

RED SUN 29:
EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT

- * CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION AND THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION WITH PEOPLE'S WAR!**
 - * THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S WAR IN INDIA WILL HAVE A DECISIVE ROLE IN THE WORLD REVOLUTION!**
 - * DOCUMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU: THE COURSE OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION**
-

RED SUN

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EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT

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Distribución del Sol Rojo:
Sol Rojo, Postboks 237,
1501 Copenhagen, Denmark
Correo electrónico: rsr@solrojo.org

Presentation

Two points have brought about the appearance of this extra supplement to no. 29 of our magazine the Red Sun: first, to serve the great celebrations of this month - the 3rd of December, anniversary of the birth of Chairman Gonzalo and the day of the People's Liberation Army, and the 26th of December, anniversary of the birth of Chairman Mao Tsetung; and second, the necessity to publish a very important document, to a large extent unknown abroad, "The course of the Chinese Revolution", written by Chairman Gonzalo in 1977, and of two articles that are highly important for the two line struggle in the ICM and, as a part of this, in the RIM: those concerning the development of the revolution in India and the celebration of the 90th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 58th anniversary of the triumph of the democratic revolution in China.

Thus, we are serving the international proletariat and the peoples of the world, for them to unite under Maoism; so we are conscious of the importance of what Chairman Mao put forward, that **"no political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement."** And here, like in our other publications, we apply the guideline established by Chairman Gonzalo in 1972 for the propaganda work, that **"the reports acquire particular importance for the workers, peasants and other working people, in that the actual facts are systematically distorted and hidden by the reactionary press; the reports are secrets zealously kept from the masses, or spread partially, or incompletely, behind pompous and demagogical verbiage. The reports contribute, in this aspect, to collect all the dates and facts, from all possible sources, systemize and interpret them, from the point of view of the people, of the class, of the proletariat, giving a basis for forming a complete and correct view of reality, and the necessary criteria for action is created."**

All this forms part of the striving of the Communist Party of Peru for the realization of the NEW PARTY CONGRESS with people's war.

SOL ROJO thus fulfils one more task of information in the service of the WORLD REVOLUTION.

**The defence of Chairman Gonzalo and of Gonzalo thought has become the principal question for the people's war and the world revolution!
Long live Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, Gonzalo thought!
Down with new revisionism!**

26th of December, 2007

CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION AND THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION WITH PEOPLE'S WAR!

On October 1st and November 7th (according to the calendar currently used in the majority of countries), we communists and revolutionaries of the world celebrate the anniversaries of the extraordinary triumphs, of the two milestones in the history of the struggle of our class, of the process of the World Proletarian Revolution: the triumph of the Chinese Revolution of 1949 and the triumph of the October Revolution of 1917. This year we celebrate the 90th Anniversary of the October Revolution, which has caused special attention within the International Communist Movement, resulting in several initiatives for celebration. We, the Marxist-Leninist-Maoists, Gonzalo Thought, principally Gonzalo Thought, loyal to the method and style that Chairman Gonzalo teaches us, take on this celebration not to make an empty "salute to the banner" but to grasp it as a weapon to make the revolution advance; so, for us it is a moment to further close ranks with those who are our people and distance ourselves from those who are not. We take up the celebration of OUR MILESTONES, the milestones OF OUR CLASS, to celebrate them with those who serve THE HISTORIC MISSION OF OUR CLASS, that is communism, and not with the miserable ones that want to paint themselves red in order to serve their own miserable interests in collusion with imperialism. So we are not in favor of joining the Mensheviks together with the Bolsheviks, we do not want to see them nor hear from them, much less have them on our side, because what we celebrate is our victory OVER THEM and against them. Obviously, as it has to be, the new revisionists think very differently: for them the motive is to traffic with this celebration, to meet up with their revisionist colleagues in their pig sties to roll around together in their own political excrement. Far from the desires of those who dream of being "distinguished personalities" inside this old system, we have chosen, freely and voluntarily, the same road as the Bolsheviks of the Great Lenin and the communists of Chairman Mao Tse-tung; for this reason when we see the images of the assault on the Winter Palace or the meeting of Tienanmen where Chairman Mao declared the People's Republic, we do not see them as images of the past or for delivering inflated speeches about what others have done, but WE ARE THERE, it is we who are there, because what palpitates in the images is our flesh and bone, it is our blood, our struggle. That is why when we celebrate these

milestones of ours we can only do so by using more of our revolutionary initiative and energy, developing the struggle more, developing more people's war.

The new revisionists and in particular their ring leader have the shamelessness of calling Lenin, Stalin and the Bolsheviks "mafiosos", accusing Chairman Mao of being "nationalist" and countless atrocities, to them we want to say in this celebration: MISERABLE BASTARDS! SONS OF BITCHES! How do they dare to attack our titans and call themselves Maoists? Do they think that the international proletariat and the peoples of the world are going to forgive them? Let them know that this will never happen! These gentlemen will always remain marked traitors. If they had some dignity they would declare openly that they are in the other camp, but that will never happen - how can you demand dignity from a worm? Perhaps some will say that we are resorting to insults, our answer to them is: we are merely calling things by their proper name, a stone is a stone and a worm is a worm, it is no more complicated than that.

Our class, as it was demonstrated so magnificently in the milestones we are celebrating, is a new passion, a new faith and a new myth, it is the necessity and the will of the matter united in one struggle, one relentless struggle for a purpose, for communism. We are the future and this future was opened by the October Revolution, there the new era was opened, which will be concluded this century with the triumph of socialism over the whole world. There is nothing more new, nothing more pure than our class, there is no other transforming force like it and never again will there be anything similar while man continues to be divided into classes. Yes, we are more experienced, we are no longer novices who have never conquered and never have lost. We have suffered, suffered like no one else, from what it means to lose heaven. Because that was what we lost, heaven; but our Great Leader has given us the command, and we carry it out: ASSAULT AGAIN! With the same solemnity of the Bolsheviks who dying of hunger and cold gave their lives in the winter terror of the white counterrevolution, with the same resolve that the Chinese communists realized the epic feat of the Long March, we assume the commitment to continue their example until imperialism, reaction and revisionism are bur-

ied, until no one oppresses and exploits another. That is why we will conquer heaven anew, the road to travel will be long, but we have already covered the main part; we are already ready and armed: we have the way to conquer power and defend it, the people's war; we have Socialism, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Proletarian Cultural Revolution; we have the militarized Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Party, with guiding thought and great leadership, and; at any moment we are prepared to face whatever difficulty that may present itself because we count on the all powerful Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, Gonzalo Thought, principally Gonzalo Thought, the only scientific and true ideology that the Earth has seen, the most powerful weapon.

This to begin, but there is more to say, in reality much more but, for now, we have to limit ourselves to what follows. It is insufficient to distance ourselves from the other camp; among ourselves it is also necessary, and not only that, but it is indispensable, to go on uniting ourselves more and more to better serve the

World Proletarian Revolution. For this reason we would like to underline some fundamental questions, as part of our Marxist-Leninist-Maoist, Gonzalo Thought counter-offensive against the general counterrevolutionary offensive that Yankee imperialism commands, and within that, against the concentrated attacks of the new revisionism against the experience of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, contributing in this way to deepen the polemic with those comrades in our camp who converge on this with the general counterrevolutionary offensive and the new revisionism, those comrades who, despite having problems, have a positive factor in their favor—that they do not run away but face up to the issues; this allows the development of the two-line struggle; the International Conference of Madrid of September 29, 2007 being a great example to highlight. For us to celebrate the 90th Anniversary of the triumph of the October Revolution and the 48th Anniversary of the triumph of the Chinese Revolution is a solemn opportunity to reaffirm our position on the following:

- The triumph of the October Revolution, 1917, marks

an extraordinary milestone in world history, the end of the bourgeois revolution and the beginning of the World Proletarian Revolution. This new era marked by the boost of violence expresses the expiration of the bourgeoisie to lead the revolution and the maturity of the proletariat to take, lead and maintain power in the dictatorship of the proletariat, an era within which the revolutions of the oppressed nations are included. Therefore, we Maoists

cannot be putting forward any form of struggle for the bourgeois democratic revolution or the old democracy, as the comrades of Nepal and some others are doing. This change of “revolution” can only bring about a change of government regime, from a petty outdated kingdom to a petty rotten republic – because the democratic revolution can never again be led by the bourgeoisie but only by the proletariat and their Party through people's war.



The democratic revolution is a bourgeois revolution (whether it be “proletarian” or “peasant”), the point is that it is a bourgeois revolution of a NEW TYPE led by the proletariat

through its Party. The problem of Nepal, in this sense, is that they put forward carrying out a bourgeois revolution of the old type (“the same as in the USA or Switzerland”), without the leadership of the proletariat, replacing it with “the multi-class front”. The democratic revolution fulfills the tasks of the bourgeois revolution but goes further, fulfilling socialist tasks, see for example the question of the land in the New Power, property relations which belong to the bourgeois revolution (land to the tiller, etc.) with relations of production that correspond to the socialist revolution (collective sowing and harvesting, etc). To be mistaken on this point leads to Trotskyism. The new era opened by the October Revolution brings us with all of humanity to communism.

- Revolutionary violence as a universal law for taking power, and it is essential in order to substitute one class for another. Therefore the people's war is for bringing the revolution to its conclusion, in the case of the democratic revolution, until culminating with the countrywide takeover of power and the establishment of the People's Republic and, with that, to immediately and uninterrupt-

edly go on to the socialist revolution, and continue with successive proletarian cultural revolutions, always with people's war until reaching communism. The comrades of the CPN (M) currently sustain everything contrary to this. They say that in order to advance, one has to enter "peace accords" and "dialogue", "join parliament and the government" of the old State and try to "legitimize the revolution through elections and victory in the Constituent Assembly". Maoism sustains that, to make revolution, to achieve our objective, "we must wage a life-and-death struggle, be prepared for any sacrifice, persevere to the end and never stop short of the goal. However great the sacrifice and however long the time needed to attain it, a new world of perpetual peace and brightness already lies clearly before us" (Chairman Mao). And Chairman Mao realized it in deeds. Remember all those who try to justify the current "transition" of CPN-M for the so-called "peace process", that the road of the people's war initiated in '27 was never abandoned. We remember that after the war of



resistance against Japan was finished (1945) Liu Shao-ch'i talked of "a new era of peace and democracy", with which he wanted to demoralize and annihilate the People's Liberation Army, to throw China under the domination of Yankee imperialism and the reactionaries of the Kuomintang, Chairman Mao crushed this and called for the continuation of the people's war until final victory.

- The Great Lenin, who realized the October Revolution. Lenin developed Marxism and raised it to a second stage, Marxism-Leninism, in the struggle against the old revisionism, which denied the class struggle, revolutionary violence and propagated pacifism, revising the Marxist principles invoking new circumstances. In well-aimed and relentless struggle against revisionism Lenin furthermore put forward, in the juncture of the First World War, to convert the imperialist war into a revolutionary war, unmasking the old revisionists as social-patriots; he put forward to us that in times of revolution new organizations have to be made, since the reaction strikes the legal organizations we should set up clandestine apparatuses including for the mass work. Later, he realized the October Revolution with a Communist Party and through insurrection. It is a key question to consider that an insur-

rection like that of Petrograd has not been repeated, and to see that in the end, the October Revolution was not only an insurrection but a revolutionary war that lasted for several years. A revolutionary war that today, simply, is people's war.

- The necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist revolution. And in the role of Stalin, who continues the work of Lenin and in the process of the construction of socialism in the USSR struggles against the deviations of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev, a struggle which is concluded in 1937; he carried out a struggle of 13 years and it is false that he solved things in an administrative way. We assume the position of Chairman Mao on the role of Comrade Stalin, that it is 70% positive.

- The necessity to impose Maoism as the only command and guide of the World Revolution, as a condition for developing victoriously the New Great Wave of the World Proletarian Revolution, in the present stage of its strategic offensive.

- The Chinese Revolution as a prototype for the democratic revolution of a new type. October 1st, Chairman Mao proclaimed the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the power in the whole country having been conquered. Immediately going over to the Socialist Revolution. Continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In March of 1949, in the II Plenary Session of the CC, Chairman Mao points out that once Power is conquered, the principal contradiction is between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

- That Chairman Mao Tsetung, developing Marxism-Leninism, elevated Marxism to its highest peak, the theory of the proletariat becoming Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. This task was fulfilled in the midst of a tenacious and persistent struggle crushing right opportunist lines inside the Communist Party of China, emphasizing the crushing of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Xiaoping; and on the international level, he led the struggle and defeated the contemporary revisionism of Khrushchev, and realized the democratic revolution and its step to the socialist revolution and the Great Proletarian



Cultural Revolution.

- That the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is the greatest political process of humanity, not only for its immense dimensions with regards to the masses, but for the political level to which it arrived and because it expresses the highest development of the World Proletarian Revolution, it is the greatest struggle led by the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung himself: the decisive struggle for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the highest milestone until now in the course of the struggle of the proletariat for power, an epic feat which has solved the problem then pending about the continuation of the revolution and has fixed the essential task of changing the soul, the problem of ideology, making us see that it is not simple but complex and arduous. With it our ideology became Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, in synthesis Maoism, which is of great significance for the revolution.

- That the fundamental aspect of Maoism is power, power for the proletariat, power for the dictatorship of the proletariat, based on an armed force led by the Party.

- The necessity for the militarization of the Communist Parties and concentric construction, established by Chairman Gonzalo, so that they exercise the dictatorship of the three instruments in an all-round way, the necessity to forge oneself in people's war and strengthen the armed organization of the masses, the people's militia, so that it engulfs the army, and to be alert against any attempt of restoration, so that what happened in China after the death of Chairman Mao does not occur, like happened with the death of all the top leaders of the proletariat, which caused deep upheavals, and in the conditions in which the struggle in China was developing, it brought about the juncture for the right to make a state coup, usurp the power from the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

- That it was not possible for any class in the world to take power in one go, but through a process of restorations and counter-restorations. When the proletariat takes power and establishes its dictatorship, the ambitions of the bourgeoisie to restore capitalism are boosted and a historical process of struggle is opened up between the

proletariat to maintain and defend its dictatorship and to ward off the capitalist restoration and the bourgeoisie which wants to regain power. This struggle between restoration and counter-restoration is an undeniable law of history until the dictatorship of the proletariat is established definitively - it was like that with the previous revolutions and all the more with ours there can be no exception.

The experiences of the restoration in the USSR and in China leaves us great lessons, as much positive as negative ones; especially, highlighting the gigantic steps forward in the realization of the new state and how the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is the solution to prevent restoration.

- That it corresponds to us to defend socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party and Marxism, grasping the extraordinary transformation and the unprecedented greatness that socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party, and Marxism have imprinted on the Earth in so few years. It must be clear that the benefits received by the people, by the proletariat, were immense, like never before because before it was always for the benefit of small groups; it must be clear that the transitory disappearance of that socialism; it caused the people great damage but soon they are realizing that what was lost is immense and this will be re-conquered through blood and fire; it was heaven that was lost and it has to be re-conquered, assaulted again, it is not so complicated. **“Chairman Mao said: In a few years the world has been transformed like never before; what took England 250 years, will take China 50 years. There we see the potential of the relations of production. The old Tzarist Russia, burdened with centuries of backwardness, with a stifling feudal system that gripped the system from the deepest roots to the most volatile, with a brutal, autocratic dictatorship known as the gendarme of Europe, was toppled by the revolution. Centuries of oppression were swept away and in a few decades it reached the highest levels of production and provided the basis of what the revisionists have later used and profited**



to their advantage, as an economy of a power and a superpower. What system has done anything similar? The United States? They had an umbilical cord to England, they were bourgeois, arriving in the USA there was no feudal base to hinder them. How many centuries did they need? A long bustle, it was centuries, 350 years and it must not be seen as separate from England. Could they create a fatherland as great

as the USSR in 30 years? Have they been able to do away with hunger like in China? Who can boast? Nobody. The World Bank in a book, analyzing 30 years of development of the backward countries, analyzing England, the USA, Germany, Japan, China, says that the one that made the biggest leap in the shortest time until today was China, it is not the policies of Teng, it is the development of the Chinese economy by what the Democratic Revolution did from the foundations until what was done after the liberation of '49. They are statistics and demonstrate that it is a system that

in the shortest period made an extraordinary leap. **On the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. They say totalitarian: One has to see what Chairman Mao says in “On the People’s Democratic Dictatorship” see who benefited the most, the people and the class, sweep away this nonsense of totalitarianism, an old story, they want to confuse us; show the good, the advantages that the people had. What does the reaction, the bourgeoisie provide?”** (III Plenum, Communist Party of Peru) So, those who want the revolution, those who want to serve Communism, take a position, and not only that, but they have to put their word into action. Enough with the people who swarm around on all sides, tearing their clothes in defense of “the party, the class and the people” in order to traffic, to make the time pass without ever taking the leap, for not breaking with the old leaders, with those who all of us already know, those that have postponed the revolution to a future far away that will never arrive. The future is today, the time is already ripe, now is our time. These are times of people’s war.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S WAR IN INDIA WILL PLAY A DECISIVE ROLE IN THE WORLD REVOLUTION

“Particularly India has a great historical responsibility in the great wave of the world revolution. The people of India, for centuries sunk into the most cruel exploitation and misery, are showing its inexhaustible source of struggle, demanding People’s War, a people that will know to assume under the leadership of the Party. Correspondingly in India it is necessary to smash the imperialist plans of putting together false communist parties, with chieftains that do not do anything and never will do anything, for they are made of revisionist rottenness and do not care a hoot about the spilled blood of the masses, they are agents paid by Yankee imperialism.”

Letter from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru to the Communist Party of India (ML) (Naxalbari), July 2004

Over a billion inhabitants. A whole subcontinent. A country where on one side there is such fabulous wealth that it is difficult to imagine, and on the other, a human misery so desperate that calling it hell couldn’t even begin to describe it. An oppressed, semi-colonial and semi-feudal country where a bureaucrat capitalism unfolds, which at the same time acts as the hangman of the peoples, the foreman of imperialism, in the whole region. This is India. This is where the armed revolution lives and struggles. This is where Maoism is beating in the heart and mind of the communists.

In these lines we want to put forward some fundamental things, in accordance with the importance that the Communist Party of Peru gives to the revolution in India, as expressed, for example, by the Letter from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru to the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Naxalbari) from the year 2004.

Since the rebellion of the Naxalbari people, in 1967, 40 years of incessant armed struggle have passed

led by the communists in India. It has been 40 years of twists and turns in the hard striving to apply Marxism-Leninism-Maoism in the midst of the bloody war between revolution and counterrevolution. It is a struggle that has undergone and continues going through a complex struggle to unite under Maoism in service of the armed struggle for Power for the proletariat and the people. Among those who took up Chairman Mao, the CPCh and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the people’s war, two parties arose, the Maoist Communist Centre (known by its English abbreviation, MCC) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) founded by Comrade Charu Mazumdar. It is not the purpose of the present article to make an analysis of the two parties, their differences and their prior divisions, but for the moment it is sufficient to see that it took almost four decades for the two to unite (after even having fought each other in armed combat). As a result of such unification the Communist Party of India (Maoist) was born and which resulted in an unprecedented level of unification of forces in the country. Nevertheless, there are parties, like most notably the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Naxalbari), which is a full member of the RIM, who adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, that maintain their independence.

The Prime Minister of India has declared that those they



call the Naxalite Movement, constitute the main danger for the State, while at the same time pointing out that they control 160 of 604 districts in the country; experts on the matter, they say that the Naxalites have expanded from 64 districts in the year 2005 to 169 in 2007, covering the greater part of the Federal States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Orissa. The Maoists themselves declare that the reaction is exaggerating the figures to justify using the Police Forces of Andhra Pradesh more and more and funds for their “counter-subversive” programs—i.e. campaigns of encirclement and annihilation—but they sustain that, politically speaking, their zone of influence is even greater. It is not a question of an isolated movement or one of reduced influence. It is a movement that mobilizes millions of poor peasants in the country, a movement that struggles with arms in hand to demolish the old and rotten State of India and to install the government of workers and peasants under the leadership of the proletariat and its Party.

The weight of the masses in the world is in the oppressed nations, which constitute the base of the World Proletarian Revolution, and one-fifth of the world population is now concentrated in India. That is why our camp as well as the other camp is very conscious of the importance of what is taking place there. Thus it is not an accident that imperialism tries to use the influence of those in Nepal who are in conspiracy with new revisionism, who have capitulated while in the antechamber to the takeover of power in the whole country, to bring on the defeat of the struggle of the proletariat and the people of India. Prachanda has been very clear in shouting from the rooftops that he wishes for the comrades in India to stray from the road of the people’s war, the only road of the people, to follow his “example” and to sink into the swamp of revisionism. His younger brother in arms in the “war without arms”, comrade Guarev, has recognized their intentions as well as their limitations: “*We also want them (the Naxalites)*

to enter the parliamentary mainstream, but it may not be possible,” (Interview with CP Gajurel, in charge of the International Department of the CPN (M), in the daily The Telegraph, April 22, 2007).

It is a known fact that the communists of India have rejected the efforts made to sow capitulation in their ranks and they have reaffirmed themselves in, not just to go on, but to do it in the only way possible, struggling against the siren songs of those who already sold themselves for a plate of beans, which is why they put forward: “*Even when confronted with great difficulties and odds against the revolutionaries, the genuine Maoists in India never vacillated or drifted from their line of new democratic revolution and achieving it through the line of protracted people’s war. They had not only rejected the parliamentary path but also fought against the parties who wanted to participate in elections in the name of utilizing it as a tactic.*” Exclusive Interview with the CPI (M) Spokesperson on Nepal Developments, August 6th, 2006).



After an action of the armed struggle in India

The firm orientation of the communists of India of staying on the road of the people’s war and, even more, of developing it, was resolved with full clarity by the Ninth Congress of the CPI (M) in March of 2007: “*Today the Maoist movement is facing the great challenge of building a strong PLA and establishing the base areas in the remote countryside as an immediate task*” (Inaugural Speech of Comrade Ganapathy to the Ninth Congress of the CPI (M), March, 2007). The Comrade himself underlines the resolution of the Party to develop the people’s war: “*The general direction of the Congress is to intensify the people’s war and to take the war to all fronts. Concretely it decided to take the guerrilla war to a higher level of mobile war in the areas where guerrilla war is in an advanced stage and to expand the areas of armed struggle to as many states (federal, translator note) as possible.*” (Interview with Ganapathy, General Secretary,

Communist Party Of India (M), April 2007). The words of the comrade are not empty like those of so many others; during 2007 until now the PLA, who the CPI (M) leads, has developed powerful military campaigns, causing hundreds of casualties for the bloody hordes of the Old State and defeated extensive campaigns of encirclement and annihilation.

With revolutionary joy, we Marxist-Leninist-Maoists, Gonzalo Thought, see the advance of our comrades in India. We know that our struggle is one inside the powerful New Great Wave of the World Proletarian Revolution that has begun to develop guided by Maoism. We give them our support without reservation with the development of the People's War in Peru and we consider that developing the people's war in India would be the best support that we could have. We consider that the struggle to apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, principally Maoism, should go on to advance to new heights, generating in the class struggle of the proletariat and principally in that of its Party, the guiding thought that sustains the Great Leadership of the revolution in that

country. We reaffirm our promise to learn from them and give them the experience of Chairman Gonzalo and his all-powerful Gonzalo thought, the PCP and the People's War which blazes in our country that also serves them for advancing in the people's war, knowing that a militarized Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Communist Party, with a Base of Party Unity, a guiding thought and great leadership, can withstand any ordeal by fire with people's war. **"The reactionaries and revisionists of India are in collusion in order for the People's War not to develop, knowing that it would be the end of them, just as the imperialists know the decisive role that that would have in the world revolution and that it would change the correlation of forces in the world, that it would allow the encirclement of the imperialist nations, having as support bases the oppressed nations that develop People's War. This is the moment."** Letter from the CC of the PCP to the CPI (ML) (Naxalbari), July 2004



Document of the Communist Party of Peru:

Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!

The Course of the Process of the Chinese Revolution

I. Democratic revolution. Taking power through armed struggle.

1911	The Revolution of 1911; the overthrowing of the Ching Dynasty.
1919	The May 4th Movement.
1921	Foundation of the Communist Party of China, July 1st.
1924	The first revolutionary civil war. United front: CPC and Kuomintang.
1926	The revolutionary army's expedition to the north. Mao Tsetung establishes the line of the democratic revolution; its allies and enemies.
1926	Chen Tu-siu's right opportunism: to capitulate in the united front.
1927	
April	Chiang Kai-shek makes a counterrevolutionary coup d'état and crushes the masses and the Party
August	The Central Committee of the CPC rectifies the line and removes Chen Tu-siu.
September	The Second Revolutionary Civil War. Chairman Mao leads the Autumn Harvest uprising and creates, in the Chingking mountains, the first Revolutionary Support Base.
...	Chü Chiu-pai's "leftist" line.
1930	Li Li-san's "leftist" line.
1931	Wang Ming's "leftist" line.
1934	The Great March of the Red Army.
1935	The Tsunyi meeting; the CPC established a leadership headed by Chairman Mao, adhered to his line and rejected the right opportunist lines disguised as "left"
1937	The War of Resistance against Japan. United front: CPC and Kuomintang.
1937	Wang Ming's right opportunism, capitulation in the united front.
1939	Liu Shao-Chi publishes his book about "self-cultivation".
1942	Campaign of Rectification of the CPC's style of work.
1945	Third Revolutionary Civil War. Against the Kuomintang.
1945	Liu Shao-Chi's right opportunism; putting forward handing over the arms to Chiang Kai-shek in exchange for seats in parliament.
1949	On the 1st of October, Chairman Mao declares the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the power being taken in the whole country.

II. Socialist revolution. Continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

1949	
March	In the II plenary session of the CC, Chairman Mao points out that once the power is conquered, the principal contradiction is between proletariat and bourgeoisie, and foresees that some communists will let themselves be won over by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie.
April	Liu Shao-chi puts forward that "exploitation is a merit" and raises the program of consolidating the "order of new democracy".
1950	The Land Reform law is passed; all the land of the feudal landlords is confiscated. All the capital of the bureaucrat capital is confiscated.
1952	War of Resistance against the North American Aggression and to Aid Korea.
1953	Chairman Mao lays down the line for the period of basic socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in agriculture, craftsmanship, industry and capitalist commerce, that fundamentally culminates in the year 1956

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- 1954 Kao Kang's and Yao Shu-shi's right opportunism.
- 1955 The rise of agricultural cooperativization. Liu opposes, saying "first, mechanization; then cooperativization". Mao promotes it; he writes "On the Co-Operative Transformation of Agriculture".

Develop socialism or follow the capitalist road

- 1956 VIII Congress. The right advances. Liu Shao-chi says "the question of who will win the struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country has now been decided", and promotes bourgeois liberalization, stimulated by the overflowing of revisionism in the XX Congress of the CPSU.
- 1957 Chairman Mao clarifies the class struggle under socialism in his work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People", where he puts forward: "the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is not really settled yet".
- 1957 Bourgeois rightist attack, demanding "revolving government".
- 1958 Chairman Mao puts forward the general line of the socialist construction: (...)
- 1958 Chairman Mao gives impulse to the three red banners: General Line, Great Leap Forward and the People's Commune.
- 1959
- April The Presidency of the Republic is taken from Mao, and Liu Shao-chi takes the post.
- August VIII Plenary Session of the CC. Peng Te-juai's right opportunism, attacking the "three red banners". Retreat in the People's Commune; Ownership drops from the Commune level to the brigade level. Mao initiates the recapture of power; Mao overthrows Peng Te-juai, minister of defense; the left takes positions in the PLA, although the upstart Lin Piao rises.
- December Resolution on the ideological political work in the PLA.
- 1960 Three years of economic difficulties due to natural disasters
- July The Soviet revisionists break all the economic contracts and surprisingly call back all their technicians in China
- 1961 "Hai Jui Dismissed From Office" by Wu Jan is published, along with the "Three Family Village" etc, as part of the rightist offensive in propaganda and culture.
- 1962 Liu Shao-chi's right deviation puts forward the "san zi yi bao" and the "san he yi shao". Teng ' Siao-ping seconds it with his "white cat or black cat"

Preparation for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

- 1962
- January Chairman Mao predicts the "rise of revisionism in the CC"
- September X Plenary Session. Chairman Mao puts forward the fundamental line for the socialist stage: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place" and makes the call to "not forget the class struggle".
- 1963
- May The CC draws up the "10 point decision" on the Movement for Socialist Education. Chairman Mao says that if the class struggle is abandoned it will lead to "the vain hope of transforming this Marx

...	ist-Leninist Party into a revisionist party, a fascist party, and changing the colour of all of China.” Revolution in art and literature, headed by Chiang Ching at the Peking Opera, and other artistic branches.
June	The CPC publishes the document “25 points” in the Great Polemic against contemporary revisionism.
1964	Liu Shao-chi’s “leftist” deviation against the Movement for Socialist Education, applying the reactionary bourgeois line against the cadres.
July	The CPC puts forward the 15 points on warding off restoration in the document “On Khrushchov’s Phoney Communism and Its Historical Lessons for the World”.
December	“23 point decision” of the CC. Mao puts forward “At present, our objective is to struggle against and overthrow those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road “
1965	An increase in the global anti-China campaign launched by imperialism and revisionism. The U.S. expands its aggression in Vietnam and threatens China with war.
March	The Chinese government claims it will defeat imperialism if it assaults China.
...	The PLA combats the bourgeois military line spread by Chief of Staff Luo Yui-ching. The PLA reaffirms its character as army of the people and prepares to back up the GPCR.

China’s Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

Before the GPCR

1965	
May	Chairman Mao writes: “Nothing is hard in this world If you dare to scale the heights” in his poem “Reascending Ching kangshan”.
September	Chairman Mao initiates the criticism of the play “Hai Jui Dismissed From Office”
November	Yao Wen-yuan publishes an article against the mentioned play in Shanghai.
1966	
February	Chiang Ching leads a forum in Shanghai on art and literature in the PLA.
February	Peng Cheng, henchman of Liu Shao-chi, publishes a “schematic report” usurping the name of the CC to suppress the cultural revolution.
May	Chairman Mao gives his May 7th Instruction.
May	Important articles such as “Never forget the class struggle” and “on the Three family village” are published.

Deployment of the GPCR. Mobilization of the red guards.

May	The CC agrees on the “May 16th Notification” that points out the course of the GPCR. Here, Chairman Mao states: “The representatives of the bourgeoisie that have infiltrated the Party, the government, the army and the various cultural sectors, are a group of counterrevolutionary revisionists, who will take power and convert the dictatorship of the proletariat into dictatorship of the bourgeoisie when they get the opportunity.”
May	On the 28th, the CC reorganizes the Municipal Party Committee of Peking, an actual fief of Peng Cheng, who is knocked down along with the revisionists Shu Ping-yi, Cheu Yang (who controlled the Party propaganda) and Luo Yui-ming
June	On the 1st, Chairman Mao gets the “first Marxist-Leninist dazibao” published in the whole country, written by revolutionary rebels at Peking University. Moved by this, the red guard organizations increase.
June	On the 6th, students ask the CC to transform the educational system.
June	On the 13th, the CC issued an order to suspend all classes for 6 months in order for the students to take part in the GPCR and to radically transform the educational system.

June For more than 50 days, Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping repress the student masses and send “work teams” to obstruct the GPCR

August On the 5th, Chairman Mao publishes his dazibao: “Bombard the headquarters”

August On the 8th, the XI Plenary Session of the CC approves the “16 point decision on the GPCR” which puts forward that “At present, our objective is to struggle against and overthrow those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road, to criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois academic ‘authorities’ and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and to transform education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base, so as to facilitate the consolidation and development of the socialist system.”

August Chairman Mao writes a letter to the red guards. He receives them on 8 occasions in Tien An Men Square, gathering a total of 13 million young combatants, that afterwards rushed to spread the flames of the GPCR to all the cities and villages of the country.

September The right tries to divide the masses and set them against each other, and launches the winter cross-current of 1966 and the spring cross-current of 1967 in order to rehabilitate Liu Shao-chi. They unleash the counterrevolutionary economism, promote strikes and waste the state funds in order to impede the GPCR.



The working class and the “January storm”. Initiation of the takeover of power. Campaign to criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of Liu Shao-Chi.

1967

January The working class of Shanghai rises against the revisionist leaders festering in the Municipal Party Committee, creating its own revolutionary rebel organizations. On the 6th, they take the Shanghai newspapers and from there they unmask the revisionist leaders and their economist wind.

January On the 9th, they take the power in the city, and issue an urgent Statement.

January The proletariat and masses of the city manage to win over the revolutionary peasants, crushing the intent to set them against each other for economist motives. Following the guidelines of Chairman Mao, the following led the struggles: Chang Chun-Chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, and Wang Jung-wen.

January Chairman Mao, after leading this struggle, synthesizes it and issues the call “Proletarian revolutionaries, unite to snatch the power from the handful of leaders within the Party that follow the capitalist road”. He also combats the erroneous tendencies in the GPCR movement (ultrademocratism, individualism, anarchism) and calls to stick to the revolutionary proletarian discipline.

February Chairman Mao puts forward that he just discovered the means to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat: to “mobilize the broad masses in an open way, in all areas and from

	down and up, in order to expose our dark side”. This means was the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.
April	A campaign to criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi is developed. Articles are published concerning the different fronts.
June	The right launches a wind of revocation and creates disturbances.
December	At the end of 1968 power has been regained in half the country.

Culmination of the takeover of power. Expulsion of Liu Shao-chi. Systemization of the GPCR.

1968	The campaign to criticize and repudiate continues, and struggle-criticism-transformation is developed on national scale. The working class starts to lead the educational institutions.
April	Wind of revocation of the verdicts concerning the cross-current.
September	The takeover of power is concluded with the establishment of the revolutionary committees of Tibet and Sinchiang.
October	The XII Plenary Session of the CC expels Liu Shao-chi from the CPC forever.
1969	
April	The IX Congress of the CPC systemizes the GPCR and celebrates the great victory over the revisionist counterrevolutionary line of Liu Shao-chi. Mao Tsetung thought is recognized as the Marxism-Leninism of the present epoch.

Continuation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

1969	Struggle against Lin Piao’s anti-Party clique.
April	Lin Piao, in collusion with Chen Po-ta write a rough draft of a political report for the IX Congress, where they deny that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal one, and promote the theory of the productive forces.
1970	In August, at the II Plenary Session of the IX Central Committee, the anti-Party clique set up a
foiled	coup d’état.
1971	This clique unleashed an armed counterrevolutionary coup d’état, and an attempt to murder Chairman Mao.
1973	The Congress of the CPC reaffirms the line of the Party and announces the crushing of Lin Piao’s anti-Party clique. A struggle is initiated against Lin Piao and Confucius. The right, however, had advanced and regained positions: at this event the sinister Teng Hsiao-ping reappears, now vice Prime Minister, and unleashes a wind of revocation in all the circles of education, technology and culture against all the just verdicts of the GPCR: a struggle is initiated against this rightist wind.
1976	A hard struggle against the rightist wind of revocation is unfolded.
April	The counterrevolutionary incident in Tian An Men. The CC removes Teng Hsiao-ping from office. Struggle against the general program of Teng Hsiao-ping.
May	X anniversary of the GPCR
September	The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.
October	The anticommunist coup of Hua Kuo-feng.
October 1977	

