

## **A short introduction to Maoism**

“The correctness or otherwise of the ideological and political line decides everything. When the Party’s line is correct, then everything will come its way. If it has no followers, then it can have followers; if it has no guns, then it can have guns; if it has no political power, then it can have political power. If its line is not correct, even what it has it may lose. The line is a net rope. When it is pulled, the whole net opens out”

-Mao Zedong, Talks with responsible comrades at various places during provincial tour

The rising sun of revolution spreads its rays over Britain, not yet covering the country in a truly revolutionary situation, making it clear that it is not just inevitable, but it is only moments until it is day. The workers cannot stand fetid capitalism any longer, organising themselves to the highest extent they have in years. Every slave has a choice: work, die or kill their master. People are increasingly unable to exist in wage-slavery, and are only held from death by the weakening bourgeois safety net. Welfare cannot be maintained due to the increasing inefficiency of capitalism and imperialism, and all can see that when the net drops, they might be forced the next day to choose between death or revolution.

This is the situation. Marxism is without a doubt proven correct again and again. Yet, none of the supposed communists are ready. Is there one party in this country who could seize power, in areas or in the whole country, if the bourgeois disappeared tomorrow? Where are the dual-power structures? The supposed Leninists are doing as bad a job as anarchists. The answer is that these parties are following outdated political lines. For example, the ‘communist’ party with the highest membership is the CPB. But in their British Road to Socialism they don’t speak much of socialism. Not only that, but they constantly speak highly of ‘small businesses’ and ‘breaking up monopolies’. Are they Leninists? We don’t need a developmentalist New Economic Plan in our developed capitalist country! It’s ridiculous to write anything like that. Our job as communists is not to provide a lukewarm programme easily digested by the middle class, but to give an actual alternative to capitalism in this bleak day and age. This party can be at most be considered radical social democrats. As for the others, the CPGB-ML are Marxist theologians and the CPB-ML are dogmato-revisionists. The Trotskyites and ‘Orthodox Marxists’ are even more anti-scientific, to a comical degree. In general, none would be able to seize control over a single block of flats. Movements take a long time to build up, but these movements have had their time. We need Bolsheviks who can take that block before the bourgeois forces even know it is not theirs, and then move on to take the suburb, then to take the city district, then the city, then the country.

Capitalism is not static, it constantly advances in order to counter revolutionary forces. The revisionists don’t understand this, and work with outdated or faulty weapons. Trying to wield revisionism against the British state is like picking up a broken longbow to face a chieftan tank. But if not them, what?

## **Marxism-Leninism-Maoism**

“Materialism must assume a new aspect with every new great discovery” Engels, Ludwig Feurbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy

There are three main stages in scientific socialism. The first was the stage during the time of Marx and Engels. This stage was characterised by the world historic revolution of the Paris

Commune. Second came Leninism, characterised by the October Revolution, Lenin and Stalin. Third, and most advanced, is the stage of Maoism, understood through the world historic Chinese revolution and Peruvian People's War. Marxism is a science; this is well known to Marxists. Maoism is the highest stage of this science, having arisen dialectically from Leninism and bringing it to a new universal height. It is not a break from Marxism, but it is the only scientific form of it, encompassing all that came before it, so you cannot be a scientific Marxist without being a Maoist. The revisionists have stopped at the stage of Leninism, either choosing the path of blatant revisionism or dogmato-revisionism. They are no-longer scientific socialists; they are Marxist theologians and idealists. They never brought the science forward, nor disproved it in any way by engaging in class struggle, meaning their position not falsifiable. Maoism is Marxism.

Maoism, unsurprisingly, arises from Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China. Their work was known as Mao Zedong Thought (MZT) and represented an evolution of Leninism. Whilst Mao Zedong Thought spread, it was not truly the next stage in Marxism, just the most advanced form of its Leninist stage. The evolution only happened through the Peruvian People's War, which allowed the Communist Party of Peru (PCP) begin the synthesis Maoism through works such as Maoism. On Marxism Leninism Maoism. By 1993, Maoism was fully formed, as the Revolutionary International Movement (RIM) helped make it truly universal. From here, the two most important MZT parties waging the most advanced people's wars (in the Philippines and in India) have most of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. The main difference is that the Communist Party of the Philippines rejects People's War as a universal strategy.

Ongoing People's Wars represent the basis of our material understanding of the world. Engaging in struggle is necessary to understand Marxism, you cannot really know it unless you take part in revolution. Through the correct ideological line we engage in People's War, and only through People's War can our movement evolve and real analysis be made. This is what concretely sets it above backwards tendencies who don't partake in revolution. How can they understand revolution if none of them have taken part in it for 70 years! As Mao wrote in On Practice, "If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself. If you want to know the structure and properties of the atom, you must make physical and chemical experiments to change the state of the atom. If you want to know the theory and methods of revolution, you must take part in revolution. All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience". Of course, this doesn't mean all who partake in revolution will necessarily hold the right line. Despite their experience, all communist countries fell to revisionism despite their living experience. Revisionism and rightism are the most dangerous thing to Marxism in the modern era.

There are also many deviations of Maoism, mainly Third-Worldism, and 'Gonzalo thought'. Third-Worldism is ironically an entirely First-World phenomenon, and also is the one that threatens imperialism the least, stating that the working class in the First-World are not exploited in the Marxist sense (not being paid the full value of their labour) since they are reimbursed by the spoils of Imperialism. This means that they are no longer revolutionary. They have conflated Super-Exploitation with Exploitation, that just because workers in the Third-World are exploited more, the workers in the First-World aren't exploited. They take the reasonable concept of the labour aristocracy and twist it into a false winding path. They are in many ways liquidationists and mix ultra-leftism with ultra-rightism, and we should avoid falling into their trap. Marxist-Leninist-Maoist Primarily Maoists (MLMpM), or Gonzalo Thought, is a left deviation which rejects the RIM and follows the line of the PCP

doctrinally. They are extreme dogmatists who uncritically follow the PCP exactly, including parts of their line which were only particular to Peruvian conditions and are likely worthy of criticism, such as Jefatura. Their rejection of the RIM is absurd, since the PCP was in fact a signatory of the RIM's declaration. However, instead of being sectarian and denying them from the movement, they must be included for a possible party to function.

Maoism cannot be boiled down to a few key ideas separating it from Leninism. To say as such would be highly reductionist. But for the sake of making an easily understandable outline of Maoism, these should be considered the most important developments:

- Mass Line. This is the idea of 'from the masses, too the masses'. This is the process of the party being with the people. It is a two way thing and the party and the people cannot be separated. The party educates the people, and at the same time the people educate the party. This doesn't mean the party drags behind the people though, and the party of the most advanced proletariat must urge the workers on to more progressive heights. This is also a way of avoiding bureaucratic revisionism.
- Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR). This comes from the observation that class struggle does not disappear in Socialism, it instead intensifies. As it does so, the danger of revisionism and counter-revolution grows. GPCR is a necessary part of socialist class struggle, and deviations from Marxism must be targeted by the people.
- Protracted People's War (PPW). This is the ultimate military strategy in the 21st century, respected even by the bourgeois warmongers. There are three stages: the strategic defensive, strategic equilibrium and strategic offensive. It is not just applicable in the third world, but universally. This is a necessary part of Maoism, as parties must engage in conflict to understand the class struggle dialectically.
- The Three Instruments of the Party, People's Army and Popular Front.
- New Democracy. 'only the worker's party can effectively smash feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and begin the development of the productive forces. Of course, this does not mean the liquidation of the party, and they must tolerate the bourgeois until the nation is developed enough for peasants and feudalism to no longer exist'. New Democracy means a united front with all progressive forces.
- Anti-revisionism - the rejection of anti-Marxist bourgeois currents such as Khrushchevism and Dengism

## **Maoism for Britain**

To understand any situation we must first understand its primary contradiction. Class struggle is always by default contradictions. Other contradictions may temporarily become the primary one, such as Imperialism which rises to be the primary contradiction in Third-World countries. This is the merger of finance capital and national capital, and is characterised by the export of said finance capital. In the modern day the largest Imperial forces are the United States, China, EU and Russia, using tools such as the IMF. Combatting imperialism must always be a part of a socialist programme.

Looking at the contradictions in British society, perhaps can list them as:

- The class contradiction.
- The contradiction between Westminster imperialism and the colonized / oppressed nations.
- The contradiction between American capital and European capital

- The contradiction between social groups (reactionary working class and immigrants)

Some are much less important than others, but all must be analysed in order to formulate the correct Marxist line.

Firstly is the conflict between American and European forces. This takes the form of Brexit. This contradiction is often mischaracterised as one between national and finance capital. However, this is not its true nature. Brexit was really a struggle between the ruling European aligned forces, who want to have the British market open to the EU, and the American aligned forces, who want it to be open to America. In this case, the national bourgeois was America-aligned, and were not progressive in any way. Brexit must be seen as just the transfer of Britain from the European sphere to the American sphere. Still, it was a somewhat progressive event as the country now less dominated by European capital. The masses educate us on how this is was a progressive thing, and should be supported.

The contradiction between the English Parliament and the nations of Ireland, Wales and Scotland, or that between the oppressor nation and the oppressed, makes up the 2nd most important contradiction in Britain. Its severity varies between regions, with Occupied Ireland historically being where the conflict was the greatest, however it is present in all three. At times this has been the primary contradiction in Ireland. It is also seen in Scotland, where most people want to leave the Union, though they are not yet willing to rebel violently to achieve independence. In all three countries, these movements are republican and progressive. They should be firmly supported on the basis of how Northern Ireland is an occupied colony, and Wales and Scotland have not been allowed to develop through national self-determination. These are being dominated by English and American imperial capital. Of course, that does not mean these countries can't be imperialist themselves. Wales and Scotland have been included in English imperialism since the Early Modern period, even if they themselves were dominated. Imperialism is not a cut and dry, black and white thing, and most colonized countries also have an imperial class of their own. But it is clear we must firmly support Irish, Scottish and Welsh independence, and turn their progressive. bourgeois nationalism into socialist nationalism.

Principally there is the class contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeois. There is also the contradiction between social progressive liberal forces and social conservative liberal forces. This is often grossly misidentified as the imperial bourgeois supporting progressivism against the national bourgeois and proletariat supporting conservatism, but this is very far from the facts. Both sides have a range of class elements supporting them, and the progressive proletariat is of course to be supported. This is a common contradiction solved by the application of the Mass Line by elevating the progressives and winning over the conservatives, whilst cutting both off from the bourgeois liberals. All of these contradictions must be inspected properly in great detail if we are to effectively apply Maoism. We must also not forget that the United Kingdom is a powerful imperialist state, even if it has recently been sidelined. Ending imperialism must be our central goal, coming hand in hand with eliminating the upper sections of the bourgeois, immediately upon establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

### **United Front**

The party must understand the various social groups and their grievances, and bring them all into a socialist united front. This is the idea of the mass line. The Maoist must understand the

various groups socially and culturally oppressed and bring them into the movement. These groups include: Immigrants, LGBTQ+ individuals, Racial minorities, Ecological activists, Palestinian Activists, national separatists. All of these need to be included and represented by the party, who promises to solve their issues. Furthermore the party must work with their own movements (such as pride and Scottish independence), even if not necessarily socialist. Minorities and socially oppressed groups can fundamentally be satisfied by capitalism if the ruling class includes them, so we need to be the ones taking that step and promising to represent them. These minorities can also be a target for recruitment. The party must represent all the workers in the country, especially the most vulnerable.

The united front will also consist of the union movement, who will make up the majority of it. Much of the working class is considered the middle class socially, but we need to represent them too. Not every worker has to be a communist, but we have to represent them all if we are to be taken seriously as a movement. Even if most allied workers will not be minorities, the most revolutionary parts are minorities. LGBTQ+ and immigrant groups have proven time and time to be the most revolutionary parts of the working class and petit-bourgeois. Their aims need to be incorporated.

Not only should the workers be included, but also the lumpen-proletariat. This group is the most exploited out of all, and are in all practicalities workers without work. They should be the first to be mobilized and represent the group with the most revolutionary potential. The petit-bourgeois should be broken into three parts in this country. The first is the upper 'middle class' petit-bourgeois. These are not usually progressive and shouldn't be an organizational aim. Then there is the social 'working class' petit-bourgeois, such as plumbers etc.. These should be appealed to, but it must be understood that they are often highly reactionary. The last portion are the lower 'middle class' petit-bourgeois, and the upper portions of the Marxist working class, which in practice have similar aims. This is a very large and should be appealed to wholeheartedly. Many students and 'middle class' people working are part of this strata. They can be very revolutionary and are important to the movement.

### **Protracted People's War**

Protracted People's War is the most effective military strategy in the modern world. All imperialist militaries know this and have stated it many times. It has been applied worldwide, from China to Latin America. The strategy levels the field between an army superior in weapons, technology, international backing and money and a less trained guerrilla army. The only thing which is needed is popular support, at least among certain sections. Maoism posits that this strategy is universal in the 21st century. It is applicable to every country, including the imperial core. This does not mean it is universal throughout all of history or that it is eternal, but right now it is the most effective strategy. It is not static, it is ever changing like water in a river. It must be applied differently in every different circumstance. The effective application of PPW is to be 100 blades of grass in a field of 10,000. The wind batters us all down together, but cannot distinguish between us or the masses. Against the wind we bend and let it pass over us, only raise back up once it has passed. Over time the other grass must shelter with us from protection against that wind or be uprooted by it.

It also, as mentioned earlier, cannot be used without support from the peasantry or working class. Trying to enact People's War without it is known as adventurism, or an application of revolutionary violence without direction or purpose. A common myth is that People's War is

impossible in the first world due to the urban proletarian population. It posits that the strategy is only possible as an attack of the peasantry from the countryside, which focuses on the countryside in the defensive, villages and small towns in the equilibrium, surrounding and finally attacking the cities in the offensive. This was certainly true in the Chinese revolution, but we can't just view Maoism through the lens of a single struggle. Protracted People's War is a global strategy. We can read what Mao wrote about the People's Struggle, and critically understand that he was talking about both Chinese conditions and global conditions. In Britain, instead of the reductive view of rural People's War which is not useful here, we can instead think of an Urban People's War, fought by the proletariat instead of the peasantry.

In our state we have unique experience of People's War in the form of the progressive national liberation struggle of the IRA against the imperialist UK state. The myth that Protracted People's War is impossible in the First World is dispelled by this struggle. The economic conditions in Northern Ireland are comparable to those in Britain. The main difference that led to this struggle was that the contradictions were much more heightened in Northern Ireland than they are in Scotland or Wales. It was also not a socialist struggle but a national liberation one, and it eventually degraded to the point it has gone underground. An early-stage People's War in Britain might look similar to the war in Northern Ireland. In our country we must focus on organising the disenfranchised sections of the working class in the suburbs and outer cities. For example, Ely could be targeted as a revolutionary base area. We must develop and apply the strategy of Urban People's War. The IRA failed in the struggles due to the fact they weren't a true proletarian force. We can succeed where they did not by a true theoretical understanding of the struggle. We must understand the contradictions of Britain and the theory of Protracted People's War, uniting the proletariat, lumpen-proletariat and the progressive petit-bourgeois, building up popular support until we can initiate the armed struggle.

The most important part of this is logistics. Before any armed action can occur a dual power structure has to be set up. For example, nobody can take us seriously unless we can provide a waste management service. This is the key for creating liberated zones.

### **Build the party!**

Now we have a plan of theory we will develop, we can firmly say that the next step is to build a party to apply the theory. This is the most difficult phase; the actual formation of the party. There are not many Maoists in the country. Therefore, the first step is proletarian education and the building of a revolutionary base. Revisionist Communists can be won over through strong critique and polemics against their programmes, which is something I am working on. We need to educate anyone who joins to elevate the Maoist vanguard into a truly effective force. Then, we can build base areas in suburbs and disenfranchised towns. Once this point has been reached, we can initiate Protracted People's War. This is the strategy I have identified.

**BEGIN REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATION! BUILD A PARTY VANGUARD! LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM-MAOISM AS THE REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY FOR BRITAIN IN THE 21st CENTURY!**