

People Like Deng Will Know

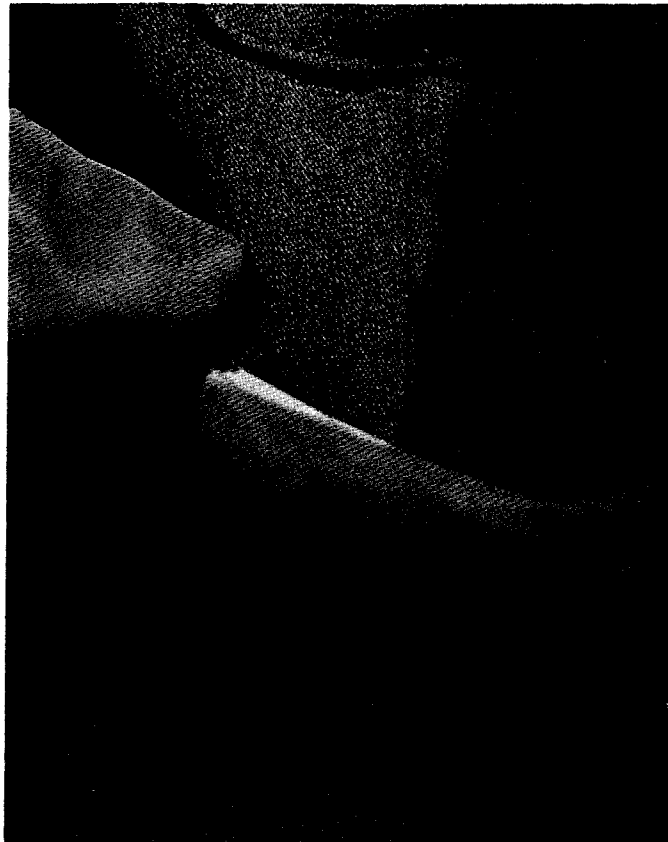
"If the leadership in China is usurped by the revisionists in the future, the Marxist-Leninists of all countries should relentlessly expose them and fight against them and help the Chinese masses in their battle against the revisionists."

— Mao Tsetung

A World to Win is devoting a special section of this issue to the recent developments in China. As the quotation on our cover indicates, Mao Tsetung had predicted that if a counter-revolutionary coup took place in China the new rulers would know no peace and their rule would most likely be short-lived. Indeed, a counter-revolutionary coup *did* take place in China just weeks after the death of Mao. The results of this new direction in China have been what Mao and the revolutionary headquarters which he led in the Communist Party of China (CPC) predicted: a return to capitalism, the renewed dependence of China on foreign imperialist powers, the reemergence of a whole series of social ills which had been eliminated or severely restricted by proletarian rule (see the article, "Revolt in China: the Crisis of Revisionism, Or... Why Mao Tsetung Was Right" by Raymond Lotta).

Mao's prediction that the revisionists would "know no peace" has also proven to be true. The Tiananmen events represented a severe blow to the reactionary regime and a big opening for more revolutionary forces to advance. While in the West the media spoke only of certain pro-Western currents among the student leaders in China, the reality was far more complex than that. As the article, "What the Media Suppressed" (based on *AWTW*'s compilation of material from a wide variety of sources) indicates, widespread pro-Mao, anti-revisionist sentiment, especially among the workers, was most definitely part of the political landscape.

The reaction to the events in China on the part of the international communist movement was swift. The Committee of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM) issued a statement denouncing the Deng regime, supporting the protesting students and workers, and calling for the re-establishment of a genuine Maoist vanguard party in China (see "Down with the Blood-Soaked Capitalist Regime in China!"). In addition, excerpts from a press conference held by the RIM in London are included. Through these and other ac-



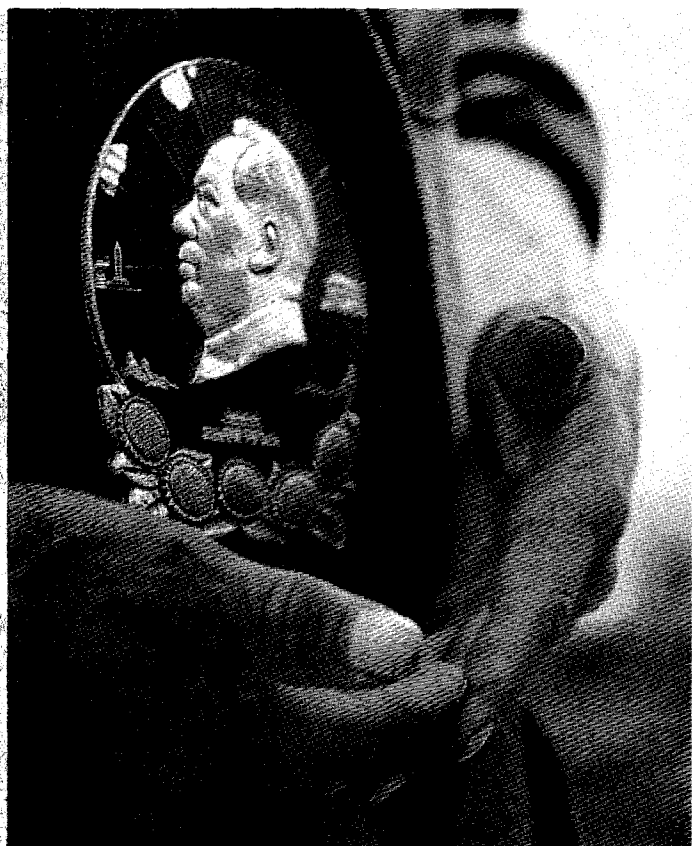
The legacy of Mao Tsetung in the hands of the

tions, the RIM strove to fulfill Mao's behest that "the Marxist-Leninists relentlessly expose" and "fight" the revisionists and "help the Chinese masses in their battle against them".

Forces gathered around the RIM are not the only ones to have vigorously condemned the Deng regime. Many others amongst China scholars, previously pro-Mao political forces and others (some of whom have consistently opposed the Deng regime, others of whom have only recently taken a clear-cut stand now that the fruits of capitalism restored have fully ripened), have helped expose the Deng regime. In this spirit, *AWTW* is publishing articles by two scholars, "China's Road to Capitalism — Liu Lin, A Chinese Village", by Sven Liljesson, (reprinted from the Swedish journal *Kina Rapport*) and "The Fascist State at the End of the Capitalist Road", submitted by Neville Maxwell (despite our strong objection to Professor Maxwell's characterisation of the Deng regime as "Stalinist").

Our section is completed by two important arti-

No Peace



workers. China, 1989.

cles by Chinese Maoists themselves. The first of these was a key polemic published in 1975 shortly before the revisionist coup d'état. "On Exercising All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie" was written by Comrade Chang Chun-chiao who, together with Mao's comrade and widow, Comrade Chiang Ching, was condemned to death (later converted to life in prison) for their role as leaders of the genuine Maoist revolutionaries in China. The article sheds a great deal of light on the economic and political conditions that existed at the time of the 1976 coup d'état as well as representing, along with other key writings of the revolutionary headquarters led by Mao, "an important elaboration of Mao Tsetung Thought", as the *Declaration of the RIM* put it.

Another article, "1980 Statement by Shanghai Revolutionaries on the Restoration of Capitalism in China", was written four years after the coup d'état on the occasion of the public show trial of Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao by the Deng

"If the Rightists stage an anti-Communist coup d'état in China, I am sure they will no peace either and their rule will most probably be short-lived because it will not be tolerated by the revolutionaries, who represent the interests of the people making up more than 90 percent of the population."

— Mao Tsetung

revisionists. The article, signed by the Chinese (Marxist-Leninist) Communist Party Central Committee, is one of the few writings that have filtered out of China since 1976 from the resolute defenders of the Cultural Revolution and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Although written several years ago, the article is remarkably foresighted on a series of questions (including its discussion of the proletarian democracy of the Cultural Revolution contrasted with the fascist suppression of the Deng revisionist clique). The article also offers a thought-provoking analysis of some of the reasons for the success of the counter-revolutionary coup. Although there is an on-going discussion of this subject among communists internationally, at least some contentions in this article (particularly that Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao "believed" the promises of the revisionists made under the pressure of the Cultural Revolution to turn over a new leaf) seem doubtful to us.

The final part of Mao's prediction referred to earlier, that the rule of the revisionists "will most probably be short-lived", seems far more probable today than it did six months earlier. The wreckage of socialism and the breakneck restoration of capitalism has given way to a full-scale revolutionary crisis in China. Politically isolated, bitterly divided among themselves, their promises of modernisation and riches revealed as a mirage to entice their followers onto the capitalist road, the revisionist ruling class in China has no recourse but to rely on naked brutal terror — against the workers, certainly, but even against some sections such as the students on whom it had counted for support. Never since the coup d'état in 1976 have conditions been so favourable for the re-establishment of a genuine vanguard party based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought that alone can lead the proletariat and people of China in making another socialist revolution.

1 October 1989