

## **The 20 year journey of the Maoist path**

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The Burmese Way to Socialism was not recorded by the party in 2001. In other words, the history of this path is already 20 years old. With ups and downs, various events and failures, this history that cannot be easily forgotten is, for the Burmese Way to Socialism, a page in the historical records where experimental experiences are carefully noted.

The party's political program is a Marxist perspective, view, and methodological analysis of the critical historical period of the Burmese society, established as a roadmap (or) (People's Democratic Revolution PDR). The patriotic roadmap was a strategy developed in response to the demands of the situation.

At that time, the party, at its lowest point of self-awareness, made the fateful decision to continue as an underground party. It decided to align itself with the ideology of Marxism to survive and sustain the revolution. It also made the fateful decision to adopt the Self-Reliance policy, which was based on a revolutionary perspective that examined its own self-awareness and the domestic and international situations, and was free from dependence.

The path of nationalism is not a reflection of the geography of Burma. It is a path that takes into account the international political climate and the world order of the present era. The unique position of the international community in the present era is the position of the American superpower.

The International Press Association's Special Report

The American Press Association's Report

The end of the Cold War was a sign of the collapse of the old world system, which began after World War II, with two world powers and two world systems. However, due to various reasons, the new world system (NWO) did not emerge until around the late 20th century. The United States was intoxicated with a dream of being the victor in the Cold War. The US believed it could establish the (NWO) under its leadership and that the "21st" century would be its century. It was confident that with a unipolar system centered on the US, it could dominate the entire world. It sidelined the UN and began conducting military invasions and proxy wars against some countries.

But real life has shattered the American dream.

The fall of the Soviet Union, which was not like the defeated nations during the World War, but rather a major power during the Cold War, could not be resolved. Russia had to negotiate treaties like START to reduce the arms race with the United States. Other major powers also increased their military strength and conducted military exercises. The United States continues to practice hegemony (violating the UN Charter, international law, and the

five principles of Bandung) under the guise of human rights and democracy, and the false flag of the Rule Based World Order to maintain its global dominance.

Movements advocating and fighting for a New World Order (NWO) with multiple axes of power have also emerged. New economic blocs such as G20 and BRICS have also appeared. China stands on the side of multi-polarity which is favoured by most countries in the world. With the slogans of world peace and development, it is expanding its influence, and it is inevitable that it will clash with the United States' ambition to control the entire world with a single axis. Here, the Cold War between China and the United States is also coming to an end. China is not going to collapse like the Soviet Union, but is continuing to uphold the slogan of building a socialist system, while accelerating its economy with its open-door policy. It is globalizing its economy, waving the flag of peace and development.

The United States faced a major financial and economic crisis starting in 2008. For its goal of global domination, it excessively increased its military strength throughout the world. It formed military alliances like NATO, SEATO, and CENTO, built military bases around the world, and illegally interfered in regional conflicts. It sidelined the United Nations and invaded some countries militarily. It ended up in an economic crisis while engaging in wars. However, the United States, under the guise of human rights and democracy, is not showing any signs of slowing down its hegemonic wars. There are no signs of retreat. In this situation, the Asia-Pacific region is becoming the centre of power struggles among the world's major powers.

The awakening of the Chinese dragon... - The unique perspective of Chinese capitalism and the socialistic system, which is not just about opening doors and implementing policies, is not just about superficial reforms. - It is said that the core level of the socialistic system, which has Chinese characteristics, is not being fully understood. (The core level of the socialistic system, as Marx and Engels described, is not being grasped.) According to Chinese experts, this is a matter of differentiation. –

The dominance of communism, Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the adherence to these ideas,

along with the establishment of a socialistic system,

and the implementation of a dictatorship of the proletariat,

are still being maintained as fundamental principles.

Under the open-door policy, foreign capital is allowed to enter, but not to the extent of complete dominance. There are many restrictions, such as the requirement that 51% of the shares be owned by the state and national businesses, and other necessary regulations (e.g., anti-monopoly). It is said that China launched the open-door policy with the aim of increasing productivity to implement its socialist system. At the same time, it has made the necessary changes along with strict controls and restrictions. (For example, encouraging

high-tech industries, and China itself becoming the largest holder of patents for new technologies). Some even call China's permitted capitalism a form of capitalism with Chinese characteristics. It seems that investment is still being made in the context of that Chinese capitalism. It is necessary to study the details.

In 2020, it was announced that the nationwide poverty alleviation plan was successful.

The social experience of China's socialist construction should be carefully studied based on concrete facts. Socialist system construction is a new path in world history. It should be understood as an ongoing process of exploration and experimentation.

Actually, China's open-door policy, attempted to manoeuvre by following the guidelines of Lenin's New Economic Policy. During the Cold War era of Maoism and the Cultural Revolution, they learned a profound lesson from the failure of the Soviet Union. However, due to various reasons, they were unsuccessful in establishing a socialist system. In 1971, they made a major turnaround. They began relations with Kissinger and China. In reality, China adjusted its position with Maoism. It can be said that they started the first step of the open-door policy's international relations. Because they could manoeuvre with such foresight, they were able to overcome the end of the Cold War with stability. While practicing the open door policy step by step, they entered the World Trade Organization (WTO) between 1990-2001 (WTO operates on a one-country, one-vote system, unlike IMF and World Bank) and challenged its restrictions along with developing countries. Domestically, they also boldly implemented reforms that were compatible with their circumstances.

When the Cold War ended, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact also collapsed, but China was able to maintain its position and its economy developed. Within a couple of decades, it surpassed Japan, which was the world's second-largest economy, and reached a position where it could compete with the United States, becoming the United States' largest trading partner.

As the United States was entangled in war and spending excessively on military expenses, China seized the opportunity by raising the flag of peace and development, making good use of the available chances, building roads, and finding economic partners. Instead of buying and accumulating US Treasury bonds as a reserve currency, it invested in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). In this way, the rising Chinese dragon with its economic momentum is set to encounter various conflicts and confrontations with the American superpower, which is trying to dominate the world, in the global arena where there is no way to avoid each other.

If geopolitically considered, the power rivalry among major nations is gradually intensifying, centring on the Asia-Pacific region. Over two decades ago, during the formulation of the Cold War strategy, the party had already predicted this future trajectory.

Specifically, the US Indo-Pacific strategy, which aims to contain China, and China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) projects are issues directly related to Myanmar. For China, the gas pipeline and the sea outlet (development of export ports) are also important and of great concern for its country.

Regarding any issue that concerns our country or comes from any other country, we must decide based solely on the interests of our nation, our people, and our revolution. This is patriotism. As the comrade, Kyaw Min, once said, "Because we have learned from the lessons of the past, we will not blindly follow the foreign policy of any major country. We will not consider his enemy as our enemy, nor will we ask him to consider our enemy as his enemy".

In the conflict involving Myanmar's military, the situation is tense. We must stay alert and be prepared. A war without justice is unjust. Therefore, we do not support unjust wars.

In Myanmar, the military junta is practicing a crony capitalist system and fighting a destructive civil war. The country has reached its poorest state. All the oppressed ethnic groups and the people of the country are rising up against the military junta with armed resistance throughout the country. The civil war is escalating rapidly. The military, which is suffering military losses, is creating divisions that break the unity of the country. It should be noted that separatists want the country to be divided into small states and regions. In this situation, to prevent the disintegration of the country (to remain united), patriotism must be firmly upheld. Regardless of which country it is, if the territorial integrity of one's own country is threatened, it must be fought.

Self-reliance ideology is a self-made path. It is a path chosen with one's own decision at the time when one's inner strength is at its weakest.

The armed struggle against the military dictatorship within the country is a domestic issue. In other words, it is like cleaning the trash in one's own house. It is clear that you cannot ask others to come and clean it for you. The fate of one's revolution must be determined by oneself. If we speak deeply about patriotism, it is a class struggle of self-reliance and self-determination within the country. In other words, the revolutionary fire spreading rapidly within the country is a practical manifestation of the success of patriotism. Although people want peace, the physical demand of one's own country is revolution.

Marxism opposes the imperialism of the world's largest capitalist system. This is an international ideology that is timeless and enduring.

It has been over 20 years since the party established its patriotic ideology. During this period, as a political party, it faced various challenges and obstacles but managed to survive. The People's Liberation Army (PLA) was reorganized and was able to continue the armed revolution.

This is a historical record of the correctness of the patriotic ideology.

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