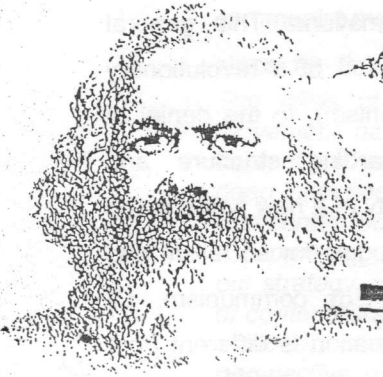


"Without Revolutionary Theory  
There Can Be No  
Revolutionary Movement"

-- V. I. Lenin



# IDEOLOGICAL FIGHTBACK

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*devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism - Leninism*

## The Universality of Marxism-Leninism

### Crosses all National Borders

*"National Characteristics" has been used to de-Leninize the world communist movement*

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The current leadership of the CPUSA (Webb and Co.) has been criticized by leading communist parties throughout the world, especially on the issue of following "a road to socialism" by aligning themselves with one of the bourgeois parties, the Democratic Party. Implicit in this alignment, is the belief that ultimately the American working class will achieve socialism, through the Democratic Party. We are told that "American-exceptionalism" encompasses the idea that by following a country's "national characteristics", some type of socialism (not necessarily scientific socialism) can be achieved.

This is the US variant of "euro-communism", stained by national chauvinism, and perceived as "American-exceptionalism". It was popularized by former General Secretary of the CPUSA, Earl Browder, in the early 1940s before he was expelled by the entire party leadership.

The notion of "national characteristics of each party" supplanting the general principles of scientific socialism (as proclaimed by Marx, Engels and Lenin) was first introduced into the world communist movement by Nikita Krushchev and his followers ( i.e.

Palmiro Togliatti) after their attacks against comrade Stalin at the 20<sup>th</sup> Party Congress in 1956. It was the beginning of the end of the strength of unitary action by the world's communist parties as exemplified by the Third International (Comintern) which was the goal of Lenin and the early Bolsheviks.

The Central Committee of the Communist



(Photo Internet: a call of the Communist Party of Greece to European peoples, 2010).

Party of Greece (KKE) (a collective analysis of many, many seasoned Marxists-Leninists), said it best:

"...in the ranks of many Communist Parties , under the pretext of national peculiarities of each country, the opportunist current known as "Euro-communism" held sway. A trend which denies the scientific laws of socialist revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and revolutionary struggles in general. This has led to the degeneration of communist parties. In our theses, we focus on the lessening of function within the Comintern as the unitary centre... We believe that the dissolution of the Comintern (despite the problems of unity it had and irrespective of whether it could be retained or not), deprived the international communist movement of a centre and a capacity for coordinated ...revolutionary strategy for the transformation of the struggle against imperialist war...The communist movement did not manage to correctly assess the correlation of forces formed after the Second World War [Yalta Conference-Ed], to see the reshufflings in the alliances. It did not manage to form a unified independent strategy against the strategy of international imperialism.

Resolution of the 18th Congress of KKE: "Assessments and Conclusions on Socialist Construction during the 20th Century, Focusing on the USSR; KKE's perception on Socialism, Publication of the CC of KKE, pp. 72-75.

Again, the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party gives a crystal clear analysis of the social-democratic mutation of the Communist parties.

"Developments within the last twenty years present new qualitative elements. The counterrevolution in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries led to the disintegration and the ideological

disarmament of many communist parties. The social-democratic mutation of communist parties led to their diffusion into new opportunist formations. This general retreat led to the denial of a revolutionary theory (Marxism-Leninism), to the denial of our principles (regarding structure and functioning of the party of a new type), to the weakening of the struggle for socialism and ultimately (our goal-Ed) communism. Of course, today the situation is different from that of 1991. There has been progress in the reconstruction of many communist parties, in international coordination, and joint struggle. However, our work is not finished. We must continue the process of coordinating the world communist parties into a single fist to smash the collective work of world imperialism.

*"As long as the "the communist movement remains organizationally and ideologically fragmented", and as long as the world situation remains stable (for the bourgeoisie), the dangers for a new (revisionist right- opportunist) backsliding will increase.*

Report of the CC of KKE at the 18th Congress on the First Subject, Communist Review, 2/2009 p. 51.

*...as the aggressiveness of the monopolies and imperialism intensifies, the opportunist forces (within the world communist movement-Ed) methodically intervene exerting influence on the Communist Parties. The communist movement loses valuable time and possibilities (of growth - Ed) as long as its reconstruction in a revolutionary direction (from revisionism to real Marxism-Leninism-Ed) is prolonged. (A Communist party-Ed) cannot intervene in a unified way at the international level, it cannot enlighten the working class, it cannot organize the anti-monopoly anti-imperialist struggle effectively calling into question the exploitative system, (capitalism-Ed) rallying and preparing forces for its overthrow, for the socialist revolution. The propagation of communist ideology and policy, and the development of the class struggle require*

recognizing the causes of the current crisis (revisionism, right-opportunism and social-democratization) within the international communist movement so as to take decisive steps for the eradication of these causes. *The crisis of the international communist movement has an ideological and political content. It expresses the long-standing, deep influence of the opportunist and social-democratic positions on communist parties. It expresses problems in the assimilation of our strategy, in the Marxist-Leninist analysis of contemporary issues, in the elaboration of a modern strategy that serves the socialist perspective on the basis of our ideological principles and the historical experience from the class struggle.*

As it is noted in the Resolution of the 17th Congress of KKE on the situation in the international communist movement, the struggle between revolutionary communist viewpoints and reformist, opportunist ones continues within the ranks of the communist movement.

This struggle focuses on the attitude towards 20th century socialism (which we have historically supported), and the causes of its overthrow; the relevance of Marxism – Leninism; the need to develop revolutionary theory in the current conditions; the vanguard role of the Communist Party; the character of imperialism; its relation to the struggle on national and international levels; the policy of alliances; the attitude towards social democracy; the stance of communists in mass movements (the importance of intermediary forms –Ed); their stance in relation to the capitalist crisis, the inter-imperialist contradictions and imperialist wars; the policy towards interstate imperialist regional and international unions (EU, IMF and NATO); the historical role of the working class; the laws of socialist revolution and

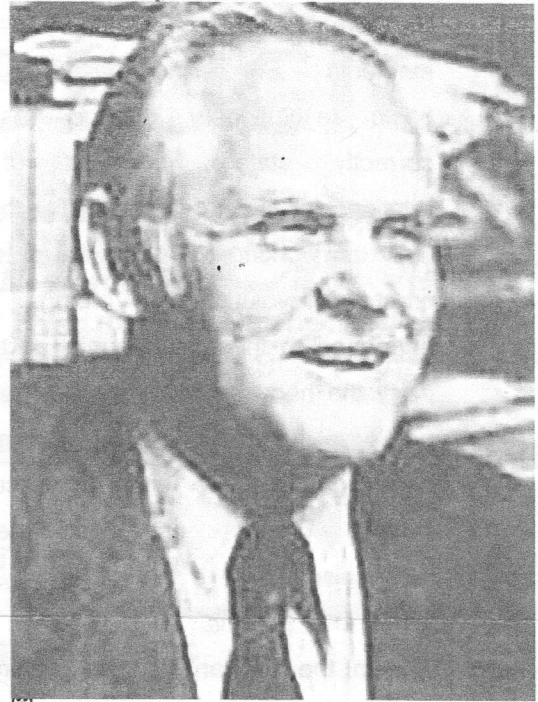


Photo Internet: Gus Hall, former General Secretary of the CPUSA and a life-long standing friend of working people all around the world).

construction (dictatorship of the proletariat); and proletarian internationalism.

Although the KKE respects the independence of communist parties, it is paramount that the unity of the international communist movement and its universal ideology of Marxism-Leninism take precedence over the individualistic, bourgeois-inspired national peculiarities of each nation-state.

Today, under the conditions of counterrevolution, there is a need to re-found (from scratch-Ed) Marxist-Leninist Communist Parties in a number of Western countries; in others, the parties must be reconstructed along a revolutionary basis. Communist struggles that emphasizes a class-based organization must be led by the Leninist positions of the working-class, petit-bourgeois theories about the “demise of the working class”, and its replacement by other repressed elements of capitalist society

(women, youth, seniors, LGBT, lumpen elements – Ed) cannot make the needed basic revolutionary change (as Marx correctly stated) because of their relationship to the means of production. Only the working class has the potential to create revolutionary change. What happened to those communist parties that deny the necessity of a Leninist party of a new type, and instead were transformed into debating clubs of endless discussions, splinter groups, or merely electoral mechanisms?

They turned into pathetic shells of their former selves. Again, the KKE analysis is right on target. These substitutes never achieved (and never will achieve) a real socialist revolution. The

“misleaders” of these parties (France, Italy, Spain and Japan- Ed) could not ...

*withstand the severe conditions of the class struggle. They weakened, they degenerated, they dissolved (or evolved) into social-democratic parties even if they maintained their communist title.*

This situation does not just apply to the experiences of the main representatives of “euro-communism” (France, Italy, Spain and Japan). *It concerns all parties in all continents which have been eroded by opportunism and “revised” Marxist-Leninist principles. Likewise all parties, that in the name of national peculiarities, have denied socialist revolution, the laws of socialist construction, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and ultimately, working class state power itself.*



**Some of the members and friends of the New York Gus Hall Club of the American CP met to affirm their continued allegiance to the science of Marxism-Leninism. They also supported the Greek, Canadian, Mexican, German, Hungarian, Norwegian and Russian CPs condemnation of the revisionist, social-democratic Webb faction that took control of their Party Centre.**