

# The Workers' Advocate



WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

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## The 1980's: A Decade of Class Battles

1980 was a year in which the capitalist offensive against the American working class and people was pushed forward on all fronts. At the same time, it was a year in which the broad ferment among the working masses continued to gain strength. Taken together this reality signifies that powerful clashes are in the making. Great battles are being prepared between two hostile camps: between the forces of the working class and downtrodden masses, on the one hand; and the forces of monopoly capitalist reaction, starvation, fascism and imperialist war, on the other. 1980 has borne out the assessment made at the eve of the new year by the Founding Congress of the MLP, USA: the advent of the 1980's "marks the beginning of a decade of great class battles."

### The Capitalist Offensive

In 1980, the profound economic and all-sided crisis gripping the capitalist order grew even worse. None of the capitalist chieftains can resolve this great crisis because it has its roots in the very system of monopoly capitalism itself. Instead the rich are striving

to make the working people shoulder the entire burden of the crisis. In its drive to preserve its fantastic wealth and its man-eating system of exploitation and oppression, the imperialist bourgeoisie is fascizing its rule and preparing for new wars of plunder. In short, starvation for the masses, fascism and war is monopoly capital's answer to the crisis.

Just look at the situation. The very livelihood of the workers is under attack by the capitalist exploiters. In 1980 real take-home wages were cut ruthlessly by a 14% rate of inflation, record interest rates and relentless tax increases. Capitalist "reindustrialization" is bringing about even more backbreaking speedup, mass layoffs and plant closings; adding to the already over 8 million jobless workers. Meanwhile the big banks are hauling in untold billions on loan capital as prime interest rates climb over 21% and the oil corporations, defense contractors and other big monopolies continue to rake in record profits.

1980 also witnessed a further rise in racist and fascist terror against the masses and the widescale promotion by the bourgeoisie of every type of

open reactionary and fascist element. Last month the Klan and nazi assassins who had brutally murdered five anti-Klan demonstrators in Greensboro, North Carolina were cleared of all charges. This verdict provides yet further proof that it is the government itself which is activating the fascist gangs to terrorize the black people and all the working masses. The growing numbers of police murders and beatings, particularly of the black and other oppressed nationality youth, is also a sign of the all-sided fascization of monopoly capitalist rule.

In 1980 the war drums of the U.S. imperialists beat louder as they feverishly militarized in preparation for a new imperialist slaughter. With the developments in Poland, both the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact and the U.S.-led NATO alliance are ominously rattling their sabers at one another and at the people of Poland. The war hysteria against the Iranian people's revolution and against the Soviet social-imperialists' brutal invasion of Afghanistan continues without letup. And the Pentagon is beefing up its "rapid deployment forces" in the Middle East in

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## DOWN WITH THE REGISTRATION OF 18 YEAR-OLDS FOR THE DRAFT!

January 5 begins a week of registering 18-year-old youth for the hated military draft. Last summer, the registration of 19 and 20-year-olds was met with a storm of protest. Tens of thousands of workers and young people marched defiantly into the streets to demonstrate their outrage against the war plans of the imperialist billionaires. This round of registration must also be fought with mass actions of the working people.

Registration is the first step towards the draft. And this draft has no other purpose than to serve imperialism. It has no other basis than to build up the army for new wars of imperialist conquest, to fight the Soviet social-imperialists for markets and spheres of influence, to drown in blood the anti-imperialist struggles of the people all over the world.

The working masses have no inter-

est to fight the wars for the rich. Their blood boils when they think that again, just as in Viet Nam, their youth will be made into cannon fodder for the aggression of the billionaires. But the imperialists can't be stopped without a fight. The burning indignation of the workers, youth, women and all the oppressed must be used to bring them into action, to organize them and put them on the powerful path of mass revolutionary struggle. January 5 is a time for struggle. We must fight the reintroduction of the draft and every step the imperialist warmongers take.

### The New Reagan Government Makes Frenzied Plans for Imperialist War

Today Reagan is replacing Carter at the head of U.S. imperialism. He will carry forward all of the warmongering policies of Carter, but with an even

more open saber-rattling voice. Reagan has made his theme song the call for the U.S. to become the number one superpower, the chief oppressor and hangman of the people. The capitalists are placing him in the presidency as the undisputed champion of the interests of the monopolies, of reaction and imperialist aggression.

Reagan and his Nixonite army of advisors are clamoring for the most feverish militarization. They want to jack up the military budget to unprecedented heights, spending some \$1,500 billion in the next five years, as compared to the \$665 billion in the last five. They are calling for the building of every weapon imaginable, from a mobile system for the Minuteman intercontinental missiles to new advanced B-1 bombers and even "killer satellites." Reagan's men are planning to expand

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Chrysler's wage-freeze plan threatens the livelihood of all the workers!

## NO MORE CONCESSIONS!

Chrysler Corporation is moving closer to the precipice of financial collapse. In order to receive an additional \$400 million in federal loan guarantees to keep the company afloat, the government and Chrysler are demanding that the workers' contract be reopened for a second time. This will be the third round of concessions imposed on the Chrysler workers since the "sacrifices" made in the 1979 contract.

This time around, the demands of Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca are more brutal than ever. He has arrogantly declared that "it's freeze time, boys," and is demanding a 21-month wage freeze. In fact this freeze is a savage wage cut. It eliminates all COLA (cost-of-living allowance) including the \$1.15 an hour COLA that the workers are now earning. It cuts the base wage from \$9.75 to \$9.47 an hour. Retirees' pensions will also be frozen as of December 31, 1980. Taken together, Iacocca is demanding that the workers' wages and benefits be cut by almost \$3 an hour. Under these provisions the Chrysler workers will be making \$4.59 per hour less than the pattern agreement. This freeze will cost the workers \$673 million which, when added to the earlier "sacrifices," comes to \$1.14 billion in lost wages and fringes. This is wage cutting with a vengeance.

Iacocca's demands are a big assault on the livelihood of the Chrysler workers. Moreover, they are a major thrust in the savage wage-cutting offensive of the capitalists against all the workers.

### More Concessions Will Not Save a Single Job!

Iacocca and his well-trained lap dog, UAW head Doug Fraser, are telling the workers that they have only two choices: Either knuckle under and re-open the contract to sign away more of the hard-won wages and benefits needed to make a living, or lose your jobs. Chrysler will go down the tubes and you will go with it. This is the big lie being dished out to the workers. But, as the last year of "sacrifices" has further brought home to the Chrysler workers, more concessions will not save a single job. They will only bring on more devastation of the workers. Just look at what is taking place.

The economic crisis is pending at the monopoly capitalist system. The

auto industry has been hit very hard by the overproduction crisis with the sharp collapse of the market for cars. Chrysler, the tenth largest industrial corporation in the U.S., has been pushed to the edge of bankruptcy by the dog-eat-dog laws of this crisis-ridden capitalist system. In this situation the Chrysler capitalists and the Wall Street bankers behind them have only one objective. That is to cover any possible losses by squeezing the workers to the wall.

Since the last concessions a year ago, five big Chrysler plants have been shut down. Like so much scrap metal, 40,000 workers (almost one-third of last year's work force) have been tossed into the street. For the unemployed, SUB (supplemental unemployment benefits) pay has run out for most long ago, and thousands of others have been pushed off unemployment insurance to starve on the welfare rolls. For those "lucky" enough to work, the plants are hell holes of the capitalist productivity drive. Despite the layoffs, the workers face brutal speedup, job combinations and long hours of forced overtime.

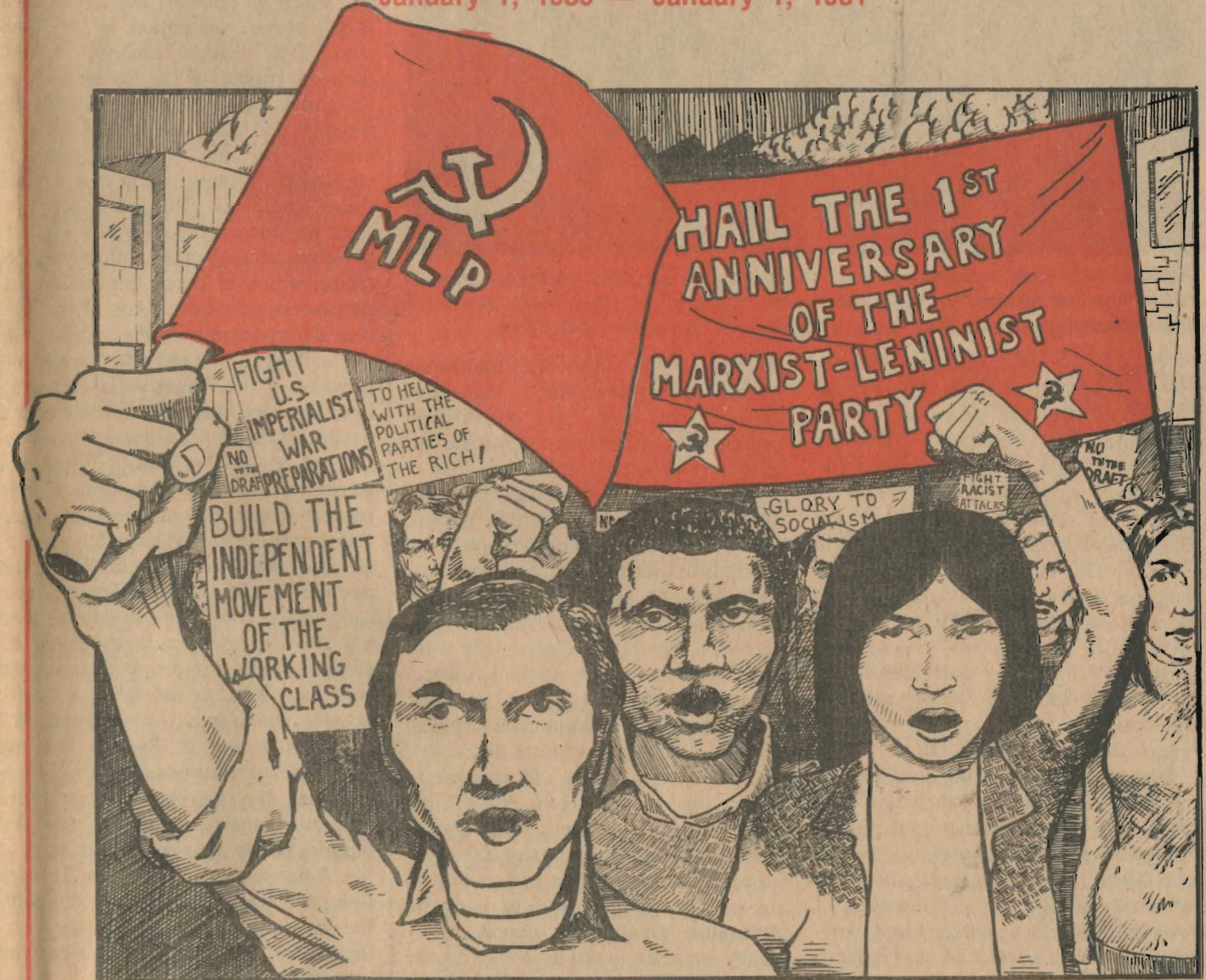
With the concessions robbed from the workers and the government-backed loans, Chrysler has been pouring billions into this productivity drive which is wiping out the workers' jobs. These billions have allowed Chrysler to retool, to purchase robots, computers and other job-eliminating machinery; and to reorganize assembly lines and close down inefficient plants. Today Chrysler's operations are even being hailed by some capitalists as a model of "reindustrialization" — that is, of ruining the workers through back-breaking and job-cutting productivity drives.

The last year has proven that "sac-

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## A Year of Struggle Since the Founding of the Party

January 1, 1980 — January 1, 1981



A year ago, on January 1, 1980, the Marxist-Leninist Party of the USA was born. The decade of the 1980's opened with the banners of Marxism-Leninism and the revolution hoisted high by the class conscious proletarian vanguard. The year since then has been a year of struggle, a year of steeling the Party in the flames of the class war.

In this past year the Party's banner has proudly waved in the front lines of the revolutionary struggle. The militant struggle of the Party spread its name and influence widely in the midst of the mass movements. The Party provided orientation and direction for struggle against capitalist exploitation. It has provided a rallying point for the workers' struggle against the savage capitalist offensive of "reindustrialization," the common theme song of all the capitalist parties. The Party has taken a prominent place in the struggle against U.S. imperialist war preparations. It has done extensive work in the movements against the imperialist nuclear energy program, against the reintroduction of the draft, against the warmongering hysteria aimed at the Iranian revolution and in the movement in support of the national liberation struggles. As well, the Party put forward the path of active resistance to the racist attacks and fascist gangs, and vigorously participated in the struggle against the savage oppression of the black people, the people of Mexican nationality and the other oppressed nationalities. The Party carried forward the traditions of its predecessors of active resistance to the fascist anti-busing movement, opposition to the racist hysteria that "reverse discrimination" allegedly exists in the U.S., and all-round struggle against racial discrimination and national oppression.

In the past year the Party took care to further strengthen its proletarian character. While the opportunist groups have abandoned the proletariat, either working hand in hand with the labor bureaucrats and social-democrats or openly abandoning factory work altogether, our Party has continued to entrench itself in one factory after another. The Party worked to have the class conscious proletarians take their place in the center of all the various revolutionary movements and not just be restricted to the economic struggle. The Party also strengthened its proletarian character through intense work to study, apply and disseminate the proletarian ideology — the powerful revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. Thus the Party set before the working class the vista of the socialist revolution. In this regard, the Party also inspired the proletariat with faith

in socialism through its extensive work to bring the news about the victories of socialism in Albania to the working masses.

This past year was also marked by the fierce battle against opportunism and revisionism. The founding of the Party itself represented the crowning point of the historic movement against social-chauvinism. This movement upheld the honor of the U.S. Marxist-Leninists against the betrayal by those who deserted to the side of the bourgeoisie with their chauvinist thesis of uniting with U.S. imperialism to "aim the main blow at Soviet social-imperialism." Our Party continued the struggle against Chinese revisionism, its ideological basis Mao Zedong Thought, and its counter-revolutionary fruit, the "three worlds" theory.

As well, the Party vigilantly fought Soviet revisionism. It opposed the attempts of some to rehabilitate Khrushchevite stands or to seek unity either with the domestic Khrushchevites or with the Soviet revisionists themselves, attempts that are being made under the vile renegade pretext that revolutionary Marxism-Leninism and the struggle against revisionism are allegedly "ultra-left" excesses of Maoism. The Marxist-Leninist Party utilized the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the historic Moscow Meeting of November 1960, the meeting which marked the start of the open clash between Marxism-Leninism and Soviet revisionism, to stress the need to carry the polemic through to the end against revisionism in all its forms, whether Soviet, Chinese, Yugoslav, "Eurocommunist" or other.

Our Party also unfolded a powerful all-round struggle against social-democracy. The Party fought hard against the flunkies of the Democratic Party in the mass movement. It exposed the social-democrats as servile flunkies of the Democratic Party who paint the policies of the capitalist offensive in faint "socialist" colors.

The year 1980 was not only marked by the consolidation and struggle of the Marxist-Leninist Party, but also by the increasing decay of the bourgeoisie. Beset by all-round crisis, the monopoly capitalists are stepping up their savage program of starvation, fascism and war. The capitalists squeezed the working masses to the wall in 1980 through soaring inflation, savage productivity drives and mass unemployment. 1980 also marked another year of increased arming and militarization by U.S. imperialism. The reintroduction of draft registration, the steps towards the militarization of women, the hysteria against Iran, another record-breaking military budget, all showed the savage nature of U.S. imperialism. And

1980 also marked a further development of fascization. The acquittal of the fascist murderers in Greensboro, the activation of the Klan and nazi gangsters, the bestial racist murders in Buffalo, N.Y., and Atlanta, Georgia, the increasing attacks on immigrants, the building of more and more jails and the passing of draconic new laws were also signs of the growing reaction of the bourgeoisie. The Carter administration orchestrated this offensive of the bourgeoisie throughout 1980. Meanwhile the replacement of the discredited old rag Carter, the concealed fascist, with the open fascist Reagan as the new chieftain of capitalist reaction, was still a further sign of the bourgeoisie's plans for the 1980's.

All these events show the falsity of illusions that the bourgeoisie will reform itself, show liberality or humaneness or "learn its lesson" from its defeat in Viet Nam or from the black people's upsurge of the 1960's. Nothing but police truncheons and nightriders can be expected from the U.S. monopoly capitalist dictators. Only the path of revolution, the path of the independent organization of the proletariat at the center of the struggle of all the oppressed, holds the hope of the future for the working masses.

In this serious situation, it is the task of all class conscious proletarians and progressive people to rally around the Marxist-Leninist Party, the party of the revolutionary proletariat. The Marxist-Leninist Party faces the future confident in its strength and solidity. The victories of the Party in 1980 were the fruit of the years of self-sacrificing work by the Marxist-Leninist activists since the founding of the nucleus of the Party in May 1969, the fruit of a decade of work by first the American Communist Workers Movement (Marxist-Leninist) and then the Central Organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists. The victories of the Party in 1980 are another illustration of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist path, another victory for the Marxist-Leninist ideology as the only revolutionary ideology, as the hope and inspiration of the oppressed. At the same time, cognizant of its solemn responsibility to the revolution and the toiling masses, our Party opposes any tendency to euphoria over the partial victories won. Instead the Marxist-Leninist Party draws the attention of the working masses to the serious and threatening situation of the bourgeoisie's reaction. It boldly calls upon the masses to get organized for the big class battles ahead. Forward under the banner of the Party, the banner of revolutionary struggle and socialism!

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## Turkey: Support the brave resistance to the U.S.-backed fascist junta!



Militant May Day demonstration by thousands of Turkish workers on May 1, 1980. The fascist terror of the junta cannot cow the Turkish proletariat, which has such a glorious and longstanding tradition of revolutionary struggle.

The U.S.-backed fascist military coup of September 12 in Turkey was organized with the desperate aim of once and for all drowning in blood the persistent mass struggles of the Turkish people against imperialism and reaction. For years now, a vigorous revolutionary movement has developed in Turkey. This revolutionary movement has thrown the Turkish ruling classes into acute crisis and threatened to deny U.S. imperialism yet another outpost of its neo-colonial empire in the Middle East, as did the glorious revolution of the Iranian people against the U.S.-backed Shah.

The fervent hope of imperialism and reaction was that the fascist military coup of General Evren would put an end to the people's struggles. Towards this aim, the military junta abolished all outward trappings of "democracy" which the previous civilian-fascist government of Demirel had maintained, and brutally suppressed all democratic rights of the people. As of November 1980, some 50,000 political prisoners were arrested. The revolutionaries and progressive people in jail have been subjected to the most barbaric tortures, many until their deaths. Over 40 people have been shot down in the streets by the fascist police and army, and nazi-style concentration camps have been established.

One of the most dastardly atrocities of the fascist regime was the hanging of the 16-year-old Marxist-Leninist youth Erdal Eren on December 13. Erdal Eren was arrested for participating in the anti-fascist struggle in Turkey. Throughout his trial, he not only exposed the kangaroo court proceedings but took an unflinching stand against the attacks of the fascists. This young revolutionary fighter was hanged by the military junta behind the backs of the people despite the total exposure of the farcical trial staged against him which had shown that he was completely innocent of the charges brought against him, and despite his young age which, according to their own fascist laws, does not allow the imposition of the death sentence. This hanging took place also in spite of an earlier annulment of his death sentence as a result of the mass struggles of the Turkish people and an international campaign organized by revolutionary and anti-fascist forces.

The savage repression being imposed by the fascist junta has met with the approval of the imperialists and reactionaries the world over. The Soviet revisionists too have come out to claim that the fascist junta is a "positive" development. This is a vivid exposure of the Soviet new tsars as social-imperialists and enemies of the liberation struggles of the peoples. Meanwhile, all the media mouthpieces of U.S. imperialism and the State Department spokesmen are officially ecstatic about the supposedly "favorable" results of the fascist coup, claiming that it has "restored stability, peace,....security" and so on.

But the truth of the matter is altogether different. Immediately after the coup, signs of renewed resistance by the workers, peasants and oppressed nationalities of Turkey were evident. These outbursts are sure signs that the fascist measures by U.S. imperialism and its puppets in Turkey will not be any more successful than were these same fascist measures when applied in Iran and Nicaragua. The facts prove that the Turkish people are not cowed by the imperialists' and fascists' brutality, but instead are determined to wage their revolutionary struggle till final victory.

Immediately as the coup was carried out, the revolutionaries and communists in Turkey initiated an intense propaganda campaign through the length and breadth of the country to expose the real nature of the new junta. So too the workers' outrage at the

fascists burst out in several small-scale resistance struggles; and in some areas the people even came out in open protest demonstrations despite the hitlerite repression of the regime.

In their intense propaganda campaign against the fascist military coup, the revolutionaries took advantage of all kinds of means to reach the masses. Leaflets were widely distributed, slogans were written and posters hung up on walls. The leaflets especially were distributed in the big cities of Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and Adana. In their propaganda, the communists exposed the real nature of the junta and called on the people to rise up in struggle against the fascists. They called for a united struggle of the people against the regime. In this campaign the revolutionaries did not limit themselves to the written word. In order to reach the maximum amount of people, they boldly stood up in public buses, in the schools, at factories and other places that the people gathered, to give revolutionary speeches condemning the fascist regime. This heroic revolutionary work was a source of tremendous inspiration to the working masses.

Despite the very difficult conditions, revolutionary proletarians have waged various struggles at their work places against the fascist coup. In the Kartal-Preziz factory in Istanbul, for example, the fascists had arrested 30 workers. When the workers arrived for work and learned of this outrage, they refused to go in for their shift and demanded the release of their comrades. Soon the workers coming off the previous shift joined in the resistance too, and the fascist junta was forced to release 25 of the 30 workers. So too, at the Tezsan factory in Izmit-Gezbe, workers went out in protest after the coup until September 14. The fascist junta was only able to make the workers return by force of arms. Nevertheless, still defiant, the workers militantly shouted slogans against the fascist junta as they were forced back.

Several demonstrations of workers and revolutionary people have taken place despite the unprecedented fascist terror in Turkey. In the Altindag district of Ankara on September 22nd, 100 people came out in the streets against the regime. And in the Siteker district 100 people and in the Emek district 60 people participated in the protests. Students too expressed their hatred for the fascist junta, and boycotted their meals at the Beytepe campus. In four districts of Iskenderun demonstrations were organized with 20-25 people participating in each. As they marched the people shouted revolutionary slogans in defiance of the fascists, declaring: "Death to fascism, Freedom to the people!" They declared that the new fascist military junta will not survive in the face of the people's struggle.

The new military junta headed by the longtime friend and ally of U.S. imperialism, General Evren, has tortured many revolutionaries to their deaths in desperate attempts to obtain information about the revolutionary organizations of the people and to exterminate the revolutionaries. The Marxist-Leninists and other revolutionaries have honorably withstood these barbaric hitlerite tortures and died cursing the fascists. Hearing of these events, the people have not been silent. For example, after the death of one revolutionary communist recently, the workers and students of Ankara, in a number of districts, came out in protest demonstrations. The people hung up pennants and banners in his memory, and leaflets were distributed widely protesting his murder.

These reports of revolutionary actions and protests against the fascist military coup demonstrate that the Turkish people will not be cowed, no matter what fascist atrocities the U.S.-backed ruling classes perpetrate a-

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all of the armed forces, including the addition of three divisions to the present 16-division army and increasing the navy from about 460 to 600 ships. They aim to dispatch these troops all over the world including the setting up of a permanent naval fleet in the Indian Ocean and new land bases in a number of countries in the Middle East.

Reagan claims that this militarization is needed to combat the aggression of the Soviet social-imperialists. But when he opposes the Soviet new tsars' brutal occupation of Afghanistan, their threats against Poland, their oppression of the Soviet people, Reagan is not taking a stand for the freedom and independence of the people. No, he only wants to sink the claws of U.S. imperialism deeper into these countries. Reagan's preparations for war with the Soviet social-imperialists aim at nothing other than deciding which of these imperialist superpowers gets how much of the loot that is plundered from the people.

For Reagan, not only the savage aggression of the Soviet social-imperialists, but anything that threatens the profits of the U.S. billionaires is considered a "Soviet plot." When the people of Iran and Nicaragua rise in revolution to throw off the U.S. imperialist yoke, well that's the Soviet danger and must be crushed. When the people of El Salvador and Turkey heroically resist the fascist butchers, then it's a Soviet conspiracy and must be stopped. Why tomorrow Reagan will call opposition to the draft a Soviet scheme which must be smashed. Behind the raving of Reagan lies the bloodstained interests of the U.S. billionaires, the interests of their entire system of enslavement, robbery and plunder of the people. The interests of the American people do not lie with Reagan's war preparations, but with the revolutionary struggle to overthrow U.S. imperialism and all of the imperialist exploiters.

### Opposition to Imperialism Must Be Put in the Center of the Fight Against the Draft

With the warmongering Reagan in the White House, the Democratic Party will seize the opportunity to further infiltrate into the anti-draft movement to play the role of "opposition." But their aim is not to fight imperialism and war. They are entering the movement to subvert the anti-imperialist struggle and to bring it under the wing of the Democratic Party and its warmongering policies. Their dirty work can already be seen in the developments last fall. Flunkeys of the Democratic Party cancelled many actions against draft registration and virtually liquidated "anti-draft week" so as not to embarrass Carter and the Democrats while they were running for office. These are not fighters against draft registration but scabs against the struggle. It must never be forgotten that the Democratic Party is a party of monopoly capital just like the Republicans. It was Carter and the Democrats who began the reintroduction of the draft in the first place. And it was Carter and the Democrats who pushed the military budget to new highs and launched the naked imperialist "Carter doctrine" to defend the profits of the oil tycoons in the Persian Gulf and entire Middle East region.

Reagan's warmongering can never be fought with equally warmongering policies of the Democratic Party. The issue is imperialism. Imperialist aggression is not the unfortunate or unwise policy of this or that politician. Imperialism is a whole economic and political system, it is monopoly capitalism. As long as monopoly capitalism exists in the U.S., it will mean imperialist aggression abroad. And it will mean exploitation, racism and reaction for the American working class and oppressed people. Only by overthrowing imperialism itself, only by rising in socialist revolution and replacing the capitalist dictators with the rule of the working class can U.S. aggression be brought to an end. In the fight against the draft, opposition to imperialism must be put in the center.

against them. In the end, the revolutionary mass struggle of the people will prove victorious and the reactionary ruling classes and their regime will be swept away forever.

The Workers' Advocate lends its voice to the worldwide condemnation of the brutal fascist junta in Turkey, and expresses its full solidarity and support for the revolutionary anti-fascist fighters. *Death to fascism! Freedom to the people!* □

## DOWN WITH THE REGISTRATION OF 18 YEAR-OLDS FOR THE DRAFT!



### Organize Mass Revolutionary Struggle Against U.S. Imperialist War Preparations

The flunkeys of the Democratic Party are also trying to create a moralistic stink in the anti-draft movement, making the sole issue whether or not to register. With the pious virtue of self-appointed saints they are creating the impression that the enemy is not Reagan and Carter, but anyone who registers. The imperialist warmongers cannot be fought by each individual taking a decision for himself or washing his own hands of the whole affair, no matter how self-sacrificing such individual actions might be. Draft registration is a political question confronting the whole American people. What is needed is the organizing of mass actions of the workers, youth, women and all the oppressed masses and the directing of the anti-militarist sentiment onto the path of conscious struggle.

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tunist line which has been pursued in China and which has led not only to failure to liquidate the old exploiting classes, but even to the emergence of the new bourgeois class, which shares power in China.

The distorted treatment of this problem in social life is also connected with its distorted treatment within the party. According to "Mao Tsetung thought," the party of the working class is divided into antagonistic classes, with their bourgeois and proletarian headquarters, and as a result, two lines, which express the interests of these two classes, exist in it objectively and unavoidably. In this question, too, we have to do with a flagrant deviation from Marxism-Leninism.

The division of society into classes is not necessarily expressed in the division of the party into classes. It is true that people from different classes come into the party, but they do not come in the quality of representatives of these classes. "The Party is not the arena of classes and of the struggle between antagonistic classes," says Comrade Enver Hoxha, "it is not a gathering of people with contradictory aims." (E. Hoxha, *Imperialism and the Revolution*, p. 400, English

Refusal to register is one of the forms of struggle. It has the value that it draws certain sections of the masses into more conscious political activity, manifests their burning hatred for imperialism, and can inspire other acts of resistance. But refusal to register and draft resistance by themselves can never stay the hands of the imperialist warmongers. At the height of the draft resistance movement against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, when at some draft boards as many as 50% of the youth drafted refused to serve in the imperialist army, the government was still able to obtain enough cannon fodder to carry on its aggression. The MLP firmly supports those who resist registration, but it urges them to go on and take part in the mass actions and organized movement against imperialism. Their courageous stand has value as part of this movement and not as a panacea in itself.

We also support those who are reg-

istering with the intention of fighting imperialism from inside the armed forces once they are drafted. This daring stand must be supported because the struggle inside the military is ultimately one of the decisive fronts of battle against imperialist war. These activists take full part in the fight against the reintroduction of the draft and all imperialist war preparations and by this gain experience for the struggle inside the armed forces.

There are also large sections of the masses who hate militarism, yet find no alternative to registration. This section inevitably becomes the big majority. Yet these victims of the draft have not avoided struggle but on the contrary find themselves in stern fights once they are inside the army. Most of these youth, and also those who have already been ensnared in the "voluntary army," come from working class families. They have no interest in being the cannon fodder for the aggression and wars of the monopoly capitalists. This section of the masses must not be abandoned. They are very receptive to the anti-militarist work. The GI movement that arose in the 1960's shows that anti-imperialist work inside the armed forces is an important front of struggle.

All of these methods of struggle are courageous and require determination. As well, whether one registers or not, all should take their place in the protests and mass actions against imperialism and aggressive war.

Today the hatred for militarization is spreading widely through the working masses. In the factories and communities, in the high schools and colleges, everywhere the working people are voicing their contempt for the warmongering policy of Reagan and they are discussing what can be done to stop the imperialist drive for war. Now is the time to organize mass actions against the reintroduction of registration and the draft! Demonstrate at the post offices, against military recruiters at the schools, against the nuclear program, against the U.S. attacks on Iran and against every aspect of U.S. imperialist war preparations! Take the demonstrations into the working class communities and engage in wide-scale leafletting and discussions! Use the anger that is boiling up against the draft and imperialist war preparations to organize the masses! Forge revolutionary groups everywhere! Denounce the Democratic and Republican Parties and treat their political hacks with the contempt they deserve! Put opposition to imperialism in the center of the agitation against militarism and the draft and rally the working masses against the capitalist imperialists! □

aims of the party as well as the ways to reach them. The party of the working class can have but one line, the line of the revolution, of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the construction of socialism and communism. From this standpoint, not any alien manifestation in the party, not any opposition, not any divergency, represent a line apart. It is another matter whom they serve and to what mill they are grist. These matters cannot and must not be confused. Otherwise the consequences would be very grave; this would lead to sectarianism, to smothering of democracy in the party, to confusing friends with foes.

To accept that the bourgeois line in the party exists objectively, independently of the wishes of people, means to accept the fatalistic and anti-dialectical concept which confuses the possibility with the reality. Since the emergence of the bourgeois line is only a possibility, to present it as something which exists fatally means to open the road, in a conscious manner, to the bourgeois line in the party and to undermine the party, the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism. The present events in China are the direct consequence of the course of Mao Tsetung on permitting two opposed lines in the party. □

## The Khrushchevites memoirs by Enver Hoxha

In his book *The Khrushchevites* Comrade Enver Hoxha details his memoirs, personal impressions of direct meetings and other contacts with the leaders of the CPSU and other communist and workers' parties in the period after the death of Stalin (1953) until the end of 1961 when the Khrushchevites broke off diplomatic relations with Albania. Along with earlier published materials this book serves to acquaint communists and workers the world over with the counter-revolutionary activities of the Soviet revisionists both inside and outside their country. Additionally, this book shows the correct and consistent struggle waged by the Party of Labor of Albania to defend Marxism-Leninism, the Albanian people and their homeland.

The complete text of the official Albanian English-language edition of *The Khrushchevites — Memoirs* is available in the journal *Proletarian Internationalism*, Volume 2, Number 3-4, November 1980.

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# Forward Along the Path of the Founding Congress!

The victories of the Marxist-Leninist Party in the past year have been victories for the path laid out at the Founding Congress. The revolutionary struggle of our Party has been conducted according to a conscious and systematic plan. This new year's, when we look back on the past year's work, is a time to rededicate ourselves to continuing along this revolutionary path. It is a time to review the broad, overall aspect of the work, the general strategy and tactics. This revolutionary sweep and broad vision inspires and lights up the day-to-day work.

The Founding Congress was the fruit of a decade of struggle and sacrifice since the founding of the nationwide Marxist-Leninist center, the American Communist Workers Movement (Marxist-Leninist), in May 1969. The plan to found the Marxist-Leninist Party and the general line for the Party were thoroughly discussed throughout the campaign to "Build the Marxist-Leninist Party Without and Against the Social-Chauvinists" in 1979. The militants of the Central Organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists, the immediate predecessor of the Marxist-Leninist Party, met in an internal conference in March 1979 and unanimously and enthusiastically approved the plan to found the Marxist-Leninist Party. Extensive consultation was then held with sympathizers, class conscious workers, fraternal parties, progressive organizations in the U.S. and so forth. Only after these discussions had reached a certain point and the views held by the various forces taken into account, was the campaign publicly inaugurated at the May Day celebrations in 1979. This campaign was not only a continuation of the movement against social-chauvinism, but there was a marked extension of the work on the mass fronts. Particularly notable were: the campaign to organize the struggle of the auto workers; the work in the anti-nuclear movement; the fight against the warmongering hysteria against the Iranian revolution; the work among the oppressed nationalities; a further extension of the fight against social-democracy; and wide dissemination, in the first place among the proletariat, of the news about Albania, especially in connection with the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Albania. The combining of this intense and vigorous work with the campaign to found the Marxist-Leninist Party helped ensure that the founding of the Party was not the act of a handful, but an event in the life of the proletariat and revolutionary activists.

The Founding Congress discussed both the general perspective and the immediate tasks for the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries. It brought to the fore a number of specific features of the revolution. It would be impossible in a short space to review the entire analysis of the Congress. Instead we shall examine a few of its many theses, theses which have been abundantly corroborated in the course of the past year's work.

## The Socialist Revolution

The Marxist-Leninist Party is the party of the socialist revolution. The various fronts of work of the Party are all links in the chain leading to the revolution. The Congress stressed:

"The coming revolution is a proletarian socialist revolution. It is the overthrow of the oppressors through revolutionary violence. It will replace capitalism by socialism, expropriate the monopoly capitalists, abolish the exploitation of man by man and lead ultimately to communism, the classless society. It will destroy the state of the rich and abolish the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, which is a terrorist dictatorship of the rich minority over the overwhelming majority of toilers. It will replace it with the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is with the working class organized as the ruling class, with the rule of the overwhelming majority over the handful of capitalists and reactionaries." (*Communique of the Founding Congress of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the USA and Selected Resolutions*, p. 10)

The Party carried out extensive work to put forward the vista of socialism to the class conscious workers. The socialist perspective inspires and enlivens the class struggle, shows the goal of the revolution and instills confidence in victory. Ever since the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia of 1917, socialism has existed as a living reality. The Khrushchovite betrayal of socialism in the Soviet Union and elsewhere is only a temporary, though grave, setback. Socialism continues to march forward triumphantly in Albania and in the growth and development of the workers' and communist movements around the world. The non-stop development of socialism in Albania provides a base for the world revolutionary movement and a living proof of the vitality of the only genuine so-

cialism, the socialism constructed according to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Our Party did wide work to bring the news of the victories of socialism in Albania to the proletariat. It is our Party that carries out the work in support of socialism in Albania among the masses.

## Welding All the Revolutionary Currents Into a Single Torrent of Socialist Revolution

The Founding Congress not only upheld the goal of the revolution, but it charted the path leading up to the revolution. As part of this, it defined the correct relations between the revolution and the work in the present-day mass movement. It pointed out:

"The Marxist-Leninist Party defends the momentary interests and the immediate aims of the working class, but in the movement of the present, it also represents and takes care of the future of the movement. It uses the day-to-day struggle to organize the working and oppressed masses into a powerful force for the socialist revolution." (*Communique*, p. 9)

The Congress put forward the orientation of building the party in the midst of the revolutionary movement. It stated:

"The Marxist-Leninist Party works to weld all of the revolutionary currents into a single torrent with the proletariat at the center. The revolutionary mass movements...embody the growing revolt of the proletariat and other downtrodden masses against capitalism and growing fascism. These movements, which bring the masses of people into open conflict with the rich and the state power of the rich, are schools of revolution. In these movements, the masses of working people gain rich experience, become convinced through their own experience of the need for revolution and of the correctness of the policies, slogans and orientation of the Marxist-Leninist Party, and become organized and prepared for the revolution." (*Communique*, pp. 13-14)

In acting according to this orientation, the Marxist-Leninist Party is a party of revolutionary action. It is a party of class struggle, a party of fighters for the cause of the proletariat.

This orientation also stands opposed to the opportunist approach of tailing after the mass movements. Instead the Founding Congress put forward the active, Marxist-Leninist idea of guiding and orienting the mass movements, the idea of the active role of the Marxist-Leninist party. It is necessary not just to work in the mass move-

ments, but to direct them to the revolutionary goal, to orient them so that each plays its role as part of the single revolutionary struggle led by the proletariat. This was the path followed by the Bolsheviks to attain the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. As Stalin points out: "Only a party like the Bolshevik Party...only such a party could so skillfully merge into one common revolutionary torrent such diverse revolutionary movements... Undoubtedly, the merging of these diverse revolutionary streams into one common powerful revolutionary torrent decided the fate of capitalism in Russia." (*History of the CPSU (Bolsheviks)*, Short Course, 1939 edition, Ch. 7, Sec. 6, pp. 213-14)

The powerful extension of the work of the Party in the mass movements over the last year shows the correctness of the conception of the Founding Congress. It is also a testimony to the correctness of the great stress the Founding Congress laid on party-building. Work among the widest masses is not just a matter of activity in and of itself. No, the vigorous extension of this work is the fruit of the organizational strength of the Marxist-Leninist Party. It also requires the existence of a solid core of revolutionary cadre. It further demands a great deal of theoretical work to judge proper directions, orientations and slogans for this work. In the future, too, the further development of the work in the mass movements will go forward hand in hand with the constant work of strengthening and consolidating the Party.

## The Fight Against Imperialism and Imperialist War

The Founding Congress brought out the important role that the struggle against imperialism plays in the socialist revolution. It held that:

"The socialist revolution carries forward the banner of struggle against imperialism and imperialist war. The U.S. is a monstrous imperialist superpower, a world exploiter, blackmailer and bully, and a center of international aggression. So long as U.S. imperialism exists, the world will be subjected to its schemes for world domination and to the threat of war. The proletariat fights against the imperialist war preparations, against colonialism and neo-colonialism and against all manifestations of U.S. imperialist aggression. The anti-imperialist struggle is a powerful force for the development of the socialist revolution." (*Communique*, p. 11)

The rise of the movements against

U.S. imperialist war preparations in the last period is a vivid illustration of the correctness of this assessment. Following the orientation given by the Founding Congress, our Party strives to put the issue of fighting imperialism in the center of the movement against the reintroduction of the draft, the movement against the imperialist nuclear program, the work in support of the Iranian revolution and other liberation struggles, and so forth. The call for struggle against imperialism is both correct strategically and is a popular call. The anti-imperialist movement plays an important role in helping wide sections of the people take important steps forward towards revolutionary stands. The perspective of struggle against imperialism as a system also helps drive a wedge between the masses and the capitalist politicians. The importance and revolutionary role of the anti-imperialist struggle is confirmed by such striking facts as the experience of the struggle against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and the course of development of the present-day mass movements.

## The Fight Against Growing Fascism

The Founding Congress also stressed that the fight against the process of fascism and the growing reaction of the big bourgeoisie is an important part of the socialist revolution. It held that:

"The socialist revolution has an anti-fascist character. The U.S. monopoly capitalist class is a center of fascism and reaction on the world scale. It is fascizing the U.S. state and society under the banner of so-called 'American democracy.' The proletariat fights the growing fascism of the monopoly capitalist exploiters. The socialist revolution will utterly demolish this growing fascism. It will abolish the overgrown oppressive system of a huge army, police and arrogant bureaucracy and replace them with the armed people themselves. The socialist revolution will bring genuine freedom and democracy to the overwhelming majority of the people, the formerly oppressed classes, and vigilant control will be exercised over the small handful of remnants of exploiters." (*Communique*, p. 10)

The growing reaction of the big bourgeoisie in 1980, the stepping up of racist and fascist attacks, the frenzied militarization, the preparations to suppress the popular movement with the iron hand, all show the wisdom of the solemn warning of the Founding Congress against fascism. For years various opportunists ridiculed our

Marxist-Leninist analysis of the reality of fascism in the U.S. and of U.S. monopoly capitalism being, as Lenin teaches, "reaction all along the line." Today even some of these opportunists have had to eat their words and pay lip service to the danger of reaction. But our Party is well aware that these opportunists have still not broken with the capitalist program. They are still prettifying the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois state and, in particular, prettifying the Democratic Party in order to attach the masses to the tail of the capitalists on the plea of fighting the "ultra-right fringe." They still blame the masses as backward while extolling the exploiters as moderates and distorting the class basis of fascism. They separate the anti-fascist struggle from the class struggle and

Carter administration. We showed how Carter was simply carrying out Nixonite fascism without Nixon, elaborating and implementing the common reactionary program of big capital and preparing the way for its further development. We showed that Carter's sham words of sympathy for "labor and the minorities" were nothing but political deception. During this period we continued our exposure of the state-organized nature of reaction and the fascist gangs and carried forward the path of active resistance against fascism. Thus our Party today is in a well-prepared position from which to plunge into the impending mass struggle against reaction now headed by the Reagan administration.

## The Working Class Is the Main and Leading Force of the Revolution

The Founding Congress stressed that the socialist revolution is a proletarian revolution. It stated:

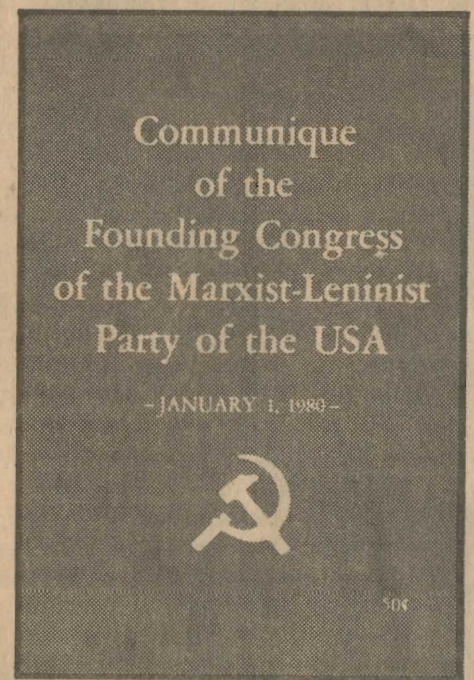
"The Marxist-Leninist Party organizes the working class as the leading and main force of the socialist revolution. Fundamental to the socialist revolution is the constitution of the working class as a class for itself, distinct from and opposed to the rich and all the exploiting classes. The first historic step in achieving this has been realized in the founding of the Marxist-Leninist Party." (*Communique*, p. 12)

The Marxist-Leninist Party is the party of the proletariat. It organizes and mobilizes the proletariat to take up its historic mission of the socialist revolution. As the Founding Congress stated:

"The Marxist-Leninist Party is the advanced detachment of the working class. It brings consciousness to and organizes the proletariat, and everywhere and at all times represents the interests of the proletarian movement as a whole. It is composed of the finest sons and daughters of the working class and of other dedicated revolutionaries who take up the class stand and the historical mission of the working class. A thousand red threads tie the Party to the working class which gave it birth, nurtures it and gives it strength." (*Communique*, p. 5)

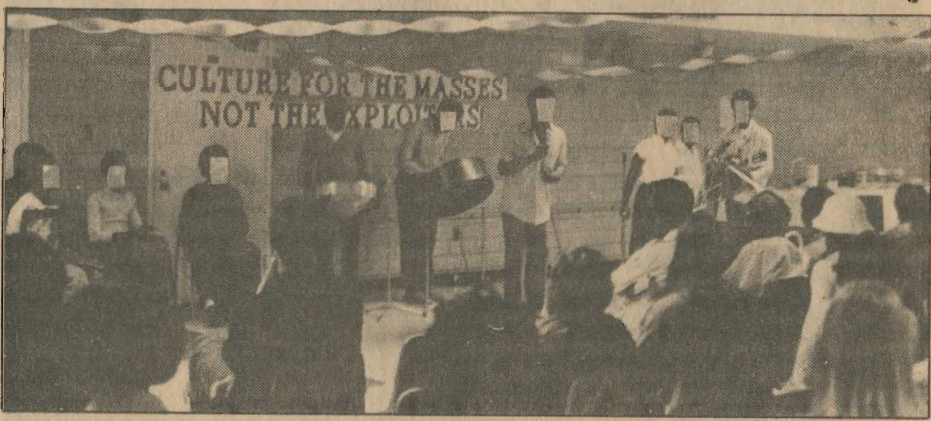
Throughout 1980 the Party continued its work to enhance its proletarian class character. An essential part of this was the Party's work to entrench itself at the factories and work places. It skillfully combined the economic and political struggle in a single inseparable whole. The Party knew how to use such popular struggles as the econom-

Continued on next page



## The First Year of the Party

# The Party in Struggle Against Growing Fascism



The Communique of the Founding Congress declared: "The socialist revolution has an anti-fascist character. The U.S. monopoly capitalist class is a center of fascism and reaction on the world scale. It is fascizing the U.S. state and society under the banner of so-called 'American democracy.' The proletariat fights the growing fascism of the monopoly capitalist exploiters. The socialist revolution will utterly demolish this growing fascism."

1980 saw a further rise in racist and fascist terror against the masses and the widespread promotion of the Klan and Nazi gangsters by the bourgeoisie. Powerful outbursts of mass struggle broke out in black communities throughout the country signaling that a new upsurge of the black people against the capitalist rulers is on the agenda. The Party put forward the path of active resistance to the fascist terror and actively participated in the struggles of the oppressed nationalities.

1. A picture of the Miami rebellion in May. Seven thousand strong, the black people stormed the headquarters of the racist police and courts, leaving it in flames.

2. The "human rights" mask of Carter did not fool the people in Miami. Hundreds surrounded his limousine during his visit there after the re-

bellion. They pelted it with rocks and bottles shouting, "Hail to the chief racist!"

3. Photo of a march organized on August 30, by the Caribbean Progressive Study Group in association with the MLP to commemorate the mass uprising against the murder of Luis Baez by the New York City police a



year earlier.  
4, 5. Photos showing the vigorous participation of the MLP and the Caribbean Progressive Study Group in a demonstration in Brooklyn, N.Y., on November 22, protesting racist police murders in the Bushwick community.  
6. Photo of a demonstration of 3,000 on October 19, in Buffalo, N.Y., protesting the bestial racist murders of six black people. The MLP took an active part in this anti-racist struggle.  
7. Picture of the Caribbean Progressive Study Group performing a revolutionary calypso at the 2nd Annual Calypso and Cultural Tent of the West Indian community in New York City in August. 1980 saw a further consolidation of the work of this organization which fights against racist attacks and also carries the banner of support for the struggles for national liberation in

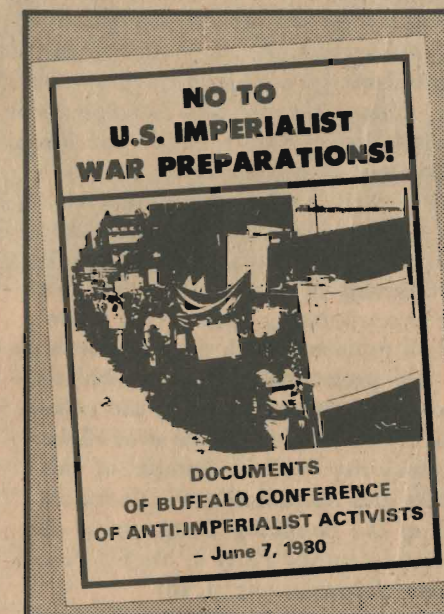
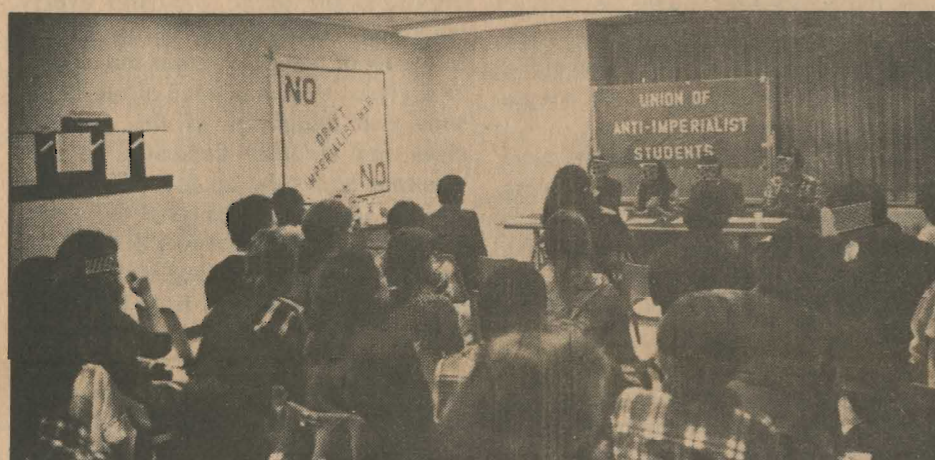


the West Indies.

# Forward Along the Path of the Founding Congress!

The First Year of the Party

## The Party Carries Forward the Banner of Struggle Against Imperialism and Imperialist War



The Communiqué of the Founding Congress pointed out: "The socialist revolution carries forward the banner of struggle against imperialism and imperialist war. The U.S. is a monstrous imperialist superpower, a world exploiter, black-mailer and bully, and a center of international aggression. ...The proletariat fights against the imperialist war preparations, against colonialism and neo-colonialism and against all manifestations of U.S. imperialist aggression. The anti-imperialist struggle is a powerful force for the development of the socialist revolution."

1980 saw a big extension of the anti-militarist and anti-imperialist struggle. A nationwide movement emerged against the reintroduction of the draft, and other struggles against war preparations also grew. The Party has taken a prominent place in these mass movements and itself organized many activities to advance the struggle.

1. Hundreds of youth demonstrate in Ann Arbor, Michigan against Carter's call to reinstate the draft soon after his warmongering State of the Union message of January 23. Demonstrations broke out in all the major cities and campuses across the country.  
2. On March 22, more than 30,000 people demonstrated in Washington, D.C. against the draft. Throughout the spring, mass rallies and protests were organized throughout the country. The MLP vigorously participated in these

struggles.  
3. Picture of a May Day demonstration of the MLP in New York City which militantly denounced U.S. imperialist war preparations.  
4. On May 3, a militant demonstration of 150 people was organized in Buffalo, N.Y. by the Buffalo Branch of the MLP and the Union of Anti-Imperialist Students (formerly the Student Peace Coalition) against U.S. imperialist war preparations.  
5. Picture of a meeting against U.S.

imperialist war preparations organized by the Union of Anti-Imperialist Students at the State University of N.Y. in Buffalo in September. The UAIS is an organization which emerged in Buffalo in the course of the growing movement against imperialist war preparations. The Party supports the development of such militant organizations among the people.

6. Picture of a militant demonstration held on September 19, to denounce the University of California nuclear weapons lab in Berkeley, Cal. This action was one of many protests that continued to be organized throughout the country against the U.S. imperialist nuclear program including a rally of 30,000 people in Washington, D.C. in April.  
7. Picture of the militant Party contingent in a demonstration of over 1,000 which picketed at and marched from the San Francisco Main Post Office to the Federal Building on July 19. From July 21 through August 2, the

Carter administration began to force the 19 and 20 year old youth to register for the draft at the post offices. This was met by mass actions of thousands of workers and youth all across the country. The Party itself organized many militant actions and distributed 100,000 copies of a Special Issue of *The Workers' Advocate*.  
8. Picture of a march organized by the MLP through a working class neighborhood in Detroit on July 26.  
9. Picture of a meeting of nearly 300 people in New York City on February 9 to support the Iranian revolution. This meeting was organized by the Federation of Iranian Students in the U.S. This meeting, supported by the MLP, manifested the opposition of both the Iranian and American peoples to the

warmongering of U.S. imperialism against Iran.  
10. Picture of a mass demonstration on May 17, in Boston, against the U.S. imperialist threats against the Iranian revolution. In 1980, mass actions were organized in many cities which targeted the attempts of U.S. imperialism to strangle the Iranian revolution. In this movement and in its work throughout the year, the Party raised the slogan: **U.S. imperialism, hands off Iran!**  
11. Picture shows comrades and sympathizers of the MLP performing revolutionary songs at an anti-draft demonstration in Boston on October 4. The Party further developed its cultural work and utilized this as one of many forms to advance the anti-imperialist struggle.  
12. Pamphlet from the Buffalo Conference of Anti-Imperialist Activists organized on June 7, by the Buffalo Branch of the MLP, with the active participation of the Syracuse Committee against Social-Chauvinism and the Union of Anti-Imperialist Students. This conference was another form which the Party organized to develop the anti-imperialist movement. It set out a practical program of mobilizing the broadest sections of the masses into vigorous mass anti-imperialist struggle.  
13. Stickers shown here were yet another form widely used by the Party to spread the anti-imperialist agitation among the masses.

Continued from previous page

ic struggle to arouse the widest and even the backward sections of the proletariat. At the same time, the Party opposed vulgar economism. It conducted all its political agitations at the factories. The Party worked to bring the workers forward at the center of the general revolutionary movement.

The leadership of the proletariat in the revolution is a fundamental condition for victory. Only the proletariat can rally around itself all the working masses and progressive forces and lead them in the socialist revolution. As well, the proletarian leadership is reflected through the role of the proletarian ideology, Marxism-Leninism, as the only alternative to bourgeois ideology and the only scientific theory of the revolution. The proletarian hegemony can only be achieved through the proletarian party. But in turn the revolution and the hegemony of the proletariat are the acts of the proletariat as a class, under the leadership of the party.

It is quite notable that neo-revisionism, which has gone completely bankrupt, has either deserted the factories altogether in anarchist despair or resorted to merger with social-democracy and the labor bureaucracy. On the other hand, the Marxist-Leninist Party receives the sympathy and support of a growing section of the proletariat and has vigorously maintained its factory work. This reflects the fact that the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism and opportunism is a struggle between the ideologies of different classes. The revisionists and opportunists find their social base in a soldout stratum drawn mainly from the labor aristocracy and the petty bourgeoisie and including the labor bureaucracy and the myriads of petty functionaries of the state. Meanwhile the Marxist-Leninist line reflects the interests of the proletarian masses. Hence, while the revisionists and opportunists are scared of the masses, the Marxist-Leninists fight revisionism through going ever deeper and lower into the masses, below the soldout stratum. The opportunists and liberals at most see the proletariat as a suffering class, but in fact the proletariat is the most revolutionary class known to history.

### Carry Forward the Struggle Against Revisionism and Opportunism

The Founding Congress put forward the perspective of the continuation, deepening and broadening of the struggle against revisionism and opportunism. It pointed out that:

"The Marxist-Leninist Party, USA fights irreconcilably against all forms of anti-Marxist ideology. It fights against both right and 'left' opportunism, against all forms of revisionism, anarchism, sectarianism and dogmatism, cultural nationalism, Trotskyism and social-democracy. It denounces modern revisionism, right opportunism, as the main danger inside the communist movement. It carries through to the end the irreconcilable ideological, political and organizational struggle against Khrushchovite revisionism, Chinese revisionism and

Mao Zedong Thought, Titoite revisionism, Eurocommunism, Browderism, and all other revisionist trends." (*General Rules*)

The Founding Congress held that: "The continuation and extension of the great polemic of Marxism-Leninism against revisionism is the imperative duty of all the Marxist-Leninist communists." (*Communique*, p. 39)

The Founding Congress thoroughly denounced Chinese revisionism and Mao Zedong Thought. The Founding Congress itself was the crowning point of the historic movement against social-chauvinism, which struck with especial force at the anti-party trend of neo-revisionism, the American expression of Chinese revisionism and "three worlds-ism." The Congress held that there can be no slackening of the struggle against Chinese revisionism. It pointed out the need to continue publishing literature dealing with the history of the struggle against neo-revisionism. It pointed out the particular features of the ongoing struggle against social-chauvinism, such as the close merger developing between the social-chauvinists of the neo-revisionist brand and the avowed social-democrats. It stressed that it was not sufficient to denounce the phrase "Mao Zedong Thought" but it was necessary to maintain a deep ideological content to the denunciation of Maoism. Otherwise, it warned, the old anti-Marxist-Leninist theses of Maoism could be revived under the cover of hypocritical phrasemongering allegedly "against" Maoism.

The Founding Congress also stressed the necessity to fight Soviet revisionism. It: "emphasized the great danger of Khrushchovite Soviet revisionism. Modern Soviet revisionism is the most comprehensive and highly elaborated theory of modern revisionism." (*Communique*, p. 17)

As early as 1977 the predecessors of our Party had warned that the Soviet revisionists were seeking to profit from the treachery of the Chinese revisionists and their "three worlds-ism" in order to put themselves forward as allegedly the genuine anti-imperialists and real communists. The struggle against Soviet revisionism must be carried through to the end!

The continuation and intensification of the struggle against revisionism and opportunism in 1980 fully verified the need for a vigilant stand such as that of the Founding Congress. The struggle against Chinese revisionism continued. As expected, the struggle against social-chauvinism broadened in the course of the work in the movements against U.S. imperialist war preparations. Furthermore, the "RCP, USA" and certain other Maoists escalated their impotent anarchist gesturings in order to hide the exposure of the degenerate revisionist nature of "three worlds-ism" and Maoism.

As well, the savage attacks on our Party by the crusaders against ideological struggle also sharply raised the issue of what is the actual Marxist-Leninist critique of Mao Zedong Thought. The crusaders against ideological struggle sought to oppose our carrying the struggle against Chinese revisionism through to the end and to impose a "special relationship" upon

Continued on next page

# Forward Along the Path of the Founding Congress!

Continued from previous page

our Party. They treacherously stabbed our Party in the back, especially timed their wrecking activity in a vain effort first to stop the Founding Congress and then to discredit it, and unilaterally broke off their former fraternal relations with our Party. With their attempt to impose the "special relationship," they sought to impose their own Maoist blunders upon our Party, blunders which they are preserving under a cover of purely verbal "anti-Maoism."

As well, the Khrushchovite revisionists and the "C" PUSA continued their efforts to make hay out of the fiasco of Chinese revisionism. Along with the social-democrats, they presented revolution and opposition to revisionism and opportunism as allegedly Maoist deviations. Besides the open Khrushchovites, certain other opportunists began to float the idea of unity with the Khrushchovites. Some promoted the idea of the "united labor front" with the local Khrushchovites and social-democrats, while others claimed that the "socialist world" embraced both the revisionists and the Marxist-Leninists. All these events showed the continuing danger of the international current of Soviet revisionism. Our Party firmly fought these plots. Right from the start, we had always placed the question of repudiating Chinese revisionism on the basis of carrying out a more consistent, firmer and more effective struggle against Soviet revisionism, and not for the sake of stopping the struggle against Soviet revisionism.

## The Growing Activation of Social-Democracy by the Bourgeoisie

The Founding Congress also stressed the great danger of social-democracy and liberal-labor politics for the workers' movement. For decades, liberal-labor and Browderite politics have promoted the Democratic Party as the alleged party of "labor and the minorities." Liberal-labor politics is the politics of tying the workers' movement to the "liberals," especially to the Democratic Party, through the agency of the trade union bureaucrats, the "labor" lieutenants of the bourgeoisie. This liberal-labor politics seeks to subordinate the workers to their own worst enemy, the monopoly capitalist class, and in particular to the Democratic Party, which is one of the two big parties of monopoly capitalist reaction.

The social-democrats are in fact nothing but a "left" cheering squad for the Democratic Party. Their role is to dress up the fascist program of the Democratic Party in faint "socialist" colors. The social-democrats and other opportunists work to prevent the formation of the proletariat as a class for itself and to keep it under the influence of the bourgeoisie. The Founding Congress pointed out:

"All the opportunist and revisionist parties and sects are in a yellow front with the Democratic Party and are prettifiers of and a vehicle for its fascist program. The Democratic Party in essence plays the role of a liberal-labor or social-democratic party, and the various revisionists and avowed social-democrats form its 'left' wing." (Communique, p. 15)

The Founding Congress warned that the bourgeoisie was stepping up its use of social-democracy in subverting the workers' movement and the popular ferment. It pointed to:

"...the growing activation of social-democracy by the capitalists. Today there is mass disillusionment with the parties of the rich. Once again, the monopoly capitalists are turning more and more to social-democracy to keep the masses under bourgeois influence, to wipe out any spirit of revolt and any revolutionary sentiment, to solve the 'crisis of confidence' by keeping the masses attached to the Democratic Party and to convert any independence from the capitalist parties into a mere formality or a sham. Social-democratic campaigns are being organized, a deeper tinge of social-democracy is being given to the labor bureaucracy, and the 'three worlders' are on the path of merger with social-democracy." (Communique, pp. 15-16)

The Founding Congress therefore gave the call:

"...step up the war on social-democracy." (Communique, p. 16)

The events of 1980 proved the wisdom of this call. Our Party waged a vigorous struggle against social-democracy all along the line. The fight against social-democracy was an inseparable part of the struggle against the sabotage of the workers' movement by the labor bureaucrats. As well, the "respectable" traitors to the oppressed nationalities worked hand in hand with the social-democrats.

And our Party waged a fierce battle against the efforts by the flunkys of the Democratic Party to infiltrate the anti-draft and anti-nuclear movements, cool them down and liquidate them altogether, and in any case prevent them from being an embarrassment to Carter's bid for reelection.

Our Party also paid close attention to the antics of social-democracy in the presidential election campaign. We fought the "Kennedy alternative" which was widely promoted by social-democracy. Our Party also exposed the rotten imperialist, chauvinist and big bourgeois nature of the Citizens Party of Barry Commoner. Our Party made full use of convincing exposures showing that the program of the social-democrats was just a refurbished version of the program of Carter himself.

As well, our Party pointed to the significance of the growing merger of the "three worlders" and local followers of Chinese revisionism with the avowed social-democrats. Merger with social-democracy is the same trail of treachery and betrayal pioneered earlier by Browder and Khrushchov and followed today by the pro-Soviet revisionists of the "C" PUSA. Our Party also branded as treachery and out-and-out Browderite liquidationism the so-called "united labor front" with the avowed social-democrats and the "C" PUSA being promoted by a group of covert social-democrats trying to dress up Browderism in Marxist-Leninist colors. Throughout 1980 the struggle against the American follow-

ers of Chinese revisionism thus became ever more closely linked with the struggle against social-democracy in the workers' movement. The question of merger with social-democracy, and of liquidationism and the spirit of renegacy came more and more to the fore in the struggle against revisionism.

## Build the Independent Movement of the Working Class

The Founding Congress called on the workers to split with all the bourgeois parties, including the social-democratic and liberal-labor groups, and declared:

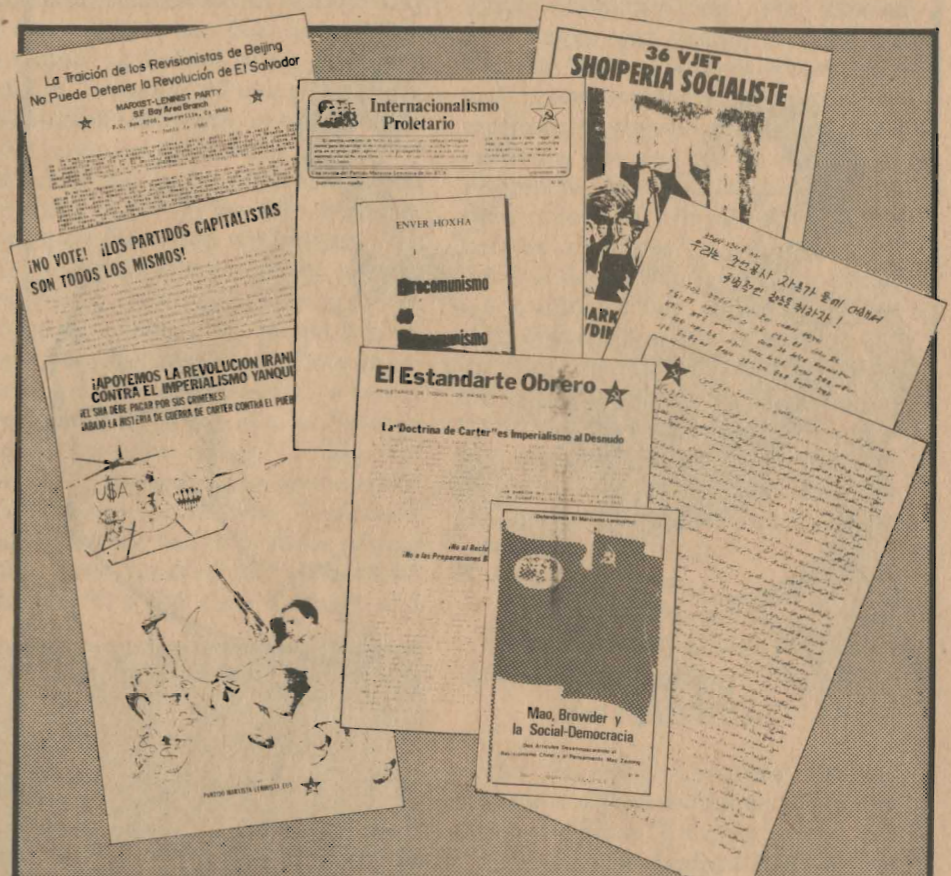
"To hell with the political parties of the rich! The workers must build their own independent political movement, independent of and against the parties and political program of the rich. The mass disgust with the two capitalist parties must be oriented onto the path of proletarian, class politics. The only path of salvation for the toiling masses is the path of revolutionary struggle, whose red banner is held proudly aloft by the Marxist-Leninist Party." (Communique, p. 16)

The genuine communist party of the proletariat, the Marxist-Leninist Party, is the highest expression of the independent movement of the proletariat. At the same time, the program for building the independent political movement of the proletariat involves finding the method of approach to step

by step bring the masses away from the bourgeois politics and into revolutionary positions. It means taking an active role in orienting the mass ferment against the capitalist parties and in directing this ferment to positions of genuine independence from, and struggle against, the exploiters.

The Founding Congress discussed the demagogy of the social-democrats and the opportunists on the question of the word "independent." The social-democrats mean independence from the socialist stand of the class conscious proletariat and dependence on the bourgeoisie. The Founding Congress showed that the Party has a powerful weapon against this demagogy in the shape of the Party's concrete analysis of the program of the bourgeoisie and in particular of the program of the Democratic Party. This analysis shows that the social-democrats have no independence whatsoever from the bourgeoisie but are the most servile flunkys of the Democratic Party. Using this analysis, the social-democrats can be branded in front of the masses not simply from general principles, but with lively exposures of their stand on the burning issues facing the masses, showing that the social-democrats are in fact just little servants of the capitalist offensive. Throughout 1980 the Party followed this method with good effect, exposing the Carterite stands of the social-democrats.

The development of the independent political motion of the proletariat



The Party literature is distributed in a number of languages.

faces the savage opposition of social-democracy and opportunism. The independent politics of the working class is the politics of class struggle, while the social-democrats call for cooling down the mass struggle and for finding panaceas to replace the class struggle. The independent movement

of the proletariat requires the revolutionary organization of the masses, but such organization is opposed tooth and nail by the social-democrats, who seek to tie the masses to the Democratic Party, to the labor bureaucrats, to the state apparatus and to the bourgeoisie

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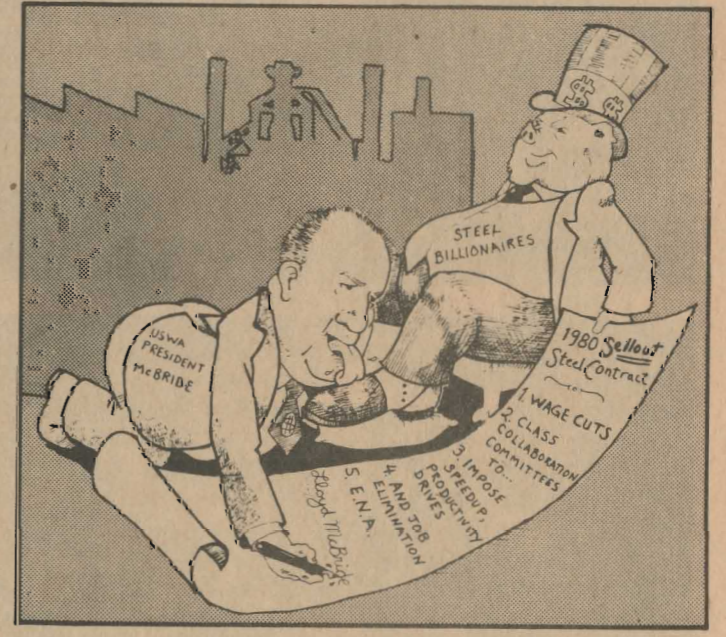
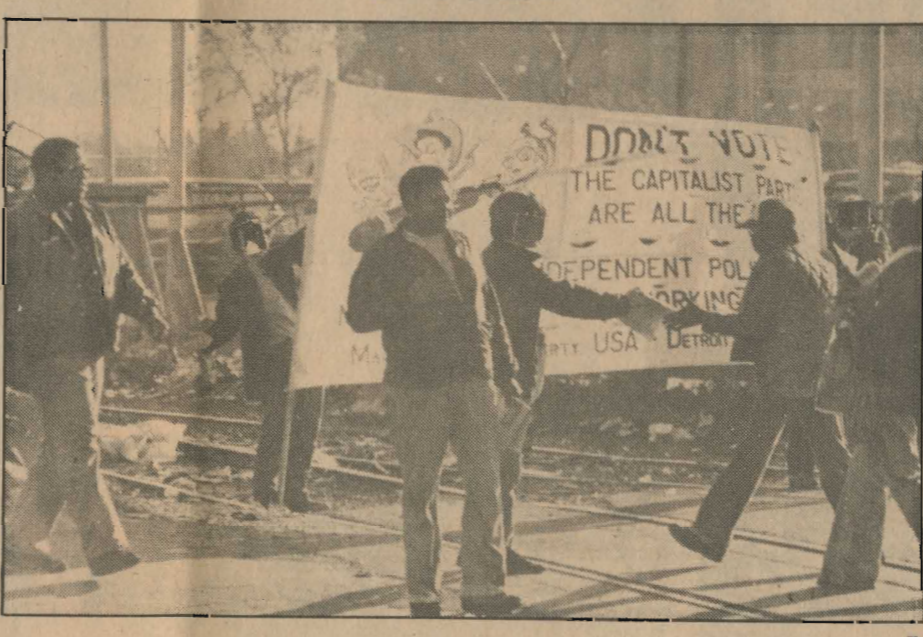
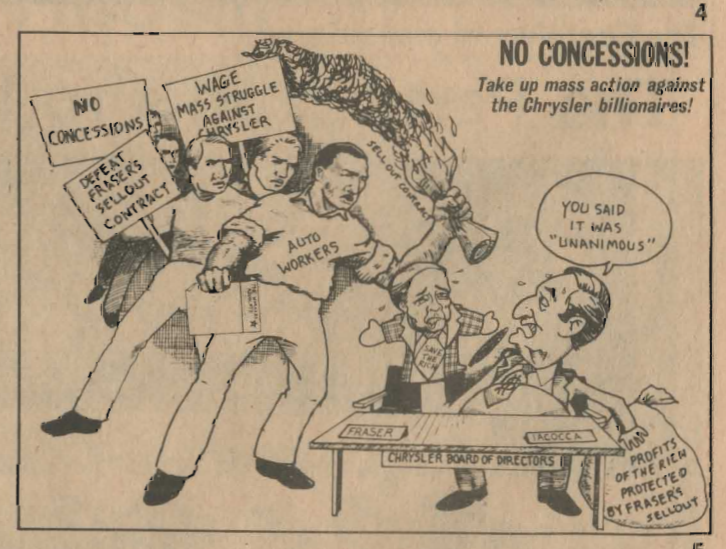
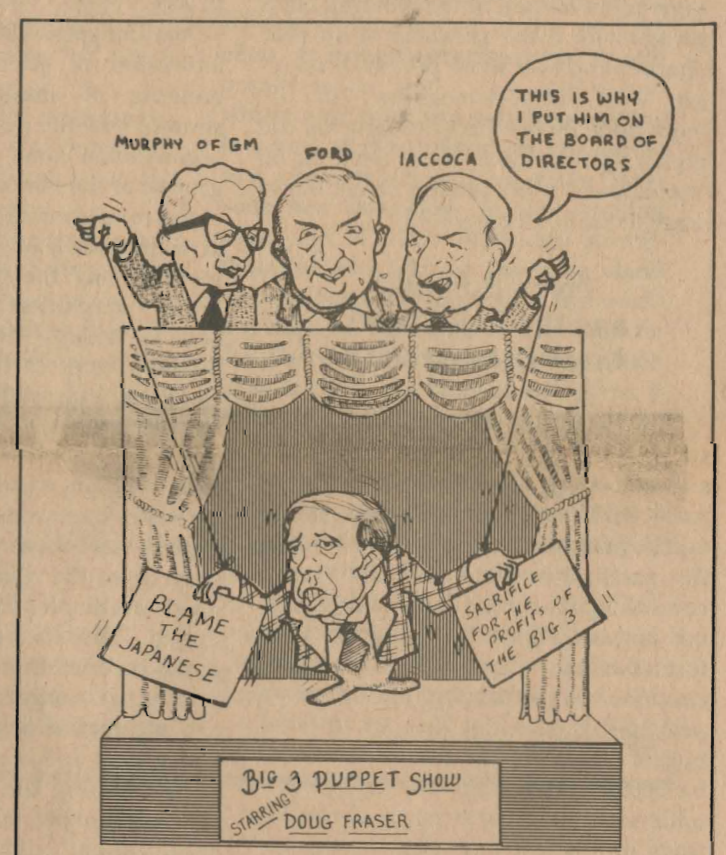
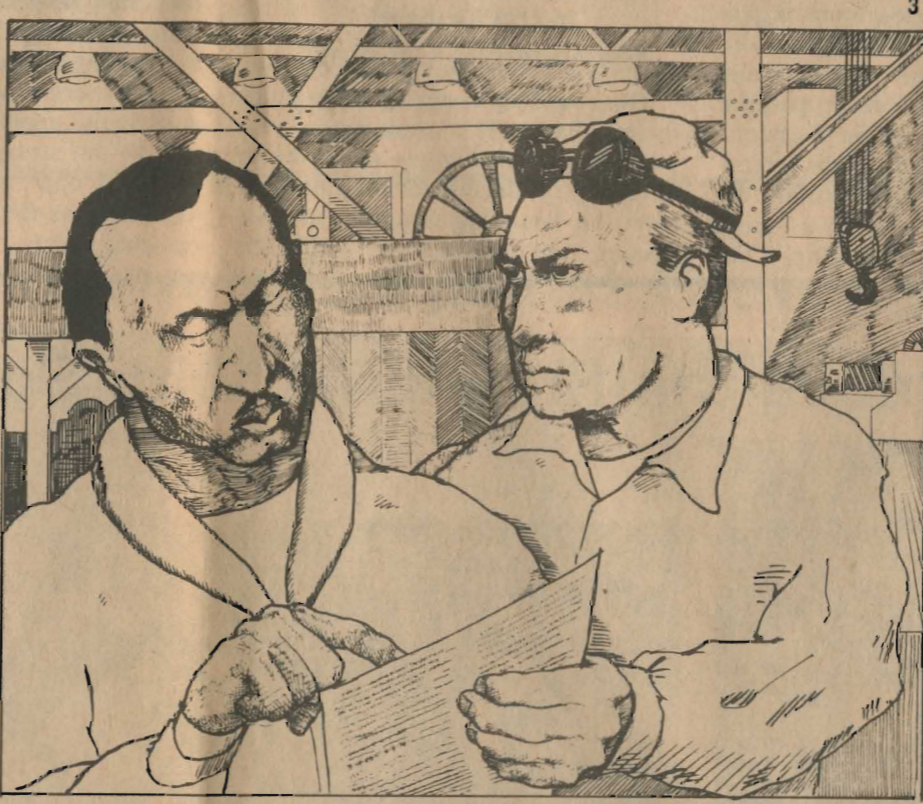
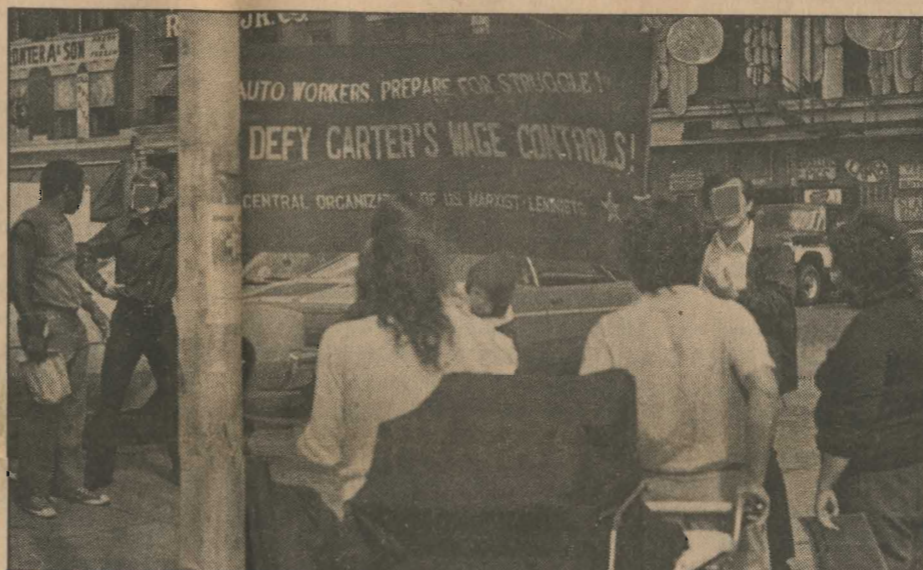
## The First Year of the Party

# The Party Provides Orientation to the Workers' Movement

FROM THE PAGES OF:

**The Workers' Advocate** ★  
WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!  
VOICE OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY OF THE USA

- Workers' Advocate Special Bulletin:  
**NO CONCESSIONS TO CHRYSLER!**
- Defy Carter's Wage Controls!  
*Pay Board issues savage new guidelines to cut the workers' wages*
- International Harvester workers win their five month strike against compulsory overtime
- SUPPORT THE STRIKES OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS!**
- Workers' Advocate Special Bulletin:  
**Down with the McBride/ENA Sellout Contract in Steel!**
- Bethlehem Steelworkers Wildcat Against Murderous Working Conditions*
- The Strike of the New York City Transit Workers Defied the Fascist No-Strike Law**
- On the Closing of Wisconsin Steel in Chicago:  
*Workers launch mass actions to regain their stolen wages and their jobs*
- 'Reindustrialization': A fancy name for handouts to the monopolies, speedup and unemployment for the workers
- On the Struggle at Roswell Park Hospital:  
*Mass Active Resistance Is the Correct Trade Union Policy*
- The Economic Crisis Shows the Necessity of Struggle and Revolution**



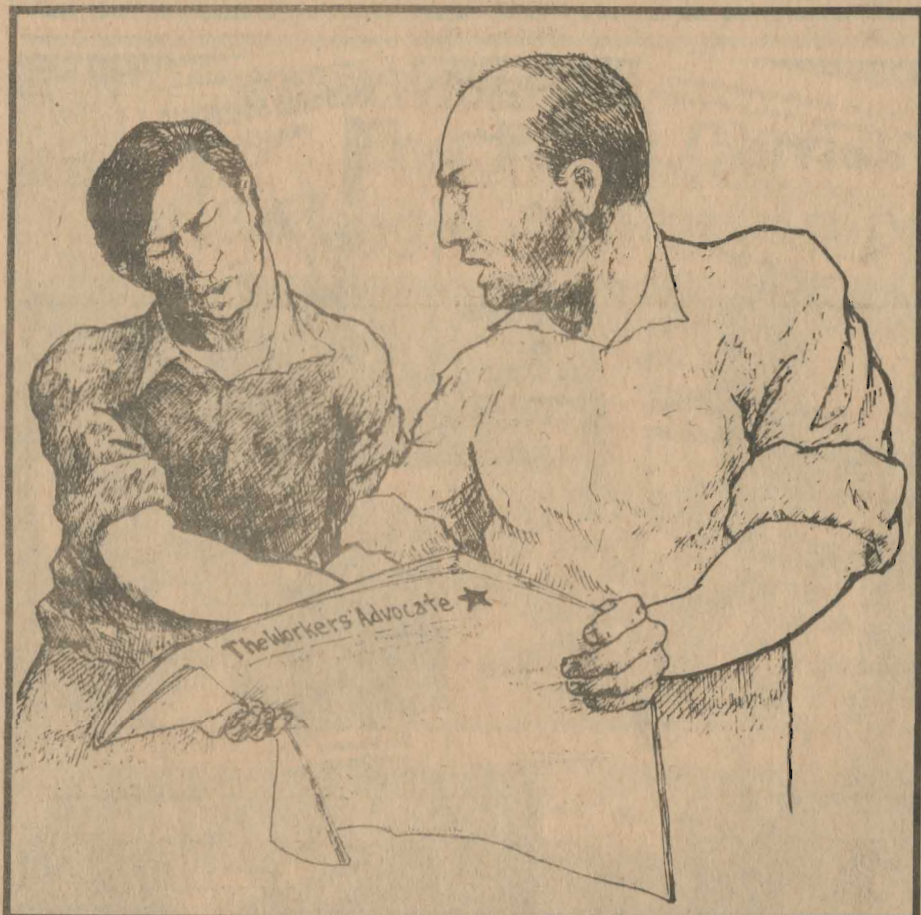
1980 was marked by a stepping up of the capitalist offensive against the workers' livelihood, and an orgy of class collaboration on the part of the trade union bureaucrats. The seething anger among the workers in the plants, mines and unemployment lines continued to grow. In various places, it broke out into mass struggles. The Marxist-Leninist Party took part in and provided guidance to the workers' struggle against capitalist exploitation. It raised the banner of struggle against the savage "reindustrialization" policies of monopoly capital, and exposed the criminal betrayal of the trade union bureaucrats.

1. A display of some articles from the pages of The Workers' Advocate. Through such articles, and many local newspapers and leaflets, the Party pointed out how the economic crisis shows the necessity for mass struggle and revolution.  
2. Picture of the militant strike of 33,000 transit workers in New York City in April which defied the no-strike

law of the government. The Party consistently supported and defended the mass action of the workers. In this work, it used leaflets, stickers and other forms of work, including cultural work on the picketlines with a song, "Victory to the Transit Workers!"  
3. Picture shows mass agitation in Detroit calling for struggle by the auto workers. The Party uses a variety of means to agitate among the broadest sections of the workers.  
4. Cartoon exposing the chauvinist "impert hysteria" of the UAW bu-

reaucrats. The labor traitors have organized such campaigns to divert and liquidate the struggle of the auto workers against layoffs, wage cuts and ruthless productivity drives.  
5. A drawing from one of the many Special Bulletins of The Workers' Advocate put out in the winter of 1979/80 calling for a struggle against the brutal concessions imposed on the Chrysler workers by the capitalists and the UAW leaders.  
6. Cartoon reprinted from a Special Bulletin of The Workers' Advocate ex-

# Forward Along the Path of the Founding Congress!



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generally. The circulation of revolutionary literature and the study of Marxism-Leninism is an essential part of the class movement of the proletariat, but the development of revolutionary consciousness meets the special opposition of the social-democrats. The social-democrats aim to depoliticize the masses, advocate a vulgar economist approach to the masses and do their very best to promote bourgeois ideology on all fronts. Every step forward in the development of the independent motion of the working class brings with it the prospect of an ever sharper and ever more profound struggle with social-democracy. All the work done by our Party to develop the class organization of the proletariat on the various fronts landed heavy blows against social-democracy.

## Party-Building and the Building of Mass Organization

The Founding Congress laid great stress on the organizing, mobilizing and activating role of the proletarian party. All Marxist-Leninists must maintain a permanent stand of upholding the party principle in all spheres of revolutionary work. Party-building is not just an activity for congresses or formal occasions but is a constant necessity. The upholding of the party principle is also not just an internal task of the party. The party spirit must be brought to the proletariat. It must understand that the struggle of classes finds its highest and clearest expres-

sion in the struggle of parties. It must work to constitute itself as a revolutionary force and a class for itself by rallying around its Marxist-Leninist Party. The Founding Congress pointed out:

**"The momentous victory of the founding of the Marxist-Leninist Party is not the end of the struggle for the Party, but a new beginning. It opens up a new period of struggle on a yet broader scale for the imbuing of the proletariat with the party concept and for the building and strengthening of the proletarian party."** (Communique, p. 22)

The Congress also discussed the relationship of party-building to the building of mass organization. It showed how the pace of building mass organization and of the numerical growth of the various organized forces of the revolution depends on a number of factors such as: the degree of ferment among the toiling masses; the savage opposition by the bourgeoisie and its lackeys the opportunists; the detailed work of the Party; etc. The Congress assessed the results of the work in building various forms of organized links with the masses, from party units to literature distribution networks and study groups and on to various mass organizations of modest size, as at the heart of the work towards developing broader mass organization. The Founding Congress opposed the idea that the protracted and continuous organizational, political and ideological work of the Party can be shortcut and breakthroughs achieved by diluting the line or simply declaring on paper that one has a "mass organization." The Founding Con-

gress pointed out that the growth of mass organization and of the mass movement in general puts before the Party new and more complex organizational, political and ideological tasks rather than replacing the role of the Party.

The course of the struggle against opportunism in 1980 verified the timeliness and necessity for the firm stand of the Founding Congress on party-building. The neo-revisionist swamp has given rise to a big mushrooming of liquidationism and the spirit of renegacy. The liquidationists and Browderites have revived in slightly new form the timeworn neo-revisionist idea of counterposing building the mass movement to building the party. They have gone to the extent of renouncing the very thought of building revolutionary organization of the masses in favor of alleged "broad organization" consisting of flabby coalitions of chieftains with the social-democrats, revisionists and opportunists. Some of them, like Browder before them, hide these abortions under a misuse of the name "popular front" or "united front" or "united labor front." But organizations without activity, based on some formulas chosen on the basis of being the lowest common denominator uniting various opportunist elements, are nothing but paper organizations that will prove impotent at the first serious struggle, if they last that long. They have nothing to do with the genuine popular fronts and united fronts of the masses that are powerful tools in the class struggle. But under the guise of building these Browderite "broad organizations," the liquidationists curse the party, tone down the line until it is indistinguishable from liberalism or social-democracy, and denounce the struggle against opportunism.

Meanwhile our Party has had success in continuing its work of organizing among the masses. It has shown in the last year ability to work both with previously existing mass organizations, where such organizations reflected actual motion or ferment among the masses, and to directly initiate mass forms. The work of our Party is steadily paving the way towards building broader mass organizations that are actually organizations of action, organizations truly independent of the capitalists, organizations that mark a real development of the initiative and activity of the proletariat and progressive masses.

## The Perspective for 1981 in the Light of the Founding Congress

The Founding Congress is the guide for our Party. The coming new year presents new challenges and tasks for our Party. Carrying forward the line from the Founding Congress and assessing the political developments

since then, a number of specific features of the coming period stand out. Among them are the following:

In the coming period the Party faces the sharpening of the struggle against starvation, fascism and war. Bourgeois reaction is deepening and presenting a threatening situation while the mass movements are stirring. Fierce clashes lie ahead. The ascension of Reagan to the presidency did not signify a "turn to the right" among the masses, but was instead another sign of the increasing reaction of the bourgeoisie. In the last election the masses showed a deepening disgust with the two big capitalist parties. Meanwhile the bourgeoisie, which has been shifting back and forth from concealed fascists to open fascists, from installing "liberals" to "conservatives" as the chieftains of reaction, has never stopped unfolding its program of a fascist offensive against the masses through each and every change, never stopped fascizing the state and trampling on the working people. The Party faces a further extension of its work among the masses and the task of leading and orienting the struggle against the monopoly capitalist dictators. The Party must pay close attention to the course of this struggle and detect the twists and turns in this struggle and the changes in forms and tactics that may be required at various times.

The Party also faces a complex struggle against social-democracy in the mass movements. The Democratic Party and its flunkies will use the situation of a Republican president to try to facilitate their infiltration into the popular movement. The bourgeoisie will continue to make use of political deception to subvert the mass struggle as well as straightforward suppression and the iron fist. The progress of the struggle against social-democracy will be a major factor determining the pace of development of the independent political movement of the proletariat.

The Party also faces a continuing intensification of the struggle against revisionism and opportunism. This does not only mean that the revisionists and opportunists will attack the Party, but also that the Party will step up its powerful blows against the opportunists. The struggle against revisionism and opportunism will continue to serve as a great inspiring and activating factor.

Today the bourgeoisie is further activating social-democracy, while the revisionists of various shades are mired in merger with social-democracy, liquidationism and renegacy, and they have helped engender a general spirit of renegacy. Hence today the struggle against social-democracy and against merger with social-democracy and liquidationism will come to the fore of the struggle against revisionism and opportunism much in the same way as the struggle against social-chauvinism, "three worlds-ism"

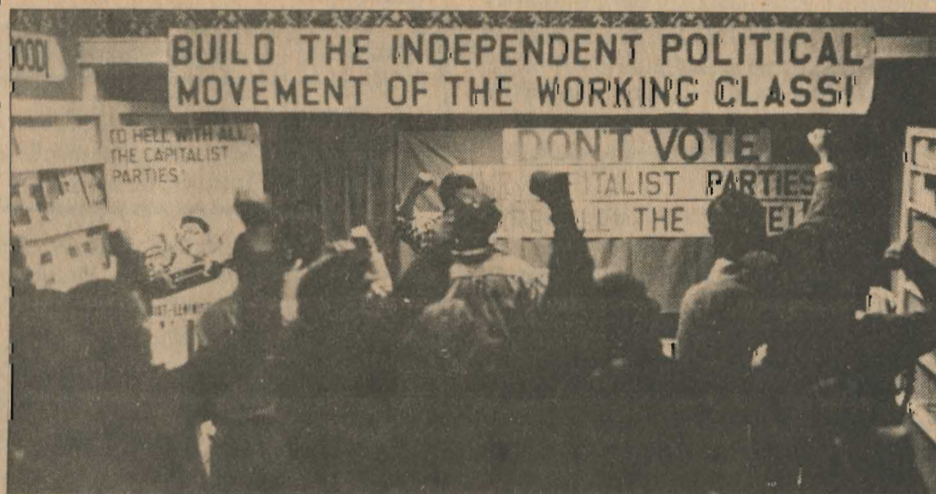
and the renegade thesis of "directing the main blow at Soviet social-imperialism" did in the period of 1976-1980. At that time the struggle against social-chauvinism was at the center of the struggle and gave rise to a movement of the honest and living forces among the revolutionary activists. This

did not mean that the other fronts of struggle against revisionism and opportunism did not develop. On the contrary, for example, the struggle against social-democracy dramatically developed and deepened during this period. Nor did it mean that there was

Continued on next page

## The First Year of the Party

# The Party Waged a Vigorous Don't Vote Campaign Against the Capitalist Elections Farce



The Communique of the Founding Congress proclaimed: "To fall with the political parties of the rich! The workers must build their own independent political movement, independent of and against the parties and political programs of the rich. The mass disgust with the two capitalist parties must be oriented onto the path of proletarian, class politics. The only path of salvation for the toiling masses is the path of revolutionary struggle, whose red banner is held proudly aloft by the Marxist-Leninist Party."

In 1980, the capitalists organized their presidential elections farce. All the candidates of the rich put forward the common program of starvation, fascism and war. The Party waged a broad campaign against the capitalist parties and the elections circus. All across the country, the MLP raised the call: "Don't Vote! The capitalist parties are all the same! Build the independent political movement of the working class!"

1. Picture shows MLP comrades denouncing Reagan at his Republican rally held in suburban Detroit on October 16. All across the country, the Party organized protests against Reagan, Carter, Anderson and other candidates of the capitalist parties.

2. Picture shows a march organized by the Party through a working class neighborhood of Buffalo. The Party organized many such demonstrations, which were important vehicles to encourage the masses to join in an active fight against the capitalist parties.

3. Picture of a meeting in Oakland on November 1. Through many such

meetings, both public rallies and meetings in workers' homes, and a wide variety of other forms of work, the Party discussed with the workers and activists the task of building the independent political movement of the working class.

4. Photo shows a meeting of the Seattle Don't Vote Committee. In a number of cities the Party branches organized Don't Vote committees. These committees drew forces around the Party, multiplied their enthusiasm and activity and provided training in organization.

## The First Year of the Party

# The Party Works to Imbue the Proletariat with Socialism



The Communique of the Founding Congress declared: "The Marxist-Leninist Party is a party of socialism. It leads the class struggle and stands for the overthrow of the capitalist exploiters. It fights for a new social order, for socialism and communism, for the end to the exploitation of man by man. It stands for the triumph of socialism on a world scale. It firmly upholds the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the bastion of world revolution and the only genuine socialist country in the world today."

In its work among the proletariat and oppressed masses, the Party always holds aloft the vista of the socialist revolution. The perspective of the socialist goal inspires the working masses and increases their fighting spirit tenfold. In

this regard, the Party popularized the socialist reality in Albania which serves to inspire the proletariat with faith in socialism. This is an ongoing work of the Party. As well the Party organized particular campaigns such as the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Albania. A special issue of *The Workers' Advocate* was widely distributed. Meetings were held in many cities.

1, 2. Photos from the meeting held in Chicago on December 6, by the Party to celebrate the 36th anniversary of Albania's liberation.

3. Photo from the meeting held in

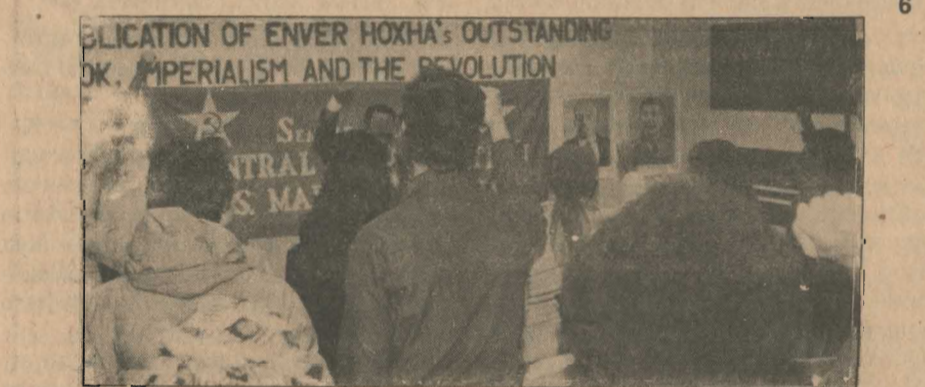
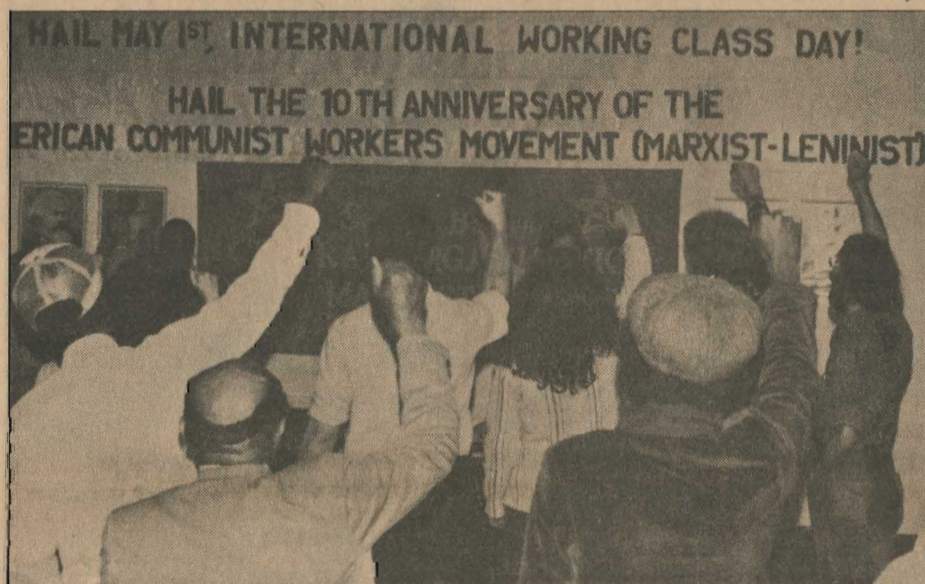
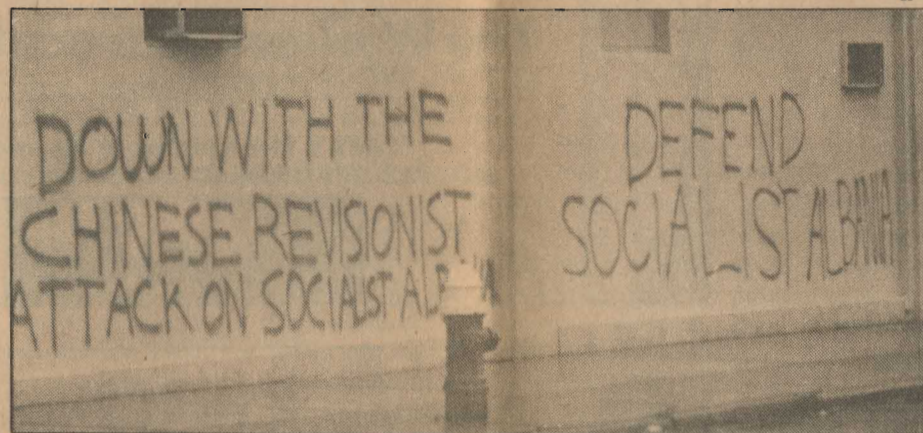
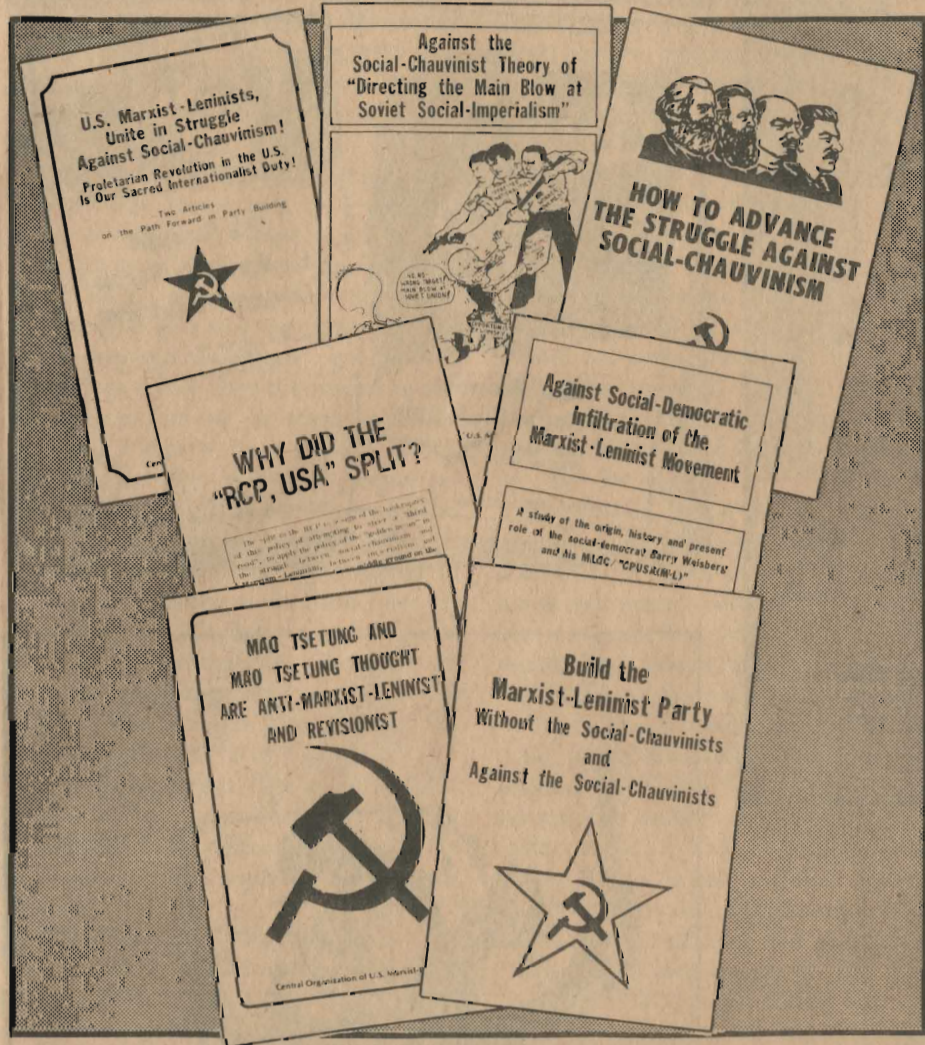
New York City on December 6.

4. A scene from the Party's May Day demonstration in New York City, showing the enthusiasm of the masses for socialist Albania.

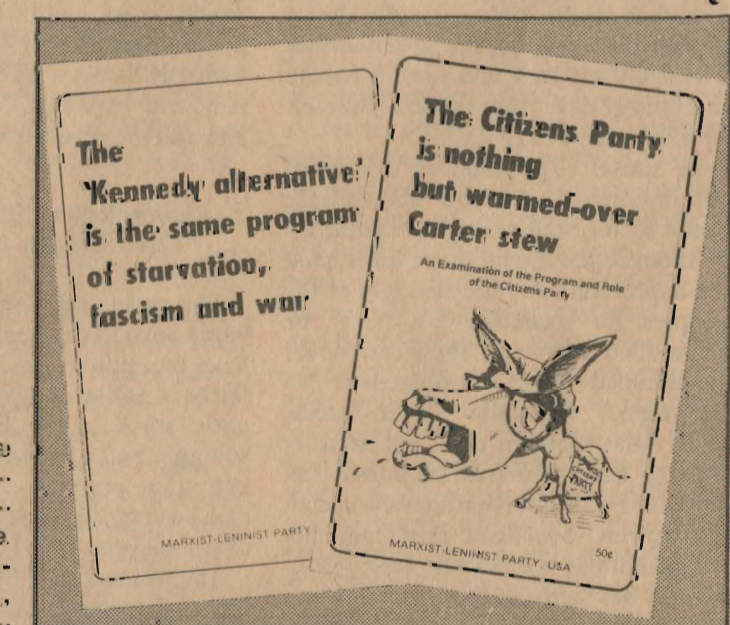
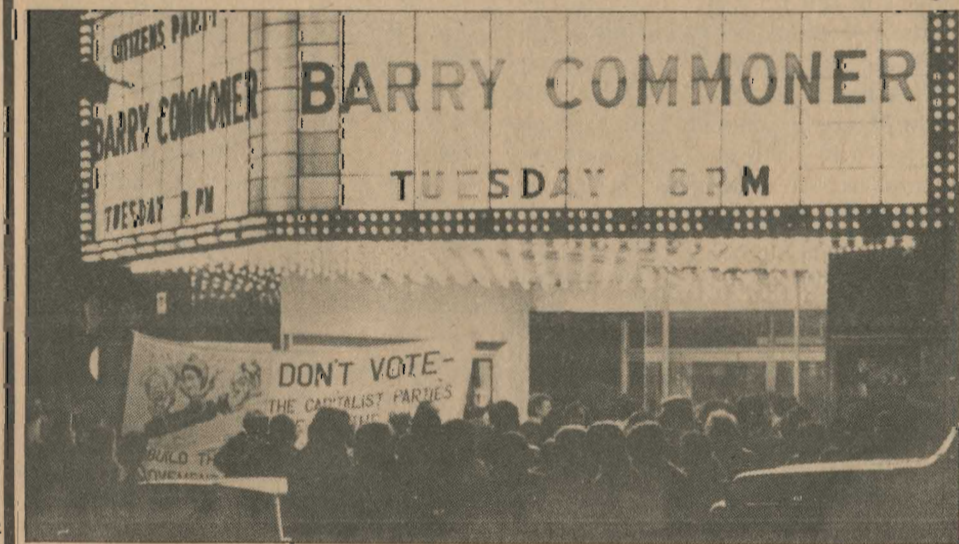
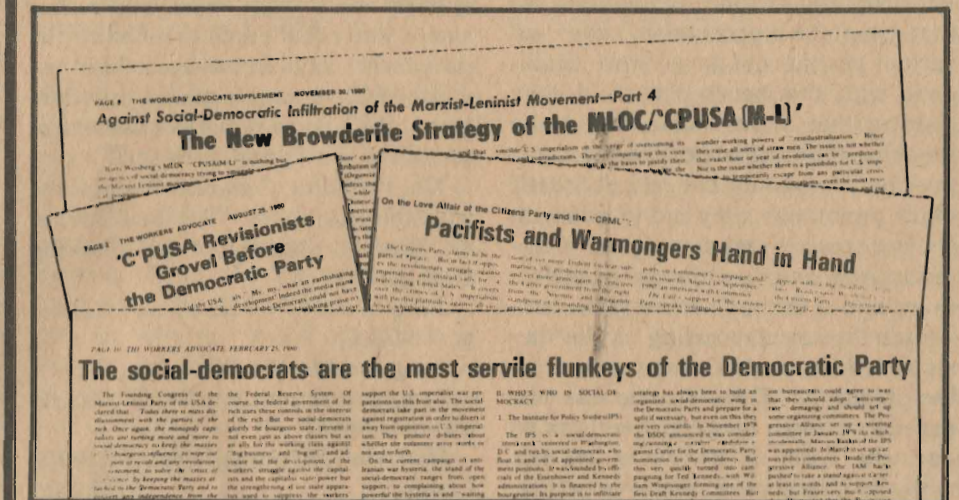


# Forward Along the Path of the Founding Congress!

## The Founding of the Party Was the Crowning Point of the Historic Movement Against Social-Chauvinism



## The Party Has Unfolded a Powerful Struggle Against Social-Democracy



The Communique of the Founding Congress declared: "The founding of the Marxist-Leninist Party is the greatest victory of the historic movement against social-chauvinism. ... The movement against social-chauvinism has been a powerful expression of the anger and indignation against the neo-revisionist class traitors of all those who preserved their revolutionary honor. This movement has been a great outpouring of support for revolution and proletarian internationalism. ... The movement against social-chauvinism has been a powerful rallying center to unite all that is alive, honest and loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the revolution. This movement has proved indispensable in eliminating the anti-party and social-chauvinist filth from the Marxist-Leninist movement and in clearing the way to the reconstitution of the party. The Marxist-Leninist Party has been successfully founded without the social-chauvinists and against the social-chauvinists."

1. A display of many of the pamphlets published by the COUSML (the predecessor of the MLP) to orient and guide the struggle against social-chauvinism. This struggle began with outrage against the social-chauvinist thesis of "aiming the main blow at Soviet social-imperialism"; exposed the Chinese revisionist traitors and those who consorted with them; led to the repudiation of the ideological roots of Chinese revisionism in Mao Zedong Thought; and cleared the way for the Party.

2. Picture of a meeting held in New York City in November, 1977, to bail

out the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This meeting of over 200 people denounced the betrayal of the social-chauvinists and all the revisionists and gave the stirring call: Follow the Path of Great Lenin!

3. Picture shows slogans painted by revolutionaries near a meeting organized by the agents of Chinese revisionism in 1978. These slogans express the deep anger of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninists at the hostile attacks of the Chinese leaders against Albania in July 1978. The movement against social-chauvinism served to greatly enlarge the revolutionary activists in the

defense of socialism.

4. The COUSML organized a nationwide day of revolutionary protest against the warmongering U.S.-China alliance on the occasion of Deng Xiaoping's visit to the U.S. in January, 1979. Picture shows the demonstration organized in New York City on January 29, 1979.

5. Picture of a meeting organized by the Seattle Branch of the COUSML to hail the publication of Comrade Enver Hoxha's outstanding work, Imperialism and the Revolution. The struggle against social-chauvinism has been a component part of the international

struggle against Chinese revisionism, in which the Party of Labor of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has been in the forefront.

6. Picture of the meeting organized on May 5, 1979 in Seattle to celebrate May Day and hail the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the American Communist Workers' Movement (Marxist-Leninist). At meetings like this throughout the country, the COUSML launched the public campaign to "Build the Marxist-Leninist Party without the social-chauvinists and against the social-chauvinists!"

Continued from previous page

not an issue of social-chauvinism until this period. In the same way, in the coming period, around the struggle against social-democracy will develop the other fronts of the struggle against revisionism and opportunism. The struggle against social-chauvinism will continue to develop, and the Party will pay particular attention to carrying the struggle against both Chinese and Soviet revisionism through to the end.

Finally, the coming period demands continued vigilant attention to party-building. The extension of the work in the mass movements is only possible on the basis of the strength of the Party, and in turn each such extension and each change in form and tactics requires new and further work in strengthening and building the Party. The internal life of the Party is a dynamic and active life which can not be left to spontaneity. Nor is the task of inculcating the proletariat with the party spirit and rallying the class conscious proletariat around the Party to be treated lightly. Furthermore, each new wave of class conscious proletarians and revolutionary activists who come up around the Party require new work to bring them in: the Party needs and traditions. Thus the work to build the internal life of the Party, to dissemi-

nate the Marxist-Leninist ideology, to temper the Party and to rally the proletariat around the Party is in a sense repeated over and over again, but each time attaining a more profound content and a stronger bond with the proletarian masses.

**Hold High: the Banner of the Party**

The proletarian party remains the decisive factor among the subjective conditions for the revolution. The work to inculcate the proletariat with Marxist-Leninism and the party spirit, the work to rally the class conscious workers and revolutionary activists around the Party, the various fronts of work to build the Party, all remain a burning task of the revolution, a task that falls on the shoulders of the Marxist-Leninists.

Comrade Enver Hoxha explained the vital significance of the party for the revolution as follows:

"It is now historically proven that without its party the working class, under whatever conditions it may live or work, cannot achieve consciousness on its own. What turns the working class from a class by itself into a class for itself is its party. Of course, struggle, action, temper and test the class, the masses and the revolutionary res-

and teach them many things. But if they lack a political party with a clear program and scientifically based strategy and tactics, the struggle will either stop halfway or fail altogether. And the period of the present-day revolutionary movement and the numerous struggles of the peoples of various continents teach us this." (Report to the 6th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania, Ch. VI, p. 224)

This first anniversary of the founding of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the USA therefore holds a special significance for all Marxist-Leninists and class conscious proletarians in the U.S. It remains the special duty and great joy of the militants and sympathizers to hold high the banner of the Party. In commemorating this new year, it is fitting to recall the words that closed the Founding Congress:

"Comrades, in closing this Congress, I would like to point out that this is a historic Congress. It is a victorious Congress. It has established the Party, it has elected the Central Committee and adopted the line and the policies of the Party. This Congress has been conducted in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and unanimity. This great unity manifested in the Congress is something that cannot be secured. It is the result of the ten years of work to re-

organize the Party and to carry out the struggle against social-democracy. The Party fought hard against the flunkeys of the Democratic Party in the mass movements. It exposed the growing merger of the "three worlds" with open social-democracy and continued to frustrate the attempts of certain social-democrats to infiltrate the Marxist-Leninist movement.

1. Some of the articles that appeared in *The Workers' Advocate* against social-democracy.

2, 3. Pictures of part of the Anti-Imperialist Contingent organized by the MLP participating in the mass demonstration of 3,500 people against the Democratic National Convention on August 13, in New York City.

4. The Party fought the "Kennedy alternative" and the Citizens Party as nothing but vehicles of the Carterite policies of attack against the masses.

5. Picture shows Party comrades denouncing social-democracy and the Chrysler sellout contract at a UAW sponsored "Progressive Alliance" conference on "the future of the labor movement" held in Ann Arbor, Mich., January, 1981. The MLP fights the so-

cial-democratic subversion of the workers' movement.

6. Picture shows MLP comrades denouncing the social-democrat Barry Commoner's Citizens Party during Commoner's appearance in Ann Arbor, Mich., in mid-October.

# Forward Along the Path of the Founding Congress!

Continued from previous page

establish the Party. This Congress marks the consolidation of the class conscious vanguard of the proletariat, and it marks the beginning of a new campaign to organize the proletariat into a class for itself.

"Comrades, a very illustrious incident took place in 1917 between the February and October revolutions. At that time the opportunists who had various positions of power were in alliance with the bourgeoisie and they claimed that it was impossible to be anything but in alliance with the bourgeoisie. They could not rule on behalf of the proletariat; they had to rule with the bourgeoisie and against the proletariat. At a congress of mass organizations, one of the opportunist ministers, Tsereteli, was elaborating on the thesis that they couldn't take power for the proletariat. There was no one who dared to do this, he said; there was no one who dared to not be in alliance with the bourgeoisie. There is no par-

ty, he said, that dares to take the power alone into its hands. At this point Comrade Lenin interrupted him and said: 'THERE IS SUCH A PARTY!' "Comrades, after this Congress it is the task of the Party to propagate the line that there is such a party. There is such a party that dares to overthrow the bourgeoisie. There is such a party that dares to break with the Democratic Party and its 'left' lackeys. There is such a party that dares to mobilize the proletariat. This is the basic line and spirit which is manifested in this Congress. With these remarks I would like to declare this Congress closed."

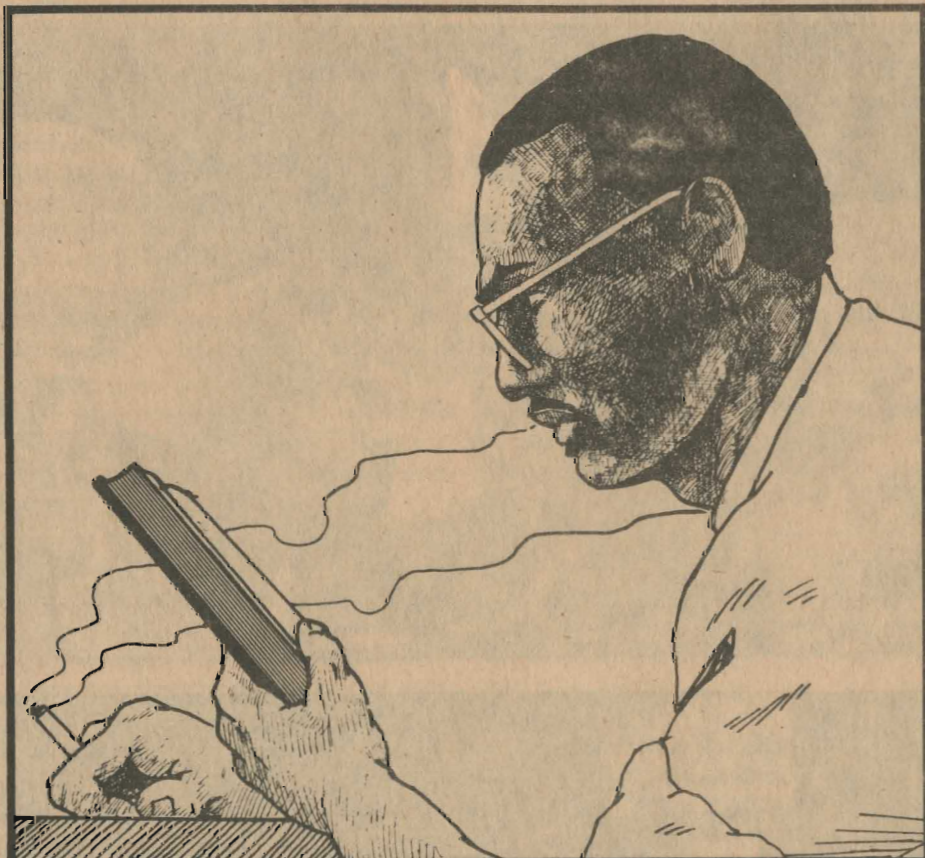
The Founding Congress then closed with the singing of "The Internationale" and the shouting of the following slogans:

Long live the Marxist-Leninist Party of the USA!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the international communist movement!

Hail the victory of the Founding Congress!



The Party works to imbue the proletariat with the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

## SOCIALISM Continued from page 11

ism in form, too. This has been sanctioned in the programs and constitutions of some revisionist parties as well as in the international documents published by these parties in which the term Marxism-Leninism is completely omitted and it is stressed that Marxism-Leninism is not the only theoretical, ideological guide of the party of the working class.

All this is meant to create a great confusion and disorganization among the working class and the peoples, to blur the perspective for them and to turn them away from the correct road of the struggle against the capitalist and imperialist order, to weaken their confidence in the ideals of socialism and in the superiority of the socialist order, to alienate them from Marxism-Leninism, as the only scientific theory of socialism. This is the great service which the modern revisionists render the bourgeoisie, this is their counter-revolutionary road.

In these circumstances a correct conception of socialism and of the roads to its realization is imperative. Without reflecting on these questions, the aspirations and the struggle of the peoples for socialism can never be channelled correctly, they can never set themselves a clear objective. "In our time," Comrade Enver Hoxha says, "the problem does not arise of copying the revisionist pseudo-socialist theories, or of inventing new socialist theories. Socialism exists and develops both as a theory and as a practice. It has accumulated rich historic experience, summed up in the Marxist-Leninist theory, the vitality of which has been confirmed in life. By relying on this scientific theory and applying it in the conditions of each country, the revolutionary forces will find the correct road to socialism." (E. Hoxha, Report to the 6th Congress of the PLA, p. 243)

A brilliant demonstration of this great teaching is the successful construction of socialism in Albania. The Party of Labor of Albania has never pretended to present this experience of its own as something perfect, which overcomes all difficulties and contradictions, and even less has it pretended to present it as something of universal value. However, in this experience of ours we see the embodiment in life of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, the general laws of the revolution and socialist construction, which our Party has known how to apply in a creative manner in the conditions of Albania and in the complicated international situations.

In the great struggle for the triumph of the revolution, the construction of socialism and the defense of Marxism-Leninism, the theoretical thinking of our Party, the outstanding theoretical work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which constitutes a valuable contribution in the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, have also developed. They are a powerful means in the hands of the Party and the masses of the people for the advance of the great cause of communism, an inexhaustible source of inspiration to all those who fight for the triumph and defense of freedom and national independence, the revolution and socialism.

The experience of socialist construction in Albania is broad and many-sided. It has been reflected in the documents of the Party and the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha. In this report I shall dwell only on some problems which seem more pertinent to the present situation of the great struggle which is being waged between socialism and capitalism, Marxism-Leninism and the revolution.

### Contradictions, Classes and the Class Struggle in Socialism

The revolution and socialism in Albania have developed with success and have forged always ahead because the Party of Labor of Albania has consistently stuck to the line of the class struggle and applied it with determination in practice, correctly treating and solving the various contradictions of our socialist society.

The whole period of the construction of socialism has been a period of fierce class struggle waged in all fields, political, economic, ideological and military, against the internal and external enemies as well as in the ranks of the Party and in the midst of the people. The enemies have fought us with all weapons and means, with blackmail and provocations, with pressure and interference, with the aim of containing and undermining the construction of socialism and eventually destroying it altogether. However, all these efforts of the coalition of the foreign and local enemies, who acted in collusion with each other, met with complete defeat against the sharp vigilance of the Party and the unbreakable unity of the Party with the people. A similar defeat awaits the enemies and their activity in the future, too, because in Albania are working a valiant and indomitable people led by an eagle-eyed party which is the sharp edge of the sword of the working class and which consistently implements the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

From this rich experience as well as

from the counter-revolutionary turn which events took in the Soviet Union and China and elsewhere, our Party has drawn conclusions of principled importance, which constitute a further development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the class struggle. These problems should be reexamined today not only because we must treat them ever more deeply, but also because some misunderstanding has to be cleared up and the distortions of the modern revisionists, and in particular those of the Chinese revisionists now, have to be refuted.

The Chinese revisionists have come out with great pretensions in the field of theory, presenting the so-called Mao Tsetung thought as a new higher stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism, as the Marxism-Leninism of our epoch. In his outstanding work, *Imperialism and the Revolution*, and in his political diary, *Reflections on China*, Comrade Enver Hoxha has made a principled, thorough and all-round criticism of Chinese revisionism, the theory and practice of "Mao Tsetung thought."

The Chinese propaganda says that "the most important contribution which Mao Tsetung has made to Marxism-Leninism is the theory of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." It must be said from the beginning that if Mao Tsetung has any "merit" at all in this question, this is that he has confused and badly distorted this problem, thus not only making no contribution to the Marxist theory, but bringing about a great confusion and making a flagrant distortion of it.

It is an elementary truth known to

every Marxist that the specific feature of the socialist revolution, one of the essential points which distinguishes it from all the other revolutions known in history, is that it does not end with the seizure of power, but continues as an uninterrupted revolution even after the seizure of power during the entire period of the dictatorship of the proletariat until communism. Thus, Mao Tsetung has made no discovery at all.

According to the Chinese theoreticians, "the theory of the continuation of the revolution in the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat" has at its foundation the acceptance of the existence of antagonistic classes in socialism, which exist objectively until communism. What is the truth about this question and what does our experience show?

It is known that the exploiting classes have come to exist in history alongside of the emergence of private ownership of the means of production, and they exist as long as this ownership exists. In socialism, with the liquidation of private ownership and the establishment of socialist relations of production in town and countryside, the exploiting classes as such are liquidated, and together with them also the exploitation of man by man. For a time only their leftovers as individuals linger on, but they do not constitute a class in themselves, because now they are bereft of all political power and the means of production.

In socialism there exist some objective conditions and factors which facilitate the emergence of a new bourgeois class. Apart from ideological factors, bourgeois pressure from outside and inside, there exists also the "bour-

geois right," the principle of distribution according to work, which hides in itself a sort of inequality between people, and still allows the existence of distinctions between town and countryside, between mental and physical work, etc. On this basis even in socialism new bourgeois elements emerge, but they do not turn into a new bourgeois class in every instance. They become such a class, as the experience of the revisionist countries shows, only if the new bourgeoisie usurps power, if the principle of remuneration according to work is violated and great differentials in income are permitted, if the struggle against various distortions in the socialist relations of production and against the kangovers of alien standards towards the proletarian ideology and policy of the Party is not waged. Hence, this is a permanent possibility, not a fatality. This danger is avoidable by means of all-round ideological and political, organizational and economic measures. This is proved by the experience of socialism in Albania, where not only the old exploiting classes have been liquidated long ago, but the emergence of new exploiting classes has not been allowed.

The advocates of "Mao Tsetung thought" claim that "if antagonistic classes did not exist in socialism there would be no need for the dictatorship of the proletariat until the stage of communism." The existence of the dictatorship of the proletariat until communism is not necessarily linked with the existence of antagonistic classes. On this score, the Khrushchovite revisionists declared the liquidation of the dictatorship of the prole-

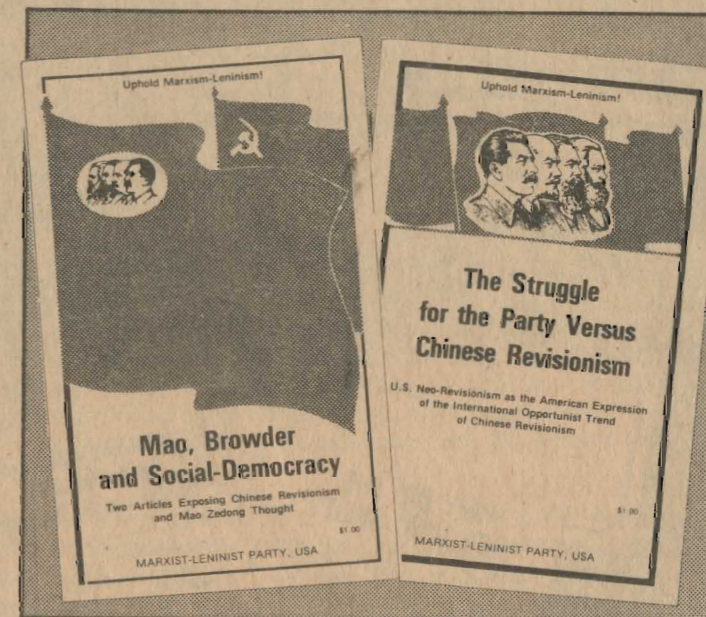
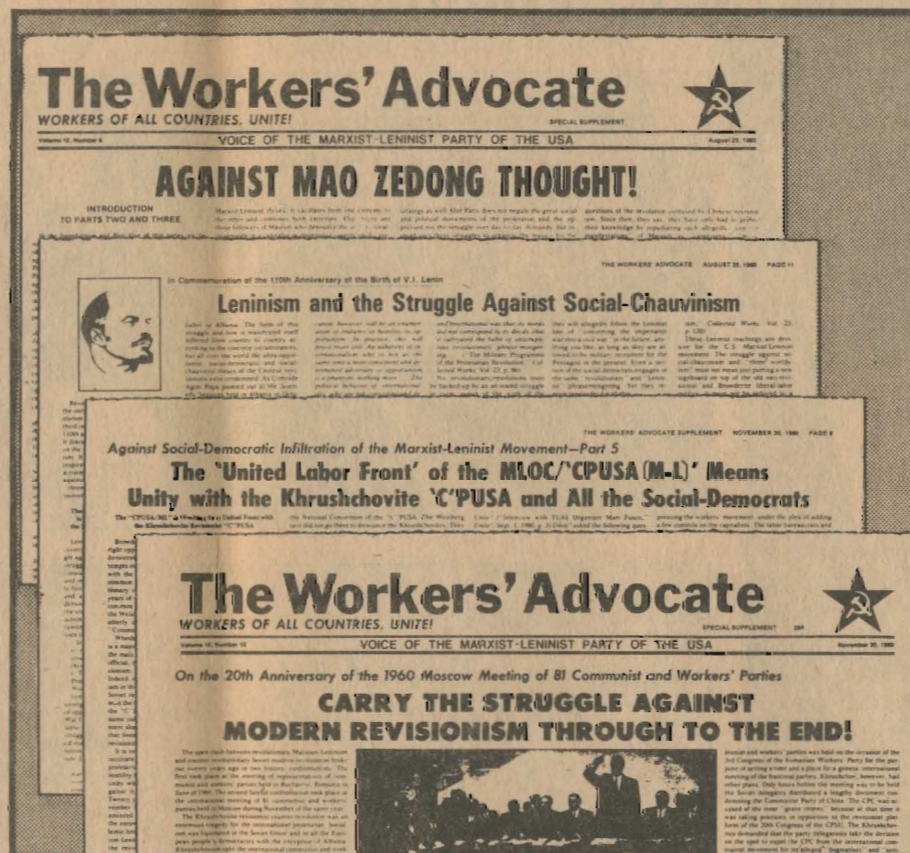
tariat in the Soviet Union as a consequence of the liquidation of the exploiting classes.

The need for the dictatorship of the proletariat to exist even after the liquidation of the old exploiting classes, as the Party of Labor of Albania has explained, is connected with the continuation of the class struggle up till communism, and the continuation of this struggle up till that time is connected with a series of other factors, and not necessarily with the existence of antagonistic classes. These factors, which exist inside the country, are the leftovers of capitalism which cannot be wiped out instantly, but linger on for a relatively long time and manifest themselves in many fields of life, especially in the field of ideology and the so-called bourgeois right, in the distinctions between town and countryside, mental and physical work, etc.; outside the country there is the great and all-round ideological, political, economic and military pressure of the capitalist and revisionist world, which does not pass without having its impact on our people. The dictatorship of the proletariat is needed precisely to suppress the enemies of socialism, who emerge as a result of these factors, to avoid the danger of a switch-back to capitalism, to ensure the uninterrupted development of the socialist revolution until the triumph of communism on a world scale.

"The theory of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," as presented by Mao and his followers, in fact is an attempt at sanctioning the wrong appointment of the dictatorship of the prole-

## The First Year of the Party

# The Party Is an Implacable Foe of All Revisionism and Opportunism



Against the "RCP,USA":  
There Is Nothing Revolutionary in the Anarchism of the Chinese Revisionist "Mayday Committee"

The Communiqué of the Founding Congress pointed out: "The Marxist-Leninist Party is a party of Marxism-Leninism. It lives by the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the revolutionary doctrine which illuminates the path of the proletarian movement for emancipation. It has grown up and taken shape in a fierce struggle against all distortions of Marxism-Leninism, against all revisionism and opportunism including New Leftism, American exceptionalism, Browderism and both Soviet and Chinese revisionism."

The year 1980 saw a continuation of the fierce struggle of the Party against revisionism and opportunism. The Party deepened its exposure of Chinese revisionism and Mao Zedong Thought, vigilantly fought Khrushchovite revisionism, and defended the Leninist teachings on the ideological struggle and other questions which came under attack from the crusaders against ideological struggle.

1. Among the many articles against revisionism, *The Workers' Advocate* published several series of articles. These were: "In commemoration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin"; "Against social-democratic infiltration of the Marxist-Leninist movement"; and "Against Mao Zedong Thought." This latter series included: 1) Mao Zedong and the fight against Soviet revisionism; 2) Maoist distortions of the strategy of the proletariat in the imperialist countries of Western Europe and Canada, etc; 3) Against the national nihilism of the "RCP,USA"; and 4) On the question of two-line struggle.

2. The Party published several pamphlets against Mao Zedong

and summing up the decade of struggle against the anti-party trend of neo-revisionism.

3. Cartoon against the "CPML" social-chauvinists. The Party's struggle against the social-chauvinists broadened greatly as it developed in the movement against U.S. imperialist war preparations which the social-chauvinists were trying to infiltrate and destroy.

4. Cartoon that accompanied an article against the anarchist posturings of the "RCP,USA." 1980 saw the further development of the anarchist despair of the "RCP,USA," further revealing the total bankruptcy of Mao Zedong Thought.



