

We must resolutely follow Chairman Mao's latest instructions, with "fight self, repudiate revisionism" as the guiding principle, and carry revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation still deeper so as to refute, overthrow and completely discredit China's Khrushchov and his agents in Inner Mongolia and thoroughly eli-

minate their poisonous influence. We must plant the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought all over the Inner Mongolian grasslands and turn Inner Mongolia into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(Excerpts of "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, November 2.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Chairman Mao Is Great Marxist-Leninist Leader Of the Present Era

— Comrade R. Nunes, Member of the Secretariat of the National Committee of the
New Zealand C.P., On Chairman Mao's Brilliant Development of Marxism-Leninism

IN a long article published in the August and September issues of *N.Z. Communist Review*, organ of the New Zealand Communist Party, Comrade R. Nunes, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's National Committee, dwelt on Chairman Mao's brilliant contributions to Marxist-Leninist theory. The article pointed out that what Chairman Mao has accomplished in the field of theory and as a leader of the real world communist movement of today places him among the immortals of Marxism-Leninism, of revolutionary history.

The article also hailed the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution in China which was initiated and is being led by Chairman Mao himself. "The question of ensuring the dictatorship of the proletariat against a capitalist restoration is obviously a decisive one for the entire future of the proletarian revolution." Chairman Mao's solution of this question "is undoubtedly a landmark in the history of Marxism-Leninism," it said.

Under the title "Some Aspects of Mao Tse-tung's Contribution to Marxist-Leninist Theory," it pointed out that Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were not only theorists, but men of action, leaders of the international working-class revolutionary movement. "Marx and Engels were the founders of scientific socialist theory and leaders of the working-class revolutionary movement during the period of developing capitalism." "Leninism, as Stalin defined it, is 'Marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution,'" it said.

In the new era we are living in, the article stressed, Chairman Mao has defended and further developed Marxism. The Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China "justly defined the thought of Mao Tse-tung as Marxism-

Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory," it noted.

It continued, "Mao Tse-tung fulfils the role of a great Marxist-Leninist leader by combining the capacity of a brilliant ideologist with that of a great practical leader." "Much of his theoretical work concerned with solving problems of the Chinese revolution has universal validity."

The article then commented at length on Chairman Mao's contribution to Marxism in the field of philosophy. It pointed out that in his article *On Contradiction*, Chairman Mao has enunciated the law of contradiction as the basic law of dialectics. This is a most important development of the philosophy of Marxism and a new contribution to Marxism-Leninism. One of Chairman Mao's great merits, it noted, is that he developed Lenin's concept in depth, putting forward the theory that some contradictions are antagonistic while others are non-antagonistic and that one type of contradiction can pass into the other — its opposite. This shows how deeply and thoroughly Chairman Mao has grasped the dialectical method.

According to this theory of Chairman Mao, it went on, one can gain a deeper comprehension of the essence of the split in the world communist movement. With Khrushchov as a fore-runner and under the slogans of "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition" and "peaceful transition," the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has betrayed the world communist movement and gone over to the side of imperialism, thus turning non-antagonistic contradictions in the world communist movement into antagonistic ones. In order to enter into the service of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists and their followers betray the anti-

imperialist movements in various parts of the world. In particular they are most overtly hostile to socialist China and Albania — two anti-imperialist bulwarks. All this explains why there can be no “unity of action” with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in Vietnam by Marxist-Leninists because that action would not be against U.S. imperialism, but for it, it declared.

What Chairman Mao has said on the particular nature of every contradiction and on the method of studying it breaks new theoretical ground, it continued. Chairman Mao has developed what is really a new and significant addition to Marxist philosophy in his theory of the principal contradiction and the principal aspect of a contradiction.

It pointed out that Chairman Mao is the first to have brought the Marxist theory of knowledge to the masses. In his article *On Practice*, Chairman Mao systematized all the main features of the Marxist theory of knowledge in readily understandable form, presenting the relationship of the two stages of knowledge — perceptual knowledge and rational knowledge — in a more complete way than hitherto. Besides, Chairman Mao did something that is new. He exposed the roots of the errors of doctrinairism and empiricism in revolutionary practice from the point of view of the Marxist theory of knowledge. His teaching in this has universal validity. He showed the broad masses how their understanding of the Marxist theory of knowledge helped them in their practical work and thereby helped the whole revolution forward.

“The reason for the very great emphasis in China itself and in the Marxist-Leninist movement internationally for the study of Mao Tse-tung’s thought is precisely to extend the grasp of the whole of Marxism-Leninism by the mass of the people, thereby turning theory into a material force,” the article stated.

Referring to Chairman Mao’s great contribution to the struggle against the contemporary renegades to the international communist movement, the article noted that the present struggle against Soviet modern revisionism is vastly more difficult than the struggle waged by Lenin against the Second International because the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had long been regarded as the centre of revolutionary leadership. “It is to the immortal credit of Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communists that they not only undertook the difficult task of exposing and combating this revisionism, but, up to this day, have carried it through with honour.”

The article pointed out that refuting the Khrushchov revisionist line of the “three peacefuls” and the “two entires,” the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao has developed Marxism-Leninism in a creative way. It “opposed to the revisionist general line (of the Khrushchov clique) a revolutionary one, based on Marxism-Leninism,” the article said.

It went on to say that the document, “A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Com-

munist Movement,” and the nine “comments” of the Chinese Communist Party in reply to the “Open Letter” of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should be taken as representing the thought of Mao Tse-tung. They “constitute both a brilliant defence of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism and a major further development of (Marxist-Leninist) theory in the conditions of the present epoch,” the article said.

Extolling Chairman Mao’s most significant contribution to the strategic and tactical thinking in the struggle against imperialism, the article said that Chairman Mao’s brilliant thesis that strategically we should despise all our enemies, but that tactically we should take them seriously “is a new development of Marxism-Leninism, an invaluable guide to revolutionaries.” Chairman Mao’s thesis that imperialists and all reactionaries are paper tigers is a further development of Lenin’s proposition of “a colossus with feet of clay” and is “an important weapon of Marxism-Leninism today.”

The article pointed out that Chairman Mao has developed the concept of “the tit-for-tat” struggle against imperialism. This concept, based on experience drawn from the long and arduous struggle of the Chinese people in their revolution and having general validity, is another important contribution by Chairman Mao to Marxist-Leninist theory. In contrast, the modern revisionists are advocating submission to U.S. imperialism. The article sharply exposed the abominable nature of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique which capitulated to U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean in 1962 and on the Vietnam question.

The article noted that the Chinese Communist Party led by Chairman Mao declared that the focus of present-day world contradictions lies in Asia, Africa and Latin America — the storm centres of world revolution. It paid high tribute to Chairman Mao’s brilliant concept of the countryside surrounding the cities and the concept of the world “countryside” surrounding the world “cities” which was clearly advanced by Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, in the article “Long Live the Victory of People’s War!” “These concepts,” the article said, “are based on a concrete study of the conditions of the present epoch from the viewpoint of thoroughly grasped dialectical materialism” and are of general strategic and tactical importance.

The article pointed out that Chairman Mao’s correct Marxist-Leninist ideas are a significant mobilizing force for the people of the world revolutionary storm centres. The Soviet revisionist leaders oppose these wise theses because they are afraid of U.S. imperialism and want to collaborate with it.

The article then dwelt in detail on Chairman Mao’s historic development of Marxism-Leninism on the question of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat under socialism. The article pointed out that

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cialist Republic has officially adopted a law on "sanctions." Early this year, the republic added to its penal laws new provisions which stipulate that anyone who "defames Soviet politics and social order" and "spreads anti-Soviet rumours" is liable to a three-year term of imprisonment. Last January a group of Soviet youth held a demonstration in protest against the introduction of these new provisions. The demonstrators were suppressed by the police and two of them were sentenced to the full three-year term on the so-called charges of "violation of public order."

The Soviet working class is boycotting and resisting the economic "new system" introduced by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for the all-round restoration of capitalism. This has greatly alarmed the clique. In December last year, the clique adopted a so-called "resolution on the strengthening of labour discipline." The resolution stresses the need to make full use of "the administrative measures provided under law" and to strengthen the role of the "procurator and the Soviet Supreme Court." Its vicious intent to suppress the Soviet working class has thus been revealed.

Under the rule of the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique, elements of the privileged strata, taking advantage of their authority and influence and their control of the means of production, enjoy their heyday of graft, embezzlement of public property, speculation and cheating. They ruthlessly oppress and exploit the masses of Soviet people. Not a few members of the privileged strata have thus become "millionaires." The bourgeois elements who have been appointed managers or directors of enterprises become more arrogant than ever and scruple at nothing in the management. A boss of the Sverdlovsk Electric Locomotive Repair Factory actually conducted a "sociological poll" among the staff who had voiced disapproval of his ways. He called them together, locked the door and delivered a blustering opening speech. "Whoever disapproves of me, please speak out right in my face; and meanwhile please say if you are equal to your job," he said. Thus, everyone present was forced to express their "approval" of him,

except one who questioned the "courtesy" of his behaviour, and who, because of this, was forced to leave the factory later.

Under the rule of these bourgeois elements the working people are reduced to wage slaves and denied all their rights. They are liable to have disciplinary measures taken against them, and even to be dismissed or sent to prison, as soon as they express some "disapproval" of their "leadership."

It is obvious that sharp class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat exists in the Soviet Union today. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique is the political representative of the bourgeois privileged strata and exercises the undisguised dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the country. To call the Soviet Union today "a state of the whole people" as the Soviet revisionist clique does is nothing but a big lie.

Before and after the October Revolution, Lenin had given much thought to the possibility of the bourgeoisie staging a comeback after the proletariat has won victory in the revolution and established its own revolutionary regime. He had envisaged the possibility of the failure of such a proletarian regime in war, of its degeneration in economic construction and of temporary triumph of counter-revolution. It is indeed sad to see the possibility envisaged by Lenin becoming a tragic reality in the Soviet Union today. The authors of this dismal tragedy are none other than Khrushchov and his successors — the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique.

The great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph." It is certain that the Soviet people, in keeping with their glorious tradition of the October Revolution, will raise the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, revolt against the revisionist ruling clique and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in their country.

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Chairman Mao, taking account of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has further creatively developed the fundamental teachings of Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao's work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* is "the first Marxist work to give a thorough and systematic exposition of contradictions and class struggle in socialist society." "This was one of the major lessons which Mao Tse-tung drew from the growth and development of revisionism in the Soviet Union."

The article held that the theories and policies formulated by Chairman Mao in order to prevent a capi-

talist restoration constituted "a profound defence and development of Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat." It emphasized that the great proletarian cultural revolution going on in China today "is a major historical experience in the fulfilment of the tasks necessary to prevent a capitalist restoration." "It is the specific form in which China is applying Mao Tse-tung's vital development of theory for ensuring the victory of the socialist road over the capitalist road." It "is by far the greatest practical example in history of the process of ideological remoulding of people." The article pointed out that the "main content" of this unprecedented great cultural revolution, "consisting of both its long-term and short-term tasks, is universal."

The article said that Chairman Mao's development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat is also a powerful weapon for the restoration of socialism where revisionism has usurped power. Therefore, "it is bound to evoke the most bitter hatred and denunciation of the Brezhnevs and Kosygins. But that, for Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries, is no bad thing. Rather it is an endorsement of the fundamental correctness of the theory."

Referring to Chairman Mao's theory about setting up a Marxist-Leninist Party, the article noted: In this field, "China's experience is rich in lessons for Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries the world over." "In fact, one cannot be a Marxist-Leninist today without pay-

ing the closest attention to Mao Tse-tung's teachings on the Party." The article dwelt on Chairman Mao's teachings on the mass line. It said that Chairman Mao's concept of the mass line "was forged and tested in the crucible of many years of revolutionary struggle by the Communist Party of China." "It has universal validity and is thus a weapon at the disposal of Marxist-Leninists the world over."

The article praised Chairman Mao for putting great emphasis on the concept of serving the people. It pointed out that the principle of ideological remoulding on the basis of serving the people "has greatly enriched Marxist-Leninist theory." "Its application in the cultural revolution is bringing forward many new lessons for Marxist-Leninists."

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