

The Importance of Forming a Party

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Introduction

Dialectics is the science of contradiction and change and thus all Marxists consider that everything, including political parties and activities, is changing all the time. Indeed Marxists make it their prime task to change the world and everything in it. The process of change takes place at critical points, when the accumulation of quantitative changes brings about a qualitative change.

The communist movement has gone through a large number of qualitative changes. For instance Lenin decided to destroy the Second International in order to remove it as an obstacle to revolution. The October revolution was another qualitative change and since then the communist movement between 1917 and 1990 always relied upon the existence of a powerful centre. For instance the existence of the Soviet Union helped countries even as small and as backward as Albania to carry out a successful revolution, a task impossible for it to undertake nowadays without it being suppressed by the imperialist powers. In this respect a significant change took place at the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. in 1956, which negated the leadership of Stalin. The movement thus split into two; the majority followed Khrushchev and Brezhnev but Gorbachov finally proved them bankrupt. The

minority had followed Albania and China but they too later split and eventually both collapsed as socialist countries.

We are now in a totally new historical era but without a great leader to guide us. What is worse is that we have no experience of working in this new atmosphere when all the imperialist propaganda machines are condemning us as bankrupt. It is in these new and difficult conditions that we are required to change the world, to move it towards the destruction of capitalism and the building of socialism. To do this we have to rely on all the Marxist-Leninist groups, parties and individuals without exception.

It is now more than four years since the formation of the Stalin Society. From a handful of people it has now developed into a relatively large organisation, holding regular meetings in London and in other cities in Britain. After some initial difficulties the Society has succeeded in bringing together people from different political groups who are prepared to work together in a non-party mass organisation. However, it is evident that if we uphold the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and if we sincerely believe in advancing the cause of communism, then it is necessary for us to start working for a party which will struggle for the establishment of a socialist state in Britain. This aim can not be achieved without a political party which consists of people who are well educated in the theory of Marxist-Leninist revolution.

The tasks of a Party

A Marxist-Leninist party has four specific tasks. These are:-

1 - To organise the working class in a manner independent of all other classes and independent of the capitalist state and its laws. This is necessary in order to defend the interests of the workers in the day to day struggle against capitalist oppression which is protected by acts of parliament. The party fulfils this task by working in trade unions and other non-party organisations This is done by means of written protests, marches, demonstrations, local and general strikes. In Britain today there is no independent political party which actually carries out this task. The existing revisionist parties such as the New Communist Party (NCP) and the Communist Party of Britain (CPB) have abandoned this task to the right-wing trade unions, which function according to the laws passed by the Tory Party. These revisionist parties have not only failed to amass sufficient numerical strength to lead the working class, but indeed they stress that their aim is to strengthen the ties between the Labour Party and the trade unions. On the other hand if and when the workers have grievances, they are by law forced to follow such procedures as are laid down to prevent them from taking effective action. The failure of the miners' strike in 1984/85 is proof of this. Since then the Tory dominated parliament has enacted many other severe laws which have effectively crippled the trade unions and rendered them superfluous, so much so that many workers are now reluctant to join the trade unions. The Labour Party of Tony Blair has no

intention of fighting these capitalist laws, nor can it do so, since the parliamentary system makes it impossible for an opposition party to enact laws against the wishes of the ruling majority party. Furthermore the Labour Party has made it clear that even if elected, it has not the slightest intention of repealing the Tory anti-trade union laws.

In today's Britain freedom of expression is so restricted that a simple demonstration requires to be sanctioned by the police. In the event of a march taking place there are very often just as many police as demonstrators and the latter find themselves in the frustrating situation of shouting their slogans for the benefit of the police! Furthermore the police instal television cameras along the route so that they keep a record of the demonstration. The so-called "communist" parties have not written a single protest against the laws which limit the freedom of expression of the British people. These parties are so ineffective that either they don't join the demonstration or if they do, then their action is limited to sending the few active members they have to sell the party newspaper. All this has reduced the significance of protest marches to the extent that the vast majority of workers do not participate and often do not even hear about them. To give but two recent examples:

a) The 1995 May Day march in London had fewer than 200 British people most of them past retirement age. This as opposed to some 2000 Turkish workers from the East end of London.

There was no sign of the NCP on the march, while there were some 15 to 20 CPB members selling the "Morning Star".

b) The City of Birmingham with a population of some 2 million managed to produce on their May Day March on Saturday May 6th only about 35 people watched over by some 40 policemen and women. The rally which followed the May Day March which took place at the Union Club was attended by 84 people of whom more than 20 were at the bar and another 20 had come from London or other cities to carry out political propaganda for their own little group. Neither the NCP nor the CPB had a speaker at the rally.

All this shows that the British working class has been left defenceless and that a genuine Marxist-Leninist party is urgently needed to defend the elementary rights of the class.

2 - A second but a much more significant task of the party is to capture power. This is because to lead the workers by means of strikes does not destroy the rule of the capitalists. This class controls the state, the army, the police, the law courts and the prisons, by enacting

laws in parliament which ensure that its class interests are protected. If these laws prove to be insufficient then they pass new laws, even more severe and punitive, to prevent the workers from securing their elementary rights. The capitalists continue in this manner until they can be sure that the working class is

crippled and demoralised, as is the case today. No wonder if and when a communist asks his fellow workers to do something, the usual answer is "What's the point?" This is why if a worker receives a communist leaflet asking him, for example, to strike, he will usually throw it away.

This helpless, hopeless attitude has been created by the alternating rule of Tory or Labour administrations. The existing "so-called" "communist" parties have failed to organise the workers to take action against the laws passed by successive Tory or Labour governments, much less lead them in a revolutionary manner to eradicate the capitalist class once and for all. From their earliest days the C.P.G.B. and its left-overs, the NCP, CPB etc have always worked "within the law". Indeed they have insisted they must try to affiliate to the Labour Party of Ramsay MacDonald, Attlee, Gaitskill, Wilson, Kinnock, Smith and now Tony Blair.

To give one example the NCP has made it its official policy to affiliate to the Labour Party, not as a tactic but as a strategy. In its publication "Our Strategy for Revolution", published in 1992, it states on page 6:

"Lastly, when the conditions are right, the NCP will apply for affiliation to the Labour Party, restoring the historical position and putting Marxism-Leninism as a line of policy and trend within the broad labour movement "

As late as May 1995 during the argument within the Labour Party on Clause four, the NCP produced a document called "Why we should vote Labour", in which it states:

"With the exception of the 'social-fascist' period of 1928 - 1932, the policy of the communists was to campaign for open affiliation to the Labour Party."

"This disappeared in 1968 with the fourth edition of the 'British Road to Socialism' and was only resurrected in 1977 with the publication of the New Communist Party's 'Towards Working Class Unity' ." The document goes on:

"(Whilst this document included the possibility of standing communist candidates, subsequent congresses declared that this was a sectarian position and led to the Party advocating that the working class should vote Labour everywhere - even where others described as communists might be standing.)"

Thus it has been confirmed by more than one congress of the NCP and has become official party policy, binding on its leaders and on all members, that the NCP should not only affiliate to the Labour Party of Tony Blair, but vote for Labour candidates everywhere. Any deviation from this policy is regarded by the NCP as sectarian and contrary to congress decisions.

When the Tories are in power the policy of these revisionist social democrats is to ask their members to vote Labour to "kick the

Tories out". When the Labour Party rules the sole policy of the likes of the NCP is to "keep Labour in power". They have no plan nor have they the ability to break this vicious circle. They have no intention of leading the working class to destroy the capitalist system. This policy has forced revolutionaries to leave their ranks long ago.

There is therefore an urgent need for a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, which will make it its aim to lead the working class to power, to get rid of both Tory and Labour parties and to eliminate capitalism as a system, exactly as was done by the Bolshevik Party. This must be the primary aim of a Marxist-Leninist party in every country where the capitalists hold state power.

3 - The third aim is to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. This aim becomes operative as soon as the party has succeeded in crushing the capitalist class and has captured state power. History has shown that without the dictatorship of the proletariat it is impossible for the working class and its party to hold power and eliminate the capitalist class totally; it is impossible for them to end the centuries long exploitation by capitalism. And finally it is impossible without the dictatorship of the proletariat to prevent the re-emergence of capitalists from within the working class and from within the working class party itself. The history of the U.S.S.R. and the 20th Congress of 1956 and its aftermath have proved this point.

It is meaningless to claim adherence to the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as the revisionist parties do, without making the primary aim of the working class party to lead the class in capturing state power.

4 - The fourth task is to build socialism and then communism. While this is the aim of a Marxist-Leninist party, which takes a long time to fulfil, it is sheer hypocrisy to mouth sweet words about the building of socialism without making it very plain that the road to socialism is to organise a party capable of leading the masses in a revolution to overthrow the capitalist state.

It is important to realise that socialism is not the same as egalitarianism and one can not build socialism in a small backward country, which has hardly any workers or an established industry. Socialism today can be built in an industrially advanced country when the ruling classes are incapable of satisfying the needs of the people. Socialism comes after advanced capitalism, where a technically advanced working class can run the economy of the country without reliance on other capitalist countries. This is why Marx considered that socialism was most likely to be achieved in Britain, because at the time of his writing Britain was the most advanced industrial country in the world.

History has also shown that to build socialism it is necessary for the ruling workers' party to be prepared to fight and win, using violent means, including rockets and other heavy weaponry (as in

the Second War) in order to protect itself. Only such a party is a Marxist-Leninist party. This is how Stalin and the Bolshevik party which he led were able to build socialism in the U.S.S.R., by first establishing an advanced and powerful heavy industry so that the country could live independently of the surrounding capitalist market, independent of joint ventures with capitalist multi-national companies, which inject money for the sake of imperialist exploitation and maximum profit. The Bolshevik party also created a mighty and technically advanced Red Army to defend the achievements of socialism. When however Khrushchev and Brezhnev decided to abandon the dictatorship of the proletariat and gave way to the rule of the petty bourgeois class, which had developed within the communist party, then the whole socialist system and the mighty Soviet Union started to crumble and within a generation it had disappeared altogether.

The above tasks can not be achieved without the existence of an organised party capable of leading the working class to power by defeating the brutal and ruthless forces of capitalism. History has shown that the capitalist class will not give way to the dictatorship of the proletariat without its armies having been defeated in battle and without it being deprived of its economic power.

Stalin says: "In the opinion of a certain sector of Social-Democracy it was not necessary to wage a revolutionary struggle to bring about socialism It regarded as mistaken the doctrine of the old international Social-Democracy that a change in the existing system and the complete emancipation of the workers

were impossible until political power has passed into the hands of the proletariat (the dictatorship of the proletariat)". (Stalin, Works, Vol,1, page 16).

As early as 1948 in the days of Stalin, Mao-Tse-Tung wrote: "If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs." (Mao Tse-Tung, November 1948, Revolutionary forces of the World Unite, Fight against Imperialist Aggression!)

Specific Features of a Party.

For a party to be capable of achieving the aims mentioned above, it must have special qualities and characteristics. Stalin specified at least the following:

- 1 - The party must be a vanguard of the working class capable of leading it in the struggle against the capitalist state. It can do this only by absorbing the best elements of the class. The party must be armed with a revolutionary theory which enables it to lead the workers, diverting them from trade unionism and converting them into an independent political force.

Stalin considers the struggle of the working class as being similar to a "condition of war" and says : " No army at war can dispense with such a general staff if it does not want to court defeat." The party can not impose itself as the "general staff" of the workers . It must first work to win over the masses of non-party workers who will then of their own accord regard the party as their own. In Britain to date none of the Marxist parties have succeeded in this.

2 - The party must be and act as a "single system", with a single leading centre, with higher and lower bodies, with subordination of the minority to the majority and with practical decisions binding on all members.

3 - The party must rally the finest elements in the non-party organisations, such as trade unions, cooperative societies, women's groups, cultural and educational organisations and lead them to serve the party tasks. It must act as a school to train leaders of the class and must itself have the experience to do so. Party members inside such organisations must do all they can to persuade them to draw nearer to the party and voluntarily accept its political guidance.

4 - The party must have organisational discipline which does not allow factionalism. This discipline must not be blind but conscious and voluntary, achieved after a contest of opinion has been closed, criticism has been exhausted and a decision has been arrived at.

5 - Because of the influx of the labour aristocracy, petty bourgeois elements who enter the party and introduce the spirit of hesitancy and opportunism, the party must carry out a ruthless struggle against such elements and expel them. The party strengthens itself by so doing

The characteristics of revisionism

Of course the existing so-called "communist" parties claim that they adhere to all the above features of a true Marxist-Leninist party, but the reality is that they do not. Throughout their history they have failed to be a vanguard party; they have even failed to affiliate successfully to the Labour Party ! They claim to believe in Marxism and even in Leninism, but they have abandoned the idea of state power and instead have settled for asking people to vote Labour every four years in parliamentary elections.

These parties have failed to unite the communists; their members are demoralised and ideologically they are split from top to bottom. This is especially the case on the issue of the Labour Party. Even the conciliators are now embarrassed when they appear on the same platform with the leaders of these revisionist parties.

The revisionist parties talk about the rights of the workers and trade unions, but they have no influence whatsoever in the unions. In fact the working class takes not the slightest notice of them and ignores their very existence.

Internationally the left overs of the C.P.G.B. stood with Khrushchev, Brezhnev and the imperialist bourgeoisie in attacking Stalin, China and Albania. From the time of the 20th Congress in 1956 for 38 years they accepted the accusations against Stalin, that he was a despot, a dictator and a murderer without ever having the courage to carry out independent research to refute such allegations. Furthermore they supported the revisionist parties of Eastern Europe and the USSR in their acts of aggression against Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan and in their selling of arms to reactionary and totalitarian regimes such as the Shah of Iran, Sadat of Egypt, Asad of Syria, Suharto of Indonesia, Mengistu of Ethiopia and Saddam Hussein of Iraq. These so-called "communist" parties in Britain went on supporting Brezhnev and Gorbachov and making a communist hero out of the arch-revisionist Erich Honecker until these people had destroyed the Socialist camp. They acquiesced in this disgraceful treachery because they were receiving financial help from the revisionist governments, who not only bought large quantities of their newspapers but provided cash as well.

At this moment in time the revisionists in Britain are working with the revisionists all over the world in order to prop one another up in the face of total collapse. In 1993 for instance some 24 revisionist parties met in India to regroup and coordinate their future activities. Most of these parties have a common history and ideology. They followed Brezhnev and Gorbachov and praised Perestroika to the skies. They believed in the peaceful transition to socialism and attacked Stalin and the Marxist-Leninist

parties that supported him. They believe in the possibility of building socialism through joint ventures which import imperialist capital that is exported with the sole purpose of making maximum profit. Thus they negate in practice Lenin's theories on imperialism.

These revisionist parties have also negated the Leninist principle of the necessity of having a single communist party in each country. Their meeting in Calcutta legitimized both the "Communist" Party of India (CPI) and the "Communist" Party of India (Marxist) i.e. CPI(M), since both these parties were equally represented. This was also the case with the British parties, CPB and NCP. In fact the delegate of Cuba stated specifically: "The democratic viability of the socialist prospect is not defined by single party or multi-party systems, but by its validity and coherence with the reality of the political model adopted." (Speech by Maria de Los Angeles Garcia, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Cuba: Proceedings of International Seminar of Communist Parties, marking the 175th Birth Anniversary of Karl Marx, 1993, page 39).

This is contrary to the Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, by which a single communist party embarks upon building socialism.

It is therefore clear that the revisionist parties are not qualified to lead the people in the struggle to overthrow the capitalist system and to rebuild socialism. Describing such opportunist parties

Stalin points out: "For the sake of appearances Marx's theory was mentioned (by these parties-K.M.) of course, but only to rob it of its living, revolutionary spirit."

Stalin goes on: "Instead of a revolutionary policy there was flabby philistinism and sober political bargaining, parliamentary diplomacy and parliamentary scheming. For the sake of appearances, of course, 'revolutionary' resolutions and slogans were adopted, but only to be pigeonholed." (Stalin, Leninism, page 9)

Method

It is therefore clear that we have to work for the formation of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party which totally rejects the discredited methods of the Second International, methods adopted first by the CPGB and later by Khrushchev. Such a party must use Leninist methods for overthrowing the capitalist system. These are: (See Stalin: Leninism, page 10)

1 -- "The testing of the theoretical dogmas of the Second International (and of the Brezhnevite revisionists-K.M.) in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle of the masses, in the crucible of living practice - that is to say, the restoration of the disturbed unity between theory and practice, the healing of the rift between them; for only in this way can a truly proletarian party armed with revolutionary theory be created."

Let us ask ourselves: can the theory of affiliation to the Labour Party be fulfilled in practice, when we know that the Labour Party is moving steadily to the right, day by day? Can the proposal of voting for Labour bring socialism, when we know very well that the Labour Party does not have a socialist programme? Can the democracy of the capitalist parliament be relied upon, when we know that capitalism in practice used this democracy to help in the destruction of socialism in the Soviet Union, in which process the British Labour Party fully backed Maggie Thatcher?

2 - "The testing of the parties of the Second International (and of the Brezhnevite revisionists -K.M.) not by their slogans and resolutions (which cannot be trusted) but by their deeds, by their actions; for only in this way can the confidence of the proletarian masses be won and deserved." Let us ask ourselves in this connection whether the British "communist" parties since the Second World War have carried out any action which really won them the confidence of the working masses in this country?

3 - "The reorganisation of all party work on new revolutionary lines, with a view to training and preparing the masses for the revolutionary struggle; for only in this way can the masses be prepared for the proletarian revolution." Can one point to a single revolutionary action where the "communists" in Britain have trained the masses or even their own members for the revolution?

4 - "Self criticism inside the proletarian parties, their education and training by their learning from their own mistakes; for only

in this way can genuine cadres and genuine leaders of the party be trained."

The revisionists supported Khrushchev, Brezhnev and Gorbachev for 38 years; they slandered Beria and Stalin. Can one point to a detailed written self criticism made by the Brezhnevites to make amends for their gross errors? Can one name a single Brezhnevite leader who has been expelled - even as a scape goat - from his party?

How to build a party.

All efforts must be combined in order to build a powerful Marxist-Leninist party. We have to admit today not many of us have direct experience in this field and so the points made here are no more than suggestions which should be discussed and modified where necessary. Comrades should put forward suggestions of their own and every viable method should be put into operation, tried and tested, and if it does not produce results, then it should give way to other, more efficient methods.

1 - We have to accept the fact that Marxist-Leninists are isolated from the masses. It is therefore necessary to devise methods which will bring us into contact with them. Some comrades may think that public meetings are useful while others may prefer leaflet distribution; yet others may concentrate on personal contacts at the place of work or in a trade union branch or club.

Every one of these should be tried out but efforts should then be diverted to the more successful ones. Whatever we do must be done with a plan of action, relying on people who are punctual, active and can produce tangible results. Unless we achieve results and bring new people into the movement we will waste our time arguing with people who claim to be Marxists but never come to any agreement. Without results we will stagnate.

2 - To win people over we have to understand politics; we must be well-armed with Marxist-Leninist theory. We must also understand the problems of today and be able to explain them with Marxist theory. For instance when exposing Social-Democracy not only must we prove that present day problems can not be solved by voting Labour but we must also put forward arguments that will convince people that a new Marxist approach will work. We have to convince people that the present vicious circle of voting into power Tory or Labour governments can and must be brought to an end by the formation of a new party which will work to destroy both these parties. To do this we must tirelessly condemn the whole parliamentary farce. Some so-called Marxist-Leninists claim that they too reject capitalist parliamentarism but they vote Labour because otherwise the Tories will remain in control of the capitalist state. We have to expose this false theory by pointing out that over the last 70 years it has been proven to be bankrupt and these people have themselves succumbed to the system instead of working to destroy it. We should also point out that not only is the Labour Party dominated by the right-wing Tony Blair group, but also

that the Labour movement is split and the "communist" Labour voters are also split. Instead of working to unite this opportunist movement we must work tirelessly to widen the split and win the anti-Labourites over to revolutionary Marxism. We must use the example of Tony-Benn - Arthur Scargill inaction to show how because left-wing Labour did not have the courage to break away from the Party they are now left without any mass sympathy or support, while the right-wing has succeeded in marginalising them. These facts should be used to stress that an independent party of the working class is absolutely necessary. Using the dialectical method we must convince people that we must destroy the old in order to build the new, destroy the Labour Party and the Brezhnevite parties in order to build a new party, which can lead the people to victory, using the methods practised by the Bolsheviks in 1917 and by the communists in China, Albania, Vietnam and elsewhere.

In order to fight capitalism and revisionism we must put forward theoretical and historical evidence that socialism can be achieved and can work. In this respect we should concentrate on:

- a) The Marxist-Leninist experience in the past as described by the leaders of the international communist movement, such as Lenin, Stalin, Dimitrov, Mao, Hoxha, Ho Chi Min and others. Marxism is not the monopoly of a few leaders and every experience counts.
- b) The achievements of Socialism before the 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956 and the disasters that this Congress produced, thus exposing the Khrushchev-Brezhnev gangs in the USSR and Eastern Europe as well as here in Britain and elsewhere.

c) The achievements of the national liberation movement which Lenin insisted should be supported only when they are led by communist parties.

d) We have to present scientific and historical reasons for the inevitable collapse of capitalism and the victory of socialism.

3 - It is necessary to contact other groups and parties which themselves are Marxist-Leninist and anti-revisionist, encouraging them to join in the formation of a new party. These groups and parties must have realised by now that they have failed to influence the masses and that their old methods and contacts have been unproductive and require reassessment. It is important to convince these groups that concentrating on differences will not bring about unity but cause isolation and stagnation. We must be broad-minded enough to accept differences of opinion which are a legacy of the past. We must allow time to play its part, until the various groups become convinced that each one on its own has not achieved substantial progress and that joining hands with one another, making use of one another's experience and combining forces is a progressive development. The present differences among the Marxist-Leninist groups are not fundamental and as time progresses they will gradually become insignificant and disappear. Let us ask ourselves: Have we succeeded in forming a powerful party? Since we have not then unity becomes primary and differences can be shelved until they become so old as to be insignificant. Marxist-Leninists do not believe in small empire building or in academic talking shops which may call themselves a "communist party" but achieve nothing in practice.

4 - It is important to work with others in non-party mass organisations. The Stalin Society has proved this. A party does not come into being due to the activities of those who are already conscious revolutionaries, nor does it emerge by simply winning over and recruiting members from other "vanguard" organisations nor by latching on to existing organisations in the hope of taking them over. Such tactics have been tried by some groups but are unproductive and unprincipled.

A Marxist-Leninist party can only develop out of the continuing class struggle and those who want to form a party must be constantly involved in the struggle, recruiting cadres from those who are active in non-party organisations. In these organisations those who are working to form a party must initiate new forms of class struggle, exposing the domination of the non-Marxist-Leninist parties and organisations. It is important to put forward policies which actually serve the objective interests of the masses.

It is also vital to stress that the vast majority of the existing non-party organisations, such as the trade unions, CND etc are in the service of the Labour Party and thus work to perpetuate the capitalist system. Our aim therefore must be to destroy the influence of the Labour Party and to form the nucleus of a revolutionary party inside these organisations. It may well become necessary to form new organisations totally independent of the TUC and the Labour Party and which will fight against their domination of the labour movement.

It is important to learn from past history that attempts by Marxists to infiltrate and control organisations such as the trade unions or the Labour Party have invariably been a failure. We should concentrate on building new mass organisations, while making every effort to recruit to communism people who are still in the old organisations

5 - The collapse of the revisionist governments in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union was a tremendous blow to opportunism. Marxist-Leninists spent a great deal of time and effort in exposing these revisionist regimes; now we can concentrate our efforts in fighting the ruling capitalist classes in Britain and throughout the world. The primary task of a Marxist-Leninist party must be to fight capitalism and only by leading the struggle against the class enemy can we win over the mass of non-political people to our side. We must strive to influence them into becoming politically conscious and active and only then can we encourage them into becoming anti-Labour and anti-revisionist. Having convinced people of the necessity of striving for socialism and communism, we can then explain the treachery of the 20th Congress and its influence in causing the degeneration of the communist movement and point out the importance of sweeping aside the revisionist orphans of Brezhnev. The defeat of capitalism is our objective and the objective of the Marxist-Leninist party.

Conclusions

Relying on dialectics, once it is clear that a method is not working, then a Marxist will change the method of work and the organisation of that work. The above proposal for a Marxist-Leninist party formed from new elements as well as from existing Marxist-Leninist organisations and parties is therefore necessary in order to pursue the class struggle jointly and effectively. Lenin stressed that the leadership of the working class in its struggle against a given state in a given country must be carried out by a single party. It is accepted that the formation of a single Marxist-Leninist party in Britain is not a simple matter. No one is suggesting that all existing parties or groups should dissolve themselves. There is more than one way to produce a unified and effective party, but the first step is to come together in order to discuss all of these methods with the aim of establishing understanding and not dissent. Every effort must be made to create understanding and cooperation among the various groups. The working class needs a capable and united party.

