

Table of Contents

Introduction 1

Vietnam's Vietnam 1

Revolution in Vietnam 1

The Fight for a New Party 1

Setting up the Women Question 1

Strategy for the Three Worlds 1

Introduction

The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, China's counter-attack against Vietnam, the debate around the U.S.-Soviet SALT agreement—these are just the highlights of many rapidly developing events in the world today. They all show the importance revolutionaries must place on developing correct policies on the international situation. In some areas, such as Kampuchea, these have already become matters of life and death, and they are all connected with the growing danger of a new world war.

These conditions also point to the urgency of the struggle for communist unity. Correct policies on war, revolution and pro-

letarian internationalism have long served to distinguish sham and real Marxism, thus setting a sound basis for genuine Marxist-Leninists to unite. Given the severe and complicated struggles ahead for the working class, it is all the more necessary to step up our present unity efforts and complete them by forging a single party.

This is why this issue of *Class Struggle* is mainly focused on the international situation and the struggle for communist unity.

Our lead article is on the subject of Kampuchea. Since the Soviet-Vietnamese invasion of that country, the defense of Democratic Kampuchea has been a

touchstone of proletarian internationalism. For many revolutionaries, however, the question has been complicated by the former high prestige of Vietnam, a prestige rightfully gained in its prolonged struggle against U.S. imperialism. "Why would Vietnam do such a thing?" many people ask. This article, written by Dan Burstein, editor of *The Call*, offers considerable background on the long-standing differences between the parties of the two countries. He shows, for instance, how the Vietnamese

party had harbored a chauvinist line and practice towards the other nations of Indochina for decades and, ultimately, how the Soviet social-imperialists were able to make use of this opportunism for their own purposes. The article is excerpted from the manuscript-in-progress of a book by Burstein.

Our second article is a critical review of *Imperialism and the Revolution*, a polemical book by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Party of Labor of Albania. Written by a study group in Chi-



"Norway in UN, condemn Vietnamese occupation" demanded 1,800 Norwegians at protest at Soviet embassy in Oslo.

cago, the review exposes Hoxha's anti-Marxist attacks on the Communist Party of China and defends Mao Zedong's theory of the three worlds. The authors show a number of similarities between Hoxha's views and the "left" opportunism of the Trotskyites prior to World War II. Just as Trotsky served the aims of German fascism, Hoxha serves the aims of the Soviet Union today. While Hoxha and the Albanian party do not have much of a following in the U.S. today, Hoxha's anti-China "leftism" is still capable of striking a responsive chord among some petty-bourgeois radicals who are as yet unclear on the nature of the Soviet Union or the world situation. As such, Hoxha views must be exposed and struggled against to heighten the unity of our movement.

What lessons from history can be applied to the effort to unite U.S. Marxist-Leninists into a single party today? Some answers to this question are provided in our third article. Written by Barry Litt, it examines the situation in the international communist movement after World War I brought about the collapse of the Second International. Out of the wreckage of the old parties, many revolutionary left groups appeared and a complex regroupment struggle had to be waged in order to establish the parties of the Comintern. The

CPUSA of the 1920s, for instance, was formed through the merger of two Marxist-Leninist organizations. The stand taken on the international situation and the defense of the new Soviet power played an important role in this process, Litt argues, just as the theory of the three worlds and support for China does today. He also stresses the importance of the fight against sectarianism and the use of methods such as the organization of unity congresses.

WOMEN AND GM-FREMONT

This issue also includes an article on the woman question and how best to take it up in the actual course of class struggle. The article is a work summary written by CPML organizers at a GM plant in California. As such, it shows the strengths and weaknesses of the Party's practice, including how mistakes were made and how the Party's line was used to correct them. "Taking up the woman question," they stress, is not a matter of fighting for the special demands of women in a reformist or feminist manner. Rather it is doing so in a way that serves to unite the working class in fighting for both its immediate and overall interests.

The final item in this issue is an interview with the Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany (KPD), Christian Semler. *Class Struggle* recently had the oppor-

tunity to pose several questions to him on how the German Marxist-Leninists applied the theory of the three worlds to their country, which is divided and part of the second world. We are sure there will be considerable interest in the KPD's views. The interview was conducted in German and the translation was done by *Class Struggle*.

We would like to thank our readers for their enthusiastic response to the last issue of *Class Struggle*, which has a special focus on the national question. It is being widely discussed throughout our movement and in

broader circles as well. As a result of the brisk sales, we quickly realized that we should have increased our printing order. It is rapidly being sold out, so for those of you who haven't got a copy, get one soon.

In the future we hope to do more issues with this type of special focus. We also plan to improve our format and come out more frequently. We need more writers, contributors, criticisms and subscriptions. Let us hear from you.

The Editors
July 1979



The background to the invasion of Kampuchea by the Pol Pot regime is a complex one, involving a long history of French colonialism and the struggle for independence. The Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, came to power in 1975 and implemented a radical communist program that led to the deaths of millions of people. The invasion of Vietnam in 1975 was a result of the failure of the Khmer Rouge regime and the desire of the Vietnamese people to reunify their country.