

Britain-Vietnam Solidarity Front  
Open Conference  
POLITICAL REPORT

By A. Manchanda, General Secretary,  
B.V.S.F.

Introduction:

Comrade Chairman, members of the Britain-Vietnam Solidarity Front, revolutionary students and workers, who have responded to our invitation, I, on behalf of the B.V.S.F. National Executive Committee welcome you to our Open Conference.

This is not an internal conference of the B.V.S.F., but an open one, in which the members of the B.V.S.F. would like to exchange views with other revolutionaries on issues of common interest, not only on the basis of fundamental revolutionary principles but also on the lessons drawn from the practical experience of achievements and failings, in the course of the struggle against imperialism and its lackeys.

During the two-day discussion, we hope, we shall analyse the world situation, examine the co-relation of class forces- the forces of revolution, Socialism and peace against the forces of imperialism, of exploitation, oppression, war and aggression. In the background of the world situation, we must examine the concrete situation in Britain- the position and role of British imperialism and its spokesmen and of course, where do the working class and its allies, youth and students stand.

We should also concretely examine the role of counter-revolutionary elements and their organizations, who, in order to serve their imperialist and capitalist masters, must put up a facade of "unity of the left" and "fight for Socialism", in practice, divert and sabotage the revolutionary movement of the working people.

On the basis of this analysis, we do hope to come to a common understanding of the concrete political and organizational tasks not only of the B.V.S.F., but all the revolutionary forces in Britain.

THE ERA OF IMPERIALISM & PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION, GUIDED BY LENINISM

Lenin's Theory of Proletarian Revolution: As stated in the "Foundations of Leninism" by J.V. Stalin, Lenin's theory of the proletarian revolution proceeds from three fundamental thesis:

First thesis:

The domination of finance capital in the advanced capitalist countries; the issue of stocks and bonds as one of the principal operations of finance capital; the export of capital to the sources of raw materials, which is one of the foundations of imperialism; the omnipotence of a financial oligarchy, which is the result of the domination of finance capital- all this reveals the grossly parasitic character of monopolist capitalism, makes the yoke of the capitalist trusts and syndicates a hundred times more burdensome, intensifies the indignation of the working class with the foundations of capitalism and brings the masses to the proletarian revolution as their only salvation. (See Lenin, 'Imperialism'.)

Second thesis:

The increase in the export of capital to the colonies and dependent countries; the expansion of "spheres of influence" and colonial possessions until they cover the whole globe; the transformation of capitalism into a world system of financial enslavement and colonial oppression of the vast majority of the population of the world by a handful of "advanced" countries - all this has, on the one hand, converted the separate national economies and national territories into links in a single chain called world economy, and, on the other hand, split the population of the globe into two camps: a handful of "advanced" capitalist countries which exploit and oppress vast colonies and dependencies, and the huge majority consisting of colonial and dependent countries which are compelled to wage a struggle for liberation from the imperialist yoke (see 'Imperialism'). Hence the second conclusion: intensification of the revolutionary

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Hence the second conclusion: intensification of the revolutionary crisis in the colonial countries and growth of the elements of revolt against imperialism on the external, colonial front.

Third thesis:

The monopolistic possession of "spheres of influence" and colonies; the uneven development of the capitalist countries, leading to frenzied struggle for the redivision of the world between the countries which have already seized territories and those claiming their

"share"; imperialist wars as the only means of restoring the disturbed "equilibrium"- all this leads to the intensification of the struggle on the third front, the inter-capitalist front, which weakens imperialism and facilitates the union of the first two fronts against imperialism: the front of the revolutionary proletariat and the front of colonial emancipation (see 'Imperialism',

Hence the third conclusion: that under imperialism wars cannot be averted, and that a coalition between the proletarian revolution in Europe and the colonial revolution in the East in a united front of imperialism is inevitable.

Lenin combines all these conclusions into one general conclusion that "imperialism is the eve of the socialist revolution." (See Vol. XIX, p. 71 )

The very approach to the question of the proletarian revolution, of the character of the revolution, of its scope, of its depth, the scheme of the revolution in general, changes accordingly.

Formerly, the analysis of the pre-requisites for the proletarian revolution was usually approached from the point of view of the economic state of individual countries. Now, this approach is no longer adequate. Now the matter must be approached from the point of view of the economic state of all or the majority of countries, from the point of view of the state world economy; for individual countries and individual national economies have ceased to be self-sufficient units, have become links in a single chain called <sup>world</sup> economy; for the old "cultured" capitalism has evolved into imperialism, and imperialism is a world system of financial enslavement and colonial oppression of the vast majority of the population of the world by a handful of "advanced" countries.

Formerly it was the accepted thing to speak of the existence or absence of objective conditions for the proletarian revolution in individual countries, or, to be more precise, in one or another developed country. Now this point of view is no longer adequate. Now we must speak of the existence of objective conditions for the revolution in the entire system of world imperialist economy as an integral whole; the existence within this system of some countries that are not sufficiently developed industrially cannot serve as an insuperable obstacle to the revolution, if the system as a whole or, more correctly, because the system as a whole is already ripe for revolution.

Formerly it was the accepted thing to speak of the proletarian revolution in one or another developed country as of a separate and self-sufficient entity opposing a separate national front of capital as its antipode. Now, this point of view is no longer adequate. Now we must speak of the world proletarian revolution for the separate national fronts of capital have become links in a single chain called the world front of imperialism, which must be opposed by a common front of the revolutionary movement in all countries.

Formerly the proletarian revolution was regarded exclusively as the result of the internal development of a given country. Now, this point of view is no longer adequate. Now the proletarian revolution must be regarded primarily as the result of the development of the contradictions within the world system of imperialism, as the result of the breaking of the chain of the world imperialist front in one country or another.

Where will the revolution begin? Where, in what country, can the front of capital be pierced first?

Where industry is more developed, where the proletariat constitutes the majority, where there is more culture, where there is more democracy- that was the reply usually given formerly.

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No, objects the Leninist theory of revolution, not necessarily where industry is more developed, and so forth. The front of capital will be pierced where the chain of imperialism is weakest, for the proletarian revolution is the result of the breaking of the chain of world imperialist front at its weakest link; and it may turn out that the country which has started the revolution, which has made a breach in the front of capital, is less developed in a capitalist sense than other, more devel-

oped, countries, which have, however, remained within the framework of capitalism.

In 1917 the chain of the imperialist world front proved to be weaker in Russia than in the other countries. It was there that the chain broke and provided an outlet for the proletarian revolution. Why? Because in Russia a great popular revolution was unfolding, and at its head marched the revolutionary proletariat, which had such an important ally as the vast mass of the peasantry, which was oppressed and exploited by the landlords. Because the revolution there was opposed by such a hideous representative of imperialism as tsarism, which lacked all moral prestige and was deservedly hated by the whole population. The chain proved to be weaker in Russia, although Russia was less developed in a capitalist sense than, say, France or Germany, Britain or America.

With the break of the weakest chain, Russia, in the world imperialist system in 1917, the Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era, a new epoch, the epoch of the Proletariat.

On the features that distinguish an epoch, the great Lenin said: "We are speaking here of big historical epochs; in every epoch there are, and there will be, separate, partial movements sometimes forward, at other times backwards, there are, and there will be, various deviations from the average type and average tempo of the movements.

We cannot know how fast and how successfully certain historical movements of the given epoch will develop. But we can and do which class occupies a central position in this or that epoch and determines its main content, the main direction of its development, the main characteristics of the historical situation in the given epoch.

Only on this basis, i.e. by taking into consideration first and foremost the fundamental distinctive features of different 'epochs' (and not individual episodes in the history of different countries) can we correctly work out our tactics."

Lenin speaking of the Marxist dialectical method said,

"The method of Marx consists, first of all, in taking into consideration the objective content of the historical process at the given concrete moment, in the given concrete situation, in order to understand first of all which class it is whose movements constitutes the mainspring of the possible progress in this concrete situation."

With the breaking of the first world imperialist war and the victory of the October revolution, the epoch of the bourgeoisie which dominated the 19th century came to an end, and the new epoch, the new era of the proletariat began. That is the world significance of the victory of the proletariat and people of the whole world. Since November 7, 1917, the world imperialist system has been, despite temporary recoveries, getting into deeper and deeper general crisis and going down the road of total collapse.

It was the great Lenin who not only defended Marxism against opportunist, but developed in an all round way and raised to a new height - of Leninism, which became Marxism of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. Leninism became the guide for action of all the oppressed people and working class all over the world, for the overthrow of the imperialist system.

Applying the historical materialist method and concrete study of the development of capitalism, Marx and Engels foresaw the end of capitalism by the proletariat, the grave diggers created by capitalism and advanced the fighting slogan "Workers of all countries, Unite!"

Thus the great Lenin steadfastly carried forward the Marxist banner of proletarian internationalism, corresponding to the concrete objective of historical forces. "Workers of oppressed nations of the world, Unite!"

Comrade Stalin, the great Marxist-Leninist defended the great behest of the October Revolution, the first country to have a victorious revolution and Proletarian Power, while rousing and relying on the working class and the people of the Soviet land he gave an outstanding leadership to the construction of Socialism, to build a powerful Soviet Union, a powerful bulwark of world revolution which played the main and decisive role in

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Under the glorious leadership of Comrade Stalin, the great Communist Party of Lenin smashed the internal petit-bourgeois counter-revolutionary bloc of rights and Trotskyites and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, externally it defeated the imperialist plots and conspiracies.

The Socialist Soviet Union became a power bulwark of world revolution, which extended proletarian internationalist support to the struggles of the oppressed peoples and working class of all countries.

THE ERA OF WORLD PROLETARIAN  
REVOLUTION, UNDER THE BANNER OF  
MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT

The salvoes of the great October Revolution brought Marxism-Leninism to China. Leading the high tide of anti-imperialist consciousness, the proletariat of China intervened to make a fundamental decisive change.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung founded the Communist Party of China, based upon a few dozen members, thus kindling the "spark" of revolution. Defeating the right and "left" opportunist lines of Chen Tu-Lsiu and Wang Ming, Comrade Mao Tse-tung steered the Chinese revolution through a zig-zag row. Since 1935, after the triumph of the leadership of Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line, the Chinese revolution has advanced from victory to victory. After the defeat of Japanese imperialist aggression, the reactionary regime of Chiang Kai-Shek representing the three mountains on the Chinese people's back - feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism and imperialism - was overthrown and Peoples Republic of China was established.

After the great October Revolution, the victory of the Socialist Revolution in China and the decisive glorious victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution are the most important events which have set the seal on the doom of world imperialist system. Marx and Engles, applying the dialectical historical method disclosed the laws of motion of capitalism and laid the foundations of scientific socialism; Lenin, using the Marxist method to the development of capitalism in the stage of world imperialism and its contradictions, opening the road of seizure of power by the proletariat and the victory of socialist revolution in one country. Stalin, upholding Marxism-Leninism further solved some problems of socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But after his death, it is clearly established that the fundamental question, of theoretical and practical importance was not resolved, i.e. after the victory of the Socialist revolution how to defeat revisionism and restoration of capitalism and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Lenin said that the basic question in any revolution is that of state power. He also said that those who recognize only class struggle are not yet Marxists. Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism, the fundamental issue of the proletarian revolution, and the "magic weapon" which guarantees that the proletariat will defeat the bourgeoisie and be victorious in its socialist cause. For the proletariat, to have state power means to have everything; to lose state power is to lose all. The touchstone for distinguishing Marxist-Leninists from revisionists of all stripes has always been whether one upholds the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the historical period of transition from capitalism to communism.

The new historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that the question of state power is fundamental for the revolution in capitalist countries where the proletariat has not yet seized political power, it also remains the fundamental issue for the revolution in socialist countries where the proletariat is already in power. Before coming to power, the proletariat and other revolutionary people should adhere to the principle of making revolution by violence, smashing the old state machine and seizing political power by armed force. Once in power, the proletariat should carry the socialist revolution through to the end, prevent the revisionists from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state, prevent the restoration of capitalism, and defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It was generally thought that with the proletariat's seizure of power, the question of political power was solved and that the main task for the revolution would be to transform the old economy, organize a new one, and engage in construction and education. It was not realized that state power might be captured by the bourgeoisie, that the proletariat might lose political power, and that the dictatorship of the proletariat might be transformed back into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

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The betrayal of the Tito clique caused Yugoslavia long ago to degenerate from a socialist state into a capitalist one. Later, in the birthplace of Leninism, the Khrushchov revisionist clique usurped the leadership of the Party and the state, causing the Soviet Union, after several decades of socialist construction, to take the road of capitalist restoration.

It is imperative for Marxist-Leninists to pay the greatest attention to these

harsh facts and seriously ponder over them.

Having constantly studied and summed up the experience and lessons of the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and in other parts of the world, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has put forward the theses on contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society, solved a series of new important problems and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat to a new height.

With genius, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively applied Marxist-Leninist materialist dialectics to socialist society and made a scientific analysis of the nature of contradictions in socialist society and the law of their development.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that contradictions exist in socialist society, contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people. These two types of contradictions are different in nature, and in given conditions each can be transformed into the other. Only by recognizing their existence and correctly understanding and handling them is it possible continuously to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and push forward the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that socialist society is still built on the basis of class antagonism and that throughout the very long historical period of socialism there is struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist and capitalist roads. The struggle between the two classes and between the two roads is the principal contradiction in socialist society and the motive force for its advance.

Since this struggle exists in a socialist country, there is a danger - if we are not vigilant and fail to adopt the necessary measures - of the dictatorship of the proletariat degenerating into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and of the restoration of capitalism.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique deliberately ignores the fact that contradictions exist in socialist society, and categorically denies the existence of classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union, Khrushchov does and so do his disciples Brezhnev, Kossygin and Shelepin.

Such nonsense as their "socialist-society-without-contradictions" is aimed at protecting the interests of the revisionist leading clique and the privileged strata of the Soviet Union, and at maintaining their reactionary rule over the Soviet people. Their denial of the existence of classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union is precisely a weapon they wield in the class struggle. As a matter of fact, they plant themselves firmly on the side of the bourgeoisie, suppressing the proletariat and carrying on ruthless class struggle against the Soviet people. They use the allegation that there are neither classes nor class struggle as grounds for "the state of the whole people" and "the Party of the entire people", in order to deceive the Soviet people and the people of the world and cover up their traitorous deeds in abolishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have completely betrayed the great Lenin and Stalin. What they fear most is for the Soviet people to rise in rebellion against revisionism and capitalist restoration, engage in class struggle against them, overthrow their rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. (See Appendix).

Comrade Mao Tse-tung often quotes the saying - "The tree may prefer calm, but the wind will not subside" - to tell people that class struggle is an objective fact, independent of people's subjective will. It cannot be avoided, much as you want to. If you don't struggle with the class enemy, he will struggle with you; if you don't eliminate him, he will eliminate you. Marxist-Leninists cannot in any way deny or avoid class struggle. Instead, they should lead the proletariat, guiding them properly in the given circumstances according to the laws of class struggle, in order to carry the socialist revolution through to the end on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts, smash the bourgeois plot for restoration, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, a giant of a genius of revolution not only defended Marxism-Leninism but developed in an all round way and raised to a new and higher stage of Mao Tse-tung Thought. Mao Tse-tung Thought is the Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for a total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung personally initiated and directly led an unprecedented revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Great Proletarian Cul-

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung personally initiated and directly led an unprecedented revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, arousing 700 million Chinese people in a life and death struggle against revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in China, thus defending the gains of socialist revolution and socialist construction and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Led by the proletarian headquarters of Chairman Mao loyally assisted by

his close comrade-in-arms and deputy, the great Chinese people have smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of the evil gang, headed by the renegade and scab Liu Shao-chi, thus dashing to smithereens all the vile hopes and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionists and other reactionaries to strike a blow at China from within.

The great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, led by the great leader Mao Tse-tung has just completed its epoch making 9th Congress, which marks the earth-shaking victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the triumph of Mao Tse-tung Thought.

Peoples China, with 700 million Chinese people armed with the invincible Mao Tse-tung Thought has emerged the strongest bastion of world revolution which shows the brilliant inspiring road to victory to all the oppressed people, the road of socialism and communism.

We in the Britain-Vietnam Solidarity Front rejoice along with the world peoples at the glorious victory of the Chinese people. We extend our most esteemed revolutionary regards and affection to Chairman Mao, the Lenin of our era.

Since World War I and the victory of the October Revolution to World War II, a fundamental change has taken place in the co-relation of class forces in the world. According to the Marxist-Leninist analysis, the following are the main or fundamental contradictions in the contemporary world.

- 1.) The contradiction between the socialist camp and the imperialist camp.
- 2.) The contradiction between bourgeoisie and proletariat in the capitalist countries.
- 3.) The contradiction between the oppressed nations and imperialism.
- 4.) The contradiction between the imperialist countries and among the capitalist groups.

#### NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

As explained by Lin Piao:

At present, the main battlefield of the fierce struggle between the people of the world on the one side and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the other is the vast area of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In the world as a whole, this is the area where the people suffer worst from imperialist oppression and where imperialist rule is most vulnerable. Since World War II, revolutionary storms have been rising in this area, and today they have become the most important force directly pounding U.S. imperialism. The contradiction between the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the imperialists headed by the United States is the principal contradiction in the contemporary world. The development of this contradiction is promoting the struggle of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Since World War II, people's war has increasingly demonstrated its power in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The peoples of China, Korea, Viet Nam, Laos, Cuba, Indonesia, Algeria and other countries have waged peoples's wars against the imperialists and their lackeys and won great victories. The classes leading these people's wars may vary, and so may the breadth and depth of mass mobilization and the extent of victory, but the victories in these people's wars have very much weakened and pinned down the forces of imperialism, upset the U.S. imperialist plan to launch a world war, and become mighty factors defending world peace.

Today, the conditions are more favourable than ever before for the waging of people's wars by the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Since World War II and the succeeding years of revolutionary upsurge, there has been a great rise in the level of political consciousness and the degree of organization of the people in all countries; and the resources available to them for mutual support and aid have greatly increased. The whole capitalist-imperialist system has become drastically weaker and is in the process of increasing convulsion and disintegration. After World War I, the imperialists lacked the power to destroy the new-born socialist Soviet state, but they were still able to suppress the people's revolutionary movements in some countries in the parts of the world under their own rule and so maintain a short period of comparative stability. Since World War II, however, not only have they been unable to stop a number of countries from taking the socialist road, but they are no longer capable of holding back the revolutionary tide.

people. These two types of contradictions are different in nature, and in given conditions each can be transformed into the other. Only by recognizing their existence and correctly understanding and handling them is it possible continuously to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and push forward the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that socialist society is still built on the basis of class antagonism and that throughout the very long historical period of socialism there is struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist and capitalist roads. The struggle between the two classes and between the two roads is the principal contradiction in socialist society and the motive force for its advance.

Since this struggle exists in a socialist country, there is a danger - if we are not vigilant and fail to adopt the necessary measures - of the dictatorship of the proletariat degenerating into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and of the restoration of capitalism.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique deliberately ignores the fact that contradictions exist in socialist society, and categorically denies the existence of classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union, Khrushchov does and so do his disciples Brezhnev, Kossygin and Shelepin.

Such nonsense as their "socialist-society-without-contradictions" is aimed at protecting the interests of the revisionist leading clique and the privileged strata of the Soviet Union, and at maintaining their reactionary rule over the Soviet people. Their denial of the existence of classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union is precisely a weapon they wield in the class struggle. As a matter of fact, they plant themselves firmly on the side of the bourgeoisie, suppressing the proletariat and carrying on ruthless class struggle against the Soviet people. They use the allegation that there are neither classes nor class struggle as grounds for "the state of the whole people" and "the Party of the entire people", in order to deceive the Soviet people and the people of the world and cover up their traitorous deeds in abolishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have completely betrayed the great Lenin and Stalin. What they fear most is for the Soviet people to rise in rebellion against revisionism and capitalist restoration, engage in class struggle against them, overthrow their rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. (See Appendix).

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as its ~~its~~ ~~its~~ international proletariat and the oppressed nations constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population, uniting with all the political forces subject to U.S. aggression, control, interference or bullying, and making use of every possible contradiction, all for the purpose of isolating U.S. imperialism, the main enemy of the people of the whole world, to the maximum extent and dealing it the hardest possible blows. This is the way to mobilize all the positive factors conducive to world revolution for the achievement of victory in the people's revolutionary struggle in every country. It is a strategic principle of vital importance formulated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung on the question of world revolution in the new historical conditions.

According to Chairman Mao's Thesis:

The various types of contradictions in the contemporary world are concentrated in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America; these are the most vulnerable areas under imperialist rule and the storm-centres of world revolution dealing direct blows at imperialism.

The national democratic revolutionary movement in these areas and the international socialist revolutionary movement are the two great historical currents of our time.

The national democratic revolution in these areas is an important component of the contemporary proletarian world revolution.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are pounding and undermining the foundations of the rule of imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and are now a mighty force in defence of world peace.

In a sense, therefore, the whole cause of the international proletarian revolution hinges on the outcome of the revolutionary struggles of the people of these areas, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the world's population.

Therefore, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America is definitely not merely a matter of regional significance but one of overall importance for the whole cause of proletarian world revolution.

The revisionists now go so far as to deny the great international significance of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and, on the pretext of breaking down the barriers of nationality, colour and geographical location, are trying their best to efface the line of demarcation between oppressed and oppressor nations and between oppressed and oppressor countries and to hold down the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in these areas. In fact, they cater to the needs of imperialism and create a new "theory" to justify the rule of imperialism in these areas and the promotion of its policies of old and new colonialism. Actually, this "theory" seeks not to break down the barriers of nationality, colour and geographical location but to maintain the rule of the "superior nations" over the oppressed nations. It is only natural that this fraudulent "theory" is rejected by the people in these areas.

The working class in every socialist country and in every capitalist country must truly put into effect the fighting slogans, "Workers of all countries, unite!"; it must study the revolutionary experience of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, firmly support their revolutionary actions and regard the cause of their liberation as a most dependable support for itself and as directly in accord with its own interests. This is the only effective way to break down the barriers of nationality, colour and geographical location and this is the only genuine proletarian internationalism.

It is impossible for the working class in the European and American capitalist countries to liberate itself unless it unites with the oppressed nations and unless those nations are liberated. Lenin rightly said:

The revolutionary movement in the advanced countries would actually be a sheer fraud if, in their struggle against capital, the workers of Europe and America were not closely and completely united with the hundreds upon hundreds of millions of "colonial" slaves who are oppressed by capital.

#### CRISIS OF U.S. AND WORLD IMPERIALISM

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#### CRISIS OF U.S. AND WORLD IMPERIALISM

In 1968, the Afro-American people's militant resistance to violent racial oppression, the massive youth and students' anti-war struggles, combined with the unprecedented strikes of workers in industry after industry, shook the very foundations of U.S. imperialism.

The national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary storms of the youth, students and working people of Europe and America have aggravated the general crisis of U.S. and world imperialism which

is heading for total collapse.

The goldrush of November 1967 not only hit the dollar, but forced the pound to be devalued by 14.7%, while the financial storm of November 1968 dealt a heavy blow to the French franc and threatened the British pound directly and the dollar indirectly. Despite the hectic activities of the central bank governors of the ten major capitalist countries in Basle on November 16, and in the Bonn conference, the imperialist powers have not only failed to find any solution to their monetary problems, but have, in fact, intensified their in-fighting thus making the whole monetary system more shaky and fragile than ever. The U.S. gold reserves today, stand at about 10,900 million dollars or less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their 1949 level of 24,500 million. Confidence in the dollar is dropping steadily.

The irrevocable defeat of U.S. aggression in Vietnam and the world wide isolation and condemnation of U.S. imperialism forced the dismissal of General Westmoreland and Johnson's decision not to stand for re-election.

The inauguration in Washington of Richard Nixon (Tricky Dick) was hailed by stones, sticks, garbage and smoke bombs hurled by angry 10,000 demonstrators. Hiding behind a bullet-proof "glass cage", Nixon mournfully cried that U.S. imperialism is "ragged in spirit". The "U.S. News and World Report", the mouth-piece of U.S. monopoly capital said: "No matter where the new U.S. President looks across the face of the earth, he'll find troubles". "Storm warnings are flying in country after country and region after region."

#### SOVIET REVISIONISTS CLIQUE: NO. I. ACCOMPLICE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM.

With tempestuous revolutionary storms rising all round, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, rotting away day by day, is finding the going tougher and tougher. In these circumstances, it hopes to extricate itself from its internal and external dire straits and impasse through intensified collusion with U.S. imperialism for the redivision of the world. In this last-ditch struggle, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has in recent years quickened its pace to collude and yet contend with the U.S. imperialism with whom it has formed a counter-revolutionary alliance against China, against communism and against the people. Countless iron-clad facts show that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is the number one accomplice of U.S. imperialism and the public enemy of all the people of the world.

Socialist China, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and holding high the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought, is the biggest obstacle to the Soviet-U.S. collusion for the redivision of the world. Consequently, the major aim of the U.S.-Soviet "holy alliance" for counter-revolution is to oppose China. Filled with hatred for and fear of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has, since the revolution was launched, redoubled its efforts to attack and slander China unscrupulously and carry out anti-China activities frantically. It has massed troops along the Sino-Mongolian and Sino-Soviet borders in the northern part of China, repeatedly encroached on Chinese territory and air space and engineered border incidents, threatening China militarily. It has also done its utmost to collude with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in southeast Asia in a bid to rig up a ring of encirclement against China.

#### SABOTAGE OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

The heroic South Vietnamese people have been persisting in people's war and beating the U.S. aggressors, who are in an impasse, black and blue. U.S. imperialism is sinking deeper and deeper in Vietnam and is in a quandary. For a long time, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique used the Vietnam issue as an important item in its dirty political bargaining with U.S. imperialism. It actively coordinated with U.S. imperialism in its death-bed struggle in Vietnam, and energetically helped U.S. imperialism in its political swindle in the hope of stamping out the raging revolutionary fire of the Vietnamese people. It helps U.S. imperialism to realise its criminal aim of occupying South Vietnam permanently and dividing the Vietnamese nation. Since the Soviet revisionist chieftain, Kosygin, and the U.S. imperialist boss, Johnson, held the Glassboro talks in June, 1967, and mapped out the "blueprint" for Soviet-U.S. redivision of the world, Soviet revisionism has become unprecedentedly active in scheming, in collaboration with U.S. imperialism, for "peace talks" on the Vietnam question.

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INDUCING AND FORCING ARAB PEOPLE TO SURRENDER.

To push the social-imperialist policy of expansion in the Middle East, stamp out the raging flames of the people's revolutionary struggle there and enslave the Arab people, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has long been colluding

and at the same time contending with U.S. imperialism in this area. It takes counter-revolutionary "joint actions" with the U.S. imperialists to suppress the Arab people, acting as the biggest accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

Since a secret agreement was reached in Glassboro, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have stepped up, in a big fanfare, their efforts to cook up a big fraud on the "political settlement" of the Middle East question. Under their manipulation, the U.N. Security Council adopted a "resolution" on "solving" the Middle East question which was followed by a "seven-point program" put forward by U.S. imperialism and a "five-point plan" by Soviet revisionism. Although this "plan" and "program" are different in form, they are common in their counter-revolutionary character. Each is aimed at peddling the "political settlement fraud in a vain attempt to completely strangle the cause for liberation of Palestine, to stamp out the armed struggle of the Palestine people, to force the Arab countries to capitulate to the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, to establish joint U.S.-Soviet domination over the Middle East and to enslave the Arab people.

#### COOKING UP NUCLEAR FRAUD AND BLACKMAIL

To maintain their nuclear hegemony and carry out nuclear blackmail against other countries so as to push their counter-revolutionary "global strategy", U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have for years tried to make a deal over the so-called "nuclear non-proliferation" question. They have become more eager than before to reach an earlier agreement on this question since China successfully conducted a number of nuclear tests which have struck terror into their hearts. They cooked up a so-called "Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" at the beginning of 1968, after compromises and concessions were made by the Soviet revisionists, and manipulated the U.N. General Assembly into adopting it last June. Under this treaty, not only can the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists produce and stockpile nuclear weapons and expand their nuclear bases, they make no commitments whatsoever not to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear states. The non-nuclear states, however, are totally deprived of their right to develop nuclear weapons for self-defence and are even restricted in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. To put it bluntly, the treaty is something imposed

on the non-nuclear states to bind them hand and foot. The Soviet revisionists also joined with the U.S. imperialists in manipulating the U.N. Security Council into adopting a so-called "nuclear protection" plan, scheming to turn the non-nuclear states into their "protectorates" so as to control and subjugate them at will.

Scared out of their wits by the remarkable progress of socialist China in the development of guided missiles and nuclear weapons, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have in the past few years intensified their collusion against China on the nuclear question. In fact, the Soviet revisionists have formed a nuclear military alliance with the U.S. imperialists against China.

The great leader, Chairman Mao, has pointed out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." Willing to serve as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has done all the evil things it possibly can and has made itself the enemy of the people of the world. The more Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism step up their collusion for a last-ditch struggle, the more will they promote the awakening of the people of the world and the speedier they will head for their doom. A new historical period of opposing U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun today. The ever-mounting revolutionary storm of the people the world over will undoubtedly do away with all pests and sweep U.S. imperialism and all its accomplices, big or small, into the garbage heap of history.

Political Report: PART II.

RAPID DECLINE OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND THE STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING CLASS FOR POLITICAL POWER.

Since after the second world war, British imperialism has been reduced to a third rate power. The storms of national liberation of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, have knocked the very foundation of the whole capitalist system and have accentuated all its internal and external contradictions. The British ruling class, in order to safeguard its imperialist interests abroad, has become more and more dependent on and subservient to U.S. imperialism.

Its gold and foreign exchange reserves have been depleted, while the British economy is mortgaged to the U.S. and other debtors by several thousand million pounds.

The £ sterling has become the weakest link in the chain of the capitalist monetary system. What is more, there is stagnation in industrial production and a significant increase in unemployment in the country. Thus the British ruling class finds itself confronted with the danger of concurrence of financial crisis and the crisis of "over-production."

In his Budget speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting a budget which imposed even heavier financial burdens on the people, linked it up with the fascist measures planned by the government.

The Wilson Labour Government, tool of British monopoly capital, in its attempt to tide over the crisis and compete in foreign markets, devalued the pound in 1967 - but in vain. Britain's foreign trade deficit for 1968, according to the Board of Trade figures published on January 14, 1969, totalled £70.5 million, the biggest since 1951.

The decline of British imperialism finds expression in the fiasco of the East of Suez policy and the withdrawal of troops.

Subservience to U.S. policies of war and aggression abroad, and intensive exploitation and oppression of the people at home - this is how the Labour Government serves monopoly capital. While prices go higher and higher, the wages of the workers are frozen.

In order to crush the workers' resistance, new fascist, repressive measures are being rushed through. e.g: Barbara Castle's White Paper threatens militant workers' resistance with fines & jail. While Enoch Powell incites racialism in words, Wilson, supported by Heath, enforces racial discrimination and oppression against the coloured minorities, to divide the working class and divert their wrath from the exploiting bosses, monopoly capitalists.

Britain's oldest colony, Ireland, still remains half under the direct oppression and exploitation and the other half under indirect rule. What an irony of British "democracy." The people of Northern Ireland in their struggle even for ordinary civil liberties and voting rights are brutally suppressed by the Royal Ulster Constabulary \* using water-cannon, armoured cars and truncheons. Facing the rising, militant resistance of the Northern Ireland people, the rulers from Westminster, in utter panic, are rushing in more troops.

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The progressive students and working youth who are in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, are daily victims of police brutality, heavy fines and long jail sentences. Panic-stricken at the rising militancy of students and working youth, the whole state machinery of the bourgeoisie; police, courts, and press; have moved into action to safeguard the capitalist system of exploitation and oppression.

There is a new awaking amongst the students and youth in their growing struggle against bourgeois cultural values; the system of education; and a desire to unite with the working class against the onslaught of the capitalist system. Dual reactionary tactics of persecution, threats of victimisation and intimidation on the one hand and secret deals behind the scenes with the opportunist leaders in the student movement (as in the L.S.E.), are used by the ruling class to dampen the militant struggle of the students.

Working women who have suffered double servitude since class oppression emerged in society are also being drawn into the working class struggle in the economic, social and political fields, for equal rights and their own emancipation.

The continuous balance of payments deficit and the pressure on the super-profits from the colonies and neo-colonies, is forcing the British ruling class to come out in the open more and more and expose the true nature of parliamentary democracy as the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. All the various parts of the bourgeois super-structure, the bourgeois political parties, the trade union bureaucracy, and the so-called "left" henchmen, the revisionists, trotskyites and pacifists, are being exposed.

#### NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR REVOLUTIONARY ADVANCE.

Never before in the history of the struggle of the working class of Britain against British monopoly capital and imperialism, have such perspectives and opportunities arisen, as today. It is the responsibility of the revolutionary movement and especially of the proletarian leadership, to seize these opportunities.

In the present era of the decline of world-wide imperialism, only under the leadership of the working class and proletarian policy, can all people's movements, whether of democratic rights, defence of economic standards and the struggle for political power, be successfully waged. It is only on the basis of this proletarian orientation that a united people's anti-imperialist movement can be developed in Britain as a part of the world-wide struggle against imperialism, led by U.S. and Soviet revisionism.

As Comrade Lenin says: "There cannot be a revolutionary movement without a revolutionary theory." If the revolutionary movement is not going to be bogged down in spontaneity and opportunism, the progressive, militant youth and workers must boldly raise the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the Marxism-Leninism of the present era, in all our work.

The present rapid decline of British imperialism and its increasing naked attacks on the working class, are putting the issue of political power of the working class on the agenda. The proletarian revolutionaries should dare to boldly unite the majority of the people of this country, both against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, as well as British monopoly capitalism and other reactionary forces, thus defending both their class and national interests.

While maintaining ideological, organisational and political independence and initiative and proletarian hegemony, we must unite with the masses of people who are under the reactionary influence of

the agents of bourgeois social democracy and revisionism, on concrete day to day issues. It is impossible to oppose and overthrow imperialism without simultaneously

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While maintaining ideological, organisational and political independence and initiative and proletarian hegemony, we must unite with the masses of people who are under the reactionary influence of

the agents of bourgeois social democracy and revisionism, on concrete day to day issues. It is impossible to oppose and overthrow imperialism without simultaneously carrying on a ruthless fight against revisionists, social democrats and trotskyites, and their fraudulent, diversionary tactics in the so-called "unity of the left." Only on this correct political orientation can real unity of the revolutionary forces be established and a mass movement built. The B.V.S.F. must take the initiative to unite in action with the new militant forces of youth and workers.

The growing prestige of the B.V.S.F. has attracted many opportunists into its ranks. While waging struggle against the enemies outside, we should remain ever-vigilant against these counter-revolutionary elements who are nestling amongst us, who should be rooted out.

Only with this approach can we grow from a small organisation and establish links with the people. Undeterred by the attacks of the enemies and the snide and bogus advice of "friends," B.V.S.F. should forge ahead with its policy as outlined in our aims.

The B.V.S.F. calls upon all revolutionary militants who have seen through the fraudulent Vietnam "solidarity" and "peace" organisations, to join the B.V.S.F. in building a united, genuine, revolutionary anti-imperialist movement to serve the working class in its struggle to end the system of exploitation of man by man.