

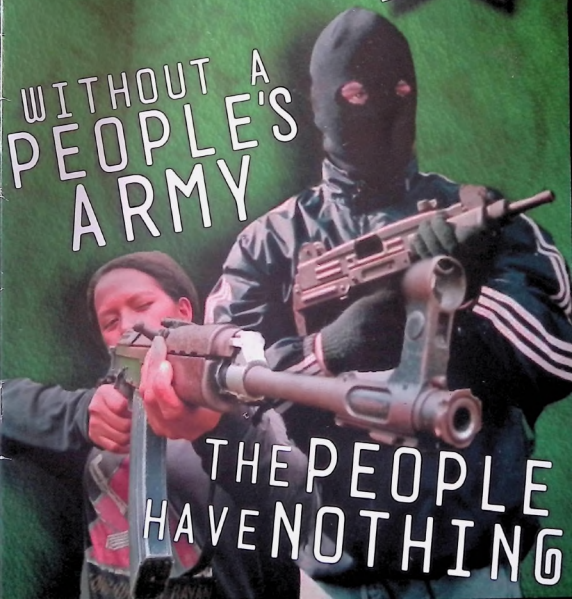
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WITHOUT A
PEOPLE'S
ARMY



THE PEOPLE
HAVENOTHING

On the Universal Validity of Protracted People's War:

The Irish Experience of Revolutionary War Establishes the Proof



"Weapons are an important factor in war but not the decisive factor; It is people, not things, that are decisive," Mao Zedong, 'On Protracted War'.

"Chairman Gonzalo, reaffirming himself on the universal law of revolutionary violence, takes up the highest military theory of the proletariat established by Chairman Mao: People's war, which is universally valid and is applicable in all types of countries, in accordance with the conditions of each revolution. The world people's war is the principal form of struggle that the proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the world should launch to oppose imperialist world war. His point of departure is that people's war is a war of the masses and can only be accomplished by mobilising the masses and relying on them." Military Line, General Political Line of the Communist Party of Peru.

"The Irish Republican Army cannot be beaten because it is a People's Army recruited from an oppressed People who will fight until oppression ceases". O'Connell na h-Eireann

Introduction

The question of the universality of Protracted People's War is one of the most important questions for the International Communist Movement (ICM). It is a question that has become a hot topic of debate for communists and an important two line struggle is raging in the ICM on this issue. While no communist can disagree with the universal law of revolutionary violence, differences have emerged on its application.

At its heart, the question on the universal validity of Protracted People's War, meaning the question on whether People's War is applicable in all countries in accordance with the specific conditions of each revolution, is a great line of demarcation between the red line and the right opportunist line, between revolution and revisionism.

People's War have already been decisively put forward by Chairman Gonzalo and the Communist Party of Peru, by the Communist Party of Brazil - Red Fraction, particularly in 'People's War and Revolution', by comrades in Germany writing in *Klassenstandpunkt*, notably 'People's War - The Sole Path to Liberation' and by comrades in Norway, in a series of articles published in *Tjen Folket Media*. The arguments mentioned above comprehensively set out the Universality of Protracted Peoples War, the Military Line of the International Proletariat.

The purpose of this article, therefore, is to add to the mounting weight of proof of this question by demonstrating the universal application of Protracted People's War, through an outline of the Irish Experience of Revolutionary Violence from 1969 until today, particularly the protracted nature of the Revolutionary Armed Struggle waged by Irish Republican Revolutionaries in an urban environment.

It is now increasingly clear that more and more of the International Proletariat, particularly the Revolutionary Youth are recognising Marxism-Leninism-Maoism as the third and higher development of Revolutionary Science, the science of Marxism. There can be no argument against Maoism as the leading Revolutionary Ideology in the world today, as it is the ideology leading the world's only actual existing revolutions, the People's Wars in Peru, India, Turkey and the Philippines, influencing the Revolutionary Armed Struggle in Palestine and inspiring the constitution and re-constitution of militarised Communist Parties in Latin America, North America and across Europe. Red Salutes to all Maoist Cadre and Red Fighters engaged in this Work!

"Experience in the class struggle in the era of Imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed" Mao Zedong: Problems of War and Strategy

The arguments in support of the universal validity of Protracted



What Is Protracted People's War?

Protracted People's War (PPW) is the universal military line of the International Proletariat, developed by Chairman Mao during the course of the Anti-Japanese War in China. Mao utilized PPW to lead the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Masses to victory in the Chinese Revolution, the second successful World historic socialist revolution in 1949.

Mao explained that PPW was the strategy through which the revolutionary forces could move from their beginning as small and weak to becoming big and strong by "mobilizing the masses and relying on them" and leading the revolution to victory. In this way, through People's War, the revolutionary forces can defeat an enemy that seems big and strong, but in fact is weak and a "paper tiger" because the enemy does not have the support of the masses or the ability to mobilize them.

Mao laid down a number of important factors for the waging of a Protracted People's War. Firstly the People's War must be led by a fighting Communist Party, because the party must always command the gun. Secondly, that the party must build a People's Army to wage the revolutionary war and mobilize the masses for People's War. Thirdly, that a United Front is built around the Army as the organ of New Power. Together, Mao asserted that the Party, the Army and the United Front are the three instruments of revolution for the waging the PPW for the seizure of power.

Mao outlined that the PPW has three stages: the Strategic Defensive, the Strategic Stalemate/Equilibrium and the Strategic Offensive.

PPW begins in the strategic defensive. In this stage revolutionary armed actions are carried out to raise the flag of People's War and to win the support of the masses. In this stage guerrilla warfare is the primary mode of waging revolutionary war. During the strategic defensive the People's Army builds its strength by actively combating and resisting the forces of reaction and the enemies off the people, and in doing so, begins to mobilize the masses. In this stage the Communist Party and the People's Army begins to build the broad united front in the face of the reactionary offensive.

Mao defines the second stage as the strategic stalemate, more commonly described as equilibrium. During the course of the PPW, the revolution has now begun to amass support and has begun to establish base areas and to construct the organs of new power. The primary method of warfare has shifted to mobile warfare but guerrilla warfare is still an important feature. At the same time the strength of the enemy has been significantly weakened in the eyes of the people, who more

and more come over to the side of the revolution. As new power grows the enemies power base becomes confined to the big cities, with rule in the old way no longer possible. At this point in the war, the opposing forces are coming to a more equal position of power. Neither can defeat the other at this point, but at the same time cannot be beaten either. In this phase the party continues to build the People's Army as the primary organisation and the United Front around the Army for the seizure of power through the final offensive.

Mao asserts that the final stage of the PPW is Strategic Offensive. The strength built by the revolutionary forces in the preceding stages can now be unleashed in a counter offensive, manifesting itself in a strategic offensive until victory. The masses are mobilised to defeat the old crumbling state and New Power extends across the country. The primary method of warfare remains mobile warfare but positional warfare, and in particular positional attack will take on new importance.

It is obvious, from any reading of the stages of PPW that the strategy follows the laws of Revolutionary Warfare and is therefore applicable in all countries in accordance with the concrete conditions.

Mao therefore developed the universal military line of the International Proletariat, Protracted People's War, in the course of the second successful world historic socialist revolution.

Peru

While it was Chairman Mao who first developed the strategy of PPW, it was Chairman Gonzalo and the Communist Party of Peru that proved its universal validity.

Following the experience of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, Vietnamese revolutionaries, led by Ho Chi Minh and Vo Nguyen Giap took up the banner of People's War and led the Vietnamese masses to victory, first against French imperialism, the Japanese and then decisively against US Imperialism, raising high the banner of PPW before the International proletariat.

In 1969, the newly reconstituted Communist Party of the Philippines established the New People's Army and initiated a Protracted People's War that continues to this day, and is estimated to hold power in 33% of the Country.

While these new experiences of Protracted People's War have contributed greatly to our knowledge and experience of revolutionary violence and revolutionary warfare, they did not prove the universality of PPW because critics lined up to say it was an 'Asian phenomenon' or attempted to write the theory off as a 'peasant uprising', not applicable to other parts of the world.

Such criticism was dealt a critical blow on May 17 1980, when Chairman Gonzalo and the Communist Party of Peru launched a PPW on the other side of the world. Following the laws of People's War laid down by Chairman Mao, the PCP asserted that "the beginnings were modest, almost without modern weapons. Combat was given, it was advanced and it was built from the small to the large and from the weak material and initial fire came the great turbulent fire and mighty roar that grows, sowing revolution and exploding into even more impetuous People's War."

From a small symbolic beginning, burning bullet papers high in the Andes Mountains, the People's War in Peru grew to become one of the most important experiences in Proletarian History.



Irish Republican Army

The experience is of such importance, because during the prosecution of the People's War, in 1982, Chairman Gonzalo first synthesised Marxism-Leninism-Maoism as a third and higher stage of Proletarian Revolutionary Science. By 1988, chairman Gonzalo and the Communist Party of Peru, had proved the universality of PPW, asserting in the decisive document 'On Marxism-Leninism-Maoism' that, "People's War is the military theory of the International Proletariat; People's War sung up for the first time, in a systematic and all-encompassing way, the theoretical and practical experience of the struggles, military actions and wars waged by the Proletariat as well as the people's long experience in waging armed struggle, especially the war waged by the Chinese peasants. It is because of Chairman Mao that the class has a military theory; however there is much confusion and misunderstanding around this issue... a key and decisive question in understanding its universal validity and consequently applicability, taking into account the different types of revolution and the specific conditions of each revolution. To understand this key question it is helpful to keep in mind the fact that since the Petrograd Insurrection this model has not been repeated, and to consider the anti-fascist resistance and guerrilla wars in Europe during World War II, as well as the armed struggles being waged in Europe today and see that in the end, the October Revolution was not only an insurrection but a revolutionary war that lasted several years. Consequently, in the imperialist countries the revolution can only be conceived of as revolutionary war and today this can only mean People's War". [Our Emphasis]

In demonstrating the universal validity of Protracted People's War, and confirming it as the military line of the International Proletariat, Chairman Gonzalo and the Communist Party of Peru made it clear that People's War could not and should not be applied mechanically or dogmatically, but would be shaped in all countries to meet the "different types of revolution and the specific conditions of each revolution".

The important revolutionary law that demonstrates that People's War is universally applicable and is tailored to the specific conditions in each country is all too often ignored by opponents of the Proletarian Military Line. In ignoring this revolutionary law, the opponents of PPW in reality are firstly, rejecting Mao as the originator of a universal Proletarian Military Line and secondly, rejecting Gonzalo as the synthesiser of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

This revolutionary law established by the Communist Party of Peru rubbishes the idea that a PPW can only be carried out in a semi-feudal or semi-colonial country, as is the accusation so often put forward by revisionists, demonstrating that they have failed to understand the fundamentals and the essence of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

By launching a Protracted People's War in Peru in the 1980s, at a time

when international commentators were predicting the defeat of Communism, Chairman Gonzalo and the Communist Party of Peru comprehensively established the universal validity of Protracted People's War and established Marxism-Leninism-Maoism as the third and higher stage of Proletarian Revolutionary Science and as Communism in the modern era.

In building the PPW to the height of the strategic offensive before the end in the Road, Chairman Gonzalo significantly developed and deepened the laws of PPW, establishing that:

- PPW must be led by a militarised Communist Party of the New Type
- The three instruments of revolution should be developed through concentric construction
- Marxism-Leninism-Maoism is universal because it is true.

Marxism-Leninism-Maoism

At the root of the two-line struggle in the International Communist Movement on the question of PPW is in fact a two-line struggle between those who hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, principally Maoism and those who cling to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought, refusing to recognise Maoism as a third and higher stage of Marxism.

Revolutionaries who uphold Marxism-Leninism-Maoism accept the universal validity and applicability of PPW, whereas those who still cling to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought reject the universality of the Proletarian Military Line, instead adopting a strange form of third-worldism, advocating People's Wars in semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries, and perpetual accumulation of forces and even parliamentary cretinism in industrial countries at the imperialist centres.

This position fails to understand the laws of revolutionary warfare, which as outlined above demonstrate that revolutions must be applied to the specific conditions in each country and in the modern era revolutionary war can only mean People's War. Failure to understand that PPW is universal and can be applied in all countries in accordance with the specific conditions is a dogmatic and mechanical attempt to apply the great lessons of the Chinese Revolution only in semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries. Yet our critics themselves label those who uphold the universal validity of PPW as dogmatic!

The real line in the International Communist Movement therefore is Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, principally Maoism upholding the universal validity of PPW. Those who cling to Mao Tse-tung while rejecting Maoism as a third and higher development of Proletarian Revolutionary Science, hold a revisionist and right opportunist line that must be combated and corrected to unite the International Communist Movement behind Maoism and PPW.

This line struggle in the International Communist Movement recalls a struggle between Lenin and the economists and should be viewed in a similar light. Writing in the immortal 'What is to be Done?' Lenin stated "It is only natural to expect that for a Social-Democrat whose conception of the political struggle coincides with the conception of the "economic struggle against the employers and the government": the "organisation of revolutionaries" will more or less coincide with the "organisation of workers". This, in fact, is what actually happens: so that when we speak of organisation, we literally speak in different tongues. I vividly recall, for example, a conversation I once had with a fairly consistent Economist, with whom I had not been previously acquainted. We were discussing the pamphlet, *What Will Bring About the Political Revolution?* and were soon of a mind that its principal defect was its ignoring of the question of organisation. We had begun to assume full agreement between us: but, as the conversation proceeded, it became evident that we were talking of different things. My



interlocutor accused the author of ignoring strike funds, mutual benefit societies, etc.; whereas I had in mind an organisation of revolutionaries as an essential factor in "bringing about" the political revolution. As soon as the disagreement became clear, there was hardly, as I remember, a single question of principle upon which I was in agreement with the Economist.'

The differences between Maoism and Mao Tse-tung Thought today are as sharp as the differences between Lenin and the economists then.

Because we now understand that the Line Struggle in the International Communist Movement is in reality a struggle between Maoism and Tse-tung Thought, which today often erroneously tries to hide its revisionist line by describing itself as Marxism-Leninism-Maoism because it prefers the syntax, it is worth expanding on what it is we mean by Marxism-Leninism-Maoism as a third and higher stage of Proletarian Revolutionary Science.

Marxism-Leninism-Maoism was first synthesised by Chairman Gonzalo in 1983 in the fire of the Protracted People's War in Peru. The 'Fundamental Documents' of the Communist Party of Peru asserted, 'It is with the People's War that we have understood more deeply what Maoism implies and we have taken up the solemn pledge to "Uphold, defend, and apply Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, principally Maoism!" and to work relentlessly in helping to place it as leader and guide of the world revolution, the always red and unfading banner that is the guarantee of triumph for the proletariat, the oppressed nations, and peoples of the world in their inexorable, combative march of iron legions towards the golden and always brilliant goal of Communism.'

Marxism-Leninism-Maoism has then been synthesised by Chairman

Gonzalo as a third and higher stage of Marxism, but Maoism has not yet been universally accepted or reached the hegemonic position once held by Marxism-Leninism.

Maoism's recognition as a third and higher stage of Marxism was greatly strengthened by the establishment of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement in 1984. Accepting the Universal Validity and application of PPW, the RIM added great weight to this position with its statement 'Long Live Marxism-Leninism-Maoism' on December 26, 1993, declaring,

'Hundreds of millions of proletarians and oppressed masses of the world are increasingly propelled into struggle against the world imperialist system and all reaction. On the battlefield against the enemy they search for their own flag. Revolutionary communists must wield our universal ideology and spread it among the masses to further unleash them and organise their forces, in order to seize power through revolutionary violence. To accomplish this, Marxist-Leninist-Maoist parties, united in the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement, must be formed wherever they do not exist and existing ones must be strengthened in order to prepare, launch and carry through to victory People's War to seize power for the proletariat and the oppressed people. We must uphold, defend and, most importantly, apply Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.'

This remains the task of Revolutionary Communists today.

The Myth of the 'October Road' and the Peaceful Accumulation of Forces

One of the main arguments put forward by those who fail to recognise the universality of PPW is that the so-called 'October Road' is the only method of revolution in the industrial countries. By this the revisionists mean that a revolution in an industrially advanced or an imperialist country can only be achieved through an insurrection during a revolutionary situation and until then, communists should wait and instead build through the peaceful accumulation of forces, working through 'legal' means, in this case upholding 'bourgeois legality.' They further advocate that communists should engage in electoralism and parliamentary cretinism during this peaceful accumulation of forces as they wait for a revolution that is never coming.

Mao asserted that the revolutionary war begins in Strategic Defensive, not in the peaceful accumulation of forces. Lenin, the great architect of the October Socialist Revolution stated, 'Whoever expects a "pure" social revolution will never live to see it. Such a person pays lip-service to revolution without understanding what revolution is.'

The myth of the 'October Road' and the 'Peaceful accumulation of Forces' is a revisionist line favoured by right opportunists. This line is un-Marxist and fails to understand the material reality of the Russian revolution. The Great October Socialist Revolution was not just an insurrection that fell from the sky. The Russian Revolution was in fact a protracted struggle, led by a fighting Communist Party, that was engaged in a Revolutionary Armed Struggle from the 1905 Revolution and continued as a clandestine, underground organisation engaged in both legal and illegal work, in accordance with the specific conditions in Autocratic Russia, continuing Revolutionary Armed Actions until the Victory of the Revolution in 1917 and continuing them during the Russian Civil War after the Revolution to defend and establish Socialism.

The Russian Revolution is more in line therefore, with the strategy of PPW, than it is with the revisionist and disproven insurrectionist model.

This demonstrates that Chairman Mao made a world historical contribution to Proletarian Revolutionary Science when he developed and synthesised the line of PPW and that Chairman Gonzalo made a world historical contribution to Proletarian Revolutionary Science when

he synthesised Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and proved the universal validity of PPW.

Ireland

'Any man who objects to every plan of armed resistance that is proposed, while he produces none or no better of his own, or any man who tells you that an act of armed resistance- even if made so soon as tomorrow- even if offered by ten men- even if offered with men armed only with stones- any man- who tells you that such an act of resistance would be premature, imprudent, or dangerous- any and every such man should at once be spurned and spat at. For remark you this and recollect it, that somewhere, and somehow, and by somebody, a beginning must be made; and that the first act of resistance is always, and must be ever, premature, imprudent, and dangerous'. - James Finian Lalor

'However it may be for others, for us of the Citizen Army there is but one ideal - an Ireland ruled, and owned, by Irish men and women, sovereign, and independent from the centre to the sea, and flying its own flag outward over all the oceans. We cannot be swerved from our course by honeyed words, lulled into carelessness by freedom to parade and strut in uniforms, nor betrayed by high-sounding phrases. The Irish Citizen Army will only co-operate in a forward movement. The moment that forward movement ceases it reserves to itself the right to step out of the alignment, and advance by itself if needs be, in an effort to plant the banner of freedom one reach further towards its goal.' - Commandant General James Connolly

As for the armed actions in Europe, we have seen protracted armed struggles. They are an expression of objective reality. Therefore, the task is not to condemn them, but to understand, study, and analyse them, to see how they are an expression of the fact that there is also a revolutionary situation in old Europe. And beyond that, that there are those who have taken up arms, understanding that that is the only way to seize Power. This is a powerful blow to revisionism, because in Europe itself, considered to be one of their bastions, revisionism is beginning to be abandoned. Regardless of the level reached, and the problems that remain to be solved, this is undeniably an important advance.

In some cases, the national question is involved, as in Ireland. In other cases, the issue of how to make their revolution is raised. We believe that these struggles must be studied seriously. The problem is in understanding what their ideology is, what politics guides them, what class they serve, and how they approach the question of the superpowers. We believe that they deserve a lot of attention, especially when there are organizations that propose taking up Mao Tse-tung again, or that are starting to raise the need for a Party, or indeed that the armed struggle alone is not enough. We must look at this as a new awakening and understand that they might make a lot of mistakes when you get right down to it, who doesn't? But they themselves will sum up lessons from their errors, as they are doing, they will advance, grasp Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, and form Parties that wage people's war in accordance with the socialist character of their revolution and in accordance with their specific conditions.' Chairman Gonzalo.

Speaking during his 1988 interview with El Diario, Chairman Gonzalo correctly noted the significance of the Revolutionary Armed Struggles in Europe and specifically, the Revolutionary Armed Struggle in Ireland as demonstrating the universal validity of PPW.

The criticism that People's War is not universal because it cannot be applied in a modern industrial country, and would be crushed by the forces of reaction there, does not stand up to the reality of the experience of Revolutionary Armed Struggle in Ireland, an armed struggle that continues today, despite hitting a bend in the road in recent years.

Fighter of the CPI (M)



The experience of Armed Struggle in Ireland and particularly the ongoing armed actions against British imperialism in Ireland comprehensively and decisively demonstrates the universal applicability of PPW.

Ireland is a colonial and semi-colonial country, an island nation on the western periphery of the European continent. Although Ireland is a colony and semi-colony it is also a modern industrialised country, which gives it specific material conditions that are useful for demonstrating the universal validity of PPW.

Ireland is both a colony and a semi-colony because it is illegally and forcefully partitioned by imperialism. British imperialism maintains a direct military occupation of 6 Irish Counties in the north-east of the country. The remaining 26 Counties are administered by a semi-colonial parliament in Dublin on behalf of British, North American and European Imperialism, who exploit and oppress the Irish working class and rob our wealth and resources.

Since the ruling class of England first invaded Ireland in 1167, every generation of Irish people since have engaged in revolutionary violence and protracted armed struggle, particularly guerrilla warfare against imperialism, amassing a great wealth of knowledge and experience of the theory and practice of waging revolutionary war.

In 1969, the Irish Republican Army, that was established in 1916, launched a new revolutionary armed struggle for national liberation, to drive out British imperialism.

While this revolutionary armed struggle was not a PPW, it was a protracted guerrilla campaign, and a war of the people, particularly the people in British occupied Ireland.

While the Revolutionary Armed Struggle was able to develop base areas in rural counties such as South Armagh, Fermanagh and Tyrone, more importantly, through armed struggle revolutionary base areas were established in the urban centres, particularly in Belfast and Derry, the two key cities in British occupied Ireland. The establishment of such base areas proves the universal applicability of PPW to all countries, in accordance with the specific conditions.

These revolutionary base areas in the urban centres were established in the Working Class ghettos of Belfast and Derry, where the revolutionary army could operate openly by relying on the people and with their support, vast areas of working class Belfast and Derry became no-go areas for British Imperialism.

With regard to the Irish experience of revolutionary violence, the above quote from Chairman Gonzalo is more important than might be first realised. Chairman Gonzalo, from his deep understanding of Proletarian Revolutionary Science, accurately predicted that through the waging of revolutionary armed struggle, revolutionaries would 'sum up lessons from their errors, as they are doing, they'll advance, grasp Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, and form Parties and wage people's war in accordance with the socialist character of their revolution and in accordance with their specific conditions'.

This grasping of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and a recognising of the Irish Revolutionary Armed Struggle took place in Ireland at the height of the revolutionary violence. During the 1980s, while Chairman Gonzalo was first synthesising Marxism-Leninism-Maoism through the leading of the People's War in Peru, IRA prisoners in British prisons in Ireland and Britain were taking up, studying and beginning to apply the teaching of Chairman Mao to the specific conditions of Ireland.

An important group of IRA commanders, operating mainly in the border areas, but with support from the guerrilla fighters in other areas, began to apply the military teachings of Chairman Mao and began to develop a strategy of moving revolutionary violence in Ireland from revolutionary armed struggle to PPW. This group of IRA cadre came to the conclusion that for their strategy to be successful, it would necessitate a break from the reformist leadership of the Provisional IRA and Sinn Féin, and to establish new organisations to lead a People's War.

These IRA cadre began to implement the move towards People's War from around 1986, particularly in the border region but there was support in the urban bases too. The guerrilla warfare tactics chosen successfully drove British Crown forces from the countryside and towns into the barracks in bigger towns and cities. Both the reformist leadership of Sinn Féin and the British Imperialist government realised the threat posed by the PPW to their plans for a 'peace process' and British Imperialism moved to systematically assassinate the IRA Cadre between 1986-1988.

Despite the assassination of these cadre, the revolutionary armed struggle in Ireland continued at a height unknown in other European countries right into the 1990s when the reformist leadership of Sinn Féin entered into a pacification process in partnership with British Imperialism, which resulted in a major bend in the road for the revolutionary armed struggle. Yet despite this, British imperialism has still been unable to crush the national liberation struggle and revolutionary armed actions continue to this day, though at a much lower ebb.

On investigation of the Irish experience of revolutionary violence, even a brief investigation, such as the one above, it can be comprehensively established that PPW is the universally applicable

Proletarian Military Line.

A PPW in an industrial country can take the form of the revolutionary armed struggle in Ireland, establishing base areas in the urban working class communities and enclosing the centres of power from there. Under this form of PPW, applied to the specific conditions of an industrial country, the urban war is primary and will be supported by rural base areas, instead of war in the countryside being primary as is the case in under-developed countries.

To conclude, a final note on the Irish experience of revolutionary violence. The revolutionary armed struggle in Ireland has continued to be unsuccessful because it is not a PPW. The armed struggle has continued to fail because it is not led by Marxism-Leninism-Maoism or a Militarised Communist Party of the new type, waging a People's War for the seizure of Power.

For the war for national liberation and socialist revolution in Ireland to be successful, it must be led by a militarised revolutionary organisation of the new type, one that upholds MLM and organises and mobilises the masses through People's War.

Only then will Ireland's long revolutionary struggle be successful.

Conclusion

PPW is the universally applicable Proletarian Military Line, valid in all countries in accordance with the specific conditions. This has been comprehensively and decisively demonstrated by the experience of revolutionary violence in Peru and Ireland. It is time for the International Communist Movement to unite behind People's War and to constitute or reconstitute militarised Communist organisations to launch and lead them.

Those who disagree with this course of action should give up the pretence and be honest about their motivations. The real struggle going on in the International Communist Movement is the struggle between revolution and revisionism, between a vibrant Marxism-Leninism-Maoism on the one hand and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought on the other. Maoism is a third and higher stage of revolutionary science and is Communism in the modern era. PPW is the path to victory for the World Revolution. This is the universal truth that must be grasped and taken up by the International Communist Movement and implemented in all countries in accordance with the specific conditions of each country and of each revolution.

As Chairman Mao teaches, 'We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for ensuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight. Every Communist and revolutionary should take up this weapon.'

