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What can Marxist-Leninist-Maoists learn from the Anti-Revisionist “New Communist Movement” in Britain?

First Published: <https://mayfatimaq.medium.com/what-can-marxist-leninist-maoists-learn-from-the-communist-movement-of-the-1960s-80s-in-britain-1411ffa788e9> Feb 12, 2024

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[EROL note: Slightly edited reformatted three part analysis from a Gonzaloist perspective posted 2024 .]

What can Marxist-Leninist-Maoists learn from the Anti-Revisionist “New Communist Movement” in Britain?

Part 1: Introduction and early days

A Movement with neither organisations working towards developing a Pre-Party Formation or Party flops around like a dead fish.

Britain, like America, Canada, India, Ethiopia and so many more places, had a vibrant Communist movement in the 1960s, 1970s and the early 1980s. Many young activists radicalised by the Vietnam War, the failure of the Labour Party, the fascist policies of the Tories, the Irish National Liberation struggle and opposition to Imperialism and Reaction, put on the correct path by the stand of People’s China and Albania towards Soviet revisionism and social imperialism, and revisionism in general, flooded into the streets of Britain, fighting and leading militant struggles.





Why didn't it go anywhere?

However, unlike in the USA (BARU/RCP, USA) or Canada (En Lutte! and the Worker's Communist Party of Canada) British Communists did not form a pre-party organisation till the 1980s, and we did not ever reconstitute the Communist Party of Britain. Our 'pre-party'/pre-party organisations (it took longer for this to happen with the NCG-SCG/RIC in Britain/WPRM but it happened) either disappeared or became revisionists (or in the case of the so called 'Worker's Institute of Marxism-Leninist Mao Zedong Thought' became an actual religious cult). But why did this happen? Why couldn't we British Communists build a reconstituted party?

The principal reason for this was revisionism within the movement. As Chairman Gonzalo said *["Revisionism acts in concert with the with the reactionary State"](#)*, and revisionism within the movement led to the British movement being unable to form a Marxist-Leninist (or after 1982 and Chairman Gonzalo and the PCP's synthesis, Marxist-Leninist-Maoist) party to lead the British working class.

However, we must analyse this question far deeper than just that, and to do so we must look at the history of the movement.

ROOTS OF REVISIONISM

The roots of revisionism in the Communist Party of Great Britain run deep. However, the reasons that the party was taken over by revisionism are not particularly unique to, say, that of the Communist Party of France or the Communist Party of Greece.

While the party was a Communist Party until the full takeover with the announcement of the revisionist British Road to 'Socialism' (Social Fascism), many within the party leadership saw itself not as the vanguard of the Communist movement within Britain, but as the party of sympathisers of the Soviet Union in Britain. This led them to appear right when the Soviet Union was revolution, but once the Soviet Union became revisionist with the denouncement of Stalin, expulsion of the Molotov-Kaganovich-Voroshilov group from the party, the dismantling of Socialism and the engagement in

Imperialism, the party openly revealed themselves to be totally and completely revisionist.

This was unmasked by the so called "British Road to Socialism", where they would deny the need to abolish Parliament, a reactionary weapon of the ruling class, saying that the idea of establishing "Soviet Power" (Socialism through revolution) in Britain and abolishing Parliament was a 'slandorous misrepresentation of our policy' (!). The 'Communist' Party really demonstrates that they are Communists, who are famous for...not wanting to establish working class power and loving bourgeoisie institutions?! When Lenin in The State and Revolution said "It was Marx who taught that the proletariat cannot simply conquer state power in the sense that the old state apparatus passes into new hands. As we have seen Marx meant that the working class must smash, break, shatter the whole state machine" he must have just meant the Kadets! They claimed that "Experience has shown that in present conditions the advance to Socialism can be made just as well by a different road" or, in plain English, that Socialism could be voted in through the bourgeois parliament, an institution engineered to prevent revolution in Britain.

Why does our 'great' General Secretary of the 'Revolutionary Vanguard' believe this? Because..."People's Democracy, without establishing Soviet Power, as in the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe" happened. Sorry to burst your bubble Mr. Pollitt, but how do you think the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe were established? Through the ARMED STRUGGLE of the Soviet Red Army and the local worker-peasant resistance forces against the fascist occupiers! Did Stalin vote Hitler out of Berlin?! No the Red Army drove his forces from Stalingrad into the soil! The partisans FOUGHT and WON to establish People's Democracies!

Harry Pollitt, revisionist.



The British Road to Social Fascism 'forgets' Class Struggle, 'forgets' the Struggle against the Labourite social fascism AS A WHOLE and not just against "the dominant Labour Party leaders". "Right-wing Labour" is not the only enemy of the working class. It was, and still is, only the crudest expression of the GENERAL POLICY AND CLASS CHARECTER OF LABOUR, which our 'Communists' also seem to have forgotten about. Hell, not just about Labour or Parliament, our great 'revolutionaries', our amazing 'Communist' leaders don't mention the class character of...anything really! Not the State, not the Tories, not Labour (well, they have some vague gesturing to the *"big landlords, bankers and monopolists"*, which is probably supposed to mean the

bourgeoisie, but this party programme doesn't really elaborate that much so how could one really know right.

The 1977 version of the BR'S', which I have chosen to ignore due to the CPGB completely revisionist stand at that time, is even worse, claiming that Socialism will be brought about by... ["further decisive change to the left, in the Labour Party, its national executive committee and parliamentary party, in the strength and size of the Communist Party, and in the relationship of the Communist Party and the Labour Party"](#), or cloaked entryism into Labour.

This 'revolutionary' programme also says that our 'Communists' are people who *"fight for lasting peace as the vital need of the British people"* and that a *"socialist foreign policy can only be a policy of peace"*. We recognise that Communism is NOT peace. As Mao Zedong said **"Communism is not love. Communism is a hammer which we use to crush the enemy."** Communism is the revolutionary imposition of the needs of the working class, an exercising of an ["all round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie"](#) as Zhang Chunqiao said. A socialist foreign policy is one that it is at war with capitalism (even if not actively in ground wars, actively developing revolutionary movements within other countries), working to help develop revolution in other countries as much as we can do while safely developing socialism internally. Communism is **CLASS WAR**.

(Of course, we should also not fall into the Trotskyite revisionist idea that Communists should constantly be in a complete offensive against Capitalism, even if the material conditions dictate that the Communist movement has to enter a defensive period. We, however, cannot become fighters for 'peace'. Communists can only enter a period of strategic defense, but it is impossible to enter a period of peace with Capitalism. We should continue to fight the Class War, even if we are forced to go on the defensive due to our material conditions.)

Importantly, there was no mention of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, instead insisting on a transition to socialism through the existing Labour Movement and Britain's 'democratic' structures and institutions. This party programme of the 'proletarian vanguard' had forgotten something which Lenin recognised meant that ["Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat"](#) in the second chapter of State and Revolution. This shows the anti-Marxist nature of the programme. All Marxists should oppose revisionism like this.

Comrade Stalin himself criticized this programme. While Stalin held to a wrong view also held by Marx that socialism could possibly be voted through in some countries, as well as not recognising the functional unity of the Labour and Co-Operative parties, Stalin rightly saw the lack of criticism of the Labour Party, and while he took the wrong view that the Programme was overall good, which it was not, due to misunderstanding the British situation and context, he saw that it was definitely was faulty.

Only George Thompson voted against programme, understanding “the dictatorship of the proletariat was missing”. While he wouldn’t leave the party yet, the revolution in China would lead him to let his membership lapse. Edward and Hilda Upland resigned from the CPGB

Neil Goold

in 1948, in protest of its “reformist” direction, later writing about the inner-party struggle leading to their resignations in the novel, *The Rotten Elements* (1969). Some in the rank-and-file like Hamilton Neil Goold-Verschoye and Arthur H. Evans launched campaigns to uproot revisionism, which failed. Other opponents, like Ewan MacColl simply allowed his Party membership to lapse.



BREAK WITH REVISIONISM

In 1956, Khrushchev lies about, slanders and denounces Stalin and, by extension, Marxism-Leninism. Pollitt liked Stalin personally, even if Pollitt took an anti-Marxist-Leninist stand ideologically, and coupled with his declining health, lead him to step down from leadership. He was succeeded by John Gollan, a revisionist who told the Communist Party of China “*How can Khrushchev claim to have introduced peaceful transitions? I advanced it long before he did!*” (Mao Zedong, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, page 495).



John Gollan, revisionist

After intense line struggle within the CPGB, two lines emerged within the party. A revolutionary line, the anti-revisionist line, and a counter-revolutionary line, and the revisionist line of Gollan and his gang within the Party. Gollan and his group relentlessly smashed any attempt to open two line struggle within the party and the anti-revisionist line was at a crossroads. One splits into two, of course, and the revolutionary line then split once again: into the correct left line of Michael McCreery and the counter-revolutionary right lie of the Forum for ‘Marxist-Leninist’ Struggle.

MCCREERY AND THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT REVISIONISM, FOR COMMUNIST UNITY

Michael McCreery

Michael McCreery, though born to a bourgeois General in the British Army, became, after political education and experiencing the class struggle, became a fighter for Communism, a Marxist-Leninist, and had opposed the revisionist line put forward by Pollitt and Gollan, and tried to save the extant Communist Party of Great Britain from revisionist decay. However, he was unsuccessful and therefore, at The Lucas Arms pub, he, along with some other Comrades representing CPGB branches all across the country, decided to abandon the revisionist chaff and form the COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT REVISIONISM, FOR COMMUNIST UNITY (CDRCU) to re-establish the Communist Party of Great Britain as a Marxist-Leninist party. He and his Comrades were expelled from the Party but their act of rebellion could have created a platform for revolution.



The CDRCU would produce some theoretical works, produce a newspaper and show solidarity to the struggles both of the British working class and to the struggles of working people internationally, especially those under British yolk, to the people of Malaya, the Congo and South Africa, and would take an active role in opposing revisionism both within the CPGB and in the 'Communist Movement'.

However, that's about the best that comes from the CDRCU. They would engage very little in actual class struggle. In his great work, *On Practice* (1937), Mao Zedong said *"If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself"*. The CDRCU did not change society by practicing class struggle.

The CDRCU also neglected to understand one of the great questions of the movement, the question of Irish National Liberation. While the CDRCU did vaguely gesture in support of the movement, they did not analyse the movement at all, and even though the movement was one of the foremost revolutionary national liberation struggles against British colonialism, the CDRCU did not focus on it nearly enough.

Unfortunately, the CDRCU was an organisation very much built around Michael McCreery alone. While a Great Leadership within the Party/Pre-Party Formation is good, if the party falls apart after the leader dies, it did something wrong. That's what happened to the CDRCU, which split into several competing revisionist and revolutionary fragments (notable examples include the Worker's Party of Scotland (Marxist-Leninist) who did a bank robbery and the Working People's Party of England which was a newsletter cult).

Another Wrong Line

Some 'anti-revisionists' did not want to break from the revisionist CPGB. These coalesced around the 'Forum for Marxist-Leninist Struggle'. The FMLS thought that they could lead campaigns against individual revisionist leaders (Gollan, Rajani Palme Dutt (who accused the CPC of being racist)) in order to save the CPGB and turn it into an anti-revisionist Marxist-Leninist Party.

They wrongly fell into the idea that the official 'party', which had been openly taken over by revisionists since 1951, and had been controlled by them for longer, could be saved, taking an idealist view that rejected the actual situation of the CPGB (a revisionist party through and through) in favour of dreams that 'The Party Can Be Transformed', as they titled a 1964 document accusing McCreery of 'left' opportunism.

They opposed 'the second course', or reconstitution of the party, because if that course was adopted *"the assets of the Communist Party will be left in the hands of a revisionist rump and the situation will be confused nationally and internationally by the existence of two parties, both claiming to be Marxist-Leninist. It follows that the first course is the more desirable of the two ways in which a Marxist-Leninist Party may be formed and it is this course which must be aimed for."* This is unprincipled unity.

As Communists, we should obviously unite and not split with all that can be united with but we CANNOT unite with revisionism. Revisionism is a parasite on the communist movement and it needs to be taken out from us like a parasite should be through STRUGGLE. The revisionist leadership destroyed the FMLS and crushed the 'anti-revisionist' group in the CPGB.

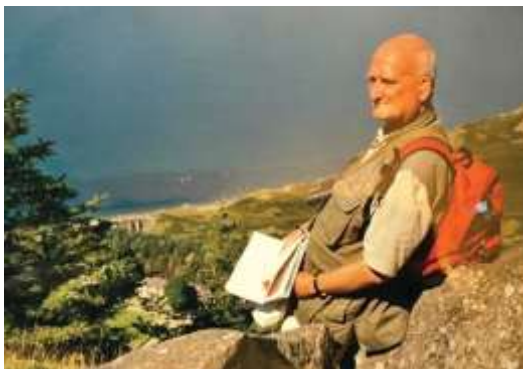
Most FMLS-ers fled the organisation and regrouped around *The Marxist* magazine, accused by the (revisionist) CPGB of being *"disruptive little sect who have emerged to claim a virtual monopoly of Marxist understanding. Like all sectarian groups, they want the movement to go back to square one and start anew under their leadership"* in statement by the London District Secretary of the (revisionist) Communist Party. The grouping around that journal flipfopped around being a tool of general tool to organise or a tool of theory alone, and really ended up doing neither. After a brief stint unilaterally declaring a "Party building" formation without actually having a qualitative leap in reaction to the formation "CP"B"(ML)", it turned into a bad theoretical journal which survived till dying a quiet death in 2014 (!).

Other Bad Tendencies

The Action Centre of 'Marxist-Leninist' Unity — 'Marxist-Leninist' Organisation of Britain (AC'ML'U — 'ML'OB) was a strange organisation. It was led by Mike Baker and after his expulsion Bill Bland. Baker split with the USSR but united with during the Cultural Revolution...Liu Shaoqi for some reason. They were politically followers of the tendency by created the revisionist Jacques Grippa of the 'Communist Party' of Belgium '(Marxist-Leninist)' and also followed by the 'Marxist-Leninist' Centre of France which denounced

the Cultural Revolution for its 'chaos' and 'attacks on good cadre', declaring in their foreword to the revisionist thesis of the ['Left Neo-Revisionist Clique in China' of the 'CP'B'\(ML\)'](#), that there was a ["counter-revolutionary coup of 1966"](#) which, in the words of the 'CP'B'(ML)' was led by a ["counter-revolutionary group, representing the privileged strata of China, cunningly flattered the youth, especially the student youth, trying to make them believe that they had a vanguard political role to fulfil. Freeing the youth for a long time from study and productive work, it utilised them to attack the Communist Party and to try to intimidate the working class. Then, showing its true face, it ordered the army to launch attacks against the Party and the state organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as against the working people who rose to defend them; it placed under military control the industrial and mining enterprises, the secondary and higher schools, and the people's communes. It set out to impose by force of arms a dictatorship of the reactionary classes, in particular of the old and new bourgeoisie."](#)

What utter nonsense! Any basic Marxist-Leninist (-Maoist) analysis of the Cultural Revolution can see that it was led by people from both the intelligentsia (who are often overstated by counter-revolutionaries) but principally from, especially during the creation of the Revolutionary Committees and the complete seizure of power from the counter-revolutionary crypto-Liunist and Linist factions, the working class. Bland would later drop Liu and pick up Hoxha, and change the name of the AC'ML'U — 'ML'OB to the 'Communist' League.



Another group that emerged was the "Finsbury Communist Association", a little sectarian group of a handful of people, led by Ivor Kenna, who died back in 2021. They are a useless and small little group that spent more time attacking the dustiness of Albanian bookshops than actual party building, and denounced Stalin's definition of a nation.

Ivor Kenna

There was one last revisionist faction: the British and Irish Communist Organisation (B&ICO) who were pro-Ulster Unionism. I will not analyse them further because there is no point.



Revolutionary struggle to come...?

Abhiymanu Manchandra and Claudia Jones

Claudia Jones, a black proletarian feminist and Marxist-Leninist from Trinidad and Tobago, and member of the CPUSA until her deportation in 1948. She would move to the UK and be accepted into the CPGB on

arrival, where she would try to do Communist organising but be attacked by fellow party members for racist reasons.

In the UK, she would enter into a relationship with the Indian Abhiyamanu 'Manu' Manchandra, and from their visit People's China. Claudia and Manu would continue to drift closer to the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. While Claudia would die soon after, Manu would become one the firmest strugglers, in this period, for Marxism-Leninism, and in 1968 would be expelled for criticising the Soviet smothering of the Vietnamese struggle and complicity in the murder of Patrice Lumumba.

These two would light the flame of popular uprising in Britain, which will be talked about in [Part 2](#) and [Part 3](#).

Part 2: The 60s-70s Wave of Revolution washes on the Shores of Britain



An early Pacifist and "Hippy" protest against the Vietnam War, U.K. Communists at this time across the world when talking about Vietnam had to fight against the same things we today fight against when talking about Palestine: people who are for the imperialist

aggressor, apathetic people and the rhetoric of bourgeois pacificism and humanism. To this the Communist revolutionaries of that time responded "HO HO HO CHI MINH, THE NLF IS GONNA WIN!"

The late 1960s and 1970s were a period of worldwide rebellion. The contradictions between the revolutionary youth worldwide and the reactionary ruling classes of both American and Soviet Imperialists had reached a breaking point, matured by the propaganda in support of the revolutionaries in the National Liberation Wars in Africa and Asia, the counter-culture which increasingly took a radical and revolutionary road, and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution showing that the working class and the revolutionary youth could overthrow the reactionary bourgeois headquarters and build a new world. It seemed like the old world would die and the new one would rise any moment now.



REVOLUTION IS NO CRIME TO REBEL IS JUSTIFIED

But in places without a vanguard party or anything working towards a vanguard party, this movement flopped around aimlessly before fizzling out and dying in the 1980s. One area where this happened was here in Britain. But why?

Revolutionary Rebellion

During this crisis in Capitalism that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, the radical youth and workers rose up in Solidarity with the oppressed of the world, but for Britain specifically, mostly the countries of Indochina (especially Vietnam and Kampuchea ("Cambodia")), Ireland, Malaya ("Malaysia"), and Cuba (while anti-imperialist solidarity with Cuba against the United States was correct, British students and workers at the beginning until Cuba's complete transformation into a Soviet neo-colony thought Cuba was really becoming socialist), but also other countries.



These revolutionary students would mostly avoid the dead old revisionist “Communist Party” of Great Britain, and would go to two trends. The “Pro-Chinese” trend (pro-Chinese rather than “Maoist” as many of these groups would become Dengist and revisionist when Deng took over) and Trotskyite trend. We will not worry about the Trotskyites unless they specifically relate to an incident.

The main faction that would emerge at the beginning of mass revolution was the revisionist “Communist Party” of Britain “(Marxist-Leninist)” (“CP”B“(ML)”). This faction would be led by Reg Birch, an engineer and trade unionist (Amalgamated Engineering Union/AEU) who rose to the Executive Committee of the “CP”GB, as he was one of the few Trade Unionists to support the invasion of Hungary by the revisionist Soviet Union, as he himself said in an interview (according to Peter Paterson’s *How Much More of This, Old Boy — ? : Scenes from a Reporter’s Life*).

This faction would go through a similar development pattern of “Progressive Labour” Party, USA, first siding with Albania, then denouncing them, and then briefly supporting the Brezhnevite Soviet Union, then splitting with Mikhail Gorbachev.

These clowns would also take an economist position tying themselves completely to the trade unionist movement, tailing them off the edge of a cliff.

The Birchites would then develop a National Chauvinist reactionary right line which denounced working with the oppressed migrant proletarians and tailing British hyper-reactionary fascist Nigel Farage and the former “Grassroots Out” campaign he was a prominent leader of.

COMMUNIST FEDERATION OF BRITAIN+COMMUNIST UNITY ASSOCIATION →REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF BRITAIN

The Revolutionary Communist League of Britain was a strange beast. It had very progressive tendencies and did correct actions especially when it was CFB(ML) and CUA, but became mainly rightist and the revisionist after uniting and forming the RCLB. It was the organisation that birthed one of the two revolutionary cores within Britain, the Stockport Communist Group, after it’s founding.



Members of the CFB(ML).

The Communist Federation of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) and Communist Unity Association were loose unions of several of the small Communist groups (think the K-Gruppen in West Germany and the Marxilais-Leniniläiset Ryhmät in Finland) of differing theoretical and practical qualities (e.g. Stockport, under the future (for a brief period time) Secretary of the RCLB) which was very advanced comparatively to the others) but generally followed a somewhat similar political line, that being total support for Irish National Liberation, fighting deportation, supporting Anti-Fascist Action (UK), the Miners' Strike, and a professed support for "Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought" (though it was not truly followed by all the CFB(ML) groups and members), and opposition to the US and Soviet Imperialists, engaging in solidarity work with the people and liberation movements of Palestine, the Philippines, Cambodia and Southern Africa.

It would produce theoretical works of uneven quality, varying from very good (such as their critique of the British Road to "Socialism") to bad (a faction of the movement's defence of electoralism). This would be a testament to the loose and disunited state of both organisations.

The CFB(ML) and the CUA would unify, but upon the acting Chairman of the CFB(ML) attempting to squash the line struggle, the Stockport Communist Group would break from the revisionism of the emerged "RCL"B. This grouping, despite only facing a quantitative positive change but in fact suffering a qualitative negative change, would feel itself good enough to act like a party-building organisation.

The group would go through another split with a pro-Juche, anti-"Revolutionary Communist" Group (another revisionist group the RCLB had collaborated with in Ireland solidarity actions) line within the organisation's "Mosquito Press" emerging, and splitting off, forming a 3 person anti-League group. These would form the "Communist Organisation" of Scotland and England (forming an alliance with the Scottish

“Communist” Republican Party who would split off an Englishman from the “CO”SE to form the “CO”E which would then disappear. The COSE would eventually “transform” into the single member “Communist Organisation” of Britain (which is not to be confused with the split from the B&I“CO”, the “Communist Organisation” of Britain and Ireland, an anti-Irish Nationalist, De Leonist party who Paul Cockshott was a member off) after a disagreement between the two members.

The RCLB would limp its way through the Eighties suffering demoralisation and defections, facing splits, suicidal expulsions of leading members, [first full support](#) then [muted and cowardly petty-bourgeois and pacifist criticism of China after the Tiananmen Square Massacre](#), a surprisingly successful series of publications called [“Eurocentrism and the Communist Movement”](#), closing their “New Era Books” bookshop (an organisational hub) in 1993, before being reduced to little over 30 people by 1996, and then dying quietly in 1998.

The CFB(ML)-CUA was an eclectic confederation of different groups that had no unity between each other and were unable to gather around a coherent political line, leading to massive factional conflict, suppression of two line struggle, withering and dying

Some Personalities

Abhiyamanu ‘Manu’ Manchanda

Manu Manchanda was a British South Asian, the partner of Claudia Jones, a Black Caribbean theorist of the Communist parties of the United States and United Kingdom, who would be later be buried next to Karl Marx. Both would have doubts about the revisionist programme of the “British Road to Socialism”, Soviet social-imperialism and the easiness of joining the Party (Manchanda would tell Diane Langford that Claudia would complain that *“All you have to do is fill in a form on the back of the Daily Worker (Morning Star) and you could become a member”*, according to her political memoir “The Manchanda Connection”), though Claudia Jones would die one year before Manu Manchanda decisively split from the revisionist “CP”GB.

Manu Manchada would accuse the USSR (correctly) of being revisionist, complacent in the murder of progressive bourgeois democratic revolutionary President Patrice Lumumba of the Congo by CIA-trained and funded criminals. He would be expelled from the party and form the **REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST-LENINIST LEAGUE**, which would become the first actual group working towards a serious revolutionary Marxist-Leninist revolutionary worker’s vanguard.

Manu Manchanda would oppose the Trotskyite takeover of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, and once the [Russell Foundation \(which while not Trotskyite in of itself, had been taken over by Trotskyites\) refused to recognise the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam as the sole representative of the people of South Vietnam \(which he had predicted would happen, leading to him booking a second venue in anticipation\), the](#)

[Vietnamese representatives and most of the other representatives would leave with Manu and form the more militant Britain-Vietnam Solidarity Front.](#)

Manchanda would also (thankfully) defend homosexuality and allow gay people into the RMLL. This may not sound like much but compared to other Marxist-Leninist/New Communist/'pro-Chinese' groups like the RCP and the 'CP(ML)' (USA).



Trafalgar Square protestors

Manchanda would lead revolutionaries to fight in solidarity with the revolutionaries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea during protests against the American Imperialist war in Indochina. During the protests of 1968, the police would demand, on the 17th March, the 80,000 protesters in Trafalgar Square marching towards the US Embassy in Grosvenor Square, redirect their protest to Hyde Park.

[A faction of the protesters, under the leadership of the Trotskyite revisionist Tariq Ali, would obey the police, calling it a "death trap" and citing the fact they would be repeating themselves as they had already protested there before. Manchanda called Ali a 'playboy who was going to take his supporters on a guided tour of London'.](#) Another faction around revisionist Trotskyite actress Vanessa Redgrave would call to enter the Square but not target the embassy.



Revolutionaries in Grosvenor Square fight police.

While the revolutionaries under Manchanda would refuse to surrender and capitulate to the enemy, and defiantly march to Grosvenor Square, where the nest of the American Imperialists in the UK, the Embassy, and actively protest outside the Embassy. This led to a Battle, where revolutionaries and progressives would fight with police in defence of the revolutionaries in Indochina.

Manchanda would be a revolutionary, both in action and in personal life. For example, when Manchanda had a child with his partner Dianne Langford (long after Claudia's death, named after Claudia (nicknamed ChuChu)), Manchanda would attack the traditional bourgeois family by taking on more responsibility for childcare than his wife, and raise his child to be a revolutionary and a person who served the people.

However, Manchanda would be living proof of the universal law that everything, even people, have primary aspects and secondary aspects, and that the secondary can and, under the correct circumstances, will transform into the primary contradiction ([read Mao's On Contradiction](#)). While during the late 60s and early 70s, his primary aspect was his revolutionary aspect, he also had the secondary aspect of rightist tendencies. Subjectively, that was a tendency towards being closer to a 'pro-Chinese' position and not a Maoist position ('pro-Chinese' in that they would tow the Beijing Line no matter if it was revolutionary or revisionist), and a tendency towards Third-Worldism.

These arose from his objective petty-bourgeois class background and the lack of self-criticism and rectification of this error (which is also shown in his early correct tendency towards defiant and rebellious protest no matter the cost which had aspects of the early

signs of adventurism, but were not fully or even mostly adventuristic, which would later be replaced by a tendency towards Third-Worldism and a lack of faith in the British working class).

The conditions that would lead to these making him become revisionist during the revisionist takeover and dismantling of socialism under Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping. It would also make it easy for him to adopt Third-Worldism. This led to the transformation of the secondary aspect of rightist tendencies transforming into primary aspect of revisionism during the late 70s and 80s.

This would also occur within the Revolutionary Marxist-Leninist League, which would transform from a revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist into being revisionist and counter-revolutionary along the same path of Manu Manchanda. This was because the RMLL, especially after the adoption of Third-Worldism, transformed from a League to build into a Clique around Manchanda. The leadership of the party was either Manchanda's family (Manchanda, Langford) or friends. It also always did have a problem with correctly implementing the mass line, but this especially intensified after the adoption of the Third-Worldist line, led to isolation from the masses, and even from the rank-and-file of the RMLL.

Perhaps if Manchanda had practiced a more intense and constant practice of self-criticism, and applied Maoism to British conditions properly, he would not have fallen into revisionism. Perhaps if the RMLL had practiced the mass line

Harpal Brar



Harpal Brar, revisionist.

Harpal Brar, like Manu Manchanda, was an Indian in Britain. He joined the RMLL and would become friends with Manchanda, but after disagreements with him, split to form his Association of Communist Workers.

Harpal Brar's Association of Communist Workers would 'support' the Women's Liberation movement (Manchanda would also, and would be a much more positive force towards the movement), however, they were in truth against them. This is shown by an incident that occurred October 1971 at the Second National Women's Liberation Conference in Skegness, where Harpal Brar jumped on stage and wrestled the microphone out of the hand of a Women's Liberation speaker he disagreed with according to a document made from later released/leaked Special Branch/MI5 documents (Spying on the RMLL and Friends) (almost all of these groups, like the 'pro-Chinese' groups in America, Canada, USSR, etc., were infiltrated by agents and informants of counter-revolutionary state intelligence agencies). (And yet according to his "CP"GB-"ML" he's the actual fighter for women and trans people are the enemy!)

While animosity to the women's movement in the western "new left" and all round bad analysis of the question of women's oppression under Capitalism and Revisionist "Socialist" (capitalist countries claiming Socialism e.g. the Khrushchevite USSR, the Ulbrichtite-Honeckerite East Germany, Gomulkaite Poland etc.) countries (while the women's movement had bourgeois and petty bourgeois trends (liberal and radical feminisms) it also had proletarian trends which were not analysed to create a theory working towards the liberation of working women under Capitalist oppression) was a universal problem, this is the most striking incident I've seen from any moment in that period noting the male chauvinism in the movement.

He would eventually gain control then split off the journal of the Indian Workers' Movement (a Communist movement amongst Indian immigrants to) "Lalkar" (Lalkar means Challenge in Punjabi and Lal Kar means Red Work, if you're interested).

He would eventually unite with Arthur Scargill's social-fascist "Socialist Labour" Party, but would be purged and then split off because Scargill would refuse to support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a model for a future Britain, and defend it from imperialism. (While defending the DPRK from US Imperialism and invasion is good, the DPRK abandoned socialism after the August Incident and the purge of Yan'an line within the WPK.)

However, that is not the main problem with this. Harpal Brar united and liquidated his so-called "Communist" organisation into a social-fascist group. This shows he is a social-fascist revisionist, along with his rejection of the development of Marxism-Leninism into Marxism-Leninism-Maoism by Chairman Gonzalo of the Communist Party of Peru (PCP), his queer-phobia and upholding of revisionist countries (China, the DRPK, Vietnam, Laos and Cuba) shows his social fascism.

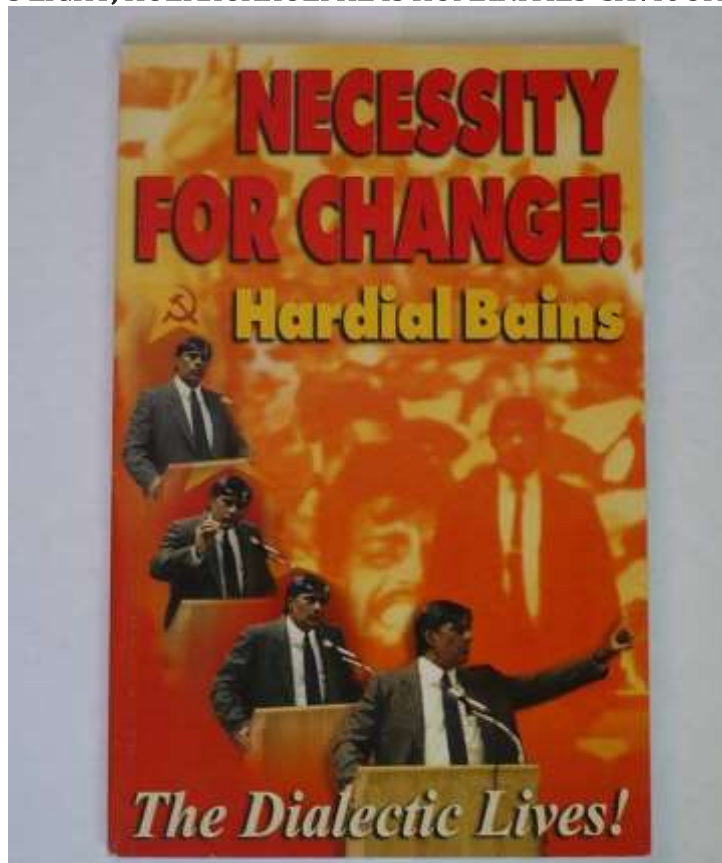
Harpal Brar would then form the "Communist Party" of Great Britain "(Marxist-Leninist)", a revisionist grouping which is a stain on the movement, a transphobic, homophobic, bourgeois, right opportunist, counter-revolutionary party, with no application of the mass line and rejection of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and the third and highest stage of Marxism's development.

It would also begin to closely align with Caleb Maupin, Lyndon LaRouche, and the Schiller Institute, and in the modern day, is basically the British wing of the Schiller Institute. They also work as a wing of George Galloway's party, the "Workers Party of Britain", a "radical" social-democratic group.

Harpal Brar is also a landlord who owns several buildings in West London (one of the most expensive housing markets in the world) and a shawl selling company called "Madeleine Trehearne and Harpal Brar". Our "great proletarian revolutionary", a landlord and a capitalist!

The "CP"GB"(ML)" is a dead-end, it is a useless group of rightists incapable of leading revolution in Britain.

THE NORTH IS WHITE, AND IT IS GREAT, FROM CANADA ARISES HARDIAL BAINS, HE IS FOR THE PEOPLE'S LIGHT, HUERHUAHUEI HE IS HUMANITIES' SAVIOUR



MARX, LENIN, MAO, GONZALO ARE SHAKING IN THEIR BOOTS, AS HARDIAL BAINS BRINGS DIALECTICAL REVOLUTION TO THE WHOLE WEST

A little joke title.

But seriously, Hardial Bains-aligned students formed the Internationalists group in Sussex University, then became a "Communist Party" of England "(Marxist-Leninist)"

without any qualitative or quantitative transformation, who first supported Mao, and did some really funny actions, both correct, such as [physically attacking racist psychologist Hans Eysenck](#), and some VERY ADVENTURIST AND INCORRECT such as [MAKING PETROL BOMBS](#). They got international recognition from China and Albania because Hardial Bains and Enver Hoxha were besties.

They then did some electoralism in 1973 (running in both the February and October general elections (there were two, that was a rough year)). Eventually they sided with Albania's (then valid) criticisms of People's China's Three Worlds Theory, leading to split of about 10% of their membership around future [Dengist actual religious cult leader Aravindan Balakrishnan](#) (British Malayali like me...) and his Worker's Institute of "Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought" who I have [written an independent article about, which you can read here](#).

The CPE (ml) would transform fully Hoxhaist with Bains' conversion to Hoxhaist dogmato-revisionism, also renaming itself the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist). But after the fall of Albania, it would go the same path as their more successful Canadian mother party, and become a weird semi-Hoxhaist semi-Anti-Deng Dengist (supportive of North Korea and Cuba but against China) group of maybe 100 or 200.

What a pathetic mess!



REVOLUTIONARY STUDENTS' ACTIONS

"The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigor and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you. The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you."-Mao Zedong, Talk at a meeting with Chinese students and trainees in Moscow, November 17, 1957.

The students of Britain, proletarian and petty-bourgeois, were fired by the spirit of rebellion that had been ignited all across the world. A lot of these students were led to the light of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and these groupings emerged into several organisations.

Some included the Schools Action Union (not officially Marxist-Leninist but dominated by Marxist-Leninist revolutionary students) and the Revolutionary Socialist Student's Front. The SAU and the RSSF would lead a [mass strike of schools in West London, which](#)

[would spread to all London. They demanded](#) (sorry for using Jacobin as a source, it's the only one I could find that listed all their demands):

- Control of schools to be placed into the hands of their pupils and staff (not won)
- Freedom of speech and freedom of assembly to be guaranteed (not won)
- Corporal punishment in schools to be abolished (won)
- School uniforms to be abolished (not won)
- All schools to become comprehensive (not based on grades to enter) and co-educational (with female and male students) (half won, most schools are co-education but some schools are not, 90% are comprehensive)
- Teachers' salaries to be increased (won later)

They were subject to constant slander and lies by the press. According to the previously cited article in [Progressive Student](#):

The SAU were quick to point out the role played by the press. As Vanguard states, "The newspapers and TV owned and controlled by Big Business don't dare to write anything in favour of our struggle. They lie about everything that is in the interests of the working class. They lied about our numbers out on strike, they said there were only a 1,000 when in fact there were no less than 10,000. They slandered us just like they do all militant workers (e.g. miners and railwaymen) who fight for a living wage and democratic rights; just as they ridicule and slander the youth who demonstrate in support of Vietnamese people. Although the SAU constantly states that we are not "pupil-power" and are in fact fighting for working class power, i.e. on the side of teachers, parents and workers, the gutter press don't take any notice and makes up lies which suit their own foul purposes. They churned out vomit like "kid-lib", "pupil power" etc., obviously trying to push it as one big joke. But we've got them worried. They are afraid of the direction the SAU is leading the struggle, that is against the interest of the bosses education system."

"One rat from the South London Press broke into the home of SAU comrades and stole some confidential documents which they have been using for their foul purposes. Another paper, eager to plug malicious lies about the SAU, offer £20 to a Rutherfords brother to throw a brick through a window. Not wanting to betray our mass movement he of course told this thug reporter where to get off."

Now this movement was not perfect. Under the leadership of the SAU, which did not have a coherent political line of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought applied to the British conditions, the comrades of the SAU underestimated the brutality and viciousness of the British state, as well as not formulating enough political demands. They also did not realise that control of the schools by students and staff, and freedom of

speech and assembly, are not truly possible under Capitalism. Sure, they may have been able to get it on paper, but not in practice, in practice assembly would be restricted and free speech would be impossible, as the Capitalist state works to defend the interests of the Bourgeois class against the Proletariat and Progressive forces.

It would also be the subject of British State infiltration and spying. The Heath Government was terrified the SAU was a factory for future Marxist-Leninist “professional revolutionaries” that were spoken of by Lenin as making up the Proletarian vanguard Party (read Lenin’s *“What is to be done?”*). [The Heath Government was also scared the SAU was a front for older revolutionaries and for Soviet infiltration. They found no evidence for this however](#) (sorry about using Jacobin again but they do give correct facts here, even if they don’t correctly seek the truth), and so stuck to their original plan to deal with the movement. They isolated the movement's radicals from the masses, and let it fizzle out and die.

Why did the SAU and the revolutionary student’s movement in general fail to lead the revolutionary students of Britain towards revolution, but why did that happen? Because there was no great leadership, no party, no organisational line and because much of the movement was dominated by the petty-bourgeois students, who while progressive were unable to deal with their own petty-bourgeois class background, and ping-ponged from “ultraleft” in form and right in essence, to right in form and essence, and suffered from state infiltration, which would have been made better by having a firm party line.

They also constructed their organisation badly, not concentrically around a party or pre-party formation and an embryonic People’s Army, which could have allowed for the defence of the movement, it’s activists and actions, but Gonzalo had not developed his theory of concentric construction of the Party-Army-United Front. Overall, we should honour the memory of their struggle, but analyse the failures and shortcomings of the organisations that fought for liberation.

Fire in the Midlands...

Around this time, two groups with what would be the closest to a revolutionary red line would emerge. These groups would be the **NOTTINGHAM COMMUNIST GROUP** and the **STOCKPORT COMMUNIST GROUP**. These two groups would go on to be the groups that would join the **REVOLUTIONARY INTERNATIONALIST MOVEMENT** of the PCP, TKP/ML (until it’s expulsion after the Avakianite takeover) and CPI (ML) Naxalbari, and would unite into the **REVOLUTIONARY INTERNATIONALIST CONTINGENT IN BRITAIN (RIC B)-WORLD PEOPLE’S RESISTANCE MOVEMENT (WPRM)**, a high point in the revolutionary struggle in Britain. **CONQUER THE WORLD-THE INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT MUST AND WILL**



Part 3: Nottingham and Stockport, Revolutionary Internationalist Contingents and Communist Unions and Communist Maoists, and the World People's Resistance Movement.



Revolutionary squatters on the Stamford Hill estate, London, 1988.

INTRODUCTION

The Nottingham and Stockport Communist Groups would weather the storms, and survive the disillusionment and liquidationist storm that would weather other Communist/"Communist"

groups during the late 70s and early 80s, and form a position of unity between themselves under the programme of the new pre-party formation, the masterful document of the movement ["BREAK THE CHAINS! MANIFESTO OF THE REVOLUTIONARY INTERNATIONALIST CONTINGENT IN BRITAIN"](#).

They would also form unity with the exiled Comrades of Union of Iranian Communists (Sarbedaran), exiled Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionaries from Iran and Rojhilata Kurdistanê and some non-Iranian/Kurdish student supporters of them, based in London. These Comrades were veterans, who had struggled to liberate Iran during the Revolution (even if it was betrayed the Khomeinists), some of them even having even fought in actual armed struggle during the Iranian Revolution and 1982 Amol uprising. While the group could have been stronger before forming the RIC pre-party formation, the groundwork for a successful revolutionary movement was laid.

But all that begs the question...why didn't the revolutionaries of Britain manage to develop a revolutionary party? Why didn't the RIC or the WPRM manage to develop into a reconstituted Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party of Britain? That question will be answered in this article.

Some Background on the Nottingham and Stockport Communist Groups, and the Union of Iranian Communists (Sarbedaran)

For my non-British readers (the majority of you), I will give you a quick rundown on where Nottingham and Stockport are, their class character now and before, before going into the history of the Communist Groups.

Nottingham is a city in Nottinghamshire, East Midlands, England, made famous from the old stories of Robin Hood and his Merry Men who live in forests outside it and were enemies of its Sheriff, and is one of two “sufficiency-level cities” in the Midlands, along with its larger and more well known cousin Birmingham.

Nottingham was, and still is, mainly dominated in class make up by proletarians, but at this time was an [industrial city](#) with a strong industrial working class and bourgeoisie controlled trade union movement. It was also near many coal mining pits ([Nottinghamshire was historically a major producer of coal](#)), which mean that it would be at the forefront of the struggles against Thatcher’s murderous policies of deindustrialisation and closure of the pits.

Nottingham also had and has quite a large population of people who were not white (1971–5.1%, 1981–8%, 2023–42%, mainly South Asian but also Black, other Asians and Arab), which placed it on the forefront of these people’s (as well as “white” non-British people under oppression including Poles, Romanians and sections of Britain’s section of the Irish diaspora) struggles for an end to English chauvinism.

Stockport is located in the Greater Manchester, North West England, and had a similar class and sub-sectional make up to Nottingham (except perhaps less coal mining industrial and more manufactural industrial proletarians). Manchester was a lot whiter than Nottingham, and still is though to a lesser extent, however Stockport and the rest of Manchester had a large population of non-white people, especially compared to almost everywhere else in the country excluding London, Leicester and a few other places. These two were both very affected by the “neo-liberal” reforms of Margaret Thatcher and John Major (and their continuation under “New Labour”), and were hotbeds of the working people’s failed resistance to them. They will likely be in future, hotbeds of revolutionary struggle as well.



UNION OF IRANIAN COMMUNISTS (SARBEDARAN)

Propaganda by their successor, the now revisionist “Communist Party” of Iran “(Marxist-Leninist-Maoist)”

In London, the majority of members of the Revolutionary Internationalist Contingent in Britain were members of the exiled [“Union of Iranian Communists \(Sarbedaran\)”](#), Sarbedaran meaning “those who are ready to be hung” (and similar to the name of a series of dynasties around the Caspian who would support Timur in the conquest of Iran), a group that was formed from the merger of the Organisation of Communist Revolutionaries (Marxist-Leninist) (Iran) and the Pooya

Group ([whose members sometimes went to Palestine for training in guerrilla warfare, according to Persian Wikipedia](#)).

A group of 200 hundred Sarbedaran would go the Caspian Town of Amol in 1981, where they would clash with IR Iranian regime forces sporadically, hiding the jungles and forest. They would spend 1981 also building up support amongst the peasantry, however this support would be far too little, far too early.

In 1982, their guerrilla Army, led by Siamak Ziam, would drive out the Basij and seize the town of Amol. However, they lacked mass support and this led to them being attacked and killed (in the case of Siamak Ziam and a lot of Sarbedaran fighters), or captured and imprisoned for life, or fled and returned to exile.

The Sarbedaran group would [learn from and produce a good summation and self-criticism from this experience](#). They would be active in organising of revolutionaries both amongst the countries they fled from.

However, they would eventually, after becoming the Communist Party of Iran (Marxist-Leninist-Maoist) abandon Marxism-Leninism-Maoism in favour of Bob Avakian's revisionist New Synthesis. Some members would leave the party (I remember reading about an Iranian Comrade who never officially joined but helped with the development of Red Guards Los Angeles in one of their documents). But that is not relevant right now. They and their affiliated student activists would form the London organisation of the Revolutionary Internationalist Contingent.

THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST GROUPS

The Stockport Communist Group would be ejected from the "Revolutionary Communist League" of Britain. They would take a...more correct line than the group they were expelled from. According to Neil Redfern, a member of the SCG, they ["published a monthly paper, *The Stockport Communist*, which we sold outside two factories" and held "public meetings", "a film show of October" and a street meeting in "the centre of Stockport the day after Bobby Sands died"](#).

However, they would have, as they admitted later, have a rightist line to party politics, ["denial of the need for a clear cut plan of how to build the party."](#) They would speak about how ["our empiricist preoccupation with the specific was a particular form of that general ideological error — metaphysics. Our organisation has from the beginning attached great importance to the fact that it is the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line which decides everything."](#)

These mistakes would be helped to be realised by the Comrades of the Nottingham Communist Group under the leadership of a "Henry Powell". While the NCG may have had a small actual membership (some people have claimed "Powell" was the only

member, though I have seen so sources behind this claim), they were active in organising the revolutionaries of Nottingham and building the party to create revolution.

They would [stand with the faction which upheld the fighters for the revolutionary line of the Communist Party of China led by Zhang Chunqiao and Jiang Qing, Mao's Wife](#) (unfortunately mislabelling Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao in their pamphlet) when they were put on trial by the counter-revolutionary anti-socialist Hua-Deng-Ye Group. [They would produce a decent summation of why China is no longer socialist later as well.](#)

They would produce the excellent theoretical journal ["Red Star"](#) which, while not fully online, has many excellent articles that I would highly recommend you read and study.

Revolutionary Unity and Heights achieved before Great Crisis

NEWSPAPER OF THE RIC ANNOUNCING THE PEOPLE'S WAR IN PERU, AMONG OTHER THINGS

The Revolutionary Internationalist Contingent in Britain (RIC) was formed after the unification around the Nottingham, Stockport and Sarbedaran-affiliated Comrades. This was a great moment in the history of the people's struggle in Britain, as a pre-party formation that held a correct line had been forged from the class struggle and was put in a position to build the revolutionary three weapons in Britain.



According to Redfern's memoir, they would establish a MARXIST-LENINIST PROGRAMME COMMITTEE (MLPC), which was the first attempt to organise a pre-party formation from these groups. According to Redfern (in a moment of self-criticism), ["the MLPC published *The Unholy Alliance: the United Front against Fascism and War*. This document \(written by me \(Shobhiku's Note: Redfern\)\) made many correct criticisms of Comintern policy, but effectively treated the post-1935 Comintern as a counter-revolutionary organisation, rather than as one making serious opportunist errors. Unsurprisingly, it was roundly criticised at the conference which founded the RIM. Accusations of Trotskyism were made."](#)

"Henry Powell" would begin to make mistakes, because of an idealist tendency he held, rejecting the need to unify with the RIM, and leading a rightist tendency within the MLPC, which was eventually rejected and defeated and "Powell" would abandon this tendency. However, this would highlight the beginning of the transformation of "Powell"'s transformation from an overall positive and revolutionary force within the Movement into an overall negative and counter-revolutionary force within the Movement.

The Revolutionary Internationalist Contingent would then be formed after the unification of the three groups. The Revolutionary Internationalist Contingent would also get some support from members of the PCP exiled in London, around the Sol Rojo Committee (not to be confused with Sol Rojo Mexico or PCE (Sol Rojo) or the solrojo.org, the former website of the MPP before its capture by Jose's counter-revolutionary faction) in London. However, these forces would eventually become some of the earliest supporters of the Right Opportunist Line in Peru, with one of their articles in their "El Diario Internacional" publication being criticised by the RCP ([both for presenting themselves as the actual PCP, being an Internet-reliant group and, strangely enough, for holding positions the RCP would later hold about Chairman Gonzalo's supposed 'capitulation'](#)).

However, the Revolutionary Internationalist Contingent would engage very weakly in mass struggle, founding a flop group called the "Campaign against State Oppression" which brought little steam to the RIC and only tired out revolutionaries in a useless campaign that brought nothing. This was mostly due to the negative influence of "Henry Powell", whose influence isolated them from the masses. They would however, engage in some good solidarity work with the Great Peruvian World Historic Revolutionary People's War and with the Irish National Liberation Struggle.

A split emerged between "Powell" and the Pat Derrington-Neil Redfern-Sarbedaran group, where the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement would support the D-R-S group against "Powell", however, attempting the RIM asked that the split be "friendly" in order to potentially reunify the groups. This is nonsensical and means nothing, but the group that came out of the split, the Revolutionary Communist Union, did "respect" it, as best they could have.

Eventually, the Derrington-Referrn group would liquidate the RCU after adopting the revisionist line of M.N. Roy that the West would only have revolution after the East had one. However, the Iranians would continue as the "Supporters of RIM in Britain" and later "Revolutionary Communist Maoists", who would continue/produce two good journals, "CONQUER THE WORLD" and "RED REBEL".

They would engage quietly and build up a movement in London of Maoist activists and revolutionaries who were ready to rebuild the pre-party formation, and declare solidarity with revolutionaries all across the world, including the [Great Leader of the Peruvian Revolution CHAIRMAN GONZALO](#), and this group would be the core of the future World People's Resistance Movement.

THE LAST STRIDES-THE WORLD PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND THE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE OF REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNISTS OF BRITAIN

The World People's Resistance Movement would be the last segment of the Maoist Movement to continue as a real movement. They would engage in the protests of the

anti-globalisation and surge of class consciousness after the 2008 Financial Crisis. They would engage in support work for the Nepali revolution, [even travelling to document it](#).

They would attack the revisionist "[new synthesis](#)" but [defend Prachandaite neo-revisionism in those defences](#). Apparently, the WPRM had a website but it is no longer up. The World People's Resistance Movement seems to have both given up party building and may not exist anymore.

Meanwhile, three groups, the 'Democracy and Class Struggle' group around the Internet Magazine of the same name, the 'George Jackson Socialist League' around several Black activists, and the 'Revolutionary Praxis' group around our old friend "Harry Powell", who wrote a depressing and pessimistic article listing valid criticisms of the [Maoist movement but offering no solutions](#), would join together with the help of Comrades from Tjen Folket-Communist League of Norway, into the CCRCB.

The CCRCB would flail around vaguely for a few years before disappearing. "Harry Powell" himself would die sometime in the 2010s. The period of the organisations that emerged from the anti-revisionist movement of the past had come to an end.

What can we learn from this?

The movement flailed around, as there was no great leadership or any active construction of the party through class struggle. Especially at the end of the last century, the group produced excellent theoretical analysis of situations but their practice was subpar. Afterwards, the WPRM's theory was subpar but their practice was good. And still no movement, no creative application of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism (principally Maoism) to the British Conditions.

However, we revolutionaries are rebuilding the movement within the country and this time we will win.

DARE TO STRUGGLE, DARE TO WIN!

RECONSTITUTE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRITAIN UNDER MARXISM-LENINISM-MAOISM!

LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM-MAOISM!

LONG LIVE PEOPLE'S WAR!

LONG LIVE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST LEAGUE!



CREATIVELY APPLY MARXISM-LENINISM-MAOISM TO THE BRITISH CONDITIONS!

<https://mayfatimaq.medium.com/what-can-marxist-leninist-maoists-learn-from-the-communist-movement-of-the-1960s-80s-in-britain-1411ffa788e9>