PROPOSAL FOR THE UNIFICATION OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

"In Comrade Stalin's book, "The Problems of Leninism", the main problems of our movement are put forward in a most clear fashion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism; the proletarian dictatorship and class struggle during transition period, the construction of socialism in one country and especially in our country, the industrialization of the Soviet country, the collectivization and the liquidation of the kulaks as a class., the essence of socialism and communism and the differences between them, the essence and construction of our Party, the Party's struggle against deviations.

It is impossible to be a conscious, educated, real communist without examining comrade Stalin's works in the most careful and essential way."

The theory, program, strategy and tactics of the proletariat is a summation of the life and thus of experience of the proletariat. The only reliable examples of works on these areas can be found in the works of the leaders of the proletarian movement. The latest leader of the movement who did a proper job in these areas is comrade Stalin, and thus the parties, the leaders of the movement who worked with him and in line with his views.

Thus;

A)

1. We shall learn from world communist movement up to 1953 March (and some works that come immediately after this, which try to defend the views of comrade Stalin and CPSU.)

- 2. We shall than study what "new" views were formulated after 1953 that were in opposition to these views-and how they were actioned and what results they produced.
- 3. We shall thus be able to see the essence of the views produced after 1953 March; who defended these views; how they acted and what results they have produced as regards the proletarian movement.
- 4. This will bring us to today. We shall thus be able to see the essence of the views produced today. Who defends what views; to what views in the past are they connected; how they act based on these views and what results they produce as regards the proletarian movement. Would they be able to unify the movement so that the proletariat achieves political power?

B)

- 1. In doing this we see that those who want to criticise, "make better" the views and actions of comrade Stalin and the Parties and comrades of his, (CPSU, Parties and leaders of people's democracies, and all our parties up to 1953) always end up in Titoite-Trotskyite positions.
- 2. We shall learn, carefully and persistently from comrade Stalin and his comrades, thus having the most developed version of Marxism up to 1953 and apply his teachings to judge others after 1953 and to understand and direct today's struggles.

C)

To achieve this

- 1. We shall use logical/historical method on all matters of theory/program/strategy/tactics and thus organisation.
- 2. We shall go through all issues-almost all. Together with their interrelations. And refer them all to today's conditions.

D)

It is thus that we shall be able to determine who and what groups have similar approaches to the questions of today-as well as our history- and thus we shall be able to see who are able to unite-even with their minor differences!

-A-

METHOD

-I-

Karl Marx: Critique of Political Economy. Review by Frederick Engels

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In this context, therefore, a question had to be solved which was not connected with political economy as such. Which scientific method should be used? There was, on

the one hand, the Hegelian dialectics in the quite abstract "speculative" form in which Hegel had left it, and on the other hand the ordinary, mainly Wolffian, metaphysical method, which had come again into vogue, and which was also employed by the bourgeois economists to write their bulky rambling volumes.

Marx was and is the only one who could undertake the work of extracting from the Heaelian logic the nucleus containing Heael's real discoveries in this field, and of establishing the dialectical method, divested of its idealist wrappings, in the simple form in which it becomes the only correct mode of conceptual evolution. The working out of the method which underlies Marx's critique of political economy is, we think, a result hardly less significant than the basic materialist conception. Even after the determination of the method, the critique of economics could still be arranged in two ways — historically or logically. Since in the course of history, as in its literary resection, the evolution proceeds by and large from the simplest to the more complex relations, the historical development of political economy constituted a natural clue, which the critique could take as a point of departure, and then the economic categories would appear on the whole in the same order as in the logical exposition. This form seems to have the advantage of greater lucidity, for it traces the actual development, but in fact it would thus become, at most, more popular. History moves often in leaps and bounds and in a zigzag line, and as this would have to be followed throughout, it would mean not only that a considerable amount of material of slight importance would have to be included, but also that the train of thought would frequently have to be interrupted; it would, moreover, be impossible to write the history of economy without that of bourgeois society, and the task would thus become immense, because of the absence of all preliminary studies. The logical method of approach was therefore the only suitable one. This, however, is indeed nothing but the historical method, only stripped of the historical form and diverting chance occurrences. The point where this history begins must also be the starting point of the train of thought, and its further progress will be simply the resection, in abstract and theoretically consistent form, of the historical course. Though the resection is corrected, it is corrected in accordance with laws provided by the actual historical course, since each factor can be examined at the stage of development where it reaches its full maturity, its classical form. With this method we begin with the first and simplest relation which is historically, actually available, thus in this context with the first economic relation to be found. We analyse this relation. The fact that it is a *relation* already implies that it has two aspects which are related to each other. Each of these aspects is examined separately; this reveals the nature of their mutual behaviour, their reciprocal action. Contradictions will emerge demanding a solution. But since we are not examining an abstract mental process that takes place solely in our mind, but an actual event which really took place at some time or other, or which is still taking place, these contradictions will have arisen in practice and have probably been solved. We shall trace the mode of this solution and find that it has been effected by establishing a new relation, whose two contradictory aspects we shall then have to set forth, and so on.

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One can see that with this method, the logical exposition need by no means be confined to the purely abstract sphere. On the contrary, it requires historical illustration and continuous contact with reality. A great variety of such evidence is therefore inserted, comprising references both to different stages in the actual

historical course of social development and to economic works, in which the working out of lucid definitions of economic relations is traced from the outset. The critique of particular, more or less one-sided or confused interpretations is thus substantially given already in the logical exposition and can be kept quite short.

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Karl Marx: Critique of Political Economy

-II-

Economy Politics Handbook-Introduction

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The method of Marxist political economy is the method of dialectical materialism. Marxist-Leninist political economy is built up by applying the fundamental propositions of dialectical and historical materialism to the study of the economic structure of society.

Unlike the natural sciences -physics, chemistry, etc.- political economy cannot make use in its study of the economic structure of society of experiments or tests carried out in artificially created laboratory conditions which eliminate phenomena that hinder examination of a process in its purest form. "In the analysis of economic forms neither microscopes nor chemical reagents are of use. The force of abstraction must replace both." (Marx, Capital, vol. I, Kerr edition, p. 12.)

Every economic system presents a contradictory and complicated picture. The task of scientific research consists in revealing by means of theoretical analysis the deep-seated processes and fundamental features of the economy which lie behind the outward appearance of economic phenomena and express the essential character of the particular production relations concerned, abstracting these from secondary features.

What emerges from such scientific analysis is economic categories, i.e., concepts which represent the theoretical expression of the real production relations of the particular social formation concerned, such as, for example, commodity, value, money, economic accounting, profitability, work-day, etc.

Marx's method consists of gradually ascending from the simplest of economic categories to more complex ones, which corresponds to the progressive development of society on an ascending line, from lower stages to higher. When such a procedure is used in investigating the categories of political economy, logical investigation is combined with historical analysis of social development

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Political economy, unlike history, does not undertake to study the historical process of society's development in all its concrete variety. It provides basic concepts concerning the fundamental features of each system of social economy.

Economy Politics Handbook-

-B-

PROPOSAL

1. Each group that agree to join the common endeavour need to set up their own web site. This web site must have separate folders for each subject matter taken up by the group. Such as

National Question; people's democracy; state and its dissolution; bureaucracy; democracy; economics; general crises; micro-chips; revolution; organisation; trade unions; restoration of capitalism; etc....any theoretical, programmatic, strategic and tactical; organisational etc issue that is giving rise to differences in the movement must be separated and organisations views on such issues must be put on their web sites in as much detail as they see fit.

The web site that the groups that agree to take part in this endeavour set up for this purpose must be divided in accordance with the different issues, not different dates, so that all can access the views of the group on each issue easily.

2. There must be a common web site which must also be divided into sections as above. But this must be in form of a big table. Different views, details of which can be found in the groups' web site; should be put down in a short form. If there are issues not formulated in this short form everyone must be able to propose what is the missing issue and how it should be formulated in a short form-in a short hand version.

All the groups should declare their agreement of disagreement with those proposals formulated in a short form. And refer the reader to their site and to their article on the issue (if they so wish). The short version of the contrary-different ideas must also be placed on the table.

- 3. The result would be:
- 3.1; To see what issues are problematic what solutions each group is proposing and what groups are in agreement or not.
- 3.2; Based on this, groups can arrange discussion amongst themselves if they see any benefit to themselves and to the movement as a whole. This discussion could be done through these organisations own web site, and all could be informed of this discussion through the common web site- in the relevant subject section- to follow or take part if they are interested.
- 3.3; unity can be organised or division can be agreed amongst groups and all the individual comrades may have a chance to decide with what group they would like to work with.
- 4. A group would need to oversee the discussion of this proposal amongst different groups and after knowing what groups are willing to take part in the project in a responsible fashion (nothing illegal can be permitted), a group would be formed to run the common web site.
- 5. if voting is felt to be useful or necessary, voting by all on each issue could be organised using the common web site.

4. TABLE OF THEORY

SUBJECTS -ADD WHAT YOU THINK IS MISSING	WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS OF WCM ON THESE MATTERS/ THEIR SOLUTIONS?	TO WHOM AND HOW THESE PROBLEMS ARE CONNECTED TO/WHERE ARE THEIR ROOTS.	COMTEMPARARY DEVELOPMENTS- CONTMPARARY MOVEMENT PRACTICAL-, ORGANISATIONAL PROPOSALS
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