nomism and revisionism in their various forms. While the capitalist crisis reduces thousands of workers to extreme poverty (there are now more than 800,000 unemployed people in Canada), it stirs up the anger of the working class and mobilizes them, the subjective conditions, the conscious leadership of this movement by a proletarian Party, are sorely lacking. Therefore the task of Marxist-Leninists is to achieve their unity on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles within an organization that will wage the struggle for the creation of the proletarian Party.

Mao Tsetung teaches us that "It is only if the Communist Party is united that the unity of the whole working class and of the whole nation can be achieved." Now, at a stage when the party does not exist yet, the priority must be to create it. Some opportunists claim that we must build mass organizations, dissipate our efforts in mass work and thus build the Party from the bottom up. It was precisely in connection with communist work in the trade unions that Lenin upheld the following principle against the economists of his time: the progress of mass work depends on the political and organizational progress of the Party itself.

"If we begin with the solid foundation of a strong organization of revolutionaries, we can guarantee the stability of the movement as a whole and carry out the aims of both social democracy and of trade unionism. If, however, we begin with a wide workers' organization, supposed to be most "accessible" to the masses (...) we shall achieve the aims neither of social democracy nor of trade unionism (...)"

The 6th Congress of the Communist International reaffirmed that the first priority must be given to the building of the Party as long as it is not firmly established in the main factories of the country: "The fundamental defect and the origin of all the weaknesses of our work in the trade unions lies in the fact that the party cells in factories are lacking or are still in embryo. The building of cells is a prerequisite for the building of base factions, for the strengthening of the activity of all party members in the trade union movement and for the achievement of a unitarian line at all levels of the trade union organization."

This is why the priority of Marxist-Leninists right now is to create the organization of struggle for the proletarian Party. This Marxist-Leninist organization will bring together the forces of the young Marxist-Leninist movement, permit its contact with the masses, ensure the development of the strategic and tactical lines and consequently give a scientific guide to the communist work in the trade unions. The Marxist-Leninist organization is an essential prerequisite for Marxist-Leninist work in the trade unions and to negate this fact is tantamount to launching out into activism and spontaneism of course, but also to practically rejecting the leading role of the party in the revolution.

What are the tasks of Marxist-Leninists in the trade unions at the present stage? "The Marxist-Leninist parties struggle neither to set right and educate the reactionary trade union leaders nor to improve and reform the trade union centers but to enlighten the proletariat and give its struggle healthy political and ideological foundations" (9) This is all the more true when the Party does not exist: Marxist-Leninists do not have to struggle for positions in the trade unions at the present stage. On the contrary they must intensify political propaganda and agitation, propagate Marxism-Leninism and bring together the conscious workers who lead and wage the daily struggles in their trade union in order to enable them to assimilate Marxism-Leninism in the meetings, circles and cells of the Marxist-Leninist organization. Why can't we put forward a broader program right now? Precisely because it is impossible, without a Marxist-Leninist organization of struggle for the Party, to centralize the experience of struggle of the workers' movement and even the experience of the Marxist-Leninist movement, and translate this experience into slogans and a revolutionary program.

For the struggle against the reformist and sold-out trade union leaders, for a genuine democratization of the trade unions, for trade union unity of action and for a revolutionary working class trade union movement, create the Marxist-Leninist organization of struggle for the Party!"
"Revolution is the main trend in the world today". The recent victories of the three peoples of Indochina, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, against American imperialist aggression as well as the irresistible rise of the peoples of the Third World struggling against colonialism, imperialism and the domination of the two superpowers, the US and the USSR, are proof of the correctness of Mao Tse-Tung’s thought.

Needless to say, our bourgeois newspapers remain silent concerning the victories of these peoples and do all they can to discredit countries such as China, Albania and North Korea where the building of socialism is taking giant steps forward. In Canada, this anti-communist campaign has assumed considerable proportions since the bourgeoisie has become aware that the Canadian proletariat’s vast strike movement was threatening its profits and creating favorable conditions for the merger of the workers’ movement with the young Marxist-Leninist movement.

This pamphlet will show the basis of the anti-communist campaign in Canada and in the world and why it is once again gaining strength. This pamphlet will also be a weapon to denounce and struggle against the corrupt union bosses who betray the working class and who act as the eager defenders of the most virulent anti-communism within the organizations that should rather serve the workers’ interests, the trade unions.

Finally, this pamphlet will show that the bourgeoisie and its allies are scared to death of the possibility that the proletariat might organize itself into a revolutionary party and rally the people around itself, while arming itself in view of the confrontation with the bourgeoisie. This is what explains their anti-communism. Anti-communism is thus nothing other than an attempt to justify bourgeois repression of the working class and a campaign to discredit the communist ideal, with the aim of isolating communists from the mass of workers and sabotaging attempts at communist organization.

The bourgeoisie is scared to hell of communism; but not the people

Certain people imagine that communism is an idea which popped out of the brains of an isolated thinker and that it has nothing to do with reality. These people are thoroughly mistaken since all the thinkers who developed the theory of communism did was to define scientifically the objectives and the general strategy of the working class’ irresistible movement towards emancipation, which started on the very day that capitalist exploitation came into being. For the exploitation of the working class by the bourgeoisie is definitively a terrible reality that millions upon millions of workers in the world live through day in and day out and it is life, class struggle, which showed the path of socialist revolution to overthrow the bourgeoisie in power and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat over the exploiters in order to expropriate them and to prevent them from sabotaging the revolution. Marx, Engels and Lenin showed that this was the path that set the stage for the abolition of all social classes and of all forms of exploitation of man by man.

Capitalists, profiteers, speculators, bankers and their political allies as well as all the parasites who live off the sweat and blood of workers within the capitalist system have every reason to be scared of communism and of socialism, which is nothing but the preparatory stage of communism during which the proletariat destroys the bourgeoisie State and establishes its own power.

These are the reasons why anti-communism is such a vital rallying cry of the bourgeoisie. These are the reasons why it sets up such strong instruments of repression. Because its very existence as a profit-making class is threatened and history has shown that the bourgeoisie will never accept on its own free will to see its means of production, the basis of its power, taken away. This is the reason why the famous slogan written by Marx in defiance of the bourgeoisie of all capitalist countries is still living in the heart of the international proletariat, and consequently, still frightens the bourgeoisie all across the world: “Let the ruling classes tremble at the idea of communist revolu-

"Communists want to abolish all forms of property!"

During the good old days of Maurice Duplessis’ “grande noirceur” (1) and senator McCarthy’s “witchhunt” in the United States, all the bourgeoisie’s mass media from the big television networks to the smallest neighbourhood newspaper, not to mention the daily newspapers, the radio stations and the regional newspapers, persistently denounced communists as people who wanted to abolish all forms of property. And so, with no reluctance whatsoever, communists were accused of wanting to confiscate people’s bank accounts, their furniture, their car, their house and all their personal effects for the benefit of the State.

This general intoxication campaign, which lasted many years, unfortunately terrorized a great many small merchants, craftsmen, farmers and even workers, and played an important role in isolating communists from the masses who didn’t understand the communists’ true objectives in this matter. But in fact, what do communists take on the question of property? Socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat means the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production, that is the factories, land, banks and means of communication, etc., and the use of these means of production by the entire society for the benefit of the entire people and not for the benefit of a handful of profit-seekers. That is what communists preach! Does this mean that people won’t be able to own personal effects or their parcel of land, etc., anymore? Of course not. To convince oneself of this, one only needs to take a look at what is going on in socialist China, for example.

In socialist China, the workers and the peasants EXERCISE STATE POWER, control the State through the Communist Party which represents the people’s basic interests and which leads the revolution. Article 6 of the Chinese constitution says: “mining resources, water resources as well as the forests, uncultivated land and other State-owned resources are the property of the entire people. The State has the power, according to the provisions of the law, to requisition or nationalize the land and the other means of production in the towns and in the countryside”. Therefore, there exist the two following forms of the ownership of the means of production: socialist ownership of the entire people, through the State, and the socialist collective ownership by the working masses, in the small and medium-size factories for example.

1) See the central pages of IN STRUGGLE!, vol. 3, no 2 (only in French).
In the countryside, where the peasants are grouped into people's communes, the peasants have the right to "cultivate small plots of land reserved for their own use" and "own a few head of livestock on an individual basis". (Article 7). Lastly, article 9 guarantees that the State "protects the right of citizens to the ownership of their work income, savings, houses, dwelling-places and other means of existence".

What about the situation in Canada, paradise of private property? The land, the mines, the forests, the waters, the businesses, the factories, the banks, the farms, the means of communication and housing are exclusively owned by a handful of finance capitalists who have a stranglehold on the people who therefore dispose of the riches of society as they desire. And when the State nationalizes electricity, for example, or takes over scientific research in the oil sector, it is to help capitalist monopolies find cheaper sources of energy and in so doing help them raise their profit rate. Because over here, the State isn't controlled by the people, it is entirely in the hands of monopoly capitalists, of the financial oligarchy, and is used to repress the aspirations of the labouring masses. In this context one has a better understanding of the bourgeoisie's anti-communist campaign and the goals it serves: halt the penetration of communist ideas among the people in order to prevent the accomplishment of the socialist revolution which would appropriate the bourgeoisie for the benefit of the labouring masses!

"Communists want to suppress freedom!"

The educated servants of the bourgeoisie always present themselves as ardent defenders of "freedom"... for the bourgeoisie, needless to say. Indeed, under capitalism the bourgeoisie and its allies enjoy freedom and democracy while the people suffer from merciless dictatorship. Freedom for the capitalist! Freedom to exploit workers! Freedom to lay off workers when it suits them to do so. The case for the Associated Textile plant in Louisville, to assassinate workers, to put them in jail when they occupy a plant such as United Aircraft, to set the price of products, to engage in land speculation, to drive out farmers and brutally expropriate them. For the worker, "freedom"... to sell his work force to the capitalists and to make profits for them! These fine gentlemen are all too eager to hide this reality and to draw our attention to the so-called "limits to freedom" under socialism.

Let us then come back to our example of socialist China, and not to that of the USSR where capitalists managed to recapture power in the worker, "freedom"... to sell his work force to the capitalists and to make profits for them! These fine gentlemen are all too eager to hide this reality and to draw our attention to the so-called "limits to freedom" under socialism.

As we can see, the anti-communism of the bourgeoisie and its educated servants is nothing but demagogic propaganda trying to hide the harsh reality of the crisis and the ineluctable downfall of the capitalist system arrived at its imperialist stage. Today this campaign is stirred up with renewed vigour because hundreds of thousands of workers are going on strike and struggling against the crises throughout the country, thus creating favorable conditions for the penetration of capitalist ideas. For the bourgeoisie, which must absolutely cut the masses off from the workers' vanguard in order to avoid at all costs the generalization of the present revolt and its progress to a higher level of consciousness and organization, the stakes are high: that of socialist consciousness personified in the proletariat revolutionary party, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

The ruling class attempts to cut the vanguard off from the working class

In a certain sense, the bourgeoisie's present attack against communist ideas is a good thing. It shows that communist ideas are beginning to deeply penetrate the Canadian working class, thanks to communist agitation and propaganda by Marxist-Leninists and thanks also to the examples furnished by the authentic socialist countries that the ruling class is incapable of hiding from the people. But if the Marxist-Leninist movement is to develop, become consolidated and take root in the working masses, and if the fusion of communism with the worker's movement is to be achieved in a true proletarian Party, ideological struggle, the propagation of communist ideas must be intensified so as to be able to rally the advanced workers to communism.
But this task is being undertaken in a precise context, that of a country where repression against the Canadian communist movement has produced important wounds: the destruction of the Canadian communist movement with purges in the unions and the disintegration of the Communist Party of Canada (CPC), the corruption and venality of the leadership and the spreading of “redhating” and fear of communism amongst the people.

The basic effects of repression

Since the founding of the CPC in 1921, the Canadian ruling class has had only one idea in mind: to prevent it from developing and directing the struggle of the working class. That’s why the communist leaders were savagely attacked during the ’20s, ’30s and ’40s. Several were killed by the RCMP and others were deported, as was the case with the communist miners in Noranda in 1934 (2), and of course many were beaten and imprisoned for having defended the working class. For the bourgeoisie had seen the huge impact of communist ideas on the Canadian working class after the Russian revolution of 1917, especially when thousands of workers went on strike during the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919.

For the ruling class, all means are justified: it doesn’t hesitate to turn to fascism to keep a combative working class, as happened during the Depression of the ’30s, as happened in Germany, Italy and later in Spain. In Canada, the federal government under R.B. Bennett, a millionaire and reactionary leader of the Conservative Party from 1917 until 1935, had one idea in mind: to prevent it from developing and directing the struggle of the working class. That’s why the communist movement was completely controlled by the clergy and its ideology of class collaboration.

One of the most ardent defenders of the bourgeoisie was Maurice Duplessis, the scoundrel of the Quebecois working class from 1936 until 1959 (except during World War II). He not only savagely crushed the majority of strikes in Quebec in textiles, the asbestos and copper mines and other industries, but he also systematically organized the hounding out of progressive workers and communists in the unions as well as attacking the right to unionize and the right to strike itself. After his famous Padlock Law of 1937, aimed at closing all halls belonging to communists (or accused of being so), Duplessis launched a savage offensive against the most basic rights of the working class in 1954, with Bills 19 and 20. Bill 19 permitted Duplessis to decertify any and all unions on the basis of a petition even if that petition was forged, while Bill 20 took the right to strike away from the workers in the public sector. Throughout his reign, Duplessis branded the communist scarecrow to make the people believe that strikes was a part of a world conspiracy on the part of the USSR. He even called the socialist Party of Canada a “bolshevik” organ. This shows the extent to which anti-communism was used in any and all ways in order to fight all opposition.

Class collaboration encourages repression

The worst thing that can happen to the working class when repression hits is to be betrayed by its leaders. During the ’40s and ’50s the Canadian and American communist parties ceased to act as the real leaders of the working class that they had undoubtedly once been, and adopted a passive attitude, pacifist and unmoving regarding anti-communist and even anti-worker repression. As well, the bourgeoisie managed to corrupt many union leaders, when it didn’t use them to replace true working-class leaders, so as to better control the union movement and to strike out against the sincere militants who defended the interests of the working class.

In the United States, the John Lewis and Tony Boyle (miners) Leonard Woodcock’s (UAW), Jimmy Hoffa’s (Teamsters) and naturally the Georges Meany’s (president of the AFL-CIO) and his assistant Jay Lovestone (director of international relations for the AFL-CIO) and former communist leader now sold-out to US imperialism), helped by the CIA, the FBI and the capitalists, undertook in the ’40s and ’50s a fight to the finish against the communist leaders in the unions. With the purge completed, Meany and Co. simply sold-out the AFL-CIO to American imperialism by, for example, supporting the war of the right-wing reformist union leaders, collaborators and anti-communists, and even the spreading of “redbaiting” and fear of communism amongst the people.

A clear result: fear of communism

In the struggle that opposes bourgeois ideology to proletarian ideology, any ruling class doesn’t hesitate to use every means necessary to remain the dominant class. For instance, it has already mobilized the Catholic clergy to co-opt the working class’ fighting spirit by channeling it into class collaboration organizations. To give an idea of the role of organizations such as the JEC and the JOC (4), mention only the very religious and very bourgeois newspaper Le Devole a “bolshevik” organ, the futur cardinal Paul-Emile Laberge, stirred up the young members of the Catholic organizations of the city and organized the wrecking of the offices of the union under the excuse of “chasing the communists out of the city”. It was Blair Gordon, the rapacious boss of Dominion Textile who jumped with joy, while the fledgling fascists pillaged to their heart’s content.

Also, the birth and the first 40 years existence of the CTCC (Con- federation of Catholic Workers in Canada) shows the domination of the reactionary clergy over the Quebecois workers. As members of this center were only pseudo-organizations, controlled by the bosses and the local priest. Even during the ’40s and ’50s, the CTCC was completely controlled by the clergy and its ideology of class collaboration.

Thus the anti-communist repression of the 1930s, ’40s and ’50s, the campaign of histeria of Duplessis and the clergy, and the reactionary clergy’s control of the unions contributed to creating a climate of fear and distrust regarding communist ideas amongst all the people and even amongst the workers.

3) Refer to pamphlet No 14 on the labour movement for more details.

4) JOC: Jeunesse ouvriere catholique; a Catholic youth organization for young workers. JEC: Jeunesse etudiante catholique; the same type of organizations but for students.
Increase the spreading of communist ideas

"The central task of Marxist-Leninists at this stage is to work for the merger of communism and the workers' movement. It is through communist propaganda and agitation that they will accomplish this, that they will link themselves to the masses and have a communist leadership triumph in the struggles of the masses". (5)

Thus, with the situation created in the labour movement by the long domination of bourgeois, reactionary, anti-communist and reformist ideas, the young Marxist-Leninist movement must concentrate its efforts on the central task at the present time. One of the aspects of this task that we must never forget is the conscious, broad and sharp struggle against all forms of bourgeois ideology that are polluting the labour movement and orienting it towards false solutions.

We must struggle systematically and resolutely against the ideas peddled by the ruling class and its obedient servants, whether they be its political parties, its means of propaganda, everywhere where they are seen or heard; be it at school, at work, in leisure activities, in cultural fields, etc...

Naturally, particular attention must be paid to the agents of the bourgeoisie in the workers' movement and to their false solutions; the social democrats and revolutionists of all sorts.

The social democrats would like to channelize working class resistance against the capitalist crisis and imperialism in favour of 2 bourgeois parties that are anti-worker and pro-imperialist, the PQ and the NDP, and towards their solutions such as bourgeois nationalism, the participation of the unions in the institutions of the State, profit-sharing between management and workers, and other reformist dead-end alleys.

The revisionists are the traitors, those who betrayed the working class cause and who spread the most hurtful illusions, be they the example. These people are found in the "Communist" Party of Canada, communist in name only, for they have revised and betrayed Marxism-Leninism. We must carry on a resolute struggle against revisionism and its various forms to tear the working class vanguard away from bourgeois ideology.

Mao taught us: "Marxism develops in the struggle against that which is anti-Marxist". That's why communists spend much energy in the spreading of communist ideas and why they must show the masses the necessity of social revolution, the necessity of building a proletarian Party. This is the role of propaganda. And how can Marxist-Leninists use the content of this propaganda if they don't intervene constantly in the struggles of the masses by intense and varied agitation that aims at showing the masses who are their friends and who are their enemies?

In order that this activity be carried out largely and effectively and ends up penetrating the working class, it goes without saying that communists must intensify ideological struggle against erroneous conceptions and opportunist deviations that block the development of the movement and the achievement of these tasks. They must also surmount the present state of division that characterizes the young Marxist-Leninist movement and take a step forward towards their unity by creating a Marxist-Leninist organization of struggle for the proletarian Party.

Comrade workers, sweep away the old fears of the ruling class and its obedient servants! Marxist-Leninist theory, the creation of the Party, the revolutionary leadership of the struggle for a society free from these bourgeois parasites, a socialist society, are not merely the business of intellectuals or thinkers in their ivory towers. The theory of communism and the leadership of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat belong to the proletariat.

"The emancipation of the workers will be achieved by the workers themselves". (Marx, The Communist Manifesto)

5) "Against Economics": IN STRUGGLE!, p.53

AVAILABLE IN OUR BOOKSTORES

CHILE: AN ATTEMPT AT A "HISTORIC COMPROMISE": Jorge Palacios

In this first volume dedicated to Chile, Jorge Palacios, founder and member of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile (founded in 1986), draws an historical assessment of the experience of the Chilean working class in recent years. Retracing the birth of the Revolutionary Communist Party in Chile, its break with revisionism, analyzing the role of the two superpowers and in particular the treachery of Soviet social-imperialism in the coup d'Etat of September 11, 1973, as well as the strategy of Salvador Allende's Unidade Popular, Jorge Palacios's work, backed up by facts, demonstrates "That it's neither Marxism nor socialism which failed in Chile, and that this victory, refusing those who deform it, and united with our people's heroic capacity to struggle, will lead us to national liberation and to real socialism" (p. 12) (N.B.E. editions 1977, in French only)

THE "THREE WORLDS THEORY"?: IS IT A MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY? (on the theses of the new opportunist current, Roter Morgen (KPD-M-LJ) 1977)

The Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) takes position in the current debate on the "three worlds theory", and rejects this theory. In this pamphlet, the KPD (M-L) explains how the "three words theory" contradicts the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the general line of the internationalist communist movement. This is a document which must be read by all those who want to take an active part in the debates and the line struggle currently being waged in the international communist movement on these questions. (NBE Editions, 1977, in French only).

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN (MARXIST-LENINIST): Historical material

This collection of articles from the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), retraces this party's history since its foundation in 1964 and the bitter struggles waged by Spanish Marxist-Leninists under the context of Franco's fascist and bloody dictatorship, for the defence of Marxism-Leninist principles. It also contains the P.C.F.(M-L)'s current positions on the line struggle in the international communist movement on international questions. As Raul Marco says: "Once again we affirm that it's not possible to struggle in a consistent way against internal reaction and the two superpowers, without combating revisionism, opportunism, and social-chauvinism". (p. 10) (N.B.E. Editions 1977, in French only)