

GENERAL RESOLUTION OF 'FROM RESISTANCE TO REVOLUTION': THE PROLETARIAN WAY

I – CLARIFYING THE COMMUNIST STANCE ON THE CRISIS OF CAPITAL

A/ THE WORSENING OF LIVING CONDITIONS CALLS FOR THE NEED TO BUILD AN ALTERNATIVE!

I- Combat the crisis which accelerates restructuration and increases instability!

The capitalists have offset their fall in profits by stepping up exploitation (competition, unemployment, wage cuts and reductions and slashing in social spending). In Europe, the rivalries amongst the bourgeoisie have exacerbated the crisis for the people. The financial crisis has been contained by sweeping austerity plans and the political take-over of whole countries.

The working class is increasingly divided by unemployment, job insecurity and forced mobility at the beck and call of capital.

In France, hundreds of thousands of white-collar jobs have been destroyed since 2008 on a scale comparable to the lay-offs in the 80s. Half of the proletariat is hit by job insecurity. Today, women, young people and migrants are being forced out of the productive labour market, e.g. compulsory part-time (35% of female labour) and job insecurity (82% of non-EU migrant labour). Practically inexistent in 1970, this industrial labour reserve now accounts for over a third of the workforce.

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the global rate of unemployment has risen from 178 million to 213 million people between 2007 and 2010, and the number of workers in insecure jobs is in the order of 1.5 billion, i.e. half of the world's workforce, with the imperialist capitalists ruthlessly pitting the workers of the world against one another.

- In order to counter the discourse which underplays the place of the working class in France ("the working-class no longer exists" and the "society is now all middle-class"), we need to recall that the working class in France still accounts for 7 million blue-collar workers and globally their number has risen by 120% over the last 50 years.

- However, the upheavals within the working class (job insecurity and unemployment) call for a new class analysis on our part in order to put blue-collar workers back at the centre of a divided proletariat.

Globally, the crisis heightens competition between imperialist powers.

The economic war translates into geopolitical issues, questioning the way the old imperialists carve up the world and heightening the contradictions with the dominated countries.

The European Union and the United States are preparing a “free trade” agreement benefitting the trusts designed to create the biggest global market with over 800 million people. This agreement will go against the interests of the peoples and will dismantle regulations on both sides of the Atlantic with a view to also imposing its rules on the newly emerging and competing countries.

While the hegemony of the United States has been weakened, it nevertheless continues to control the international seaboard, with bases on every continent, and no imperialist intervention can take place without its approval. The imperialists are vying for vast areas of influence by setting up military bases (Africa, Asia, Afghanistan, etc.), securing military access to raw materials (Niger, Sahel, etc.) and carving up territories (Ukraine).

French imperialism is aggressive because it is an out-player in the economic war. The Socialist Party is on the diplomatic offensive to rival the United States, Russia and China as happened in the case of the invasion of Syria and engages in warmongering (interventions/occupations in Mali and the Central African Republic). French imperialism strategically targets Africa, its erstwhile colonial preserve and a continent rich in raw materials and holding out the promise of capitalist accumulation.

Around the world capitalism destroys the globe in search of profit, leading us headlong into an ecological and human disaster (deforestation, polluted water, criminal pollution of the air, the land and the sea, toxic foodstuffs, etc.)

“Capitalist production, therefore, develops [...] only by sapping the original sources of all wealth - the soil and the labourer.” Marx ‘Capital’.

- In the current climate of confusion, we should expressly combat positions in favour of an opportunistic alliance with the reactionary bourgeoisie of dominated countries that are partially opposed to imperialism (Syria, Palestine, etc.) as well as the obscurantists on the grounds of fighting the American or Israeli “main enemy”.

2- Combat the strengthening of reactionary tendencies!

The worsening of the crisis undermines the dominant class. Hit by the crisis, medium and small capitalists turn on the economic and social policy of the bourgeois State run by the Socialist party, calling for lower taxes, fewer employer’s contributions, greater liberalism, fewer workers rights, etc., with the traditional, conservative petite bourgeoisie mobilising against democratic measures such as same-sex marriage. The

contradictions between these strata of intermediate bourgeoisie and the imperialist high bourgeoisie express themselves politically through their swing to the right, defending the “French identity” and a retreat into national self-interest. They nevertheless share the will to curtail the rights and achievements of the exploited workers with the imperialist high bourgeoisie.

In order to maintain its hegemony and to toughen exploitation, capital increments the repressive and ruthless power of the bourgeois State, letting its dictatorial nature show through a little more:

1. By violence and the spread of repression at all levels: police patrolling working-class neighbourhoods, repressing social protest and protests by migrants, maltreating political prisoners, hounding “fraudsters” and persecuting of militants under the pretext of fighting terrorism.

2. By a chauvinistic and nationalistic ideology through economic jingoism and stigmatising all things foreign. In 1982, P. Mauroy (Socialist Party) called the migrant strikers at the Poissy car Factory “ayatollahs”, and today Valls singles out the Roms and the Muslims.

3. By tightening the stranglehold of the State and increasing the dependence of the proletariat in all areas of life, even while the number of scandals within the State apparatus and the loss of faith in the institutions and governments which serve it continue to escalate, turning their backs on the general and European elections.

- To the reformists who look to the State, we say that the general headquarters of the bourgeoisie must be abolished, not reinforced.

- We combat the development of reactionary and fascist political currents which seek to take advantage of the discontent within the Socialist Party and the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP) and the weakness of the far-left.

The National Front is surfing on an interclassist vote against the system much broader than its traditional racist catch-net, shifting position from ultra-liberalism to recourse to the State with a more social “veneer” (retirement at 60, handing out leaflets at the factory gates, etc.). The National Front seeks to coax voters of all classes into believing that closing the borders will shield them from economic globalisation, safeguarding the welfare state for the French, which is at the very heart of the idea of ‘national preference’. In the town halls, the National Front champions and applies the same bourgeois policy as the other parties (cutbacks in the number of council employees, etc.), to which it adds the end of public aid for antiracist and trade-union organisations. While many of the voters come from a disadvantaged working-class background, its leaders come from the traditional, reactionary bourgeoisie. The National Front will allow the bourgeoisie to renew bourgeois alternation in the event of a severe crisis.

The reactionary right-wing seized the issue of same-sex marriage as a golden opportunity to flex its muscles. The lack of decisiveness of the part of the Socialist Party afraid of losing conservative voters allowed the reactionary, marginal forces and forces of the fringes of the National Front to gather strength. Their racist (against women wearing the veil, etc.), sexist and homophobic violence spiralled and their raises the stakes regarding women's fight against social control, in favour of the right to abortion and equal LGBT rights.

New reactionary currents grew up around Dieudonné and Equality and Reconciliation with a view to securing a foothold in working-class neighbourhoods and have had an influence on the shop floor by exploiting the "they're all crooked" catchphrase, whilst at the same time espousing a seemingly antiracist, anticolonial discourse.

This current holds greater sway over the proletariat through its attempt to capitalise on the disrepute of the bourgeois classes, hoping to cash in on the people's revolt by exploiting the discredit and confusion surrounding reformist organisations such as the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the Union for a Popular Movement.

As a party of the French imperialist bourgeoisie, the Socialist Party leads attacks on the rights of the exploited workers and is, therefore, our main enemy: an enemy that attacks the people whilst posing as the bastion against reactionary forces. Neither the Republican Fronts of the Socialist Party and the Left Front (FdG) nor bans have had any effect on halting the reactionary forces over the last 30 years. Indeed, the Republican Front leaves us politically unarmed and further divides the proletariat by binding it to its exploiters.

While seemingly opposed to one another through their mutual reproaches, these two tendencies make up the reactionary camp, a camp which feeds off the confusion and loss of political class references in the current period.

The fight against fascism, racism and the reactionary forces is not waged chiefly through the ideological fight against the extreme right, nor by antifascist action on the streets, but through revolutionary struggle against the political, economic and ideological hegemony of capital.

In our fight for communism we uphold that our antifascism is class-based and revolutionary!

It is also vital to keep up the unwavering political and ideological didactic fight against the reactionary ideas rooted in the proletariat together with racism, chauvinism, sexism and homophobia.

We combat these contradictions within the people by relying on their correct ideas. We fight hand-in-hand with the advanced elements for equal rights and against rivalry with a view to building class unity against the bourgeoisie. What is at stake is the need

to thwart the implantation of reactionary currents which radicalise a legitimate revolt around retrograde positions. Within the climate of reactionary attacks on women's rights, the family, gender and LGBT issues, we combat these reactionary ideas and develop our criticism of the traditional bourgeois family and the role it assigns to women and children. We wage a guerrilla war on these issues and in favour of LGBT equal rights.

The OCML-VP has a long-standing experience of work in this field which must be centralised in order to draw out political axes (in the workplace, in the neighbourhoods, their place within the organisation).

B/ PROVIDING A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON RESISTANCE BY THE WORKERS AND THE EXPLOITED

The proletariat and the wage-earning petite bourgeoisie have joined the fray in the face of the crisis and the austerity measures. But this resistance still lacks a global perspective.

I- Workers' struggles for employment must be combative as well as defensive!

Workers have mobilised and continue to do so forcefully and with a fighting spirit to defend employment, against closures and the worsening of working conditions: the four-month-long strike at the PSA Peugeot Citroën car plant in Aulnay in 2013, three years of struggle at the Fralib tea factory in Gémenos and – albeit to a different extent – at the Goodyear tyre factory in Amiens are the most recent examples. What these conflicts all have in common is their duration, democratic practice during the strike, a more or less violent clash with the State and the development of strong ties of solidarity and internationalism. These highly combative battles show the path resistance must take. They are a key reference for communists.

The OCML-VP supports these struggles to the best of our ability and according to our level of implantation, although we remain unable to have a bearing on the direction they take. Our work has mainly involved solidarity actions (dissemination, fundraising) and setting up international meetings (with German and Spanish comrades), particularly in the case of PSA Peugeot Citroën, adopting an internationalist and anti-imperialist stance in order to counter chauvinistic positions.

While failing to prevent closures, workers' mobilisations nevertheless managed to squeeze financial compensations out of the severance schemes. But we refuse to reduce the fight to immediate demands, selling out to the highest bidder, as happens in struggles limited to the factory floor in the case of Workers' Struggle (LO) which failed to broaden the scope of the struggle at the PSA Peugeot Citroën car plant and is opposed to certain internationalist initiatives. We reiterate the need to broaden the

scope of struggles in order to take into account the consequences for society at large with an impact on large sections of the surrounding population and as a part of the wider interests of the working class as a whole.

As we have stated since the 1980s following the wave of restructuring, in our fight for jobs we must make the connexion “between those who are damned if they have jobs, those who are damned if they don't and those who have none.” (See our ‘Platform for Jobs’, 1993).

With no alternative perspectives, the majority of the workers are opposed to the policies proposed by the left, whilst at the same time refraining from attacking it head-on. The reformist opposition (such as the Left Front) and the unions (CGT) connive with the Socialist government and are only ready to put pressure on it in to make it return to what they see as a true left-wing-policy. In practice, therefore, these struggles have remained limited to their own factories and all attempts to bring them together and coordinate the struggles have failed in contrast to the past (as opposed, for example, to the coordination between the Lu and Danone plants in 2001 and the coordination in the automotive sector in 2009).

The convergences proposed around the PSA Peugeot Citroën and the Fralib conflicts were erratic, coming up against political differences between the leaders of the struggles regarding the role of the General Confederation of Labour (ignore it or strengthen it?) and perspectives (as part of the fight against capitalism or against bad labour practices).

The possibility of saving a company by creating a worker cooperative has occasionally reared its head and been put into practice (e.g. SeaFrance, Pilpa and Fralib currently underway), providing the opportunity to manage capitalism more cleanly (“with no fat shareholders”), as opposed to the banks and the distributors. At the same time, they express the basic desire to take the reins one's own destiny and working conditions, escaping the rule of Capital. The real problem arises, however, when trying to make these ventures play the role of a global and realistic alternative to capitalism when in fact they are only a survival mechanism and in no way a viable solution for the bulk of the workers, thereby detracting from the head-on fight against capitalism.

While these struggles are crucial for the working-class movement, they do not reflect the overall situation within the working class in France.

By fighting layoffs and defending working conditions, most of the workers still continue to try and sell themselves to the highest bidder within the framework of the existing relations based on exploitation. But at the same time, this contains the burgeoning expression of their desire to no longer be “commodities” to be sold or brushed aside according to the needs of the capitalists. In order to break free, the workers must attack the bourgeois State and the economic power of capital, harnessing these

powers and questioning the social division of labour, effectively making the revolution. The task in hand for the communists is to transform these burgeoning leanings on the part of the advanced workers into conscious and organised struggle for the revolution.

These struggles grow up within the context of restructuring processes and we must learn all of the lessons in order to better understand the contradictory progress of working-class awareness.

2 – The struggle of undocumented workers: between radicalisation and powerlessness

These permanent struggles affecting hundreds of workers form an integral part of the working-class struggle against exploitation that undocumented workers endure in an extreme form. The large-scale movements of undocumented workers that took place in 2008-2010 stand to show just how badly this fight was taken up by the working class as a whole.

The leadership of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) curbed the spread of this struggle, accepting selective criteria and subordinating wholesale regularisation to France's vested economic interests. With the election of François Hollande, the undocumented workers' movement was split between those who thought that a left-wing government would improve the situation (the Education without Borders Network and the CGT) and the fringe local groups which had become radicalised over that period. This split is what made the political reorganisation of the undocumented workers' movement into the National Union of Undocumented People (UNSP) possible.

The fight of migrants across the globe is an important driving force of the class struggle which we place on a clearly anti-imperialist basis. The OCML-VP must continue and strengthen its work with these comrades based on their achievements and the influence they have garnered over successive struggles.

3- We are feminists because we are communists!

Male domination prevails in all classes, but it is true to say that not all women have the same stakes in society and in their fight against this domination. The liberation of proletarian women from domination and exploitation will lead to the emancipation of all women, while the opposite is not true. Our aim is to organise proletarian women of all origins in order for them to participate fully and on an equal footing with men in the fight for the liberation of their class. At the same time, we also combat bourgeois feminism by defending their collective emancipation rather than individual crumbs for a tiny minority. We also combat the manipulation of women's and gay rights by imperialism. We are proletarian feminists because we are communists!

4- The worsening overall deterioration of society: the leading role of the working class!

Regarding the question of labour, the wage-earning petite bourgeoisie – especially public service employees – are also feeling the full effects of the crisis and are mobilising against job cuts and harsher working conditions. This is particularly notable in the healthcare sector where capitalism dispossesses and dehumanises the workers and patients within the hospital-cum-business set-up. In the education sector, forcing schools to pander to capitalism and the needs of the employers on a just-in-time basis becomes all the clearer.

Rejecting job insecurity and unpleasant working conditions serve as a basis for uniting the wage-earning petite bourgeoisie around the working class in order to question the system as a whole. Taking the “levelling” of working conditions and the standard of living as a starting point, there is a need to create combative and political unity as the basis for a future alliance led by the proletariat.

In order to fulfil this task, we disagree with the concept of “converging struggles” which dilutes the central role of the working class in an interclassist mishmash of “employees”. On the contrary, it is our duty to defend and support the central role of the workers in these struggles as the only means of breaking free from capitalism.

In these struggles, the OCML-VP sets itself the priority of identifying the advanced elements of the proletariat who see the limitations involved in partial struggles and who wish to build together with us. The OCML-VP must also sift out the faction of the petite bourgeoisie whose living conditions approach those of the proletariat in order to rally them to the cause of the working class.

C/ RIDDING THE WORKING CLASS OF THE INFLUENCE OF REFORMISM AND THE BOURGEOISIE

By leaving no further space for manoeuvre to buy social peace and by forcing the capitalists to continually toughen exploitation, the crisis accelerates wear on the reformists.

I- The loss of faith in bourgeois alternation increases

The Socialist part reveals itself more openly than ever to be a party which defends reactionary, bourgeois interests.

In one single year, Hollande lost all credibility by implementing austerity measures, restructuring processes, setting up the National Inter-professional Agreement, raising VAT, etc. Hollande isn't doing “all he can” in the face of the crisis; instead he is applying Socialist Party policy at the service of capital. He is a faithful defender of imperialism à la Mitterrand! Whatever remained of the pretence of social reform of a

democratic kind has been swept away by his treatment of undocumented workers and the Roms and his stance on individual rights and the family. It is clearer than ever that both the Left and the Right are at the service of capital.

The socialist party is the card the bourgeoisie keeps up its sleeve to trick the proletariat when the right-wing (e.g. Sarkozy) has become too worn-out to push through harsher measures for further exploitation. Those are the rules of the bourgeois electoral alternation game which never leads to an improvement or social alternative.

2- Combatting the delusion of Mélenchon and the Left Front (FdG)

Mélenchon and the Left Front (FdG) seek to pose as the only opposition force on the left. But we say that it is impossible to manage capitalism with a human face.

Behind the call for a change of Republic and a radical-sounding manner, the Left Front only really upholds French imperialism (produce French and the greatness of France) and sharing wealth better by turning to the State. The openly protectionist and pro-sovereignty line of the Left Front maintains the delusion of a class alliance around nationalist interests, preparing the way for the far-right.

The OCML-VP is not the only one to claim to combat the reformist delusions of the Left Front. Workers' Struggle (LO) is based on the shop-floor with a policy geared to economism, refusing to challenge the union leadership. They talk about internationalism but refuse to engage in international workers' exchanges such as the International Automotive Workers' Counsel. The New Anticapitalist Party (NPA), created by the Revolutionary Communist League (LCR) around the charismatic figure of Olivier Besancenot, thought it was enough to launch a party of the masses. The NPA has maintained its original political blur, refusing any substantive debates and causing rifts between different tendencies regarding the problem posed by alliances with the Left Front. They needed to maintain their "open to all" and free-for-all character. The failure of the NPA serves to confirm that the OCML-VP was right to refuse to become a political free-for-all, opting instead to build up our organisation by rallying around clear positions defined in our Platform and an agreement regarding praxis.

3- Union leaderships

Union leaderships is split between kerbing damage caused by the crisis, its diffident support of Hollande's government and workers in revolt who fail to fit into their scheme. The CGT is out of step with worker demands, and unpleasant working conditions, drudgery, outsourcing and job insecurity are put on hold or traded off against counterparties. Instead, the CGT practices a white-collar trade-unionism, encouraging wage differences between workers and executives. The organised

reformism represented by the leadership of the CGT panders to the aspirations of the wage-earning petite bourgeoisie, abandoning the working class to its fate. It will be necessary to monitor closely the shape any changes take as centrifugal trends continue to spiral within the CGT.

We uphold that reforming the crisis is tantamount to facilitating austerity and the way it is applied, in line with a reformism harping back to the “The Glorious Thirty” in France (1945-1975) when capitalist accumulation went hand in hand with social conquests. Reformism can never amount to more than a defence of imperialism.

4- Combat reformist dead-ends obstructing worker organisation

The realisation on the part of the workers that there are very few scraps left to scrape up becomes clearer with every lost battle (closures, retirement, undocumented workers, etc.) with the Socialist Party in power.

But the hope of an alternative, a more humane way of managing capitalism and the fear of an even more reactionary coalition all have a bearing on the way the workers think and act. Distancing ourselves from reformist positions and practices does not divide but, on the contrary, builds up class unity in the face of reformism, offering an alternative outlet to revolt to the existing framework of exploitation. It builds correctly on the desire to work “all together” and to make the communist alternative a reality!

Our aim is to turn the local, partial struggles and the fight for jobs into a political fight against the government and capitalism, going beyond the narrow context of the workplace in order to build up a power base rather than through legal action, and collective democracy rather than delegation.

- In the face of collusion between by workers bureaucracy and “broad based” trade unionism, we are building up a class-based trade unionism. Internal opposition within the CGT remains weak, unclear and divided, with the need for a general political radicalisation to shake it up. But rather than standing by and waiting to see what happens, we must renew our tactics in the political work of the unions.

- In the face of case-by-case practice and bargaining on selective immigration, we uphold the unity of a multinational and international proletariat and the freedom of movement. We must make the connexion between the fight of undocumented workers and workers’ struggles, building up solidarity within the working class as a whole towards migrant workers against our own imperialism in France and the rest of the world.

The crisis effectively accentuates the class struggle, at the very heart of the production process and all other aspects of workers’ lives. However, bourgeois domination is not

yet seriously under threat despite the fact that the persistence of capitalism increasingly fails to fulfil the social needs of the peoples.

At this moment, the French working class remains weakened and on the defensive. But it is not determination and anger that it lacks, but rather a global perspective in order to build true unity in the struggle against capital. This revolt expresses itself in a blurred way, marked by revolutionary influences on the one hand, and reformist and reactionary influences on the other, making it impossible as yet to draw out a true political tendency for the period in hand.

The rage expressed by worker's combativeness is accompanied by a loss of certain political references, with no left-wing or far-left force capable of harnessing the discontent and protest. Despite being very active in the trade union and social struggles, Workers' Struggle (LO) and the New Anticapitalist Party (NPA) have been losing ground nationally. It is clear, therefore, that a re-composition of the left-wing workers' and popular movement does not exist.

The crisis precipitates reorganisation in the midst of political and ideological confusion. What is immediately at stake is eminently political and the way it is resolved will depend upon whether the political power of the bourgeoisie is able to recompose itself or the emergence of a new proletarian political force.

In order to build this new proletarian political force, it is necessary to build the political independence of our class around the interests of the proletariat in its protracted fight against capitalism, towards the dictatorship of the proletariat and communism. The only way out of this system is by destroying it! More than ever, we say socialism or barbarism, and more than ever the only way out is by building up our communist camp!

II – THE NEED FOR A PARTY OF A NEW TYPE

The Communist Party to be built is the Party of the proletariat, as the only class that can break free by abolishing all forms of exploitation and domination which exist in this society, regardless of its current level of awareness. The Communist Party is also a vanguard party. As such, it stands apart from the masses, thereby reproducing the inequalities found in society which, in certain circumstances, can make it an instrument of domination rather than a tool for liberation as the workers have already experienced. Furthermore, the divisions between intellectuals and manual workers, petit bourgeoisie and workers, and men and women which exist in society are also reflected in the Party. Bearing this in mind, we must strive within the organisation to curtail power relations based on total delegation, against the cult of the leaders and against sexism by giving greater importance to political training in order to widen the scope of worker control over their own destiny, thereby preparing them to exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat. Finally, against the concept of a monolithic party we

must strive to make democratic centralism a working reality as the basic tool for resolving the contradictions within the Party and between the masses and the Party. This method ensures that the political struggle is carried out peacefully, through debate, education, criticism and self-criticism in the light of past experience.

This revolt against injustice, questioning exploitation, rejecting the way successive governments back the monopolies and the employers are the starting blocks for communists in order to put forward a revolutionary alternative.

A/ WHAT OTHER LIFE FOR WHAT OTHER SOCIETY?

1- Capitalism shows itself to be increasingly at odds with social needs!

Today the way capitalism has developed reveals itself to be at odds with the need to satisfy social needs: “The bourgeoisie builds for the rich and destroys for the poor”, wrote Engels in 1872. Housing, healthcare, schools, access to leisure, the cost of living, transport, nature, etc.; nothing escapes the grasp of capital.

It should be borne in mind that the class struggle affects every area of workers’ lives. Capital is a social relationship which dominates all aspects of workers’ lives, and this hegemony is, therefore, the driving force behind revolt in France and around the world!

We must spread awareness among the masses that the capitalist pillage of the planet and our health (asbestos, pollution, medicine, etc.) is by no means “accidental” but obeys the logic of capital. “Clean”, green or sustainable capitalism is not possible!

The bourgeoisie is incapable of solving the consequences of its chaotic development. The straitjacket of competition prevents it from reconciling nature, humanity and production. The petite bourgeoisie seeks to avoid these disasters by appealing to the delusion of individual conscience and the State. In France we take part in environmental struggles (against the airport in Notre Dame des Landes, against nuclear power, asbestos, etc.) for the working class to seize control of these struggles here and around the world, converging with the overturn of capitalism, the only hope for a lasting solution.

While our Platform states that “we are green because we are red”, we have not worked enough since then on the issues of nuclear power and asbestos.

2- Making the alternative that another society is possible a reality!

Increased productivity, today one of the factors contributing to increased misery, also has the potential for everyone to work less and become free of the burden of alienating work.

The OCML-VP has always radically criticised the social division of labour as a bourgeois distinction between manual work and intellectual work, as sexist and imperialist (within in the context of the international division of labour). We launch the slogan “Work for all, working less and working differently”, to be taken up immediately in our struggles, demanding reduced working hours, increased employment, fighting for the abolition of assembly lines, shift work and night work and management which destroys our minds and bodies, rejecting “innovations” which increase alienation at work.

We combat the social division of labour maintained and advanced by capitalism, educating ourselves in true socialism and breaking with the revisionist theory of productive forces.

That concept of socialist transformation [i.e. the theory of productive forces] sets the workers the key task of improving production and productivity, maintaining the social division of labour inherited from capitalism and limiting the transformation of the social power balance to a change in the legal status of the means of production (nationalisation). For us the key task of the revolution is to transform all of the social relations, starting with those imposed upon the workers in the factories and in society. Such a transformation would unleash a potential in productivity and the economy in terms of labour force and material consumption, making it possible increase the free time available to enrich social activities and for workers to wield power.

But this potential for non-alienating labour can only be achieved by the workers seizing control of political and economic power in the factories and in society, smashing the bourgeois State and setting up a State of a new type. Workers’ power amounts to more than sharing wealth differently; it involves a different means of production, based on the needs of society, working differently and organising social life differently in order to fulfil the criteria of quality of living, free time, health, equality, the environment, etc.

3- The central role of the working class as the motor for change!

The state of deterioration that capitalism has brought on society, involving exploitation and misery, climatic disruptions, economic war, the aggravation by the imperialists of ethnic, religious and other contradictions, etc., affects all social classes, and no one is safe.

While economic competition moves capitalists to subordinate everything to profit despite being aware of present disasters and disasters yet to come, and while the petite bourgeoisie seeks to avoid it by appealing to individual conscience and the State, only the working class and the exploited can free humanity from these threats by doing away with capitalism. For communists, the working class is the revolutionary class from start to finish, the class whose interests must shape the direction taken by the struggle

of all of the exploited and dominated people. The working class is the only class capable of liberating all of humanity by freeing itself from all of the forms of exploitation and domination it suffers in capitalist society through political struggles and asserting itself as the revolutionary class.

Building up the hegemony of the proletariat as a historical bloc against the decaying capitalist crisis is our aim, to which end we must build its headquarters.

B/ BUILDING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PROLETARIAT

The strategic aim of the OCML-VP has always been to create a Communist Party in France.

Without a Communist Party, the reformist and the reactionary forces will take advantage of the people in order to cling to power. While experience shows that workers' and popular struggles tend to overstep the bounds of bourgeois legality (looting, kidnapping), such actions require a strong class-based organisation and a party if they are to assert themselves politically.

Communists must organise and guide the existing resistance movement, whilst at the same time paving the way for the revolution within the economic, social, political and ideological context of 21st century imperialism.

I- Conditions for building the Party

Our priorities for building the party are as follows:

- to build a vanguard working towards the construction of a Communist Party
- whose line is free from the prevailing opportunism and revisionism,
- sufficiently rooted in the working class and the proletariat to become a force capable of rallying militants and/or organisations.

The building phase cannot be overlooked because a Party must be built up before it can act as such.

For the last 40 years we have developed a politically solid line, which serves as our touchstone for creating the Party. We have defined the ideological and political programmatic axes which underpin our organisation. These axes are the fruit of extensive work on the part of the OCML-VP though a critical assessment of past revolutions and direct involvement in the class struggle: criticising the theory of productive forces and the restoration of capitalism in the USSR in the 1930s, the transitional tasks under socialism and the contribution of Mao Zedong's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and analysing the role of the State and the concept of a Party of a new type, as well as the struggle under our own [i.e. French] imperialism, the issue of leisure time and the reduction in working time encapsulated in the phrase: "Work for all, working less and working differently."

2- Working for communist unity and world revolution

The OCML-VP will not build the Party alone and we must, therefore, work towards unity between communists.

However, in the light of the current situation, there is as yet little likelihood of communist unification in France. Marxist-Leninist and Maoist forces are weak. But as and when the lines move, we must be ready to take the lead in the debates and create prospects of bringing individuals together to a greater or lesser extent. Today our priority remains the creation of a new vanguard, remaining alert to the questions posed by militants who define themselves as communists, especially immigrant communists from dominated countries, within the framework of multilateral proletarian unity.

On the international level, we must give prime importance to making our positions known regarding our assessment of the Chinese revolution which remain a minority position, especially in Europe. We must deepen our understanding of the world revolution. While revolutionary processes grow up from a national base, socialism can only exist if revolution progresses to the international level. The communist international will be built by the political and ideological unification between parties and organisation and by the developing of communist parties around the world. Today, we consider the latter to be of prime importance.

The international communist movement contains many enriching debates. Lessons must be drawn from the development of Marxist-Leninist-Maoist parties in Asia, especially regarding the development of dual power in the liberated zones.

Grounded in an on-going revolutionary situation, in communities where capitalism still lacks a solid foothold and where certain zones may fall beyond the direct control of the State, protracted people's war can lead to the gradual destruction of the old order, laying the foundations of a new power.

We acknowledge that the military tactic in imperialist countries is, to our mind, an unresolved issue. This is a major shortcoming which must be addressed, analysing all of the past experiences in Europe closely in order to extract the maximum lessons, both positive and negative.

In order to do this, we give priority to bilateral relations with communist organisations and parties, engaging in anti-imperialist and internationalist work in various areas, e.g. the International Automotive Workers' Counsel, supporting Palestine and contacts in the Arab world and the Maghreb and supporting the revolutionary processes in Asia.

III – TOWARDS THE CREATION OF THE PARTY: WHAT MEANS DOES THE OCML-VP REQUIRE?

We want to build the party “from the top” and “from all sides at the same time”, establishing the following priorities:

Broadening our insertion within the proletariat by working in the workplace in order to identify the most advanced elements in order to build up the vanguard of the working class and the proletariat within the class struggle. By “advanced elements” we refer to those who “refuse capitalism but who remain hesitant and prey to doubt, powerlessness and relative demobilisation. They must, therefore, be identified as politically active workers within the struggle for the fight for the revolution and the tasks that it requires today.” (‘The Communist Party and our Tasks Today’, OCML-VP, 1989).

This vanguard “is characterised by its political concerns, by its concern for the interests of its class as a whole, by its internationalism and by its desire to see beyond the immediate horizon of the struggles in hand.” (‘Build the OCML-VP in order to Build the Communist Party’, OCML-VP, 2011).

Being seen as a political force capable of rallying around our positions and propagating our proletarian way.

A/ THE ORGANISATION IS BUILT UP IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE, AT THE HEART OF THE RESISTANCE

The 9th Congress continues with the efforts to implant our organisation within the proletariat.

Real progress has been made since the 8th Congress through the recruitment of workers and the children of French and migrant workers and through setting militants up in the workplace and around the country.

The political work undertaken in the mass organisations (trade unions, intermediary organisations, associations) has had a direct bearing on this recruitment drive, attracting more women and young members.

I- Working with the workers is the driving force behind our implantation drive

We have progressed since the 8th Congress in understanding the unity of working with the workers as a political task in the workplace, hand-in-hand with immigrants and in the proletarian towns and area. Our organisation seeks to build itself up as the reflection of the working class and the proletariat where they work and live and within the grassroots organisations. In the face of the generalised instability accentuated by capitalism in crisis, our aim is to rebuild enduring political groups.

Pursuing our political work in the workplace and in the large-scale working-class and proletarian structures (factories, etc.) is a priority, because production relations and

class domination lie at the heart of capitalist exploitation. That is where the workers exist in the most tangible form as a group in opposition to the bourgeoisie. For the OCML-VP this is the main focus of our political work within the working class.

The OCML-VP must press on with the progress that has been made since its 8th Congress.

The organisation has achieved much over a long period in the field of political work in the workplace, both through trade unions and through intermediary organisations bringing together advanced elements through our many interventions on the shop floor (Workers circles).

Activity at the factory gates is crucial to complement this internal work.

We set centralising the existing political work in the workplace as a priority with a view to orientating it more effectively in order for it to be of maximum benefit to the organisation.

The organisation must strengthen the leadership set up in the workplace.

The organisation gives priority to setting up comrades in the workplace and to identifying advanced workers on the shop floor over interventions outside the workplace.

Grouping militants by zones and companies makes it possible to work in different sectors; primarily industry, followed by health and education.

We fight to achieve unity between the workers' struggles on the shop floor and the struggle waged by undocumented workers, giving priority to working with both documented and undocumented migrant workers. The multinational nature of the working class gives rise to specific tasks for us in their regard.

For a long time, work on the issue of undocumented workers has been seen to be wanting, with the need to develop well targeted tactics.

We can rely on thirty years of political practice in working-class neighbourhoods to provide political backing for militants set up around the country to avoid becoming entrenched in empiricism thanks to the enriching experience of the organisation in order to identify ways to further implantation and working methods: young people, women, housing, anti-imperialism. The link between work on the shop floor and immigration is crucial in order to combat division between workers in paid labour and those barred from the production process, consigned to the working-class suburbs. We must apply ourselves once again to centralising this work from one generation to the next in order to draw political lessons.

By identifying advanced workers, we also fight at the same time to overcome the secondary ideological class contradictions. The workers and proletariat we rally must be capable of combatting prejudice against women, homophobia and racist prejudices within their class. Workers of any faith also have their place in our organisation as and when they basically agree with the positions of our organisation, notably regarding the issues discussed above, and as long as their religious practice remains in the private domain.

2- A task for all: looking to the working class

The organisation directs the work of non-proletarian and retired militants towards working with the workers in order for them to provide direct support to the political activity of our comrades in the workplace and to raise the public profile of the OCML-VP. However, they are not limited to this role and are active communist militants each in their own professional sphere and/or where they live.

For our teacher comrades, schools provide the opportunity to rebuild grassroots movements. In order to combat corporatism in this profession, we guide their political work towards mobilising parents in working-class neighbourhoods and young people themselves.

The fight against the deterioration of working conditions and working to unite “healthcare workers and the healthcare of the workers” are of key importance in the healthcare sector.

The organisation works to ensure that its retired militants keep their link with the masses alive, putting their experience at the service of the collective good to the best of their ability.

As militants set up around the country and/or in working-class neighbourhoods are an effective way to target political work towards the working class and the proletariat, they must be provided with guidance and encouragement when carrying out their activities.

3- Mass work as a means of improving our implantation

The organisation’s implantation and influence are built upon mass work (in trade unions, associations, collectives) in order to identify and rally the advanced elements. In the struggle and in its protracted political intervention with them, the OCML-VP brings its theory and militant practice to life, distancing itself from reformism and revisionism.

The intermediate organisation that we build (women’s organisations, anti-imperialist organisation or others such as the ‘Plein Phare’ bulletin created by the workers on strike at the PSA Peugeot Citroën car plant) must make a specific contribution towards political instruction and strengthening ties with the organisation.

In all aspects of our political mass work we strive to achieve the following:

- To place the proletariat at the head of the struggle committees and groups in place of a reformist leadership;
- To maintain class independence against the State and the bourgeois political parties;
- To ensure popular self-training drawing on our own propaganda and training resources;
- To ensure proletarian democracy rather than delegating to experts and bureaucracy;
- To set up a current geared to the class struggle within these groups using the tactic involving “strengthening the left, winning the centre and isolating the right.”

The organisation must address three questions in particular:

- The bond between mass work and independent work;
- Implantation in the workplace and in working-class towns and neighbourhoods;
- The lead role and practices of militants in political work

The 9th Congress sets itself the aim of setting up and improving a network of contacts sympathetic to our cause.

B/ PUTTING THE WORKERS AT THE CENTRE AT ALL LEVELS OF THE ORGANISATION

1- Pursuing proletarianisation also involves the way we act and debate.

The organisation stresses collective awareness of the questions in hand, underlining the need to clarify the issues under discussion and to provide concrete guidance. The organisation is constantly alert to the needs of our comrades when dealing with the contradictions in the class struggle and within the people. Conversely, it is the duty of every militant to monitor changes in the situation regularly and to take personal responsibility for the work they carry out.

2- The 9th Congress confirms the need to pursue the effort to take up the theoretical work initiated with the 8th Congress.

Under the direction of the Central Committee, the organisation must pursue the initial work undertaken regarding the direction of theoretical work with a class analysis, depending upon the political issues in hand and at a pace that the organisation as a whole is capable of assuming. One aspect of this work involves a certain level of autonomy regarding the immediate need for intervention by the OCML-VP. It is vital to gain a clear overview of the situation in order to situate oneself as objectively as possible. This work will be published to be used as a training tool.

3- The 9th Congress undertakes to make full use of the experience of the organisation and the communist movement.

The working-class study we carried out in 2010 underlines the importance of this historical transmission, related to the generational transition of the OCML-VP.

Key dates lie ahead, including the 50th anniversary of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 2016, the centenary of the October Revolution in 2017, the 50th anniversary of May 68 in 2018 and 40 years since the founding of the OCML-VP in 2019. The organisation will use these dates as leverage points for awareness raising, education and political intervention in accordance with its work plan.

Focusing on the central role of the workers means tailoring our work as a political organisation to the interests of the working class and their professional and social needs in order to give them the opportunity to become leaders.

Training is essential in order for proletarians to emerge as leaders in the class struggle and the Party of the future. Identifying and training proletarian leaders is the prerequisite for the political and organisational independence of the proletariat.

The organisation combats the social division of labour inherited from society by favouring women, proletarians and immigrants in its leadership.

C/ BROADENING THE INFLUENCE OF THE OCML-VP AS A NATION-WIDE POLITICAL FORCE

I- We must continue to appear publicly: protest, propaganda, agitation!

The 9th Congress carries on with the progress and rectifications initiated with the 8th Congress regarding our public profile.

Graphic identity, banners, stickers, etc. are all useful for making our organisation more widely known and can be tailored to fit our needs. The scope of our activities at the regional level, together with our paper 'Partisan' and the blog are all published on-line, providing a broad political overview of the work we do. Mobilisations involving centralised demonstrations (e.g. for the liberation of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah in Lannemezan in 2013) are political highpoints which allow for a show of force, rallying others to us. The centralised work around the Forum organised by the OCML-VP was useful for raising our public profile as well as for fostering the unity of the organisation and should be repeated.

The 9th Congress sponsors a national political agenda geared to political events (central demonstrations, e.g. against the new airport in Notre-Dame-des-Landes, antifascist demonstrations, trade union joint action, etc.). Tours and solidarity campaigns can also be used to build our organisation together with the work involving setting up cells.

We must also study the relationship between the work to improve our implantation in order to identify the advanced elements on the one hand and agitation on the other,

servicing to sway these elements whilst at the same time making our positions more widely known amongst the combative masses.

2- Pursuing concrete solidarity for class independence and unity

Our international solidarity campaigns (Palestine, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, meetings of the International Automotive Workers' Counsel, support for the struggle of the Tunisian SEA Latelec workers, The Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA), etc.) have a significant impact.

Solidarity is a concrete political act expressed as a transforming action whose importance is vital for proletarians who fight at our sides and who feel "doubly cut-off", both from the masses in the struggles going against the flow of mainstream opinion and isolated in their different factories, neighbourhoods or zones, which means that they do not "feel their class." They are in search of a collective dimension which goes beyond individualism and which must be satisfied by revolutionary political activity. There is a desire for new solidarities in order to "keep going" which crystallises as a thirst for human relations, a time for politics and companionship and concrete solidarities." ('The Communist Party and our Tasks Today', OCML-VP, 1989).

In order to be effective, solidarity actions must revolve around campaigns or support groups with a fixed duration and with a concrete aim, namely to spread the struggle (awareness raising, propaganda meetings, boycotts), fund-raising and collecting materials, militant logistic support, political and social meetings, etc.

We must remain financially independent of the State. Each and every comrade must endeavour to raise funds as a political gesture, whilst at the same time offering stickers, trial publications, web donations, etc.

3- Joining together with other forces to build a revolutionary opposition

In order to build a revolutionary opposition and to bring our communist politics to life at the heart of the resistance movements, we work as a front in alliance with other forces based on clear political criteria.

This front work with other forces takes place in our mass work (trade unions, associations, intermediary organisations) and through our political work at the local level.

At the local or regional level, although this global front remains at the embryonic stage, joint work or work as an anti-capitalist front makes it possible to set ourselves apart from the assortment of reactionary "anti-system" elements on the one hand and from the reformists on the other.

The development of this front has yet to overcome our differences with other forces regarding anarcho-syndicalism and the question of the bourgeois State.

Fronts of this kind enable us to present a collective strength greater than that which we would otherwise be able to bring to bear, allowing us to make our political line and our practice within the class struggle more widely known.

The OCML-VP must organise around a worker-based, communist position and take the political and ideological lead on issues which affect the proletariat as a whole, e.g. employment, immigration, women and LGBT rights, education, healthcare, the environment, housing, fascism, internationalism, anti-imperialism, our communism, etc. We have summed up our position in our Platform, our pamphlets, our paper and our steadfast practice and within these fronts we are able to breathe political life into the revolutionary position with which we invest the resistance movements!

When engaged in front work, we never hide the Red Flag, clearly asserting our politics with a spirit of unity and fraternal debate.

Based on an analysis of the current period, this resolution presents the tasks that the OCML-VP sets itself until its next Congress.

We invite you meet us to discuss this text in order to make remarks and requests for clarification and to join our organisation and build together with us the French Communist Party of a new type, at the heart of the class struggle and in the mass work.

INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTION: AN UNSTABLE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE

The international situation is unstable, aggravated by the contradictions within imperialism, wars and military interventions, competition to grab resources (energy, raw materials, land, water), the consequences of climatic catastrophes, especially in the dominated countries, all of which have led to massive displacements of exploited populations.

For decades these contradictions have led to wars in Africa, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the countries in the Sahel and are aggravated by the deepening of contradictions within the USA and the countries of Europe on the one hand, and China on the other, which are at the heart of the Syrian and Ukrainian crises. On a secondary level, inter-imperialist contradictions are also emerging both amongst the EU countries and between the EU and the USA.

With the worsening of the capitalist crisis in the indebted and bankrupt EU countries such as Greece and Spain, the workers are being hit by “adjustment” plans of the kind imposed upon the peoples of dominated countries in earlier decades.

This situation is marked by resistance and popular uprisings, but also by a lack of parties capable of guiding them to revolution in many regions. This defect is a source of popular powerlessness which leaves the doors open for the bourgeoisie and the imperialists to grapple the situation back, as happened in Egypt and Mali. In the European countries, the situation also serves as a breeding ground for reactionary populist parties which divert the anger of a minority of the exploited, while in South-east Asia the existence of Maoist Communist Parties makes it possible to carry our revolutionary struggles.

Nevertheless, the world communist movement still remains weak, rife with political and ideological contradictions which must be overcome in order to arrive at an international communist movement capable of rising to the challenges posed to Humanity by capitalism in crisis.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION POSES MAJOR CHALLENGES

As communist militants living in an imperialist country, we cannot establish internationalist ties without making a clean break with our own bourgeoisie and its interests by combatting all of its actions regardless of “humanitarian” or “democratic” pretexts, as in the case of Africa. This break is the prerequisite to unite with the dominated peoples of the world in the fight for our common emancipation. This means that we must support the right to self-determination of the dominated peoples or peoples still under colonial rule by French imperialism, the expropriation of French imperialist monopolies abroad, the cancellation of outstanding debts to imperialist countries and banks, as well as demanding the withdrawal of all French troops stationed abroad, etc.

True anti-imperialism can only exist if it is based on support of the national and social emancipation of the exploited, which means that the enemies of our imperialism are not our allies if they represent a reactionary power which crushes their peoples, as for example in the case of Syria. Our support goes only to progressive and revolutionary forces that uphold the true national and social hopes of the dominated peoples.

In line with the position of the Third International and based on the experience of a century of struggle, we affirm that the fight for national and social emancipation of dominated countries is an essential source of strength for the revolutionary struggle in the imperialist countries. Combatting our own imperialism and its economic and political domination weakens the material and ideological base underpinning the corruption of a minority of the workers and their ability to buy social peace. It also bolsters the fight of all of the proletarians by providing concrete proof of the essential

role of a Communist Party for transforming revolts and other forms of popular uprisings into a fight for emancipation.

Therefore, supporting armed revolutionary struggles in dominated countries such as the Philippines and India as armed struggles with a revolutionary political programme constitutes a political red-line between organisations claiming to be communist. We uphold that they are currently the most advanced experiences in an as-yet-uncertain process of world revolutionary struggle.

We are convinced of the pressing need for an international organisation of communists. The Communist International was created in response to the failure of the First International by organising the international political impact of the Bolshevik revolution. Therefore, the creation of the future International will not derive solely from the unification of positions based on principles, but will be the result of political contradictions which separate the revolutionary camp from the opportunistic camp at the current time of the capitalist crisis. The process of construction of this new international organisation must also learn from the experience of the Communist International and its liquidation in 1943 in the name of the fight against fascism. It will be built upon the parties of the multinational proletariat in every country, united by political convergences and by common political aims.

As Maoists, we consider that an essential contribution of the Chinese Cultural Revolution involved the theoretical and practical leap forward regarding the understanding of the tasks involved in the socialist transition. This contribution affects not only the continuation of the class struggle during the period of transition, but also underlines the need to criticise revisionist positions and to give a central role to the productive forces at the expense of the fight to transform the social relations of production. For us, the theoretical work undertaken by the Chinese Maoists around these concepts, known as the “criticism of the theory of productive forces”, is the theoretical basis which enables us to appraise the process of capitalist restoration in the USSR where in the 1930s the bourgeoisie became the dominant class once again. This political and theoretical contribution is largely underestimated – if not wholly ignored – by many organisations claiming to be Maoist.

THEREFORE

The OCML-VP considers it too early to set up an international organisation which would bypass any honest and public debate regarding these issues, reducing the struggle for unity to unity of action. Just like the Party, an international communist organisation cannot be built from the bottom-up, based solely on practice, without tackling the differences which exist and without engaging public debate around these questions. Unanimity and consensus only serve to safeguard opportunistic and revisionist positions.

For these reasons – unchanged since our decision not to join the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM) in 1984 – the OCML-VP has decided not to join the Coordination of Revolutionary Parties and Organisations (ICOR).

However, the OCML VP has decided to continue to participate in the International Conference of Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organisations (ICMLPO) as a space for debate and political discussion. Nevertheless, our organisation does not exclude the possibility of a meeting or conference convened by an international body on a specific issue or question, with any such decision to be taken by the Central Committee.

As far as our organisation is concerned, while the Party must be built on an internationalist line, it is primarily built up in the class struggle in our own country and against the dominant bourgeoisie here. This political criterion determines the organisation's priorities. Internationalism is not reduced to the field of international relations, but serves to guide our construction in France.

In fact, our experience has shown that the internationalist fight against imperialism strengthens the unity of the multinational proletariat in France, many of whose members come from ex-colonies still under French domination.

We combat aggression perpetrated by our [i.e. French] imperialism and organise concrete solidarity to the best of our ability with national and social liberation struggles, using this solidarity as a lever to raise awareness and mobilise and organise the proletariat here.

As internationalists, welcome foreign communist militants living in France to join our organisation as and when they are in basic agreement with our Platform. This double militancy requires that any such members should adhere to the democratic centralism of the OCML-VP regarding the class struggle in France.

As proletarian internationalists, we combat nationalistic and chauvinistic prejudice, defending equal rights for foreigners and French nationals, freedom of movement, a gender-based settlement and regularisation for all undocumented people. These political struggles serve to strengthen the unity of the multinational proletariat in France.

We defend the self-determination, especially for the peoples in the French colonies. We give primacy to the struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of historic Palestine and the setting up of a democratic, secular State. The significance of the fight against the Zionist State of Israel goes beyond the national struggle because the Zionist State serves as the military base for American and Western imperialism in the region, thereby becoming an issue of major international importance for the exploited of the region and the proletariat in general.

We take part in the fight to free communist and progressive prisoners who refuse to give in to the blackmail to recant, such as Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, imprisoned for standing up to imperialism and capitalist reaction.

We spread and support revolutionary processes around the world, especially those led by the Communist Party of India (Maoist) and the Communist Party of the Philippines. We express this support aware of the differences of opinion which may exist with these Parties regarding several of the points discussed above.

We attach particular significance to the progressive and communist organisations which are directly defying imperialism and its allies, providing them with political and material support to the best of our ability in accordance with the criteria defined in the resolution passed at our organisation's 6th Congress. We provide positive support to organisations which "affirm that the liberation of the peoples and the exploited depends primarily on their independent struggle, fighting for equality for men and women, their secular nature, dealing with religion as a personal issue and their defence of the democratic rights of the national minorities."

In our relations with communist organisations, we foster public bilateral fraternal debate and organise joint political initiatives. In order to facilitate these debates, the 9th Congress of the OCML-VP provides the Central Committee with a mandate to give priority to translating all of our theoretical texts into English, notably "The Theory of Productive Forces at the Root of Modern Revisionism".

As we have done in the past, whenever possible and bearing in mind the organisation's priorities at any given time, in order to bring our internationalism to life as a meaningful endeavour, we foster militant political exchanges between the workers of the world (invitations and visits) in line with any on-going political campaigns denouncing our own [i.e. French] imperialism.

We take part in international conferences depending upon on the priorities in our work plan and the issues involved. The 9th Congress provides the Central Committee with a mandate to assess our participation in the International Conference of Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organisations in order to determine our future participation and under what conditions.

FOREWORD

GENERAL RESOLUTION OF THE 9TH CONGRESS OF THE OCML-VP

I – CLARIFYING THE COMMUNIST STANCE ON THE CRISIS OF CAPITAL

- A/ The worsening of living conditions calls for the need to build an alternative!
- B/ Providing a global perspective on resistance by the workers and the exploited
- C/ Ridding the working class of the influence of reformism and the bourgeoisie

II – THE NEED FOR A PARTY OF A NEW TYPE

- A/ What other life for what other society?
- B/ Building the headquarters of the proletariat

III – TOWARDS THE CREATION OF THE PARTY: WHAT MEANS DOES THE OCML-VP REQUIRE?

- A/ The organisation is built up in the class struggle, at the heart of the resistance
- B/ Putting the workers at the centre at all levels of the organisation
- C/ Broadening the influence of the OCML-VP as a nation-wide political force

INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTION OF THE 9TH CONGRESS OF THE OCML-VP

AUTUMN 2014