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TURN GRIEF INTO STRENGTH!

**LONG LIVE INVINCIBLE
MARXISM-LENINISM-
MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT!**

Eternal glory to Chairman Mao Tse tung

A great proletarian revolutionary, a great fighter and defender of the freedom and liberation of all peoples, a great communist and a great and beloved teacher and leader of the Chinese peoples, the international proletariat and the international communist movement. The death of Chairman Mao Tsetung is a deep and irreparable loss, not just for revolutionaries, but for all freedom loving and progressive people around the world. The whole life, deeds and thought of Chairman Mao, at this time of great disorder and turmoil in the world, are like a shining star that leads countries to independence, nations to liberation and people to revolution.

The contributions of Chairman Mao are not merely teachings for the Chinese people, applicable only to Chinese society, as opportunists and enemies of the proletariat claim. The teachings of Chairman Mao are definitely an enrichment of the mighty science of the proletariat; Marxism-Leninism. They are a powerful weapon in the hands of workers and oppressed peoples the world over in the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism, colonialism, superpower hegemony and modern revisionism. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is an invincible weapon with which we must arm our class! Mao Tsetung Thought is applicable outside of China in the present, in our daily struggles. It is a powerful tool in KNOWING and TRANSFORMING the world in pushing world history forward.

In the field of philosophy the main contributions of Chairman Mao are the essays, where he enriches the Marxist theory of knowledge, previously developed by the great teachers. On Practice teaches us that knowledge originates in practice, goes from the perceptual stage to the rational stage, and then is put again to the test in practice in an endless process, but reaching at every step a higher level. On the correct relationship between theory and practice, between knowing and doing, Chairman Mao tells us "matter can be transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter."

On Contradiction teaches us to understand the essence of things; to distinguish between the primary and secondary aspects, the particularity and universality of contradiction in things. It also teaches us that the unity and struggle of opposites is the fundamental law of nature and society, and also of thought, Chairman Mao teaches us that only by taking the brilliant concept of "one divides into two" and applying it in practice, can revolutionaries become thorough dialectical materialists.

On the correct handling of contradictions among the people teaches us the difference between antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradictions and how to deal with them. It teaches us that a handling of contradictions correctly and in a good way, that involves contradictions, can bring two opposing aspects of a contradiction to a new level of unity. This is a law of the struggle between enemies. This is a law of the struggle between the masses and the exploiters, and also of the struggle between the masses and the bourgeoisie in the transition from a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society to a socialist society.

Where do our ideas come from? Chairman Mao's theory of knowledge, that practice is the source of ideas, comes from the struggle for production and for social emancipation in society. The main lesson in this theory is that the source of our knowledge is practice. It is not that we know things first and then we go out to practice them. It is that we go out to practice them and then we know things. We know things because we have practiced them. We know things because we have transformed them. We know things because we have changed them. We know things because we have changed the world. We know things because we have changed the world from the point of view of the proletariat. We know things because we have changed the world from the point of view of the proletariat. We know things because we have changed the world from the point of view of the proletariat.

In the field of transforming the world Chairman Mao provides us with a concrete and powerful example: the People's Republic of China, transformed from a backward semi-feudal country into a powerful socialist country, which, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism supports all the oppressed and exploited masses of the world in the struggle for complete emancipation.

NEW DEMOCRACY
The teachings of Mao Tsetung are of special meaning



"ALL MEN MUST DIE, BUT DEATH CAN VARY IN ITS SIGNIFICANCE, THE ANCIENT CHINESE WRITER SZUMA CHIEN SAID, 'THOUGH DEATH BEFALL ALL MEN ALIKE, IT MAY BE WEIGHTIER THAN MOUNT TAI OR LIGHTER THAN A FEATHER.' TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE IS WEIGHTIER THAN MOUNT TAI, BUT TO WORK FOR THE FASCISTS AND DIE FOR THE EXPLOITERS AND OPPRESSORS IS LIGHTER THAN A FEATHER."

The Chinese People, the international proletariat, the oppressed countries and nations, and the international communist movement mourn today the loss of the beloved and respected Chairman Mao Tsetung.

We unite our voices to those of the millions of people who in all corners of the world and in all languages spoken by the human race, render tribute to the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our times, and we dedicate this special edition of RESISTANCE to the eternal glory of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

His death definitely weighs more than Mount Taishan, and more than all the mountains of the world.

LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM
MAO TSE TUNG THOUGHT!

For countries of the Third World, these countries which had themselves oppressed or semi-oppressed, dominated by imperialism. Based in China, Mao's teachings are of the highest importance for the peoples of the Third World. They provide a living example of how a small country can defeat a big country, if we dare to struggle, dedicate ourselves entirely to the cause, linking ourselves to the whole people in a common effort, we will undoubtedly overcome all difficulties and win victory. A living example of this revolutionary maxim by Mao Tsetung is the Long March in the Chinese revolution. In 1934 the Chinese communists were encircled in the southern part of the country. The revolutionary vision and leadership of Chairman Mao in planning the Long March broke the encirclement and took the revolutionaries 6,000 miles

across the country to Yanan, tempering in the way the future leaders of the peoples of China in the struggles against all types of natural obstacles and class enemies.

The people of China have learned this lesson well. They have faced the recent earthquakes courageously and calmly, relying on their own forces, becoming stronger and more prepared to overcome all obstacles. In this way the people of China have advanced in the class struggle, in the struggle for production and scientific experimentation gaining victory after victory and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

THE MASSES ARE THE REAL HEROES
"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history". "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses" says Mao Tsetung, the masses with their indomitable spirit, their limitless creative energy and heroism. In the struggle against the oppressors, are the ones who push history forward.
Modern revisionism, led by the social imperialist clique that has usurped power in the Soviet Union in their fruitless attempt at turning back the wheels of history, push the theses that it is arms, and military power that decide the victory of the people. Chairman Mao says: "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." The people of Angola for example, WITHOUT the soviet arms, were able to defeat the Portuguese colonialists, relying basically on their own efforts. It was the people, not arms, that defeated French imperialists and Yankee imperialists in Vietnam, and defeated a well armed army supported by the yankee imperialists and the soviet social imperialists in Cambodia. Neither the bombings, nor chemical warfare, nor superior arms, could stop the heroic peoples of Indochina. Similarly, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, one small nation after another will defeat the bigger nations, guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. "A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history!"

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PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM
Chairman Mao Tsetung has been the champion of the cause of the peoples of the world, a tireless fighter for their liberation struggles. Under his leadership, China has given its unconditional support to the countries of the Third World in their struggles for economic development, and in their struggles against their oppressors as well. The interests of the world proletariat and the socialist revolution have always stood above the national interest. The blood of the Chinese internationalists, including Mao's own son, was heroically shed fighting should

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der to shoulder with their Korean brothers against the Yankee invaders. Besides material aide - Vietnam, Cambodia, Egypt, Angola, Tanzania, etc - Chairman Mao has contributed with moral force through his innumerable statements in favor of the struggles of the Afroamerican people in the U S , the peoples of Panama, Congo, Japan, Dominican Republic and many others. It is not surprising that today, in every corner of the globe, thousands of homages will be held and the death of the most respected and loved leader of the workers and oppressed people of the world will be deeply felt

Chairman Mao Tsetung, as the great leader and teacher of the international communist movement, analysed the concrete conditions of the world today and of the era in which we live. He correctly summed up the lessons of the international revolutionary and communist movement. Based on this analysis, and on Marxism-Leninism, he laid out the general line and strategy of the world revolution. He has said: "The present international situation is characterized by a great disorder under the skies. This great disorder is a good thing, and not a bad thing for the peoples. It splits the enemy, awakens and tempers the peoples and pushes the further development of the international situation favorably for the peoples and unfavorably for imperialism, contemporary revisionism, and worldwide reaction. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, people want revolution. This is an irresistible trend in history. The danger of a new world war still exists and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."

Likewise, on the contradictions in the world today, he concludes that the principal contradiction is the one between the peoples of the Third World on one side, and imperialism and socialimperialism on the other. That is why the strategy to follow is to form a united front of all those forces that can be united against the two superpowers to take the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end.

STRUGGLE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL REVISIONISM

We must contrast the example of Mao Tsetung to that of the Soviet revisionist clique. These renegades who seek hegemony over the world represent a grave danger for the people who struggle for their liberation. They advocate "peaceful transition to socialism" and "peaceful coexistence" in the world (between states of different social systems, which is the Leninist position, as well as between imperialists and colonized peoples, which is the revisionist position). By advocating such "peace" between oppressors and oppressed, the social imperialists mean to control and put a brake on the struggles for liberation. To this end they provide "aide" with conditions to the countries of the Third World, with the intention of penetrating their economies, controlling their governments and placing them under their sphere of influence.

"Going against the tide is a Marxist Leninist principle." Chairman Mao teaches us. Ever since the revisionist clique showed its ugly heads in the Soviet government, Chairman Mao launched a relentless, tit for tat struggle against their counterrevolutionary lines, their intrigues and their attempts to split the international communist movement. This was a most difficult battle, it was "going against the tide", as it was against the new leaders of the formerly glorious Party of Lenin and Stalin, respected throughout the world and recognized as the vanguard of international communism.

But Chairman Mao dared to struggle, to defend Marxism Leninism against its detractors. So the vanguard of the struggle against modern revisionism corresponds to the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao, together with the Party of Labor of Albania, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, both of whom launched a principled struggle for Marxism Leninism, from which the communists of the whole world have much to learn and apply in our daily struggles. Lenin himself has taught us that the struggle against imperialism means nothing if it is not coupled with the struggle against opportunism of all shades, against revisionism.

GENERAL LINE DURING THE PERIOD OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

Even during the period of socialist construction, when the means of production have been in the main socialised, the class struggle continues, the principal contradiction is still between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the struggle between the two lines and the two roads within the party goes on. Seeing this clearly, and pointing out that "the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party", Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which involved the Chinese peoples in the mass criticism and purge of the bourgeoisie from the posts which they had secured within the Party and the government. Likewise this year he personally initiated and led the battle against the right deviationist attempts at reversing correct verdicts

September 10, 1976

To the Central Committee, Communist Party of China
To the People of China

Comrades

We deeply grieve the immeasurable loss of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, great and beloved leader of the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the international communist movement.

The immortal contributions of Chairman Mao Tse-tung are an invincible weapon for workers and oppressed peoples the world over in struggle against imperialism, social imperialism, colonialism, superpower hegemonism, and modern revisionism.

We are convinced that Chinese people, inspired by the teachings of Mao Tse-tung and led by its Communist Party, will liberate Taiwan, will continue to expand and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and will advance to new and greater victories in the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads.

We too, in the U.S., are determined to turn grief into strength by putting into practice the great teachings of Marxism Leninism Mao Tse-tung Thought and fulfill our tasks of building a truly revolutionary, genuine communist party to smash the U.S. bourgeoisie and state, build socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thoughts and deeds will live forever!
Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism Mao Tse-tung Thought!

LEAGUE FOR PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION M-L

mainly carried out by Teng Hsiao Ping. Both struggles have allowed the Chinese peoples to consolidate even more the dictatorship of the proletariat and advance by great leaps along the road of socialist construction. From every struggle the Party and the Chinese peoples have emerged more glorious, stronger, better equipped to fight against the enemy, certain of final victory.

Briefly, Chairman Mao teaches us that class struggle is the key link throughout the whole period of socialist construction. It was the Chinese peoples who proved for the first time in history this fundamental principle of Marxism Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought, summed up unequivocally, for the first time and applied by Mao Tsetung. The tortuous road travelled by the Chinese peoples confers upon them the glory and special significance of having blazed the trail to be followed by the rest of the world. They have set the example, put to the test and won in verifying the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Workers and oppressed people of the whole world are eternally indebted to the Chinese peoples, and Communist Party of China and Mao Tsetung - because we too, one day soon, will be building socialism in our own countries.

Finally, and this is above all the greatest legacy of Comrade Mao Tsetung the People's Republic of China. One quarter of humanity a powerful ally of all the peoples of the world. Chairman Mao helped create and consolidate in that country the glorious and correct Communist Party of China, which is victoriously leading the peoples of China in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, their instrument of liberation, and in the defense of the liberty, progress and peace for the peoples of the world.

The best tribute we can render Comrade Mao is to ourselves build a genuine Communist Party in this country, a truly revolutionary party according to the theory and practice of Marxism Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought, which can lead us in carrying out our proletarian internationalist duties, in socialist revolution, in smashing the U.S. imperialist bourgeoisie and state, establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism in the U.S.

Comrade Mao Tsetung, a man who dedicated all his life and energies to the cause of true freedom, communism, providing leadership to the peoples of China, the international communist movement, and the masses of oppressed peoples in the whole world, has ceased to be. But his thought and his deeds will live forever!


LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM-
MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT!



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Thought

SPEECH AT THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA WORK

March 12, 1957

Mao Tse Tung

EXCERPTS

Ours is a great Party, a glorious Party, a correct Party. This must be affirmed as a fact. But we still have shortcomings, and this, too, must be affirmed as a fact. We should not affirm everything, but only what is correct, at the same time, we should not negate everything, but only what is wrong. Our achievements are the main thing in our work, and yet there are not a few shortcomings and mistakes. That is why we need a rectification movement. Will it undermine our Party's prestige if we criticize our own subjectivism, bureaucracy and sectarianism? I think not. On the contrary, it will serve to enhance our Party's prestige. The rectification movement during the anti-Japanese war proved this. It enhanced the prestige of our Party, of our Party comrades and our veteran cadres, and it also enabled the new cadres to make great progress. Which of the two was afraid of criticism, the Communist Party or the Kuomintang? The Kuomintang. It prohibited criticism, but that did not save it from final defeat. The Communist Party does not fear criticism because we are Marxists, the truth is on our side, and the basic masses, the workers and peasants, are on our side. As we used to say, the rectification movement is "a widespread movement of Marxist education."³ Rectification means the whole Party studying Marxism through criticism and self-criticism. We can certainly learn more about Marxism in the course of the rectification movement.

Sixthly, there is the question of one-sidedness. One-sidedness means thinking in terms of absolutes, that is, a metaphysical approach to problems. In the appraisal of our work, it is one-sided to regard everything either as all positive or as all negative. There are quite a few people inside the Communist Party and very many outside it who do just that. To regard everything as positive is to see only the good and not the bad, and to tolerate only praise and no criticism. To talk as though our work is good in every respect is at variance with the facts. It is not true that everything is good, there are still shortcomings and mistakes. But neither is it true that everything is bad, and that, too, is at variance with the facts. We must analyse things concretely. To negate everything is to think, without having made any analysis, that nothing has been done well and that the great work of socialist construction, the great struggle in which hundreds of millions of people are participating, is a complete mess with nothing in it worth commending. Although there is a difference between the many people who hold such views and those who are hostile to the socialist system, these views are very mistaken and harmful and can only dishearten people. It is wrong to appraise our work either from the viewpoint that everything is positive, or from the viewpoint that everything is negative. We should criticize those people who take such a one-sided approach to problems, though of course in criticizing them we should help them, keeping to the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."

In leading our country, two alternative methods, or in other words two alternative policies, can be adopted — to "open wide" or to "restrict." To "open wide" means to let all people express their opinions freely, so that they dare to speak, dare to criticize and dare to debate, it means not being afraid of wrong views and anything poisonous, it means to encourage argument and criticism among people holding different views, allowing freedom both for criticism and for counter-criticism, it means not suppressing wrong views but convincing people by reasoning with them. To "restrict" means to forbid people to air differing opinions and express wrong ideas, and to "finish them off with a single blow" if they do so. That is the way to aggravate rather than to resolve contradictions. To "open wide", or to "restrict" — we must choose one or the other of these two policies. We choose the former, because it is the policy which will help to consolidate our country and develop our culture.

We are for the policy of "opening wide", so far there has been too little of it rather than too much. We must not be afraid of opening wide, nor should we be afraid of criticism and poisonous weeds. Marxism is scientific truth, it fears no criticism and cannot be defeated by criticism. The same holds for the Communist Party and the People's Government, they fear no criticism and cannot be defeated by it. There will always be some things that are wrong, and that is nothing to be afraid of. Recently, a number of ghosts and monsters have been presented on the stage. Seeing this, some comrades have become very worried. In my opinion, a little of this does not matter much, within a few decades such ghosts and monsters will disappear from the stage altogether and you won't be able to see them even if you want to. We must promote what is right and oppose what is wrong, but we must not be frightened if people come in contact with erroneous things. It will solve no problem simply to issue administrative orders forbidding people to have any contact with perverse and evil phenomena and with erroneous ideas, or forbidding them to see ghosts and monsters on the stage. Of course, I am not advocating the spread of such things, I only say "a few of them do not matter much." It is not at all strange that erroneous things should exist nor should this give any cause for fear, indeed it will help people learn to struggle against them better. Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses.

In our country bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology, anti-Marxist ideology, will continue to exist for a long time. Basically, the socialist system has been established in our country. We have won the basic victory in transforming the ownership of the means of production, but we have not yet won complete victory on the political and ideological fronts. In the ideological field, the question of who will win in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has not been really settled yet. We still have to wage a protracted struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology. It is wrong not to understand this and to give up ideological struggle. All erroneous ideas, all poisonous weeds, all ghosts and monsters, must be subjected to criticism, in no circumstances should they be allowed to spread unchecked. However, the criticism should be fully reasoned, analytical and convincing, and never rough,

bureaucratic, metaphysical or dogmatic.

For a long time now people have been levelling a lot of criticism at dogmatism. That is as it should be. But they often neglect to criticize revisionism. Both dogmatism and revisionism run counter to Marxism. Marxism must certainly advance, it must develop along with the development of practice and cannot stand still. It would become lifeless if it remained stagnant and stereotyped. However, the basic principles of Marxism must never be violated, or otherwise mistakes will be made. It is dogmatism to approach Marxism from a metaphysical point of view and to regard it as something rigid. It is revisionism to negate the basic principles of Marxism and to negate its universal truth. Revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology. The revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line. In present circumstances, revisionism is more pernicious than dogmatism. One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.

Eighthly and lastly, the Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must tackle the question of ideology. This is the point some of the comrades present here wanted me to touch upon. In many places, the Party committees have not yet tackled the question of ideology, or have done very little in this respect. The main reason is that they are busy. But they must tackle it. By "tackling it" I mean that it must be put on the agenda and studied. The large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of the previous revolutionary periods have in the main come to an end, but there is still class struggle — mainly on the political and ideological fronts — and it is very acute too. The question of ideology has now become very important. The first secretaries of the Party committees in all localities should personally tackle this question, which can be solved correctly only when they have given it serious attention and gone into it. All localities should call meetings on propaganda work, similar to our present one, to discuss local ideological work and all related problems. Such meetings should be attended not only by Party comrades but also by people outside the Party, and moreover by people with different opinions. This is all to the good and no harm can come of it, as the experience of the present meeting has proved.



MESSAGE TO THE WHOLE PARTY, THE WHOLE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONALITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

(Sept. 9, 1976)

BY

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, The State Council of the People's Republic of China, and The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China announce with deepest grief to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away at 00 10 hours, Sept 9, 1976, in Peking, [12 10 PM Wednesday, New York time] because of the worsening of his illness and despite all treatment, although meticulous medical care was given him in every way after he fell ill

Chairman Mao Tse-tung was the founder and wise leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China. Chairman Mao led our party in waging a protracted, acute and complex struggle against the right and left opportunist lines in the party, defeating the opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Lisan, Lo Chang lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh hui, and again, during the great proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphing over the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, thus enabling our party to develop and grow in strength steadily in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Led by Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China has developed through a tortuous path into a great, glorious and correct Marxist Leninist party which is today exercising leadership over the People's Republic of China.

During the period of the new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao in accordance with the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and by combining it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, creatively laid down the general line and general policy of the new democratic revolution, founded the Chinese People's Liberation Army and pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in China could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road.

He led our party, our army and the people of our country in using people's war to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, winning the great victory of the new democratic revolution and founding the People's Republic of China.

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by Chairman Mao changed the situation in the East and the world and blazed a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

In the period of the Socialist revolution, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up the positive as well as the negative experience of the international Communist movement penetratingly analyzed the class relations in Socialist society and for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism unequivocally pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the Socialist transformation of the



ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our party, our army and the people of our country continued their triumphant advance and seized great victories in the Socialist revolution and Socialist construction, particularly in the great proletarian Cultural Revolution, in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. Upholding socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the People's Republic of China, a country with a vast expanse and a large population, is a great contribution of world historic significance which Chairman Mao Tse-tung made to the present era, at the same time, it has provided fresh experience for the international Communist movement in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

All the victories of the Chinese people were achieved under the leadership of Chairman Mao, they are all great victories for Mao Tse-tung thought.

The radiance of Mao Tse-tung thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the Chinese people.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung summed up the revolutionary practice in the international Communist movement, put forward a series of scientific theses, enriched the theoretical treasury of Marxism and indicated the orientation of struggle for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world.

With the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he initiated in the international Communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of all the people of all countries against im-

perialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. In the past half century and more, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the party, and wrote a most brilliant chapter in the history of the movement of proletarian revolution.

He dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, he waged a tenacious struggle against his illness, continued to lead the work of the whole party, and the whole army and the whole nation during his illness and fought till his last breath.

The magnificent contributions he made for the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal. The Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over love him from the bottom of their hearts and have boundless admiration and respect for him.

The passing away of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is an inestimable loss to our party, our army and the people of all the nationalities of our country, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and to the international Communist movement. His passing away is bound to evoke immense grief in the hearts of the people of our country and the revolutionary people of all countries.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China calls on the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to turn their grief into strength with determination.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and strengthen the centralized leadership of the party, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the party and closely rally round the party central committee.

We must strengthen the building of the party ideologically and organizationally in the course of the struggle between the two lines and resolutely implement the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young in accordance with the five requirements for bringing up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, continue the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian Cultural Revolution, enthusiastically support the new socialist things, restrict bourgeois right and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

We should continue to unfold the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and resolutely implement his line on army building, strengthen the building of the army, strengthen the building of the militia, strengthen preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude. We are determined to liberate Taiwan.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and continue to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs resolutely.

We must adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen the unity between our party and the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations all over the world, strengthen the unity between the people of our country and the people of all other countries, especially those of the third-world countries, unite with all the forces in the world that can be knitted, and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end.

We will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, apply ourselves to the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and works by Chairman Mao, fight for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and for the triumph of socialism over capitalism and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state, make a still greater contribution to humanity and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Eternal glory to our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the correct Communist Party of China!

EXCERPTS TAKEN FROM THE DOCUMENTS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

FIGHT BOTH SUPERPOWERS

In the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is most important for us to run China's affairs well. Therefore, on the international front, our Party must uphold proletarian internationalism, uphold the Party's consistent policies, strengthen our unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the whole world and with all countries subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying and form the broadest united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers — the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. We must unite with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over, and carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end. On the domestic front, we must pursue our Party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, unite with all the forces that can be united and work hard to build our country into a powerful socialist state, so as to make a greater contribution to mankind.

STUDY MARXISM, CRITICIZE REVISIONISM

All Party members should conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, adhere to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, combat idealism and metaphysics and remould their world outlook. Senior cadres, in particular, should make greater efforts to "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," try their best to master the basic theories of Marxism, learn the history of the struggles of Marxism against old and new revisionism and opportunism of all descriptions, and understand how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the course of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution. We hope that through sustained efforts "the vast numbers of our cadres and the people will be able to arm themselves with the basic theories of Marxism."

NEVER SEEK HEGEMONY

Chairman Mao says, "In our international relations, we Chinese people should get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely." Our country has a large population, vast territory and abundant resources. We must make our country prosperous and strong and we are fully capable of doing it. However, we must persist in the principle of "never seek hegemony" and must never be a superpower under any circumstances.

REVOLUTION IS THE MAIN TREND

Lenin pointed out repeatedly that imperialism means aggression and war. Chairman Mao pointed out in his statement of May 20, 1970, "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." It will be possible to prevent such a war, so long as the peoples who are becoming more and more awakened, keep the orientation clearly in sight, heighten their vigilance, strengthen unity and persevere in struggle

AN IRRESISTIBLE HISTORICAL TREND

The awakening and growth of the Third World is a major event in contemporary international relations. The Third World has strengthened its unity in the struggle against hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers and is playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. The great victories won by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have strongly encouraged the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism and colonialism. A new situation has emerged in the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against aggression by Israeli Zionism, the African peoples' struggles against colonialism and racial discrimination and the Latin American peoples' struggles for maintaining 200-nautical-mile territorial waters or economic zones all continue to forge ahead. The struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to win and defend national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and national resources have further deepened and broadened. The just struggles of the Third World as well as of the people of Europe, North America and Oceania support and encourage each other. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible historical trend.

CLASS STRUGGLE AS THE KEY LINK

Having summed up the experience gained in the ten struggles between the two lines within the Party and particularly the experience acquired in the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao calls on the whole Party, "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism, unite, and don't split, be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." He thus puts forward the criterion for distinguishing the correct line from the erroneous line, and gives the three basic principles every Party member must observe. Every one of our comrades must keep these three principles firmly in mind, uphold them and energetically and correctly carry on the two-line struggle within the Party.

Chairman Mao has constantly taught us. It is imperative to note that one tendency covers another. The opposition to Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunism which advocated "all alliance, no struggle" covered Wang Ming's "Left" opportunism which advocated "all struggle, no alliance." The rectification of Wang Ming's "Left" deviation covered Wang Ming's Right deviation. The struggle against Liu Shao-chi's revisionism covered Lin Piao's revisionism. There were many instances in the past where one tendency covered another and when a tide came, the majority went along with it, while only a few withstood it. Today, in both international and domestic struggles, tendencies may still occur similar to those of the past, namely, when there was an alliance with the bourgeoisie, necessary struggles were forgotten and when there was a split with the bourgeoisie, the possibility of an alliance under given conditions was forgotten. It is required of us to do our best to discern and rectify such tendencies in time. And when a wrong tendency surges towards us like a rising tide, we must not fear isolation and must dare to go against the tide and brave it through. Chairman Mao states, "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle." In daring to go against the

tide and adhere to the correct line in the ten struggles between the two lines within the Party, Chairman Mao is our example and teacher. Every one of our comrades should learn well from Chairman Mao and hold to this principle.

GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. These contradictions can be resolved only by depending on the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on practice under its guidance.

Such is China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. Revolutions like this will have to be carried out many times in the future.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and it is also a deep-going Party consolidation movement. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the whole Party, Army and people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters, the one headed by Liu Shao-chi and the other by Lin Piao, thus striking a hard blow at all domestic and international reactionary forces. The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

THE FUTURE IS BRIGHT

The Communist Party of China has strengthened itself and grown in the course of the struggle against both Right and "Left" opportunist lines. Comrades throughout the Party must have the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide, must adhere to the principles of practising Marxism and not revisionism, working for unity and not for splits, and being open and aboveboard and not engaging in intrigues and conspiracy, must be good at correctly distinguishing contradictions among the people from those between ourselves and the enemy and correctly handling them, must develop the style of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practising criticism and self-criticism, and must train millions of successors for the cause of proletarian revolution, so as to ensure that the Party's cause will advance forever along the Marxist line.

The future is bright, the road is tortuous. Members of the Communist Party of China, who dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism, must be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!

Long live Marxism! Leninism! Mao Tse tung Thought!