

On Developments Inside China*

The CC meeting was held in the middle of July, discussed and took decisions on some of the problems facing the organisation and the mass movement. It is aware that all problems can't be discussed and finalised in one or two meetings. Therefore it preferred to take some of the immediate issues together with a brief discussion on outstanding problems like review of the work done by the Central Committee, which will take sometime to be completed. We are not for indefinite discussions. We will expedite the work in such a way that it will be completed soon and organisation measures (extended meetings, conference etc) may follow:

The Central Committee took up developments in China, which have been a source of confusion among our ranks. It is heartening to see that they stood by our line of defending CPC, in the face of attacks from right and 'left' opportunism, which has always been an international phenomenon. In our country there are various forces among the revolutionaries who can be divided as follows:

1. Those who characterise CPC as revisionist after the death of Mao.
2. Those who support CPC from a right opportunist standpoint. For example CP and SNS** groups of CPI(ML) and some others.
3. Those who basically agree with the policies of CPC. It means that the possibility of differences on secondary issues is not ruled out. Communist revolutionaries as represented by Unity Centre belong to this category. While supporting its policies we critically examine them and draw our own conclusions.
4. There are some others who say that they support CPC openly. But we are not clear how far their agreement or disagreement goes.

The material from China and elsewhere does not warrant any basic change in our attitude. At the sametime we want to clarify our attitude on various important issues, some of which are controversial.

*This was originally released as an inner-organisational letter.

**CP for Chandra Pulla Reddy and SNS for Satya Narayana Singh.

- (i) Theoretical problems in connection with building socialism in China.
- (ii) Rehabilitation: Liu Shaoqi, Deng etc.
- (iii) Party-to-party relations: Yugoslavia, Italy.
- (iv) Cultural Revolution.

All these problems are connected with one or other aspect of Mao-Zedong Thought. We are aware that the present leadership is taking a series of measures to rectify the situation created by counter-revolutionary policies of Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four". The recent statements of the leadership raise a number of questions which make it necessary to clarify our stand-point towards them. The Cultural Revolution is one such issue. This doesn't mean that we are going to reconsider our basic positions.

Though we have not yet started writing openly on these subjects, we are explaining our standpoints during our discussion with our comrades and those outside. We have explained our position regarding some issues raised by CPI (M). Some problems of building socialism and some connected with party-to-party relations are dealt in the concerned article. We are aware that it is a beginning and much is to be done in this regard.

The question of Cultural Revolution is being discussed widely in our country and internationally. We hold that a cultural revolution is necessary in a given country even after victorious proletarian revolution and establishment of the dictatorship of proletariat. China is no exception to this. What form it should take is a matter to be considered by the party in power. To this extent, it is an internal matter of the party concerned. But it has its international aspect also because its repercussions extend and have their impact beyond the borders of the country. Accordingly Chinese cultural revolution had its impact on international revolutionary movement including our country.

As for the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi, Deng and others, it is culmination of the policy started while Mao and Zhou were alive, when Deng was rehabilitated and raised to a higher position. At the same time we are yet to know the basis on which he was

rehabilitated, i.e., whether he accepted the need for a cultural revolution etc. But the fact of the matter is that he was rehabilitated in 1974. On the other hand Liu Shaoqi's rehabilitation took place together with upholding his policy, basically which was denounced at the time of cultural revolution. Therefore, rehabilitation by itself is not a new development for us. But his policy together with the changed assessment of the Cultural Revolution is a matter for further consideration.

Relations with Communist League of Yugoslavia and Communist Party of Italy raise certain fundamental questions. These were the parties criticised for their revisionism during the *Great Debate*. At present, the problems involved are: every party and country can choose its own road to socialism in accordance with its specific features. But there are certain common factors for all countries in accordance with Marxism-Leninism. As a corollary, every party is free to apply Marxism-Leninism to the practice of its country's revolution. Such a standpoint raises a number of questions which have to be answered. We are going to take them up soon. It should be noted that CPC was having party to party relations with those who didn't accept Mao-Zedong Thought, and who at the same time, were opposed to Soviet hegemonism (North Korea, Rumania etc.). Adhering to proletarian internationalism is one thing and opposing hegemonism is another thing. Though both are not contradictory, they can't be equated as well. While anti-hegemonism is directed against the two super powers (presently), the sphere and content of proletarian internationalism is wider and deeper.

In this connection, it is not out of place to mention CPC's talks with CPI(M), though they were said to be not on party to party basis. CPC may have its reasons for this step, but our attitude towards CPI (M) doesn't undergo any change and we will continue our struggle against neo-revisionism as before.

As for the problems mentioned above, we will explain our position in detail. There are certain issues on which we are in full agreement with CPC (most of the foreign policy matters). There are some, mostly theoretical, which need further study. We will expedite it and have a comprehensive article or articles on the points mentioned. Some of them may be for publication while the rest will be for internal circulation. All this will be done within the framework of our basic standpoint and without delay.

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Central Committee,
Unity Centre of Communist Revolutionaries of India (M.L.)