

*Commemorating the 125th
anniversary of the birth of Chairman
Mao Zedong means reconstituting the
Communist Party*

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STRUGGLESSESSIONS



By Cajeme

Iniciador

I have long aspired to reach for the clouds

And I again ascend Ching kangshan.

Coming from afar to view our old haunt, I find new scenes replacing the old.

Everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart,

Streams babble

And the road mounts skyward.

Once Huangyangchieh is passed

No other perilous place calls for a glance.

Wind and thunder are stirring,

Flags and banners are flying

Wherever men live.

Thirty-eight years are fled

With a mere snap of the fingers.

We can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven

And seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas:

We'll return amid triumphant song and laughter.

Nothing is hard in this world

If you dare to scale the heights.

– Mao, “Reascending Chingkangshan”

More than a century has passed since the birth of one of the world's greatest Marxist revolutionaries, Chairman Mao Zedong, on December 26, 1893. Yet his immortal contributions to Marxism live on today as irremovable tenants of the international proletariat's ideology, known today as Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, principally Maoism.

Communists, revolutionaries and the people all over the world have always paid respect and honored Chairman Mao. His memory and revolutionary legacy is

celebrated internationally, from all corners of the world, from India to Turkey, Bangladesh, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Norway, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Canada, the USA, and many more. Even in countries where the revolution has been reversed such as in China, Russia and Nepal, embryonic red factions of varying degrees of development carry the torch of our Great Chairman like keepers of an undiminished flame, a flame that continues to light the way forward, always forward, to Communism.

There was no corner in the world where the illuminating light of Mao Zedong Thought did not touch – not in the cities or countryside of the semifeudal and semicolonial countries or anywhere else in the East, West, North or South. Everywhere Mao's lessons touched the fog of ignorance and revisionism was melted.

His influence is limitless. Mao's contributions to Marxism-Leninism developed the proletariat's ideology overall into Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought in the era of new democratic revolution, of which we still firmly find ourselves. This stood in stark contrast from the revisionism of the earlier half of our era, especially against the social-imperialist Soviet Union. While the contributions of all the Great Leaders of Marxism are indispensable, Mao's contributions surpass them all as the most advanced. This is why we say "principally Maoism" in our ideology's acknowledgement of the three Great Leaders, Marx, Lenin and Mao.

Mao taught the world fundamental lessons, from resolving the problems of Marxism to backwards countries to discovering new overall advancements in Marxism:

That the masses, and the masses alone, are the motive force of history.

Reaffirming that the only road to socialism is through revolutionary violence.

That semifeudal and semicolonial countries must complete their bourgeois revolution through New Democracy where instead of the old national-bourgeois revolution led by the bourgeoisie we have the new national-democratic revolution led by the proletariat and its Communist Party.

That capitalism is not wiped away with the seizure of political power by the proletariat.

That two-line struggle is essential in carrying the revolution forward and developing the Communist Party toward socialism.

That waves upon waves of cultural revolutions are necessary in resolving the contradictions between the continued existence of the bourgeoisie within the proletarian state.

That the only military strategy for the proletariat is People's War.

That the Communist Party and the masses must be militarized to safeguard the revolution.

That the mass-line is the only true Communist method of leadership.

That the law of opposites is the only fundamental law of dialectics.

Without Mao to discover and carry these discoveries and affirmations, there would be no Chairman Gonzalo. Without Gonzalo, there would be no application and testing of those discoveries and affirmations that we now know as Maoism. This, in part, is what is meant by the continuity in the development and overall advancement of Marxism. In celebrating Mao we reaffirm and defend Marxism! We proclaim that today's Marxism is Maoism, and that the enemy of the proletariat remains principally revisionism for it is the sinister capitalism disguised in Marxist red garb. In defending and prying away Chairman Mao from the bestial grips of the Dengists, the Prachandaists, the Avakianites and the rest of the renegade revisionists currently occupying positions within the Communist Parties in the International Communist Movement, we defend Marxism and revolution.

Mao taught us – especially the youth of the proletariat – that it is right to rebel! Mao and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution remains the highest point in socialist construction; it showed us that the very lifeblood of socialism depends on two-line struggle. The GPCR showed us how to resolve this contradiction,

that new mass organs will be created in the face of capitalist reversals, that the red faction within the Communist Party must always, always, have faith and militarize the masses. This lesson's importance has been so fundamental that it has literally influenced a generation of Maoists in the U.S. in the great reconstitution of the Communist Party in adopting the name of the historic Chinese Red Guards.

Mao's revolutionary development and life leaves the International Communist Movement and the masses of the world a great story of struggle, rupture and transformation. Mao came from a peasant-class origin but developed a proletarian-class stand through Marxism. He, at an early age, rebelled against the old feudalist customs and ideas kept alive by the old state, rejecting his arranged marriage, abandoning his peasant family's affluence, rebelling against his bourgeois teachers (this would leave a lasting influence on his theorization on the rule of the Chinese superstructure of society and in particular the role of revolutionary education) , etc. He dove into revolutionary student and peasant organizing, aligning himself with the nationalist Chinese movement led by the Kuomintang under the leadership of Chinese national hero Sun Yat-sen, father of Chang Kai-shek. In 1911, early on as a young soldier for Sun Yat-sen's army in the capital city of Changsha of his native province of Hunan Mao got his first experience in a revolutionary military, another lasting influence on his political development which undoubtedly contributed to his development as a great revolutionary military strategist. Mao's continued revolutionary development as a trained soldier-turned student organizer in Changsha and then at the Peking University of Beijing, forming a progressive study group with future original co-founding members of the Chinese Communist Party. After the founding of the Party, through the Civil War against the nationalists with the Red Army and then waging the anti-imperialist war against Japan with the People's Liberation Army, then onward to the establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, and then the launching and closing of the GPCR from 1966 to 1976, Mao shows us nothing short of these historic feats, or as he said in his own words: "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights."

Today, December 26, 2018, as our year comes to a close, we celebrate the 125th anniversary of the birth of one of the world's greatest revolutionaries, one of the greatest Marxist leaders to ever walk this earth.

To truly commemorate the 125th anniversary of the birth of Chairman Mao we must in the U.S. continue to reconstitute the Communist Party, to prepare ourselves for the initiation of armed struggle, of People's War. To truly honor the life and legacy of Chairman Mao we must reaffirm our commitment to Maoism – *toward the militarization of the Communist Parties of the world, toward the concentric construction of the three instruments of revolution and in applying the universality of Protracted People's War everywhere on earth!*

Hoist high the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, principally Maoism!

Hoist highest the portrait of Chairman Mao Zedong among the Great Leaders of Marxism!

Long live the immortal contributions of Chairman Mao embodied in the greatest living Marxist on earth, Chairman Gonzalo!

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