

Foundations for Political Activity

The Humanist Party expressly proclaims:

- The upholding of the democratic regime as a form of transition from formal democracy to real democracy.
- The struggle for the achievement of democratic regimes in places where no such regimes exist or where they have been supplanted by regimes maintained by force.

On the other hand it expressly rejects:

- The violation of human rights, the use of force as a method of resolving conflicts, and the personal concentration of power.

As regards the methodology of action, it expressly confirms what was stated in its declaration of principles: Humanism is guided by non-violent action. The Party views the suffering of people as a fact produced by economic violence. Consequently, it proclaims the need to strengthen any social organisation that counteracts this situation. From this point of view, it furthers the creation of production, service and consumer co-operatives and demands from the State the necessary support to convert all business enterprises, whose situation endangers the present and future of its workers, into co-operatives.

The Party points out that the economic and financial monopolies are factors in the dependence and confusion among the productive forces of each country. Since property, like society itself, is an historical phenomenon, the Party warns about the danger entailed in stopping this dynamic through actions, and in the field of Law to sustain the thesis of static naturalism. Social Humanism favours tax reforms and new models of self-management and co-ownership that would modify the situation regarding property and create incentives for a progressive distribution of wealth. Different forms of discrimination are intertwined with economic exploitation and acquire characteristics of racial, religious, generational, cultural and psychological violence. The Party emphasises the violence that is exercised pointedly against women and youth who are converted into objects as opposed to subjects with full rights in the practice of social relations.

The Party makes the principle of choice effective as the concrete political expression of liberty, in other words: multiple models of co-ownership within a general co-operative system; multiple labour unions within a confederation of workers; self-management by students exercised through student governments with multiple lists and lines; voluntary military service; and freedom of expression for the different religions and atheism. In sum, the struggle against authoritarianism and against economic, organisational and ideological monopolies is the basic attitude that the Humanist Party sets in motion.

The following are the clear priorities of the Party: the elimination of poverty, the elimination of unemployment and exploitation through a co-operative system, free education at all levels, social insurance and socialised medicine, the progressive reduction of the military budget, and the international militant solidarity with those countries struggling for their liberation.

The Party believes that all truly civilised politics must start from 2 basic premises:

1. The permanent renovation of judicial and political institutions based on the idea of the new surpassing the old, and
2. The political procedures within each country and the relations among countries should be open and transparent.

In international matters it proposes the following:

1. Adherence to a policy of non-alignment.
2. The signing of permanent peace treaties in zones of conflict, while, secondly, continuing the negotiations regarding specific points, leaving the supervision of the zone of conflict in the hands of the United Nations, and in extreme cases submitting the decision to the international tribunal for resolution.
3. Progressive and proportional demilitarisation of countries in a zone of conflict and of the super-powers, even though they might not act directly in the zone of conflict.
4. Elimination of trade barriers and economic integration through specific treaties of complementation among the countries in the same geographic zone.
5. That together the debtor nations negotiate with the creditor banks eliminating intermediary organisations with which those countries have no debt.
6. Further international dialogue to the effect of creating a new economic order so that the trade relations that are deteriorated today can become balanced.
7. Co-operation for the international transfer of scientific and technological knowledge based on specific commitments but emphasising the idea that the development of all the regions of the world will produce more markets. On the other hand, leaving behind large areas and populations will tend to generate uncontrollable conflicts for those involved in the arms race that will increase regression and war in addition to creating a world economic collapse.
8. The formation of permanent regional and international tribunals dedicated to receiving complaints and putting to trial those who make attempts against the life and liberty of their people or against life at an international scale, remembering that the transgression of human rights refers not only to acts of direct physical violence but also to all kinds of impositions, basically economic impositions, which super-powers tend to put into motion in countries with weak economies. These tribunals should also receive complaints and pass judgement with respect to countries that do not create the necessary controls on the producers of pollution and deterioration, that endanger the current or future health of the population, of neighbouring populations or of the world system.