

Important Dates in Autumn and Winter

By a commentator for Tjen Folket Media.

The proletarian movement is a movement through space and time. Right opportunists often attempt to write off history in the same way that they wish to isolate themselves nationally. They wish neither to be a part of the international movement nor see it in its appropriate historical context.

Our class, the proletariat, is an international class. And it is a class with a long and proud history. It has generated itself through this history, and particularly through the class struggle. Through this, the class not only becomes a class “in itself”, but also “for itself”. In other words, this is how the proletariat becomes class conscious.

To be class conscious is not only about being conscious that one is a class separated from other classes. It is not even exclusively about being a class that has interests that contradict those of the bourgeoisie. It entails also being conscious about the proletariat’s historical role: to smash capitalism through revolution, to establish itself as the ruling class by taking political power, and to abolish all classes by creating a communist world.

In the struggle for class consciousness, and for the entire proletarian movement, historical consciousness is important. Through anniversaries and commemorations, great communists and the movement’s martyrs live on. Their efforts and sacrifices will not stop influencing the real world as long as there exists a movement that struggles in their spirit, commemorates them, and lifts them forth as shining examples for new generations and fighting revolutionaries and proletarians.

In autumn and winter, there are a number of special days that

can be commemorated with information meetings, ceremonies, propaganda, or actions. Birthdays have traditionally not been celebrated in the communist movement, but they are nonetheless good occasions to make ourselves and others familiar with great communist leaders.

September 21 – The Communist Party of India (Maoist), CPI (Maoist) Established (2004)

On the occasion of a great mass meeting of cadres, soldiers, and masses, the Communist Party of India (Maoist) was declared established on September 21, 2004. This was the result of a longer process of two-line struggle and the cooperation between the “Maoist Communist Centre of India” and the “Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninists) [People’s War]”. Both parties had their roots in the so-called Naxalbari movement of the 1960s, where millions of particularly poor peasants raised themselves in revolutionary struggle, inspired by the Chinese people’s war and cultural revolution, and the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) was constituted. The party wages people’s war, which is the continuation of an unbroken armed struggle since the 1960s.

September 24 – Chairman Gonzalo’s Speech (1992)

Chairman Gonzalo was presented before the global press in an attempt to undermine him and the movement. Instead, he made it into an event that served as a great victory in the midst of adversity. He held his last speech for the Peruvian people, the soldiers in the people’s army, and the communist cadres, where he said that the people’s war must continue and that the arrest of himself and other leaders was simply a bend in the road. The speech in its entirety can be viewed here:

[Speech of Chairman Gonzalo \(1992\)](#)

October 1 – Chairman Mao Proclaims the People’s

Republic of China (1949)

Through a protracted people's war, the Chinese people were able to throw Japanese, British, French, American, and German imperialists out of the country, smash the feudal lords and the nationalist party Kuomintang (KMT), and establish the People's Republic of China. The world's most populous country became a part of the socialist camp of socialist, people's democratic, and new democratic countries. Chairman Mao proclaimed this historic victory for the world's people on October 1 at Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Parts of the ceremony with English captions can be viewed here:

[Mao Zedong 毛泽东 declares the Peoples' Republic of China 1949 \(Engsub\)](#)

October 4 – The Day of the Prisoner of War, Peru (1985)

The Communist Party of Peru writes on President Alan Garcia and his inauguration into power in the old state in Peru:

In the capital of the Republic, he has unleashed two genocides against the prisoners of war, the first on the 4th of October, 1985, where 30 militants and combatants were annihilated in the shining trench of combat of Lurigancho. That did not break the heroic resistance of the prisoners of war who, with their blood, formed the Day of the Prisoner of War.

This is written in the military line of the party. Throughout the people's war in Peru, the old reactionary state implemented a number of massacres, and the military, police, death squads, and paramilitary forces used torture, rape, massacres, and bestial executions in a desperate struggle against the people's war. Indigenous peoples were forcibly sterilized to hinder them from birthing new communists. The massacres in the prisons show both how scrupulous the old

state was, as well as how heroic the captured people's soldiers were in their struggle.

The 30 prisoners of war in Lurigancho were burned alive.

November 4 – The Communist Party of Norway was established (1923)

In 2018, two activists wrote the following:

On November 4, 1923, the Communist Party of Norway was established. 95 years have passed. There exists an organization that continues to use this name, but they are no longer a communist party. Therefore, the most important task for communists is to reconstruct the Communist Party of Norway, to organize and establish this party anew, this time as a Maoist party.

November 4th is a day of commemoration for the proletariat's own party in Norway, as a part of the international proletarian movement, to reconstruct it as a Maoist militarized party.

November 28 – Friedrich Engels' Birthday (1820)

Friedrich Engels was the closest comrade of Karl Marx throughout his entire political life. Engels made priceless contributions to Marxism-Leninism-Maoism through a number of timeless works.

December 3 – Chairman Gonzalo's Birthday (1934)

Chairman Gonzalo is our time's greatest communist. Under his great leadership, the Communist Party of Peru was reconstituted and reconstructed. On May 17, 1980, the people's war was initiated in Peru, and in 1982, they defined Maoism as a third and higher stage of the proletariat's ideology. They struggled to bring Maoism in the commando for the proletarian world revolution and developed Gonzalo Thought as the leading

thought for the revolution in Peru, with universally applicable contributions to Maoism.

December 18 – Joseph Stalin’s Birthday (1878)

Joseph Stalin was the undisputed leader for the Soviet Union, the world’s first socialist state, as well as the entire international communist movement for three decades. On his guard, fascism was smashed and a socialist camp was established in one third of the world. Communist parties were organized and constituted all over the world, and they had enormous prestige and popularity among the proletariat and the people. He defeated right opportunism and the bourgeois agents of its many forms: social democracy, national chauvinism, anarchism, and Trotskyism, and he contributed to Marxism-Leninism-Maoism both in theory and in practice.

December 26 – Chairman Mao’s Birthday (1893)

After Stalin’s death, it eventually became clear that Mao Zedong was his time’s greatest revolutionary. He led the protracted people’s war in China to victory. New democracy was established, where China’s people threw off “the two mountains” that weighed them down: feudalism and imperialism. Thereafter, the country went directly into socialist construction. Mao led the struggle against the reintroduced capitalism in the Soviet Union and against Khrushchev’s right opportunist line. In China itself, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was initiated to combat revisionists in the Chinese party. This became history’s greatest revolution of all time, with over 500 million people involved to expand the proletariat’s dictatorship in all areas of society.

Chairman Mao further developed the proletariat’s international ideology within its three components: philosophy, economy, and socialism. Thereby, it was lifted to a new and higher level: Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, principally Maoism. A documentary on Mao can be viewed [here](#):

December 26 – The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPPh) is Reconstructed (1968)

In 1968, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPPh) was reconstructed as a party based on Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought. The leader for this reconstruction was José Maria Sison, then known by his party name, Amado Guerrero. In 1969, a protracted people's war was launched by the people's army, New People's Army (NPA), and the united front NDF was later established as a front for new democratic revolution under the party's leadership. The people's war continues to this day, all over the entire Philippines.