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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 defines 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