

October 1, 1949 to October 7, 1976: Twenty- seven Years of Socialism in the PRC, Thirty years of Reaction

By Cde. Majdur
Secretary General, CP (MLM)
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Comrades,

Today, in our remembrance of the founding of the PRC, we should recognize two principle historical developments demonstrated to us by studying the experience of the Chinese proletariat during the Chinese Revolution from the initiation of the people's war, to the founding of the PRC October 1, 1949, to military bureaucrat coup of the Teng-Hua clique October 7, 1976: **that seizing state power is the fundamental question for the proletarian party, and that the great poison weeds of revisionism are serious dangers to the achievement of state power and to its maintenance.**

Without state power the working class has nothing. This was the fundamental question for the Chinese revolution, and indeed the primary question for Bolshevik revolution that preceded it; namely the seizure of state power through violence. Chairman Mao summed the question up: **“According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and**

CP (MLM)

Office of the Secretary General
Central Committee, CP (MLM)



retain state power must have a strong army.” Chairman Mao achieved this.

In China Chairman Mao seized the political power of the whole country. This could not have been done without the People's Army. **“Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society and without them, it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power,”** he once said. The three most important things for the cadre of the CP (MLM) to achieve in order to unfold revolution in the United States, then, are:

- I. The revolutionary theory—Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.
- II. The party—its leadership, its body of law, and its center.
- III. The People's Army—its military and its work brigades.

When we speak about attacking the capitalist system we generally divide it into two main parts: its base and its superstructure. Thus there are three great moments to the development of socialist revolution: the people's war, socialist construction and the cultural revolution. The first moment primarily attacks the base of the old state and develops the superstructure of the party. The second moment builds the base of the new state, the People's Republic, and the third attacks the remaining superstructure of the old state. Building the base of the new state is called socialist construction. The attack on the

remaining superstructure of the old state is called a *great proletarian cultural revolution*. It was called that in China (1966-1976) and it will be called that here in America. Thus in studying the development of communist revolution in China we learn of two great historical developments:

- I. The People's War
- II. The Great Leap Forward
- III. The GPCR

These are the two developments which Chairman Mao contributed to the science of socialism and the science of revolution. Chairman Mao's contributions represent a qualitatively better development to revolutionary social praxis. Thus, Mao Tse-tung Thought was discovered to be a third and higher stage of Marxism; hence Maoism which was defined by Chairman Gonzalo—the greatest living Marxist on the face of the Earth.

While the party in the process of building up the parallel state—the revolutionary state within the old state which is the party center and its organisms—transforms the ideological and practical superstructure, the social praxis, of its cadre; the people's war primarily attacks the base of the State.

After achieving state power the CCP commenced with socialist attacked the superstructure. Unfortunately the campaign to transform China from its feudal comprador past failed after a mere 27 years. It is important that we understand how this could have happened. Unless we do, the CP (MLM) will not even begin to travel down the revolutionary road. In a word, **revisionism** destroyed the PRC. Though the decisive moment, the seizure of state

power by the Teng-Hua clique was the putsch against Comrade Chiang, the primary motive, the ideology of the coup, was revisionism.

On October 7, 1976 Hua Kuo-feng summoned the leadership of the red fraction; Chiang Ching, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan to a meeting whereupon Hua's guards killed Mao Yuan-hisn and Ma Hsiao-liu and Wang Hung-wen was shot in the left leg. After that the remaining leaders of the red fraction led by Chang were imprisoned by the revisionist Teng-Hua clique. Teng was behind the poison weed of productive force determinism and Hua controlled the military. After a period of time Teng ascended to the high office. Hua then yielded control over the military to him and Teng remained in control of it for the rest of his life.

We must understand what kind of revisionism that was. For revisionism has never remained a static sort of thing, *indeed it is always changing*. It seems that as the science of revolution develops the poison weed of revisionism has developed along side it. It can be defeated, but not without understanding it. The reason revisionism is capable of developing is because of the imperfections in our own theories. Not only does revisionism adapt and invent new tricks, we can defeat it by studying its manifestations and the laws of its development. We in fact ought to have the advantage against it, for it is indeed posited by our own selves. We are the ones who define it. It does not define us,

but we it. It does not name us “revolutionary” we name it “revisionist.” The revisionist does not truly learn, as the revolutionary does, it trails behind the revolutionary movement. The revisionist merely adapts to changing circumstances.

Revisionism is the dialectical counterpart and exact opposite of revolutionism. It has existed since the first idea of revolutionism and as the science of revolution has developed, revisionism has developed alongside it. If the aim of communism is the end of the exploitation of man by man then the aim of communism is freedom. Something achieved through unending process of historical development of making revolution which is the oppressed rising against the oppressor. The revolutionary makes revolution against oppression and exploitation wherever it may be found. It never grows old. It never becomes moribund and dies. It strives endlessly. Thus the idea of communism develops alongside the idea of freedom.

What we learn, then, from the experience of revolution in the PRC, both the People’s War and the GPCR, is that the idea and social praxis of communism develops and continues to develop. But it has been assailed by revisionism. In the case of China, men of underdeveloped consciousness and bad motives, Teng and Hua inter alios, men who sought to exploit the people not liberate them, had already succumbed to a special form of

revisionist ideology called **productive force determinism**.

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This experience has shown that the bourgeoisie can still be found inside the communist party and that the two-line struggle within the party against it is a life-and-death struggle between two antagonistic classes—the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This struggle within the CPC manifested itself, at first, as the struggle against revisionism, but the study of the Teng-Hua coup teaches us that if we are not prepared to settle the issue by war, the revisionist gangs of thugs are. But nevertheless Teng and Hua were capable of politically managing the situation well enough to maintain order and convince a great number of communists that productive force determinism was the true path to socialism and that the destruction of the red fraction was necessary. Indeed they smeared the revolutionaries with the reputation for counterrevolution and assumed the reputation for revolutionism for themselves. This was a profound development. They succeeded in

planting the poison weed of productive force determinism not only among the masses, but within the communist party itself and at its highest levels. Understanding how this was possible, and developing a means for combating it, are critical to the future development of the CP (MLM) for we are now faced with what appears to be another counterrevolutionary revisionist clique which plants a new great poison weed within the ICM, the poison weed of **capitulationism**. This poison weed ignores the question of **power** and has manifested itself in a number of ways; most blatantly among other things under the slogan: "Peace is a weapon."

This new manifestation of counterrevolutionary revisionism is headed up by the arch unrepentant party capitalist roader Bob Avakian and is developed and sown by the reactionary organism CoRIM which plants the poison weeds of revisionism where ever it is able. We must combat the farmer general of counterrevolutionary revisionism and this new great poison weed of capitulationism which is generated by the bourgeois headquarters CoRIM. **We must guard against the possibility that they may succeed in painting Chairman Gonzalo as a capitulator, for this is what they explicitly intend to do and have been doing.** They seek to smear the reputation of the greatest living Marxist on the face of the Earth with the reputation for revisionism while at the

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same time puffing themselves up as the paragons of Maoism! As absurd as it may sound, many have already succumbed to it.

In the last analysis then, we must struggle resolutely, tirelessly, and implacably against this new poison weed of **capitulationism** and the bourgeois class enemies behind it. For, **"to fight is to survive, not to fight is to perish."** But we must also know how to fight it and on what level to fight it. For if this new counterrevolutionary assault were to win this struggle, it will mean a tremendous set back both for those waging people's war and for anyone who would seek to wage it. Derailing people's war where it exists and preventing the development where it does not is the diametrical opposite of the stated mission of the RIM organization as was laid out its founding documents. Finally, remember the experience of the Chinese revolution. That the masses, led by their party, can overcome all obstacles when guided by the correct political line, but it can suffer great defeats if it fails to understand the situation correctly and if it allows revisionism to grow within its ranks.

Beat back the poison weeds of revisionism!

Down with the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of capitulationism!

Remember the Teng-Hua coup d'état!

Unmask the bourgeois conspiracy in the CoRIM!

Celebrate 27 years of socialism in the PRC!