaucratic and ultimately alienated from the people. As revolutionaries, we reflect painfully on why the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe lost their ruling status and were abandoned by the people. In that sense, even if the party leads revolution and construction, we must deeply internalize a truth that may seem ordinary yet is profound: the highest position in society belongs not to the party, but to the people. And when we emphasize the people and their government, the importance of the party as a political leadership organ is naturally emphasized as well. The conclusion is that it must be the people, not the party. This truth is embodied in “Comuna o Nada.” It should be seen as reflecting Chávez’s summation of past revolutionary history.

Although Chávez once nearly lost his life in a counterrevolutionary coup after the revolution, his revolutionary forces never lost control of state power—not even once. This was not only because Chávez’s party was strong, but also because the people’s support for Chávez’s movement and party was unwavering and resolute. Chávez placed emphasis not only on the party, but also on the comuna as a united front and as a form of government. He continuously reflected on how to strengthen the comuna, to enhance its functions, and devoted himself wholeheartedly to that endeavor. It was precisely this steadfast commitment that enabled the Chavista forces to lead the revolution and construction with the unyielding support of the people. For this reason, the Bolivarian Revolution continues to be inherited, deepened, and developed under its faithful successor, Nicolás Maduro, even after Chávez was assassinated by imperialist forces. Maduro said, “The comuna is the great center of direct democracy and the shield against imperialism.” The reason Chávez did not die—even in death—and continues to live vividly among the

people is embodied in his words: “Comuna o Nada.” The spirit of Che Guevara’s slogan, “Hasta la victoria siempre (Until victory, always),” finds its continuation in Chávez’s call, “Comuna o Nada,” which continues to guarantee the victory of the Venezuelan people and the Bolivarian Revolution.

2. The Paris Commune, the Russian Soviets, and the People’s Government of the DPRK

Venezuela’s comuna is, of course, rooted in the long history of the people’s life and struggle in Venezuela, while at the same time it is connected to the broader historical experience of people’s governments shared throughout world history. Of particular importance are the Paris Commune of 1871, the world’s first proletarian government, and the Soviets of the Russian Revolution of 1917, the world’s first victorious socialist revolution. These two historical experiences provided revolutionary inspiration to national liberation revolutions, people’s democratic revolutions, and socialist revolutions in many countries, including the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), and became classical historical experiences—paradigms of people’s governments—creatively embodied in each country.

The most important feature of the Paris Commune was that it was a government of the urban working class. Observing this, Marx put forward the idea of a worker-peasant alliance, stressing that the urban working class and the rural peasantry must unite—laying the foundation for the theory of the united front. Revolutionaries also drew from the lessons of the Commune the importance of the vanguard party, its leading core, and a guiding ideology. Based on this historical summation, Leninism emerged as the guiding idea, the Bolshevik Party as the vanguard party, and the Soviets as the organizational form of the united front. The first successful socialist revolution in human history—the October Revolution—was made possible, on the subjective side, by the decisive role of these three elements.

The common feature of the proletarian government and the people’s government lies in the leadership of the revolutionary party of the working class. Among all victorious national liberation revolutions, people’s democratic

revolutions, and socialist revolutions, there has never been a case in which victory was achieved by the power of a single class alone. In other words, the theory of the united front—that all classes and strata supportive of the revolution must be embraced as one—has, without exception, proved to be of decisive importance. Historically, the implementation of this strategic organizational line has been possible only under the wise leadership of the revolutionary party of the working class. The united front line has thus been theorized as one of the essential conditions for revolutionary victory.

In other words, under the leadership of the revolutionary party of the working class, the proletarian government and the people's government are essentially one and the same. The working class of the Paris Commune was the people, just as the workers, poor peasants, and soldiers of the Russian Soviets were the people. Yet the working class of the Paris Commune alone proved insufficient to defend the proletarian government—the gains of the revolution. From this grave lesson, the Russian Soviets—formed through the alliance of workers, poor peasants, and soldiers—emerged as a far firmer mass foundation, capable of consolidating the revolutionary victory and advancing toward socialist construction.

In developed capitalist countries, the revolutionary party of the working class must lead the uninterrupted revolution that advances from the lower to the higher stages after the victory of the socialist revolution, ultimately progressing toward a communist society. In colonies, meanwhile, it must lead the uninterrupted revolution that advances from the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution—or national liberation democratic revolution—to the socialist revolution. If the revolutionary party of the working class commits leftist or rightist deviations in the transitional stage from the lower to the higher phase, the socialist revolution itself, in extreme cases, can be shipwrecked—a fact confirmed by the experience of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe at the end of the 20th century.

Unlike in developed capitalist countries, in colonial countries the primary contradiction—and thus the foremost revolutionary task—is national liberation: the elimination of national oppression. The task of popular liberation—eliminating class oppression and socio-economic exploitation—is pursued simultaneously during the process of national liberation, but is

fully carried out only after national liberation has been achieved. This entails two objective factors: the liquidation of anti-national and anti-popular forces on the human aspect, and the restriction of their ownership of the means of production on the material aspect. In short, this legitimate restriction of the political and economic power of anti-national and anti-popular forces is what has historically been referred to, since Lenin, as the “dictatorship of the proletariat.” As is well known, dictatorship is a dialectical concept—the other side of the same coin as democracy. In opposition to bourgeois dictatorship, Lenin clarified the revolutionary truth of proletarian dictatorship. He identified one of the key reasons for the failure of the Paris Commune in its lack of thorough implementation of this revolutionary principle—and he did not allow it to be repeated in the Russian Revolution.

Based on its experience with the “People’s Revolutionary Government” in guerrilla zones—liberated areas—during the anti-Japanese struggle, the DPRK established a people’s government in the northern half of Korea after the liberation on August 15, 1945, without falling into either leftist or rightist deviation. As a result, the anti-feudal democratic revolution following the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution was accomplished rapidly and smoothly. After carrying out a national liberation war against imperialism for three years (1950–1953), the DPRK swiftly advanced the task of socialist revolution—the establishment of socialist relations of production—in the three years from 1956 to 1958. Without resorting to violent methods, this task was achieved quickly and smoothly. Upon the ruins of colonial underdevelopment and war, the DPRK, based on the power of its subjective forces firmly united around the Party and the leader, succeeded in achieving the transformation of production relations into socialist ones, which entails the complete socialization of all means of production, even prior to the development of the productive forces through industrialization—an unprecedentedly creative revolutionary process in history. On the basis of the political strength of single-hearted unity and the transition to socialist relations of production—that is, the favorable condition in which the capitalist class no longer existed—the DPRK, in just 14 years, accomplished the great task of socialist industrialization by 1970. It is no coincidence that the DPRK, today armed with hydrogen bombs and hypersonic missiles, has joined the ranks of the world’s most powerful nuclear-missile

states, standing firm against US imperialism. It is no exaggeration that the DPRK declares that, in the event of an emergency, it will assuredly accomplish “the independent and democratic development of society on a nationwide scale”—the task set forth at the 8th Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea in January 2021—that is, the cause of national liberation and territorial integrity.

A notable aspect of the DPRK’s experience in building a people’s government is that the revolutionary party of the working class, while firmly establishing the working class as the leading class within the people’s government, correctly implemented a revolutionary and popular united front policy that consistently bound together all the people who shared common interests at every stage of the revolution and construction. And that, in this process, by maximally elevating the educational and organizational role of the revolutionary party of the working class, both the anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution were smoothly carried out as processes grounded in popular consensus. The DPRK has a unique historical experience of having carried out the transformation from private ownership of the means of production to popular collective ownership, and further to socialist collective ownership, by thoroughly prioritizing ideological education and advancing it through rational and voluntary methods—to the extent that it refers to itself as “one great family.” It is undeniably an outstanding revolutionary achievement, realized through the political strength of single-hearted unity—built upon a strong revolutionary party of the working class that, under its leadership, has established the working class as the leading class, taken the worker-peasant alliance as the social-class foundation, and steadfastly strengthened the united front of the entire people.

3. The 21st Century Revolution: People-Centered Plus Cutting-Edge Science

Defining the 21st century as a new era requires compelling justification. For us, the “21st Century” conveys a crucial lesson from the collapse of socialism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the late 20th century, and it demands that future socialist revolutions and constructions must avoid both leftist and

rightist deviations. More specifically, it is a historical reflection underscoring that the errors committed by socialist ruling parties must never be repeated. These errors include dogmatic stagnation and revisionist degeneration, bureaucratism, and great-power chauvinism and flunkysism.

Ultimately, this can be condensed into establishing the correct view of the status and role of the people in revolution and construction. In short, the people are the masters of revolution and construction and play a decisive role in them. Revolution and construction are undertaken for the people and by the people. The goal of revolution and construction is from the people’s independent demands, and its means and methods are from the people’s creative capacity. The people’s independent demands constitute the people’s cause, their creative capacity constitutes their strength and role. Only when the people’s cause is rightly defined and their strength and role are duly exercised can revolution and construction advance swiftly and powerfully without deviation.

The process of defining the people’s cause, strengthening their capabilities, and elevating their role is precisely the system of democratic deliberation and centralized implementation—democratic centralism. The decision-making and implementation systems of the people’s government must always safeguard this principle as the very pupil of their eye. Even as times change, the principles of democracy and centralization in decision-making and implementation remain immutable. When the people’s independent demands are democratically incorporated into government policy, and their creative capacities are centrally mobilized to implement that policy, the people become the true masters of power and can continuously enhance their role.

The regime, as the state-level decision-making and implementation system, can build a solid mass base only when it is founded on a people’s front that embraces all strata of the masses. If this people’s front—this people’s regime—is a train, then the revolutionary party is its locomotive. The revolutionary party of the people is the revolutionary organization of the people, formed by the vanguards of the people, firmly united under the people’s revolutionary ideology. It is both the revolutionary party of the working class the mass party of the working people, armed with the revolutionary ideology of the working class and united with the vanguards of the people, including the working class itself. This is why communist parties throughout the world often exist under

the name “Workers’ Party,” alongside Communist Party.

The people’s independent demands are their consciousness of independence, and the people’s creative capacity is embodied in science and technology. This creative capacity has been developing at an accelerated pace, particularly since the 21st century, with the rapid advance of cutting-edge science—including AI—being nothing short of dazzling. In the establishment of a people-centered government, when policies are formulated for the people and implemented by the people, we are living in an era in which advanced science is assuming ever-greater importance. Science and technology are directly tied to the productive forces, and their accelerated development is so profound that it even calls for a reinterpretation of the law of the tendency of the rate of profit to fall, as described in *Capital*.

As experts warn, imperialist forces seizing control of AI technology is as dangerous as imperialist USA being the sole nuclear power immediately after World War 2. In the current situation, where the imperialist camp is driving toward World War 3, the anti-imperialist camp must secure an unconditional and decisive victory, setting the direction and standards to ensure that cutting-edge science—advancing at the speed of light—is employed not by imperialist forces but by anti-imperialist forces, and not for the profit of a tiny handful of monopoly capitalists but for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of the people.

In 21st-century revolutionary theory, the industrial revolution of advanced science is as vital as the people-centered political revolution of the 21st century. The revolutionary task of inheriting and creatively renewing Lenin’s classic formulation, “Communism is Soviet power plus electrification (of the whole country),” in accordance with the conditions of our era—the 21st century—cannot be overstated. Today, the Soviet power is the *comuna*—the people’s government—and electrification is advanced science.

The Venezuelan People's All-People's Resistance Will Certainly Triumph Under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Anti-Fascism

October 21, 2025

9th International Anti-imperialist Conference of the World Anti-imperialist Platform
“Anti-imperialism and Anti-fascism”

The storm of World War 3 is blowing from Eastern Europe through West Asia (the Middle East) to East Asia. When Australia and New Zealand are included, the region constitutes the Western Pacific. The boundary between the Western and Eastern Pacific is vague, with the US Indo-Pacific Command headquartered in Hawaii. In East Asia, the two main flashpoints of war are Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia. In particular, Northeast Asia is where US Forces in Japan play a central role, with operational control exercised by the Indo-Pacific Command. Should a Western Pacific war break out, it will inevitably spread across the entire Pacific. The Eastern Pacific is directly connected to North, Central, and South America. For this reason, Latin America is inevitably tied to the unfolding dynamics of World War 3.

The two most dangerous flashpoints in the world have been Ukraine in Eastern Europe and West Asia. West Asia has become a single theater of war, extending beyond Palestine. This is because Israeli Zionists, under imperialist

manipulation, have become shock troops committing acts of war in pursuit of a “Greater Israel.” The main culprits of war in the West Asian region are the Israeli Zionists and the imperialists pulling the strings behind them. The trajectory of this war is gradually shifting toward East Asia, spreading through local conflicts such as Azerbaijan-Armenia, India-Pakistan, Thailand-Cambodia. The so-called “Asian Spring” operation by imperialism—continuing from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh—is now underway, with the “color revolution” in Nepal and the situation in Indonesia being added to it. It is moving toward a new flashpoint: the East Asian War.

From September to December last year, there were even direct provocations risking local war against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and a military coup attempt in the ‘Republic of Korea (ROK).’ If it were not for the DPRK’s war deterrent and its policy of “strategic patience,” and if it were not for the heroic resistance of the ‘ROK’ people, the Second Korean War—the war in the ‘ROK’—would already have broken out. As is well known, the war in the ‘ROK’ is linked to the war in Taiwan—its outbreak would immediately trigger the outbreak of war in Taiwan. If wars break out in both the ‘ROK’ and Taiwan, Japan and the Philippines would immediately join, escalating into an East Asian war. Then, with Australia and New Zealand joining, it would expand into a Western Pacific war. Military blocs such as the US-led “Squad” and “AUKUS” are all aiming at a single war—an East Asian war and Western Pacific war. The US is driving its subordinate allies, including Japan, as well as colonies like the ‘ROK,’ into an East Asian war and a world war against the DPRK, China, and Russia.

The imperialist camp has formalized a strategy it has pursued since the “Cold War” era—isolating and destabilizing Russia (formerly the Soviet Union) and China from within—into the “Indo-Pacific Strategy.” To encircle Russia, China, and the DPRK within a vast “U”-shaped containment ring, it is mobilizing all means and methods, including regional wars, local wars, military bloc formations, multi-domain warfare exercises, and “color revolutions.” The imperialist bloc’s strategy for World War 3 is being pursued more persistently than at any time in history, and it now stands on the brink of full-scale outbreak. The full outbreak of World War 3 will mark the beginning of the

East Asian war and the Western Pacific war. Since the original schedule of the imperialist bloc targeted the fall of 2024, and now we are passing through 2025, it would be no surprise if war were to break out at any moment.

Both World War 1 and the early stages of World War 2 were wars between imperialist powers. World War 2 turned into an anti-fascist war when fascist Germany attacked the Soviet Union, and the socialist Soviet Union formed an anti-fascist front with the imperialist powers, the US and the UK. As a result of World War 1, the first socialist state emerged, and as a result of World War 2, the socialist camp and national liberation movements appeared on a global scale. Feeling the most severe systemic crisis after World War 2, the imperialist bloc devised the “Cold War” strategy and formed NATO. Since then, NATO’s “eastward expansion policy” threatened the Soviet Union, and even after the end of the “Cold War,” this policy has extended into the Pacific, militarily underpinning the “New Cold War” strategy.

The completion of the “Indo-Pacific Strategy” is the realization of the “Pacification of NATO.” The preparations were politically completed at the Washington NATO Summit in July 2024, and militarily finalized through exercises such as “Freedom Edge,” “RIMPAC,” and “Ulchi Freedom Shield” between June and August 2024. There is no other reason why the imperialist camp invaded Kursk in Russia in August, launched concentrated strikes on Hezbollah in Lebanon in September, and carried out a drone attack on Pyongyang in October. It cannot be seen as a coincidence that Trump—a leading presidential candidate at the time who, while within the imperialist camp, differs in orientation from the warmongering forces—was targeted in July. Even after Trump was elected in November, restrictions on Ukraine’s use of long-range missiles against Russia were lifted, and in December, a coup and insurrection broke out in the ‘ROK,’ while the Assad regime in Syria collapsed.

The current Trump faction faces three major dilemmas: the “Triffin Dilemma” in the economic sphere through the ongoing “tariff war”; a non-warmongering stance in the military sphere, caught between warmongering and anti-war forces; and the contradictory position of being anti-deep state yet non-Zionist in

the political sphere. These logical contradictions ultimately leave them with no choice but to make a binary choice. The full-scale escalation of World War 3 by the imperialist warmongering forces will not only be a decisive trigger for the decisions of the DPRK, China, Russia, and Iran—who are currently pursuing a “strategic patience” policy—but will also push the Trump faction toward a critical choice.

Trump clearly belongs to the imperialist camp, yet he has maintained a non-warmongering stance. Since taking office, he has negotiated with Russia and Iran and mediated local conflicts between India and Pakistan, as well as Thailand and Cambodia. In Europe, so-called “New Right” forces holding positions similar to Trump’s have emerged, opposing war against Russia. However, it is a rightist deviation to argue that the communist forces should form a tactical united front with these groups, akin to the anti-fascist front during World War 2. Conversely, rejecting tactical cooperation with them—that is, tactical measures to deepen divisions within the imperialist camp—would amount to repeating the same leftist error that the Trotskyist forces made during World War 2. It is necessary to correctly understand why the DPRK, China, and Russia engage in dialogue with Trump and exert diplomatic efforts.

Meanwhile, the communist forces must, of course, strongly oppose the anti-popular and anti-democratic atrocities perpetrated by Trump and the “New Right” of the imperialist and reactionary forces. The fundamental principle is always the standpoint of the people, including the workers. In matters of war, it is necessary to distinguish these relatively non-warmongering forces from the war-crazed warmongering forces, maintaining the principle of prioritizing strikes against the warmongers. However, in matters of exploitation and oppression, there can be no doubt that one must resolutely struggle against imperialist forces as a whole.

The political forces in the US and Europe pursuing war policies against Russia and the “Axis of Resistance” like Iran are the social democratic right and some social democratic left. This is why some social democratic leftists are criticized as “left-wing Zionists.” It is no coincidence that fake communist parties in Europe, which are communist in name only, face fierce condemnation from workers and the masses. They neither oppose imperialism nor genuinely fight

fascism, merely paying lip service to these causes while actually serving as imperialism's lackeys from a "left-wing Zionist" standpoint.

The most crucial criterion distinguishing progressives from reactionaries today is their stance on war. How can anyone who neither supports nor opposes wars instigated by imperialism and its fascist lackeys claim to be progressive? In this sense, the true progressive forces of our era hold a clear anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, and anti-war position. Those who take an anti-Russia stance by echoing imperialist propaganda branding Russia an aggressor, or who oppose Iran and the "Axis of Resistance" while effectively supporting Israeli Zionists, are nothing more than pro-imperialist forces disguised as progressives. The same applies to their stance on Venezuela.

The so-called "communist forces" that distort Venezuela's Bolivarian Revolution and label both the past Chávez regime and the current Maduro regime as imperialist regimes are fake communist forces with no connection whatsoever to communism or Marxism-Leninism. The reason the international communist movement cannot unite as one, and the reason it struggles in conducting scientific analysis of the situation and formulating revolutionary strategy, is, as history shows, because within it lurk sectarian opportunist forces connected with imperialist spies and lackeys. This cancerous presence, these enemies within that divide the international communist movement, have also deliberately and maliciously fomented division in the Venezuelan communist movement.

Practice is the criterion of truth. US imperialism is slandering the Maduro government of Venezuela with absurd accusations. It is preparing a war of aggression to once again turn the country into an "oil colony." The Maduro government stands at the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle. Yet some so-called "communist forces" denounce it as an imperialist regime. In the last presidential election, these forces even joined hands with fascist groups. This was no coincidence. The fact that US imperialism is rallying fascist forces within Venezuela to provoke insurrection and to divide Venezuela's communist forces is merely part of imperialism's "divide and rule" doctrine, as confirmed by countless historical examples, and is by no means surprising.

US imperialism, facing a severe political and economic crisis, is massing vast military forces in the Caribbean in an attempt to seize Venezuela's oil and turn the country into another flashpoint. If the US launches a full-scale war against Venezuela, it could become a historic spark that escalates into world war. Venezuela has forged firm alliances not only with Cuba but also with other key anti-imperialist states such as China, Russia, and the DPRK. Just as the war in Palestine immediately expanded into a regional conflict across West Asia, a war in Venezuela will inevitably spread into a regional war encompassing all of Latin America. This would be a crushing burden for US imperialism, which cannot hope to secure simultaneous victories on multiple fronts.

US imperialism, while threatening to turn Venezuela into a second Syria, is deploying destroyers, submarines, stealth bombers, and Marines in nearby waters, while at the same time attempting to bribe and divide Venezuelan leaders, just as it did when toppling Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq. But Venezuela is entirely different from Syria or Iraq. The decisive difference lies in the single-hearted unity of all the comunas, centered on the Maduro government, which holds the Bolivarian Revolution as its very lifeblood. The comuna itself is the militia; its resistance is the resistance of the entire people. A nation where the leader, the party, the army, and the people are firmly united as one and fight to the last will never collapse. US imperialism will gravely misjudge the strength of the Maduro government, the Venezuelan military, and the Venezuelan people—and suffer a crushing defeat.

Despite the outbreak of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, Solidnet—the recognized center of the international communist movement—failed in its role. Consequently, like-minded revolutionary parties gathered and established the World Anti-imperialist Platform in October 2022. Over the past three years, the World Anti-imperialist Platform has convened international anti-imperialist conferences in Paris, Belgrade, Caracas, Gwangju and Seoul, Athens, Washington D.C., Dakar, and The Hague. It has issued political declarations and statements, while also organizing anti-imperialist rallies and demonstrations.

All the events and activities carried out by the World Anti-imperialist

Platform have been thoroughly consistent with the three goals set at its founding: advancing the anti-imperialist struggle, waging the ideological battle against opportunism, and strengthening the communist movement. With the slogans “Workers of the World, Unite!” and “The People United Will Never Be Defeated!,” the World Anti-imperialist Platform will, steadfastly and unflinchingly, continue the struggle until the very end to fulfill these three tasks.

Following March 2023, we once again gather here today, in October 2025, to support the just struggle and all-people’s resistance of the Venezuelan people, who have raised the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-fascism. For the victory of the Venezuelan people, we are ready to gather ten times, a hundred times, and we will do everything in our power.

The people united will never be defeated! We have not the slightest doubt in the Venezuelan people’s victory. We are certain of the final triumph of the Bolivarian Revolution, the realization of Chávez’s testament “Comuna o Nada,” and the socialist achievements of the Maduro government. Imperialist oppression and aggression will inevitably fail, and the Venezuelan people, having risen in people’s resistance, will turn this crisis into an opportunity to accelerate their advance toward socialism.

Today, in Venezuela, the spirit of the Cuban Revolution and of Che Guevara shines brightly.

Victory to the Bolivarian Revolution!

Victory to Chávez!

Victory to Maduro!

Until the day of victory, always—Hasta la Victoria, Siempre