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## Counter-revolutionary plot in the People's Republic of China

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1. The worsening of the general crisis of capitalism, which has become extremely rapid in recent years, has created the objective conditions for the current historical period to be one in which imperialism will go to its total collapse and the proletarian revolution will go to victory on a global scale.



The heroic Vietnamese people's struggle to liberate the South, defend the North, drive the Yankee-Nazi imperialist aggressors from the soil of their homeland, has significance of historical and world significance, both because of direct blows and it brings to American imperialism, the main force of aggression and war in the world but colossus with feet of clay, and the fact that it shows the peoples of the whole world the example of brilliant victories won against their enemy common number one.

The defeats inflicted on American imperialism by the Vietnamese people are also defeats for all the political supporters of this imperialism, from fascists to neo-revisionists with leftist phraseology, including social democratic reformers, Khrushchevite revisionists and ultra-revisionists.

The general crisis of capitalism is taking on unprecedented scale in all areas - economic, military, ideological and cultural, political.

A revolutionary situation exists almost permanently in most countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the countries under the revisionist police yoke of a new bourgeois layer, as a result of the sharpening of many internal and external contradictions, and in particular due to the intensification of the class struggle, the objective conditions are affirmed, favourable to a new political revolution restoring the dictatorship of the proletariat.

All the major current political events confirm the correctness of the analysis made by our Party showing that abrupt changes can occur at any time, on a world scale and in each country, and in particular that revolutionary situations could suddenly appear also in the highly industrialized, imperialist capitalist countries in a relatively short historical period.

Thus, all the fundamental contradictions of the contemporary world are so exacerbated, the class struggle is so intense that, globally, on a world scale, a revolutionary situation exists.

2. In view of this objective situation, which is extremely favourable to the deployment of popular struggles and revolutionary battles, there is a worldwide shortage of certain subjective factors which should fully act, intervene so that decisive revolutionary victories can be won. .

This deficiency is mainly revealed in the fact that at present in most countries of the capitalist world there does not yet exist or no longer exists an authentic proletarian, Marxist-Leninist revolutionary communist party, essential for ensuring the development and victory of the revolution.

Thus, despite the power of popular movements with fundamentally anti-monopoly, anti-capitalist, anti-colonial, anti-imperialist motivations, and belonging either to the national and democratic stage or to the socialist stage of the revolution, these movements do not succeed. not to decisive victories, know failures, even defeats, or are diverted from their goal, are distorted and are manipulated by one or the other bourgeois political current, are manipulated to serve the interests of one or more the other capitalist group.

3. The exploiters, the oppressors, in this case the capitalist class and its ruling layer, finance capital, have always used, to maintain their domination, their dictatorship against the people, deception and violence, both the other being used in varying proportions, whether in the "democratic" form of bourgeois parliamentarism or in the form of fascism.

In most imperialist countries, social democratic reformism has long been the main social, political support of capitalism, its main weapon of deception because it operates within the working class itself.

While this social democratic reformism was in full decay, modern revisionism has somehow taken over internationally.

The damage done by the Khrushchevite betrayal was very serious. Indeed, the revisionist cliques have the powerful means which the power of the state usurped by them in the Soviet Union and other countries gives. In addition, Khrushchevite revisionism could for a time deceive large popular masses in the world by fraudulently claiming the enormous prestige of the Lenin Party and the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, even though in reality it destroyed the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party and that it liquidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countries under its yoke.

Modern revisionists, centred on the group that usurped power in the Soviet Union, have thus rendered signal services to imperialism.

Not only have they removed - momentarily - from the united world front of peoples, the forces of the proletarian revolution, the political, economic, military and ideological and cultural influence of the countries which were socialist and which fell under their yoke, but also they have put the power at their disposal at the service of American-Soviet cooperation for the domination of the world against the peoples, including by practicing nuclear blackmail.

Internationally, Khrushchevite revisionism has become the main political supporter of imperialism and its Yankee leader.

One of the greatest crimes of the group that usurped power in the Soviet Union was to provoke the irreversible degeneration of most of the communist parties, transformed into puppet parties, auxiliaries of its treacherous politics, of great power chauvinism, of class collaboration, cooperation with American imperialism.

In order to provoke this degeneration and in its attacks against the communist parties maintaining themselves on the positions of Marxism-Leninism, this revisionist group used the most treacherous and scandalous means: slanders against the parties and the Marxist-Leninist leaders, corruption ideological and material, blackmail, brutal interference, subversion, counter-revolutionary police repression, physical abuse, economic assaults and other provocations.

But, even though the counter-current of modern revisionism seemed very close, around 1960, to completely reaching its ends, it was in reality on the point of rapidly receding as a result of the response of the Marxist-Leninists who, moreover more and more in the world, had become aware of the betrayal and the counter-revolutionary nature of Khrushchevite.

In the struggle against the imperialists with American imperialism as their leader, against their reformist and revisionist collaborators, the Marxist-Leninist forces then developed rapidly in many countries. And where the communist parties had become irremediably revisionist parties, the Marxist-Leninists regrouped for the reconstitution of genuinely communist, revolutionary proletarian parties.

When the great and glorious Chinese Communist Party responded to the outrageous attacks which it and other parties, Marxist-Leninist organizations and activists around the world were subjected to by modern revisionists, and went on to denounce public of revisionist betrayal, this was a great encouragement - for all Marxist-Leninists, a great help to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world.

The Chinese Communist Party then made, in particular, from the end of 1962 until August 1966 - but more particularly at the end of 1962, in 1963 and during the first half of 1964 - an invaluable contribution to the struggle ideological and political against modern revisionism, a contribution of which one of the most synthetic and highest expressions was the series of texts, the whole of which was entitled "Debate on the general line of the international communist movement", with in particular the "Proposals concerning the general line of the international communist movement "(the " 25 points ") of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (June 14, 1963).

The Chinese Communist Party, the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Korean Labour Party, the Albanian Labour Party, standing firmly on Marxist-Leninist positions, led the struggle to further the socialist revolution, and the peoples of these socialist countries won such victories that they filled, and beyond, the negative consequences for the socialist camp of revisionist betrayal.

The Cuban Party also stood on anti-revisionist positions, especially during the events that were called "the Caribbean crisis" or even the "rocket affair" (late 1962).

In the capitalist world, to name the most important parties, the Japanese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Indonesia, and several other Communist parties denounced modern revisionism and struggled to maintain their Marxist-Leninist character.

In several countries where the Communist parties had completely degenerated into revisionist parties, genuine Marxist-Leninist parties were reconstituted, as was the case in Brazil, Belgium, Colombia, Spain and elsewhere.

In most of the other countries, groups, organizations and movements were affirming themselves adopting the fundamental positions of Marxism-Leninism.

Thus the communist, international Marxist-Leninist movement was rapidly reconstituting, was in full swing, enriched by the experience of the struggle against modern revisionism.

4. It was then that this process, which all the developments in the objective situation favoured, was more and more slowed down from the second half of 1964, and even experienced a major setback thereafter.

It was and it is the consequence of the counter-revolutionary activities of an international clique having as its centre a group located within the Chinese Communist Party.

This group, at least since the second half of 1964, until the time of the 11th plenary session of the Central Committee resulting from the 8th congress of the Chinese Communist Party (plenary session which was held at the beginning of August 1966), led a undermining work aimed at sabotaging the implementation of the right line and the right decisions of the Chinese Communist Party and its Central Committee.

At the same time, this same counter-revolutionary group underhandedly attacked Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in different countries in a deliberate attempt to destroy them, which we have gained certainty and evidence of later.

At the same time and from then on, this group was manoeuvring to control certain important positions, including the international relations section of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and diplomatic posts abroad.

5. These manoeuvres were part of the preparation for a veritable counter-revolutionary coup, the decisive phase of which probably took place after the 11th plenary session of the Central Committee resulting from the 8th congress of the Chinese Communist Party, in the month of August 1966, a counter-revolutionary coup by which this factional group usurped dominant positions of power.

"Information", and in particular the press in Chinese and foreign languages, as well as the radio are in the hands of this counter-revolutionary group which, since then, has systematized its anti-communist black line in the form of neo-revisionism leftist phraseology.

6. The Chinese revolutionary people had quickly restored the damage caused by the natural calamities of the years 59-60-61 as well as by the treacherous aggressions of the Khrushchevite clique of the Soviet Union in the economic and financial fields.

The socialist revolution marked great successes in the economic field, in industrial production, in scientific research and in agriculture.

The start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution brought a new dimension to the development of the socialist education movement, decided to carry out the tasks of the national and democratic revolution not yet accomplished until then, and quickly pushed forward the realization the ideological and cultural tasks of the socialist revolution.

The counterrevolutionary group which for years had been carrying out its termite activities and had probably hoped to achieve its ends peacefully, must also have felt threatened by this vigorous advance of the proletarian revolution on all fronts, as should have felt threatened in their positions social strata still privileged, such as the remains of the national bourgeoisie, or in their reactionary aspirations, strata aspiring to become privileged.

The People's Republic of China fulfilled with ever greater possibilities its internationalist duty, and constituted the powerful bastion of the united world anti-imperialist front of the peoples and of the world proletarian revolution.

Let us go back to 1966. The imperialist Yankee-Nazi aggressors still hope to militarily destroy the heroic Vietnamese people, develop new provocations and aggressions throughout Southeast Asia.

American imperialism multiplies provocations against the People's Republic of China and openly prepares for a third world war.

Comrade Liu Chao-Chi, President of the People's Republic of China, declared on July 22, 1966, in response to President Ho Chi Minh's call:

"To support the Vietnamese people, so that they can achieve total victory in their war of resistance against American aggression, the Chinese people are ready to make the greatest sacrifices that a nation can bear ...

(...) The Chinese government and people are no longer bound by the Geneva Agreements.

In their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people, the Chinese government and people are naturally all the more freed from all limits or restrictions that you (the American aggressors) pulverized once and for all, in your war of aggression, the dividing line between South and North of Vietnam...

(...) The Chinese people have taken their resolution and all its provisions in order to undertake, at any time and in any place, the actions that the Chinese and Vietnamese people deem necessary to fight side by side with the American aggressors. "

This total support for President Ho Chi Minh's appeal, this firm and just reaffirmation of the will of the Chinese people to fulfill their national and internationalist duty to the end, constitutes an important and solemn warning to the American aggressors.

The counterrevolutionary group which had been sneakily opposing for years the application of the just line of the Chinese Communist Party, as well as the reactionary strata still subsisting in the People's Republic of China, would quickly find themselves in a situation all the more precarious that American imperialism, which they serve objectively, would see its defeat precipitate. The link is evident between the developments in this situation and the attempt of the neo-revisionist group to save its counter-revolutionary enterprise by the coup d'état of August-September 1966.

7. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which was in reality an ideological and cultural revolution with its implications on the other fronts (political and economic) of the socialist revolution, initially had as its fundamental objective: the transformation of men, the mass creation of socialist consciousness.

Having reached a certain stage of development on the political and economic fronts, the socialist revolution must also ensure the necessary developments on the ideological and cultural front, otherwise the contradictions between the infrastructure of society and its

superstructure will develop, and the interior of this superstructure itself, to the point of constituting obstacles to the general development of the revolution.

But the counter-revolutionary coup of August-September 1966 was to hit development, the march forward of the proletarian revolution in China.

The fundamental objectives of the great proletarian cultural revolution were in particular to be denied and a general attack was substituted for them in order to destroy the great and glorious Chinese Communist Party, scandalously slandered.

In the political and social conditions of China, the counter-revolution could not show himself directly and openly under his true face.

Although pursuing the same goals as those which Khrushchevite revisionism had achieved in the Soviet Union, the counter-revolution in China could not follow the same path, facing a party - the Chinese Communist Party - which had for years waged an incessant fight against modern revisionism within it, among the masses of the Chinese people, internationally.

The counterrevolution in China could carry out its business only by using a leftist mask of pseudo-revolutionary demagogic bidding, like the counter-revolutionary insurgents of Kronstadt who, in 1921, claimed "The Soviets without the Bolsheviks", "The abolition of the dictatorship of the party", that is to say of the communist party, organized revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat, guide and organizer of the revolution.

The bourgeoisie, the counter-revolution, know that to strike the proletarian revolutionary Communist Party is to strike the working class, it is to strike the working people. They know that to destroy the Marxist-Leninist party is to create the conditions to destroy the dictatorship of the proletariat and annihilate the conquests of the socialist revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution was to contribute in particular to protect the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist revolution and the student youth itself against the present and future dangers arising from the fact that this student youth constitutes a privileged community - which is inevitable until by the time society reaches the phase of communism.

But the counter-revolution in China has, in a cunning way, demagogically flattered the student youth by trying to make them believe that they had a privileged political role to perform, a role of alleged revolutionary avant-garde, and by dispensing it for a long period of study and productive work, used it as a civil army, and in some cases of civil war, to try to intimidate the proletariat, and as the spearhead of the attack against the Party Communist.

The popular militias have been disarmed. The counter-revolution knows this truth well:

"Power is at the end of the gun". It also knows that with the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular, this principle must be respected:

"The Party commands rifles and it is unacceptable that rifles command the Party".  
(Mao Tsetung)

But showing its true face, the counter-revolution in China commanded the army to shoulder its attacks against the Party, against the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, against the proletarian masses who defended them; it placed industrial and mining enterprises, secondary and higher schools as well as people's communes under military control.

The counter-revolution in China hastened to appease the privileged layers of the former national bourgeoisie as well as certain privileged layers of scientists.

The counter-revolution in China also gave appeasements to the imperialists having as leader American imperialism, by mobilizing student masses in futile and sterile actions, instead of devoting all the necessary efforts to their ideological, political preparation, physical and military so that they are ready for any eventuality in the fight against the class enemy in the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist combat.

The counterrevolution in China has further appeased the imperialists, led by American imperialism, by proclaiming, as the only military strategic concept valid for the Chinese people, that of "attracting the enemies deeply into the country" in order to "eliminate them at the appropriate time", which amounts to disarming the Chinese people in the face of other possibilities, and to deny by for example, the solemn commitment made by the government of the People's Republic of China on July 22, 1966, to the Vietnamese people, which we cited above.

The very essence of the coup d'état carried out by the counter-revolution in China lies in its assertion that it is about the seizure of power. The seizure of power is the passage of power from the hands of one class to another class. However in the People's Republic of China, there was, before this "seizure of power", the dictatorship of the proletariat!

8. The political "line" with which this counter-revolution is steeped is that of a neo-revisionism with leftist phraseology, it is eclectic like any reformist or revisionist line, whether it be right or "left". But the eclecticism is particularly accentuated in this case. This neo-revisionism with leftist phraseology is variegated at the same time with anarchism, Trotskyism, dogmatism, old and modern revisionism, even fascism, like a kind of macedonia where there is a little of everything, except the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

These are monstrously falsified, as is moreover the Marxist-Leninist thought of Mao Tsetung whose outrageous claim to this "line" claims. Neo-revisionism with leftist phraseology throws aside the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. And he only gives a falsified version of Mao Tse-tung's Marxist-Leninist thought, by dogmatically proceeding by quotations, taken from their context, often truncated, so as to present only an emptied version of his class content, of his political naked tale. Marxist-Leninists know who makes use of such revisionist methods, and what they are used for.



"*La Voix du Peuple*" in its issues from 10 November to 29 December 1967, under the title "Denounce a new and sinister international counterrevolutionary plot (concerning the speech of a certain Rittenberg)", has already carried out an analysis of several aspects of this totally anti-Marxist-Leninist, counter-revolutionary "line".

It is confirmed that the views expressed by Rittenberg are indeed those of this revisionist counter-current, with leftist phraseology, having as its centre a counter-revolutionary group which has usurped positions of power in the People's Republic of China.

Among the false conceptions it spreads, neo-revisionism with leftist phraseology denies the need for a party of the Leninist type, organized revolutionary avant-garde of the working class, of the working masses. He opposes proletarian discipline, which he slanders by presenting it as subservient submission. He practices the cult of spontaneity. He despises the program and the Marxist-Leninist line of the proletarian revolutionary party for which he claims to substitute the spontaneity of the masses. For the leading role of the party in the revolution, it claims to replace the cult of personality and the absolute authority of a man. It actually denies the fundamental role, leader of the proletariat in relation to the other popular strata in the revolutionary process of the current historical era, in the revolutionary transformation of society in our time. The masses to which neo-revisionism with leftist phraseology refers is the "whole people" of which the Khrushchevite revisionists speak.

All these conceptions taken in the heterogeneous mass of neo-revisionism with leftist phraseology, are completely anti-Marxist-Leninist, are in fact counter-revolutionary.

9. Like the Khrushchevite revisionist clique, the counter-revolutionary group which usurps positions of power in China uses the powerful means at its disposal, as well as, fraudulently, the prestige of the Chinese Communist Party and Mao Tsetung, to spread internationally the positions of its neo-revisionist line with leftist phraseology and to now openly attack the genuinely Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in order to destroy them.

In an attempt to achieve its ends, this counter-revolutionary group is carrying out the most brutal and shameless interference against the genuinely Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations. It instigates against them in anti-party fractional work, in attempts at subversion, in divisionism. He gives his political and material support to a whole anti-communist political lie.

Our Party's own experience has enabled it to understand the manoeuvres perpetrated by this counter-revolutionary group, not only in Belgium but also in other countries.

The Marxist-Leninists of Belgium have always made their decisions by thinking with their own brains. Having reconstructed the Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, they have always applied this principle that the political line of the Party was determined by itself and by no one else, in Belgium and nowhere else. They have always considered

themselves responsible only to the working class, the working masses of our country and to the international communist, Marxist-Leninist movement.

It is obviously with joy that they noted, in 1963, during the reconstruction of the Communist Party of Belgium, the unity of views existing between our Party and the great and glorious Chinese Communist Party. On all the major questions common to the international communist movement, this unity of view was confirmed during the interviews which the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium had in the People's Republic of China in May-June 1964 with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Party Chinese Communist led by Comrade Liu Chao-Chi and including Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

But hardly had this delegation returned to the country, when the leadership of our Party noticed that, in practice, members of the international relations section of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, by various manoeuvres including lying, slander and intrigue, interfered in the process of the struggle of authentic Marxist-Leninists from various countries in an attempt to hinder their efforts for the reconstruction of true communist parties, proletarian revolutionaries, Marxist-Leninists.

When the leadership of our Party noticed this and recalled the Marxist-Leninist criteria for parties and relations between parties, it received no other response than the first manifestations of hostility, still veiled, but already openly expressed by agents. of this neo-revisionist line still camouflaged at the time.

10. A characteristic incident alerted our Party in July 1965 on the occasion of the pseudo World Peace Congress in Helsinki.

The Chinese delegation was chaired by Chao Yi-min, a deputy member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who later proved to be one of the proponents of the neo-revisionist black line.

Contrary to the fraternal attitude of the Vietnamese, Indonesian, Albanian, Korean and other delegates, the Chinese delegation did not support, as it should have done, the Belgian delegation of the "Action for Peace and Independence of Peoples" movement. Whose entry to the congress was refused following revisionist manipulations at the instigation of the Khrushchevites of Belgium.

It was with astonishment and concern that we also learned that the Chinese delegation voted without reservations the general resolution imbued with revisionism, and especially that Chao Yi-min applauded this "success" of the so-called "unity of action" with the revisionists. !

11. In August 1966, a delegation from the Central Committee of our Party met in Beijing a delegation from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, this time led by Kang Cheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and advisor to the CC group in charge of the cultural revolution, delegation including Chao Yi-min already mentioned .

Kang Cheng covered "on behalf of the CCP CC" all the manoeuvres perpetrated for two years by the international section of the CCP CC, as well as the lies, however refuted, of Chao Yi Min.

Kang Cheng also declared that he believed that for two years there had been divergences of principles with the Communist Party of Belgium concerning in particular the principles to which a Marxist-Leninist party had to respond.

It is obvious that Kang Cheng and the group to which he belongs did not carry out this surprise attack earlier because, until then, the Chinese Communist Party and our Party both stood on the same Marxist-Leninist positions, had in reality the same fundamental conceptions, which were, moreover, those expressed in the "25 points" of the CC of the CCP

On the other hand, Kang Cheng unmasked himself at that time as the spokesperson for a neo-revisionist line, enemy of the authentic Marxist-Leninists.

After carrying out this surprise attack, Kang Cheng, acting as a representative of the father-party, in chauvinism of great power, unilaterally broke off the discussion, without leaving the possibility for the delegation of our Party to reply and refute these anti-conceptions. Marxist-Leninists!

Subsequently, because our Party maintained its just and firm Marxist-Leninist positions and "allowed itself" to ask for clarification on certain texts and information coming from the People's Republic of China, acts of open hostility multiplied, going as far as 'to the unilateral rupture by the Chinese side of relations between parties.

Since March 1967, this counter-revolutionary group usurping positions of power in the People's Republic of China, has ceaselessly tried to provoke, but in vain, subversion in our Party, encouraging and supporting various degenerate elements moved by the mercenary spirit.

12. What is more, imitating in all respects the shameful and scandalous Khrushchevite practices, the counter-revolutionary group usurping positions of power in the People's Republic of China went so far as to unilaterally break down overnight, without notice or even notification, in August 1967, the Chinese side's commitments in agreements concerning the publishing and distribution of various publications, leaving the Chinese side unpaid considerable sums!

13. In application of the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Belgian Marxist-Leninists had helped to set up in Brussels the services necessary to ensure the publication of a bulletin from the agency "Chine Nouvelle" at the time when the revisionists from Czechoslovakia had banned this publication in Prague. However, at the end of 1967, for the sole purpose of creating difficulties for our Party, the telex transmission of information from the "New China" agency in Beijing was interrupted overnight, the Chinese side leaving large sums unpaid, owed by her and which thus fall unduly on to our Party.

Furthermore, supporters of this neo-revisionist counterrevolutionary group, without any justification, brought in the Belgian police and the latter took advantage of this to search the premises where the bulletin of the agency "New China" published in Brussels, and to put under "justice" and under seal property belonging to our Party!

14. What the counter-revolutionary group having usurped positions of power in the People's Republic of China also wants is to have puppets in the various countries which it calls "Marxist-Leninists" and whose role is, by repeating invariably the words dictated by him, to sow confusion, diversion and provocation in the masses, to thwart the reconstruction and development of the Marxist-Leninist parties, thus to try to bring discredit to Marxism-Leninism itself.

Some of these puppets went so far as to publicly attack and slander the Workers' Party of Vietnam and the Workers' Party of Korea.

15. We need a proletarian, Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party!

More than ever, faced with the rapid aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, the imperative duty is imposed on us, Marxist-Leninists around the world, to forge, to quench, to strengthen the authentic communist, avant-garde parties, organized revolutionaries of the working class, the working masses.

In order for the Marxist-Leninist parties to be able to fulfill their mission, they must draw a clear line of demarcation on all levels, ideological, political and organizational, with all forms of revisionism, reformism.

It has become our imperative duty to denounce as relentlessly as we have done so far for social democratic reformism and modern revisionism, neo-revisionism with leftist phraseology which today, internationally, can also do the greatest damage to the revolutionary cause of the working class, of the working people.

And it is also a duty of proletarian internationalism towards the Chinese revolution, of our Chinese Marxist-Leninist comrades!

Long live the Chinese Communist Party, today in hiding, victim of a ferocious and bloody repression perpetrated by the neo-revisionist group, counter-revolutionary, which has usurped positions of power in the People's Republic of China since August 1966!

Long live the authentic Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium  
June 5, 1968

## NOTE FROM THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BELGIUM

This reissue of the Declaration of the Central Committee of our Party dated June 5, 1968, is in accordance with the original text published in the issues of "*La Voix du Peuple*" of June 7 and 14, 1968, except for the third sentence before the end.

Indeed, the initial text said there:

"Long live the Chinese Communist Party and the Marxist-Leninist thought of Mao Tsetung!" While the one in this reprint says:

"Long live the Chinese Communist Party, today in hiding, victim of a ferocious and bloody repression perpetrated by the neo-revisionist group, counter-revolutionary who has usurped positions of power in the People's Republic of China since August 1966! "

What are the reasons for this change?

The Central Committee Declaration remains very topical and, from the experience of our Party, sheds light on the revolutionaries and the workers on the significance of the events which have been going on for almost three years in the People's Republic of China and on the anti-Marxist-Leninist, anti-communist nature of the group which usurps positions of power there.

The entire declaration remains valid, except for the sentence whose question may cause confusion.

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As regards the first part of the initial text, this must now be clarified.

Indeed, after having done everything to destroy the authentic Chinese Communist Party, proletarian revolutionary party, Marxist-Leninist, of which we were and remain united, the neo-revisionist clique of China held a meeting of designated people, chosen according to 'a single criterion, their subservient submission to his orders, and baptized this gathering with the name of "9th congress of the Chinese Communist Party". In doing so, moreover, the neo-revisionist group unmasks its usurper character a little more.

It must be clear from our text that we have nothing and do not want to have anything in common with this anti-communist farce and that, on the other hand, we remain in solidarity with the real Chinese Communist Party today in hiding.

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As for the second part of the sentence in question from the initial text speaking of "Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist thought", it had been tolerated by the Central Committee in the state

of its knowledge at the time, in the context also of a controversy which has since found in fact new elements of appreciation confirming the correctness of our political line and also allowing us to deepen our analysis. The initial, dependent text already implicitly signified that we approve of what is Marxist-Leninist in Mao Tsetung's work, but to the exclusion, of course, of what is to be rejected and what which is questionable, and to the exclusion also of what, since August 1966, is attributed to "the thought of Mao Tsetung".

Since then, the neo-revisionists have further developed their counter-revolutionary activities by continuing to claim to be "the thought of Mao Tsetung".

As for us, we do not want there to be the slightest doubt that our Party resolutely and totally condemns neo-revisionism with leftist phraseology.

Clarifications that we consider that Mao Tsetung was a great revolutionary and that alongside questionable writings, texts lacking scientific rigor, and even non-Marxist-Leninist conceptions, it is undeniable that Mao Tsetung has, on the other hand, made a contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism. But what the neo-revisionists take from the work of Mao Tsetung is interpreted by them in an anti-Marxist-Leninist sense, and what they attribute to him of nine at present is anti-communist.

Scientific socialism demands the precision of terms, the rejection of anything that could lead to confusion.

This is why the evolution of the situation over the past ten months has led us to delete this reference to the thought of Mao Tsetung.

The final sentence - "Long live Marxism-Leninism" - clearly indicates what is the ideological basis of our action, scientific socialism. Our political line, our practical activity indeed confirm this fundamental option.

The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Belgium  
April 3, 1969