

Communist Party of Poland Is a Working-Class Party

— Excerpts from an article by the Communist Party of Poland

The Communist Party of Poland, a Marxist-Leninist political party, was established on December 4, 1965 in a country which is under the rule of the Gomulka revisionist clique.

Not long ago, the Communist Party of Poland released a long article "The Communist Party of Poland Is a Party of the Working Class." The article exposes the Gomulka clique's betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and its restoration of capitalism in Poland. It points out that inasmuch as the Polish United Workers' Party has become a social-democratic party, the working class cannot do without its own revolutionary political party, and therefore the creation of the Communist Party of Poland is a historical inevitability. The article explains that the Communist Party of Poland will be built up as a revolutionary party which is loyal to the proletariat; and it will struggle for the overthrow of revisionist rule and for the re-establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Excerpts follow. — Ed.

FOR a workers' party to deviate from the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat means that it will inevitably take the road of capitalist restoration.

The eleven years of the Gomulka clique's rule are sufficient to convince the Polish working class of the meaning of Gomulka's "new stage," "socialism" and "democracy." The workers have also seen that in reality the "Polish road to socialism" is a road leading to capitalism. It is the old road of the exploiting classes, a road leading to the "paradise" ballyhooed by the churches for the past 2,000 years. In Gomulka's "new stage," it is not the working class but the bourgeoisie which more and more has become the master of the state.

The Polish United Workers' Party has changed its nature and been turned into its opposite, from a revolutionary party into a counter-revolutionary party. All this did not happen overnight. The danger of betrayal had been accumulating gradually and the retrogression emerged eventually in 1956 through a violent upheaval — a retrogression to capitalism.

In the entire period of transition from capitalism to communism, the working class cannot do without its own revolutionary political organization. The political party of the working class must not be a "party of the entire people" as advocated by the modern revisionists. It must maintain its existence until classes are ultimately abolished and the transition to the second stage of full communism has been realized throughout the world.

Inasmuch as the Polish United Workers' Party has become a social-democratic party, the working class cannot do without its own revolutionary political party and therefore the creation of the Communist Party of Poland is a historical inevitability. The declaration on the founding of the Communist Party of Poland on December 4, 1965, says that "without the Communist Party, without this militant vanguard of the working class, it is impossible to build socialism."

The newborn Communist Party of Poland must critically review the past, mainly the betrayal of the socialist road in our country.

Judged by its social composition, the Polish United Workers' Party has gradually become more and more a party of the petty bourgeoisie, a party of the bourgeoisie.

The leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party has departed from the theories of Marxism-Leninism and the principles and methods of proletarian internationalism. It has gradually replaced the recognition of classes and class struggle with the policy of the dying out of class struggle and that of class collaboration, the policy of compromise with the bourgeoisie and the policy of capitalism peacefully growing into socialism. Revolutionary policies have been replaced by reformist policies. Representatives of the working class, genuine revolutionaries in the Party and government departments, have been replaced by "experts," so-called diploma-holders, who are actually representatives of the bourgeoisie. The Polish United Workers' Party can no longer be considered a revolutionary party. Instead

of serving the working class, the policy pursued by the leadership of this party now serves the development of capitalism in town and country. It is a policy directed against the workers.

In the first few years after liberation, the reforms carried out in Poland were all in the category of the bourgeois democratic revolution. They were aimed at monopoly capital, the big capitalists and the landlords; but the petty commodity economy in both the urban and the rural areas was not touched. Urban property (houses and vacant land) and a considerable amount of private capital hiring less than 50 workers were not touched. True, great historical reforms were carried out: the big industries, transport and the banks were nationalized, and the land belonging to the landlords was confiscated. But an enormous and extremely active basis for capitalist production still remained in the cities and villages. The great reforms completed within the scope of the bourgeois democratic revolution had created a powerful basis for socialist revolution, establishing the conditions for further revolutionary changes in the economic field. The problem then hinged on the continuation of the struggle to turn the bourgeois democratic revolution into a socialist revolution. Such a prospect did exist. Since the people's democratic state played the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the vanguard of the working class — the Party — was the leading political force for realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat. To prevent Poland from sliding back on to the path of capitalist restoration, it was necessary to advance, to further complete its revolution in the economic base and in the superstructure through class struggle, to uninterruptedly carry out the policy of further restricting and edging out capitalist economic factors in both the urban and rural areas, and to resolutely and unceasingly strengthen the proletarian dictatorship. The biggest and most difficult problem was to transform the peasant economy into large-scale, socialist economy. In 1948, Poland had embarked on the road of developing producers' co-operatives. This actually was the beginning of the socialist revolution. Gomulka then openly opposed the revolutionary transformation of the villages and left the Party. However, in 1956, he rose to power and the producers' co-operatives were dissolved. The "new leadership" deliberately departed from the revolutionary path of transforming agriculture, ceased to carry on the socialist revolution, and proceeded along the "Polish road" leading back to capitalism. The cancellation of the policy of restricting and edging out the capitalist factors in the urban and rural areas simply gave support to the development of capitalist economy and meant taking the road of restoring capitalism.

Marking the millennium of the founding of the Polish state, members of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party in their speeches openly declared that there was no economic basis for the existence of exploiting classes in Poland and that there were no antagonistic contradictions in Poland. In doing so, they were attempting to defend their policies of the dying out

of class struggle and of class collaboration; in fact they were taking up the cudgels for the peaceful growth of socialism into capitalism. If there is no economic basis for the existence of exploiting classes in Poland, then it ought to follow that there are no exploiting classes either. And if there are no exploiting classes, then there is no good reason at all for carrying on class struggle against the non-existent exploiters. All this is a big political fraud designed to cover up their real support for the development of capitalism.

When Poland was under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nationalized industries, transport, banks and monopoly of foreign trade were of a socialist character and served to consolidate the economic base of the people's regime and to raise the living standards of the masses within the framework of a planned economy. But after the clique of renegades to socialism usurped the leadership of the Party and the state, the "new leadership" — the Political Bureau and the state apparatus subordinated to it (as Gomulka has openly said, the Party itself does not exercise the function of government) — has actually played the role of the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-bourgeoisie. We know that the economic base strengthens the superstructure. Therefore, who has political power determines which class, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, is to be strengthened by the economic base. In the present circumstances when the modern revisionists are in power, our socialist industry, transport, banks and monopoly of foreign trade, the whole of our socialized economy, have begun to lose their socialist character and to play more and more the role of state capitalism, and, as in the capitalist countries, have begun to serve the interests of the bourgeoisie and not the working masses.

Every day and every hour the property of the people is flowing, in legal or illegal forms, from the hands of the workers into the pockets of the newly emerging bourgeoisie. Capital is being amassed in the thousands of millions, some in the form of "deposits" in state savings banks and some in the form of foreign exchange stored away in the country or abroad. This has become the property of the new bourgeoisie. Extravagance and luxury on the one hand and poverty on the other — these two antagonistic extremes are developing markedly. The development of the capitalist economy is manifested in the departure from the socialist principle of planned economy and in the embarkation on the road of regulation of prices by market factors, material incentives, a big discrepancy in wages, and inflation and unemployment. Capitalism, which is developing rapidly, is monopolizing all surplus products. The workers are labouring for the bourgeoisie.

That Poland has embarked on the road of capitalist restoration is indicated by the renunciation of the class struggle against the influence of bourgeois thinking in the spheres of ideology, politics and culture, and by the abandonment of transformation of the urban and rural capitalist economy.

The question has been asked: What guarantees are there that the Communist Party of Poland will not in the future change into something like the Polish United Workers' Party, that it will not change into a social-democratic party?

The key of loyalty to Marxist-Leninist theory and to proletarian internationalism lies in the hands of the working class. The workers have to rely wholly on themselves to guarantee that the Communist Party of Poland remains for ever a Leninist-type party and the revolutionary and faithful vanguard of the working class. The working class must draw a lesson from the past; it must firmly rely on its own strength instead of assistance from bourgeois philanthropists. The historic duty of overthrowing the bourgeoisie and its lackeys in all countries and throughout the world and of building a society without classes rests on the shoulders of the working class. The dictatorship of the proletariat does not drop from the skies. No one can replace the working class in its task of seizing political power.

The workers must take their own cause into their own hands! The Party will then become a revolutionary organization and the faithful headquarters of the proletariat. Only the workers and genuine revolutionaries can prevent the Party from divorcing itself from the masses, degenerating and sliding towards social-democracy and the bourgeoisie. Lenin said that without getting organized, the working class will not be able to accomplish anything. It can be said that the vanguard of the working class, even if it is organized, will accomplish nothing if its leadership is in the hands of renegades to socialism. Only when the organization is under the leadership of genuine revolutionaries and Marxists from the ranks of the workers themselves can the organized workers become an invincible force.

The meaning of a Leninist-type party and Lenin's theory on the Bolshevization of the Party can be summed up as follows: Under the leadership of Lenin, the whole Party and its leadership master the basic principles and methods of Marxist dialectics, forge close links with the masses, and skilfully apply these principles and methods in everyday practice. The Leninist Bolshevik Party is a matchless example of proletarian discipline, militancy and flexibility of tactics in struggle. A critical attitude towards errors enables the Party to correctly light up the road of struggle, speedily correct the errors, remain with the masses and march at their head in struggle. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that a party is a revolutionary party if it integrates theory with practice in a revolutionary way, maintains constant links with the broadest sections of the masses, and adopts a serious attitude towards its own mistakes. The vanguard of the Polish working class—the Polish Communists—under the banner of the Communist Party of Poland, is resolved to build such a revolutionary party which will be faithful to the proletariat for ever.

The Communist Party of Poland is the vanguard of the heroic Polish working class. It embodies the class

interests, demands and aspirations of the working class. The Communist Party of Poland has rallied into its ranks the most advanced and most revolutionary sections of the urban and rural working masses of the proletariat.

In order to avoid the past errors of betraying socialism, the structural composition of the Communist Party of Poland must be made up overwhelmingly of the workers, of the proletarian class; it must be linked with the working class and with the latter's life and struggle. The composition of the leading organs must be decisively proletarian.

The ranks of the Communist Party of Poland should consist of the outstanding and finest activists of the working class, and activists of the labouring masses who are most faithful and most selfless. Veteran Communists who have been tested and tempered in struggle should be in the Communist Party of Poland. However, young activists should also be admitted into the Party. Just as they long to join the army, these young activists long to be admitted into the Party so that in the ranks of the Party they can fight for the political power of the working class and for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Communist Party of Poland is a party which is engaged in revolutionary activity. In the present circumstances, it cannot carry out its activities legally because it would be destroyed by the renegades to communism, since it is their mortal enemy. Being illegal, the Party naturally has to comply with higher requirements in its composition. It is this guiding thought on expanding the Party ranks that has determined the following definition: the Party should possess the character of cadres, and it should be composed of the finest revolutionaries who are imbued with the highest spirit of self-sacrifice, who maintain an attitude of hatred towards the renegades to socialism, consciously and willingly contribute their strength and abilities to the struggle for the cause of the working class, and who, when necessary, are ready to make the greatest sacrifice.

Even the best working-class composition cannot guarantee that the Party will automatically carry out revolutionary activities. Whether the Party is revolutionary or opportunist or counter-revolutionary is determined by the composition of its leadership and its policies. Whether the Party is revolutionary or counter-revolutionary is determined by the question: Whom does its policy serve, the working class or its enemies? Although they flaunt the label of workers, the British Labour Party and the French Socialist Party pursue a policy of compromise with the bourgeoisie. They are bourgeois parties which are capable of protecting the interests of big capital better than the bourgeois themselves. The former Communist Parties now under the leadership of the modern revisionists have likewise departed from Marxism and betrayed the interests of the working class. They have embarked on the road of collaboration with the bourgeoisie.

The Party's policy serves the working class if it uses revolutionary methods to put its activities on the basis of the scientific Marxist-Leninist theory, and closely links theory with practice. If the leading organ uses socialist revolutionary theory to guide its activities and applies it in a creative manner on the basis of an analysis of concrete conditions as well as the needs of proletarian internationalism and world revolution, then such a party will be a party of the workers not merely in the sense of class composition, it will be a genuinely revolutionary and proletarian party.

Lenin said: **"Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement."** The Communist Party of Poland is the Party of the Polish proletariat which bases its activities on the scientific foundation of socialist revolutionary theory — Marxism-Leninism. The words of the Marxist classic writers are not repeated dogmatically but are put into practice in actual struggle. Marxism is the science which maps out the road and methods of action, but action itself proceeds within the concrete historical reality. The whole difficulty lies in whether or not the Party leadership is good at and wants to correctly apply this scientific guidance to present-day activity, whether or not it is good at and wants to imbue its current policies with clear-cut class and revolutionary characteristics. Such characteristics will enable the Party to overcome difficulties and will lead the working class to march forward along the revolutionary road. Such characteristics will make it possible not only to safeguard the positions already occupied but consolidate these positions, expand the scope of activity and influence, and even create a stable foundation for future victories. Combining theory with practice in a revolutionary way will enable the working class to make continuous advances in the struggle to fulfil its own historical mission.

In wildly attacking the theory of Marxism-Leninism as being "out of date" under the slogan of fighting dogmatism and applying Marxism in a "creative way," the modern revisionists have discarded the revolutionary content of the theory of Marxism-Leninism. They hold that it is dogmatism to defend the scientific principles of the writers of the Marxist classics or even to quote them; in their view, only by tampering with Marxism and its revolutionary content can one be "creative." But the fact is that only by developing and applying the theory of Marx and Engels truly, creatively and in a revolutionary way is it possible to make great achievements. In his struggle against the Social-Democrats and the opportunism of the parties of the Second International as well as the Second International itself, Lenin developed the theory of Marx about socialist revolution and the possibility of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in a country which is the weakest link of imperialism. Lenin's genius in developing the theory of Marxism in a revolutionary manner was borne out by the seizure of power in Russia. The same thing also happened in China. The founding of the People's Republic of China is the result of Mao Tse-tung's creative development of Lenin's theory. These are all historical

facts of world significance. But what achievements in revolution can be listed by the new and old-line revisionists, the counterfeits of so-called "creative" Marxism? They have been "revising" Marx for a hundred years, but they have not come up with a single positive accomplishment. All the facts of life have denounced them as renegades to working-class interests, renegades who have strengthened the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. World-shaking events such as the Great October Socialist Revolution, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, the building of socialism in the Soviet Union, the defeat of Hitlerism, the founding of the People's Republic of China, the establishment of the socialist system of states, and the great proletarian cultural revolution now in progress in China testify that Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung have made tremendous revolutionary developments in the theory of Marx and Engels, have applied theory to practice with genius and in a revolutionary way, and have combined theory with practice.

In their struggle against the revolutionary theory of socialism, the modern revisionists have divided the writers of Marxist-Leninist classics into two groups. They say that Marx, Engels and Lenin are outstanding thinkers, but their theory is about the previous century, so it is out of date and it is not applicable to the present reality. The bourgeoisie and its lackeys, the renegades to communism, cannot afford any serious polemic against the theoretical writings of Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, which are a real treasure-house of knowledge for every revolutionary. They do not allow the sale of these writings, and have even recently banned the reading of quotations from Mao Tse-tung. This shows that mastery of the science of Marxism-Leninism by workers is extremely dangerous to modern revisionism. The Polish Communists are not to be cowed, and they do not believe in the lies of the revisionists. Communists must wage a resolute struggle in defence of the writers of the Marxist-Leninist classics: Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. Their writings are the most powerful weapon in the hands of the working class in their fight against imperialism and its agents. Today, Mao Tse-tung is the most outstanding theorist on socialist revolution and the successor to the writers of the Marxist-Leninist classics. He is also the leader of the vanguard of the world revolution — the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people who stand in the forefront of the world revolution and are fighting U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism. The fact is that genuine revolutionaries must never yield to the pressure of the bourgeoisie in its shameful behaviour of attacking the successor to the cause of Marxism-Leninism. The Polish working class will not allow itself to remain silent in the face of the deception, rumours and slanders spread by the renegades to communism about the leaders of the world revolution. It wages and will continue to wage a struggle to expose this political trickery.

The strategy of the Party is of primary importance and determines the main orientation of the struggle, i.e., to seize political power, consolidate the dictatorship of

the proletariat and build socialism and communism. In order to fulfil the strategic task, the tactics of struggle must be adapted to the needs and situation arising from the class struggle that is unfolding. The Communist Party of Poland maintains that classes and class struggle exist. Class struggle is the motive force of action and progress. So long as class society exists, there are classes, because class society will continue to exist in the whole transition period, and class struggle will also remain until communist society is built everywhere in the world. The working class is the only class which history has produced whose task is, by means of revolutionary struggle, to eliminate all classes and build a communist society without classes.

Only the people's enemies can say that society is peaceful and there is no class struggle. In the present stage of our development, the Party of the working class guides the class struggle so as to bring about the revolutionary social transformation and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the sphere of the economic base and the superstructure. The class struggle leads to changes both in the form and content of production and distribution, and of economic management. Every economic base historically formed has its corresponding superstructure. In the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the working class executes supervision over all sorts of transformation, and, through adopting higher efficiency production measures on the foundation of the existing economic base, eliminates loss and waste in an attempt to enlarge and strengthen the economic base so as to continuously increase production and meet the needs of society more and more in all fields. Only after the working class has seized power can all these tasks be fulfilled. Therefore, the most important question in the whole revolutionary struggle is for the working class to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every manifestation of class activity embodies politics, so it is imperative to plunge resolutely into the general current of struggle to seize political power and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the period of struggle for political power, the dictatorship of the proletariat is the objective; and after seizing political power, the dictatorship of the proletariat forthwith becomes the means and the powerful instrument of the struggle for eliminating class society and building socialism and communism. This is because, after the seizure of political power, the class struggle becomes acute and the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot even for a single moment stop carrying on the class struggle aimed at comprehensively developing and strengthening socialist construction. Socialist construction must be ceaselessly carried on on all fronts and in the sphere of the economic base and the superstructure. The dictatorship of the proletariat must be constantly perfected and consolidated. At every moment and under all circumstances it should be able to adapt itself to changes and be flexible, while dealing the class enemies' counter-revolutionary activities head-on blows.

Only the road of revolution will enable the working class to gain political power. The forms of struggle may

be varied, but their revolutionary nature is beyond doubt. With class struggle as its guide to action, the Party must bring about revolutionary changes, and must help the masses to constantly realize in their struggle the necessity of seizing political power through the path of revolutionary activity and armed uprising.

Class struggle is going on simultaneously in various fields, but there is always a principal link in the struggle. In the present struggle for political power, this principal link is political struggle, a struggle for establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only when political power is in the hands of the workers can the working class settle all its problems. And then the already-gained political power will be consolidated through the struggle, the emphasis of which lies in the economic departments, through the path of nationalizing the means of production and banks, and through the monopoly of foreign trade, land reform, collectivization, etc. However, class struggle will also go on in other fields including the ideological, scientific, cultural and educational departments. Therefore, the dictatorship of the proletariat should not confine its leadership in class struggle to the political and economic spheres because class struggle is also going on in the ideological and cultural fields. It is impossible to build socialism and to prepare solid conditions for the transition to communism unless the positions of the bourgeoisie in the ideological and cultural fields are smashed and conquered. A revolution of this kind is now going on in China. The absence of resolute struggle and purification in the whole superstructure has paved the way for the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries. After losing its state power and property, the bourgeoisie is still rather powerful in the fields of ideology, culture and administrative management. It still has money and maintains its links with the reactionaries of the world. With the support of all kinds of reactionary forces at home and abroad, the bourgeoisie of a country can wage a struggle for the restoration of its political power through conspiracies and other subterfuges and trickery. All forms of class struggle are developing by twists and turns. The current of struggle going on in class society penetrates the Party and is reflected in the Party. The development of class struggle, the balance of revolutionary forces and the changes in the internal situation, and the reflections of these events within the Party require that the leadership and the whole Party always combine theory with practice and carry on struggles against all kinds of tendencies on both fronts so as to safeguard the revolutionary principle of the Party's policies.

In order to overcome all difficulties in its struggle in every circumstance, the Party must maintain constant links with the masses, first of all with the masses of the workers. A fundamental task of the Communist Party of Poland is to win the trust of the working class. A political party which is divorced from the working class is no longer a revolutionary party.

While struggling for the sympathy of the whole working class, we should spare no time in organizing

allies in towns and rural areas and unite them round the working class. Without the worker-peasant alliance, neither the seizure of political power nor the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is possible. Concerning the individual peasants, the pillar of the Party is still the poor peasantry and the semi-proletariat in the countryside. This is the social-political foundation of the working class in the struggle for the alliance with the middle peasants, for the consolidation of the already-won political power, and for the transformation of agriculture. Without winning over the countryside, the working class will not be able to gain political power.

The Communist Party of Poland has tried and is striving to win over the intellectuals to stand on the side of the working class and throw themselves into the struggle. The revolutionary intellectuals in Poland should, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Poland, play a big, creative, progressive and revolutionary part.

It is possible for the working class to seize political power only when close links are forged with the masses, the working class, the labouring peasantry and the revolutionary intellectuals. The Party should, first of all, forge links with the entire working class and then with the labouring masses in the city and countryside. The Party's most important task is to arouse the masses in their struggles, expand the struggles to a wider scope, and merge these struggles into a big revolutionary current.

The Communist Party of Poland is a Party with centralism based on the principle of democracy. The basic characteristics of the Party in its daily activities are democratic centralism and its members' consciousness of strict discipline. This unity in action determines the Party's strength and combat effectiveness.

The main task in the daily struggle is to help the working class and the broadest sections of the masses become aware of the fact that there is no other road but the seizure of political power by force of arms. Therefore, all propaganda and agitation work must clearly be imbued with a revolutionary spirit. The political power which has been lost cannot be re-seized through reformist activities. Only the revolutionary struggle which culminates in an armed uprising can possibly lead the working class to the dictatorship of the proletariat. To take back the political power which has been lost, it is imperative to wage the same kind of revolutionary struggle as the original seizure of political power required.

At present, the dictatorship of a traitorous bureaucracy, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, which can be overthrown only through revolutionary struggle, is coming into being in our country.

The social-democrats' road is the road of reformism, the road of betraying the interests of the working class and defending the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. It is also the road taken by traitors to communism. The road of communism is the road of waging revolutionary

struggles for the working class to gain political power and build socialism. It is the road of Marxism-Leninism through which the working class vanquishes the bourgeoisie.

The revolutionary unity and solidarity of the international communist movement and of the workers' movement have created the most favourable conditions for the complete emancipation and development of the forces of the revolutionary struggles in all countries. We are part of the forces of the world proletariat. We subordinate our own interests to the general interests of the workers' movement as a whole.

The revolutionary solidarity of the world communist movement, of the Marxist-Leninist movement and of the national-liberation movement based on the principles of the revolutionary theories of socialism and proletarian internationalism is the highest principle in opposing imperialism and modern revisionism. In order to eventually vanquish imperialism, the workers must achieve worldwide solidarity in their revolutionary struggles.

The Polish working class has its glorious history and great revolutionary traditions. Before World War II, we were called "agents" of Moscow because we adopted an attitude of internationalism in defence of the first state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Today, we are called "agents" of Peking and Tirana because of our hostility to U.S. imperialism and our struggle against modern revisionism. There is no difference between the past and the present — the genuine revolutionaries and the working masses are on one side of the barricades and the bourgeoisie and its flunkies on the other. Today, as in the past, the Polish Communists are faithful representatives of the Polish proletariat and fighters in the world revolution. Only a section of the nationalist, wavering petty bourgeoisie can be frightened by the charge that the genuine revolutionaries are adopting "pro-China" and "pro-Albania" positions. For the workers, this charge can only strengthen their conviction that we are the most faithful fighters in their interests and the irreconcilable enemies of the bourgeoisie and their running dogs. Together with the whole re-emerging Marxist-Leninist movement, the Communist Party of Poland, the vanguard of the heroic Polish working class, rallies around the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism which is centred around the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Long live the international solidarity of Marxist-Leninists in the struggle against the enemies of the international communist movement and the national-liberation movement!

Plunge into battle!

Strive for victory!

Capitalism shall not pass in Poland!

Long live the Communist Party of Poland — the Party of the working class!