

BIBLIOGRAPHY & CHRONOLOGY

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The following chronology of events was copied directly from the original text, hence the page numbers at the top of each page.

- 1884 Engels Letter to Bebel rejects armed offensive; proposes neutralizing military through parliamentary influence
- 1885 Engels Letter to Bebel suffrage as best lever of proletariat
Engels On the History of the Communist League allows for left catch-phrases, but no criticism of parliamentarism
- 1891 Engels Criticism of Erfurt Programme of the SPD allows for peaceful parliamentary path to power in democratic republics; defines parliamentary bodies in democracies as seats of power
Engels Preface to Civil War in France calls Paris Commune a dictatorship of the proletariat; generalizes "smashing" to democratic republics
Engels Letter to Bebel recruit middle-class professionals in advance to administer future socialist society
- 1892 Engels Letter to Lafargue rejection of street-fighting tactics
Engels Letter to Lafargue calls suffrage a splendid weapon
- 1893 Engels Interview in Le Socialiste promotes notion that parliamentary majority implies military majority
Engels Letter to Wiesen justifies parliamentary path to power and formulates peaceful "smashing"
- 1895 Engels Preface to Class Struggles in France support of Manifesto's programme; calls suffrage an instrument of liberation; rejects armed offensive and street-fighting; promotes defensive position vis a vis bourgeois resistance
- 1905 Lenin Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution rejects Paris Commune as model; criticizes Commune for confusing socialist and democratic tasks; proposes "revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry" as a slogan for the bourgeois-democratic revolution
Lenin Letter to Lunacharsky aim of the democratic revolution should be a strong parliament
Lenin promotes Soviets as provisional revolutionary government to deliver formal parliament
- 1917 Lenin Letters from Afar initially views Soviets as embryonic workers' state, then as revolutionary-democratic dictatorship
Lenin The Dual Power equates Soviets to Paris Commune
Lenin Letters on Tactics Soviets = revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry
Lenin Impending Catastrophe and How to Combat It proposes a 'non-bourgeois' revolutionary-democratic government
Lenin State and Revolution conceals Marx's and Engels' parliamentary prejudice; equates "smashing" with violent revolution; rejects peaceful parliamentary path to power; accepts Paris Commune as model workers' state; defines Soviets as adequate form of proletarian dictatorship
Lenin Address to the Second All-Russia Congress Soviets to govern until Constituent Assembly can be convened

- 1918 Lenin admits socialism is only intention, not accomplished fact
Lenin "Left-wing" Childishness promotes state-capitalism as necessary step
Lenin Renegade Kautsky states that real socialist revolution began only with kulak revolt in mid-1918; disfranchisement of bourgeoisie only a tactical measure
Lenin Declaration of Rights of the Working People proposes coexistence of Soviets and Constituent Assembly
- 1919 Lenin various sources defines October Revolution as proletarian dictatorship; Soviets incompatible with parliament; Soviet form as universal form of proletarian dictatorship; state power must be won before majority of people can be attracted to socialism
- 1920 Lenin "Left-wing" Communism opposes anti-parliamentary tendencies
Bukharin II Congress CI defends parliament as a tribune
II Congress CI defines Soviets as sole form of proletarian dictatorship
- 1921 III Congress CI appeals to middle and lower state bureaucrats to staff future workers' state
ECCI issues call for "Workers' Government"
- 1922 IV Congress CI "Workers' Government" defined as both a synonym for proletarian dictatorship and a slogan for parliamentary coalition governments with Social-Democracy
- 1923 Zinoviev ECCI calls for "Workers' and Peasants' Government"
KPD enters Saxon and Thuringian governments in coalition with Left Social-Democrats; parliamentary combination viewed as vehicle for power
- 1924 V Congress CI retreat from coalition attempts after KPD failures; "Workers' and Peasants' Government" slogan redefined as only synonym for proletarian dictatorship
- 1928 VI Congress CI Soviets reaffirmed as sole form of proletarian dictatorship, but defined in electoral/parliamentary reformist terms
- 1931 Thalmann KPD calls for People's Revolution as synonym for working class revolution
- 1933 Thalmann KPD calls for "Workers' and Peasants' Republic"
- 1935 VII Congress CI promotes defense of bourgeois democracy; issues slogans of United Front, Popular Front, and Anti-Fascist People's Front Governments; proposes coalition and merger with Social-Democrats and alliance with bourgeois democrats
- 1936 Stalin Draft Programme of the USSR declares that social class distinctions are disappearing in Russia
- 1937 CP Italy calls for a democratic republic headed by the working class
CP Spain calls for a new type of democratic parliamentary republic
- 1939 Andre Marty calls democratic Spain a people's democracy of a new type
- 1940 Mao Tse Tung New Democracy calls for a new-democratic government in China

- 1941 Fatherland Fronts created by CP's to promote anti-fascist struggle
- 1946 Dimitrov defines people's democracy as a new people's state, neither bourgeois nor proletarian
- 1948 CPSU advises East European people's democracies to declare themselves proletarian dictatorships; parliamentary and Soviet forms both valid
- 1956 Khrushchev XX Congress CPSU affirms people's democracy and promotes parliamentary path to power
- 1957 Mao Tse Tung allows for parliamentary path but emphasizes militant catch-phrases
- 1961 Khrushchev XXII Congress CPSU formulates Party and state of the whole people
- 1963 CP China A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement allows for parliamentary path and people's democracy but defends option of militant tactics
- 1966 CP China Cultural Revolution propagandizes Paris Commune but does not implement Commune-type reforms