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COMRADE LIN PIAO'S SPEECH

At the Peking Rally Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of
the October Revolution.

Advance Along the Road Opened Up By the October Socialist Revolution

Article by Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and
Jiefangjun Bao in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of
the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Thoroughly Establish the Absolute Authority of The Great Supreme Commander Chairman Mao And of His Great Thought

by Yang Cheng-wu

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

"The first imperialist world war and the first victorious socialist revolution, the October Revolution, have changed the whole course of world history and ushered in a new era."

"The October Revolution has opened up wide possibilities for the emancipation of the peoples of the world and opened up the realistic paths towards it; it has created a new front of revolutions against world imperialism, extending from the proletarians of the West, through the Russian revolution, to the oppressed peoples of the East."

"The road of the October Revolution is, fundamentally speaking, the bright common road for the progress of all mankind."

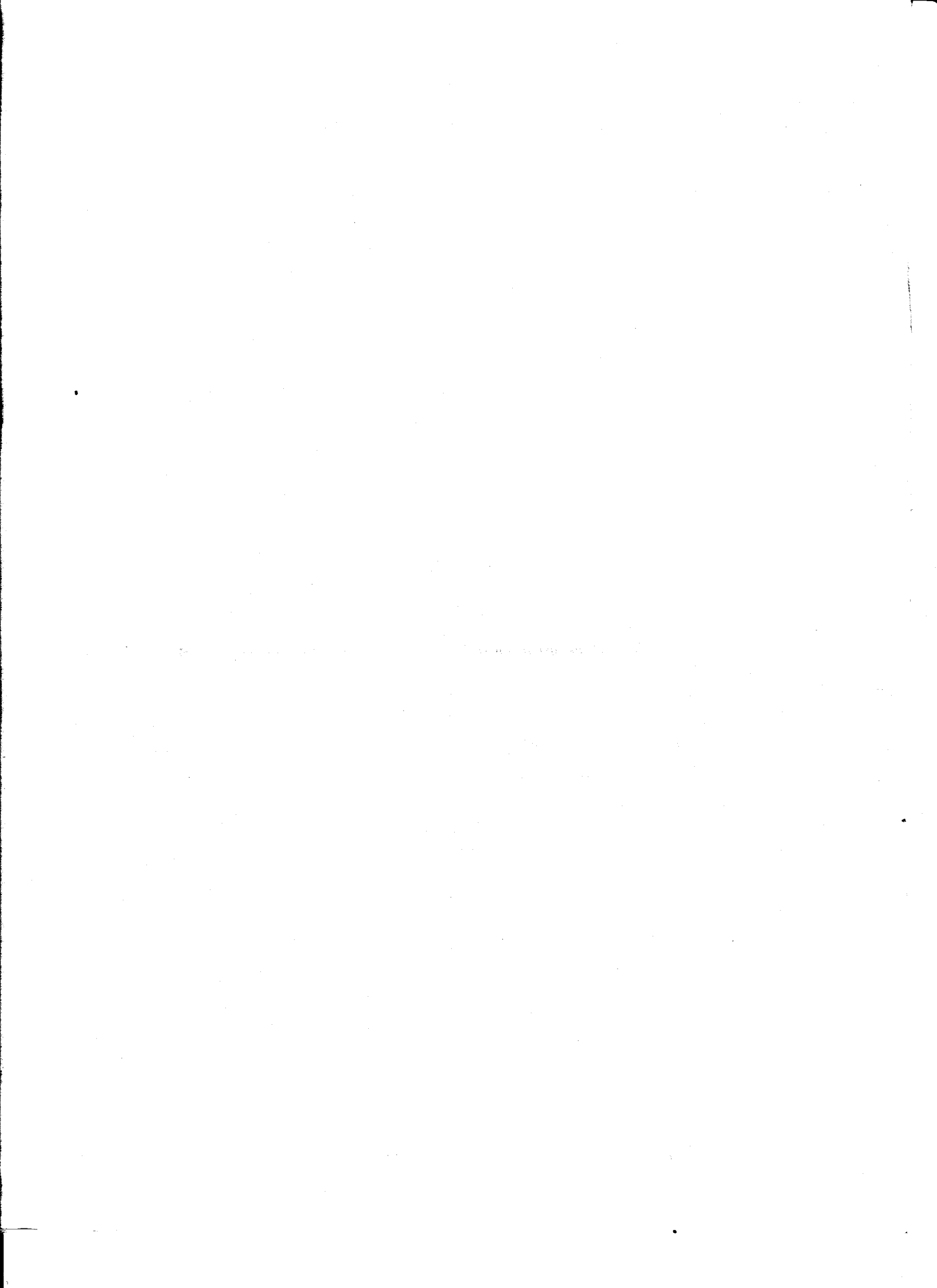
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The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was founded by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by the revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and Party members and cadres are good, that they want revolution and that rule by revisionism will not last long.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman



COMRADE LIN PIAO'S SPEECH

—At the Peking Rally Commemorating the 50th Anniversary Of the October Revolution

Comrades, Young Red Guard Fighters and Friends:

Today the Chinese people join the proletarians and revolutionary people throughout the world in grand and solemn commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Revolution led by the great Lenin was a turning point in human history.

The victory of the October Revolution broke through the dark rule of capitalism, established the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world and opened a new era of the world proletarian revolution.

For more than one hundred years since Marx and Engels formulated the theory of scientific socialism, the international proletariat, advancing wave upon wave and making heroic sacrifices, has been waging arduous struggles for the great ideal of communism and has performed immortal exploits in the cause of the emancipation of mankind.

In his struggle against the revisionism of the Second International and in the great practice of leading the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin solved a series of problems of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the problem of victory for socialism in one country, thus developing Marxism to the stage of Leninism. Leninism is Marxism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. The salvos of the October Revolution brought Leninism to all countries, so that the world took on an entirely new look.

In the last fifty years, following the road of the October Revolution under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world have carried the world history forward to another entirely new era, the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a great new

era in which the proletariat and the bourgeoisie are locked in the decisive battle on a worldwide scale.

Led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have followed up their victory in the national-democratic revolution with great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Socialist China has become the mighty bulwark of world revolution. Adhering to the road of the October Revolution, the heroic people of Albania have raised a bright red banner in Europe. By their war against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese people have set a brilliant example of struggle against imperialism for the people of the whole world. The movement of national-democratic revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America is developing vigorously. The ranks of the Marxist-Leninists are growing steadily, and a new situation has emerged in the international communist movement.

Compared with half a century ago, the world proletarian revolution today is far deeper in content, far broader in scope and far sharper in its struggle. The new historical era has posed a series of important new problems for Marxist-Leninists. However, in the final analysis, the most fundamental problem remains that of seizing and consolidating political power.

Chairman Mao says: **“The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power.”** This is a great Marxist-Leninist truth.

The struggle between the Marxist-Leninists and the revisionists always focuses on this fundamental issue. The modern revisionists, represented by Khrushchov and his successors, Brezhnev, Kosygin and company, are wildly opposing the revolution of the people of the world and have openly abandoned the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought about

an all-round capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union. This is a monstrous betrayal of the October Revolution. It is a monstrous betrayal of Marxism-Leninism. It is a monstrous betrayal of the great Soviet people and the people of the world. Therefore, if the proletariat fails to smash the wanton attacks of the modern revisionists, if it does not firmly defend the road of the October Revolution opened up by the great Lenin, continue to advance along this road under the new historical conditions and thoroughly solve the question of how to seize and consolidate political power, it will not be able to win final victory, or will probably lose political power even after seizing it, and, like the Soviet people, will come under the rule of a new privileged bourgeois stratum.

It is our good fortune that because Comrade Mao Tse-tung has comprehensively inherited and developed the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the most fundamental issue of the world proletarian revolution, that is, the road to the seizure and consolidation of political power, has been brought to a higher stage in theory and in practice. Our great leader Chairman Mao has developed Marxism-Leninism and raised it to an entirely new peak. The ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism in the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

In the course of leading the great struggle of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has with genius solved a whole series of complicated problems concerning the seizure of political power by force of arms. Under his leadership, the Chinese people went through the most protracted, fierce, arduous and complex people's revolutionary war in the history of the world proletarian revolution and founded the red political power, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The way the Chinese people seized political power by force of arms under Chairman Mao's leadership may be summarized as follows: Under the leadership of the political party of the proletariat, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla war, unfold an agrarian revolution, build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture the

cities. This is a great new development of the road to the seizure of political power by force of arms indicated by the October Revolution.

Chairman Mao has said: **"As a rule, revolution starts, grows and triumphs first in those places in which the counter-revolutionary forces are comparatively weak."** Since in our time all the reactionary ruling classes have a tight grip on the main cities, it is necessary for a revolutionary political party to utilize the vulnerable links and areas of reactionary rule, fully arouse the masses, conduct guerrilla warfare, establish stable revolutionary bases and so build up and temper their own forces and, through prolonged fighting, strive step by step for complete victory in the revolution. Hence, reliance on the masses to build rural revolutionary base areas and use the countryside to encircle the cities is a historic task which the oppressed nations and peoples in the world today must seriously study and tackle in their fight to seize political power by force of arms.

Not only has Comrade Mao Tse-tung creatively developed Leninism on the question of the seizure of political power by the proletariat, he has made an epoch-making creative development of Leninism on the most important question of our time — the question of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

From the first day of the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin paid close attention to the consolidation of the new-born Soviet state power. He recognized the sharp and protracted nature of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, pointing out that **"the transition from capitalism to communism takes an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch is over, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope turns into attempts at restoration."**

The biggest lesson in the history of the international communist movement in the last fifty years is the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This harsh fact has strikingly brought the Marxist-Leninists of the world face to face with the question of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism.

It is Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the world proletariat of our time, who in the new historical conditions, has systematically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world, scientifically analysed the contradictions in socialist society, profoundly shown the laws of class struggle in socialist society and put forward a whole set of theory, line, principles, methods and policies for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. With supreme courage and wisdom, Chairman Mao has successfully led the first great proletarian cultural revolution in history. This is an extremely important landmark, demonstrating that Marxism-Leninism has developed to the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up in China, which has a quarter of the world's population, a bright path for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for carrying the socialist revolution through to the end. The proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world who are fighting imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction resolutely support our great proletarian cultural revolution. They find in the victory of this revolution tremendous inspiration, bright prospects and greater confidence in victory.

The imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys the modern revisionists and all the reactionaries have taken great pains to curse and vilify our great proletarian cultural revolution. This proves by negative example that our victory has dealt the enemy a very heavy blow and that they are nothing but a bunch of vampires that are bound to be destroyed.

The world is moving forward. And theory, which reflects the laws of the world, is likewise developing continuously.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the banner of our era.

Once Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era — is grasped, the oppressed nations and peoples will, through their own struggles, be able to win liberation.

Once Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era — is

grasped, the countries that have already established the dictatorship of the proletariat will, through their own struggles, be able to prevent the restoration of capitalism.

Once Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era — is grasped, the people of those countries where political power has been usurped by revisionists will, through their own struggles, be able to overthrow the rule of revisionism and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Once Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought is integrated with the revolutionary practice of the people of all countries, the entire old world will be shattered to smithereens.

Comrades, young Red Guard fighters and friends:

The fifty years since the October Revolution have been years of fierce struggle between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism, with the former winning one victory after another. The imperialist system resembles a dying person who is sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills. The emergence of Khrushchov revisionism is a product of imperialist policy and reflects the death-bed struggle of imperialism. Although imperialism and revisionism will go on making trouble in collusion with each other, the reactionary adverse current can, after all, never become the main current. The dialectics of history is irresistible. Henceforth, the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world will raise still higher the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and march forward in giant strides along the road opened up by the October Revolution!

Those who betray the October Revolution can never escape the punishment of history. Khrushchov has long since fallen. In redoubling its efforts to pursue the policy of betrayal, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique will not last long either. The proletariat and the working people of the Soviet Union, with their glorious tradition of revolution, will never forget the teachings of the great Lenin and Stalin. They are sure to rise in revolution under the banner of Leninism, overthrow the rule of the reactionary revisionist clique and bring the Soviet Union back into the orbit of socialism.

Comrades, young Red Guard fighters and friends!

The situation in our great motherland is excellent. Under the guidance of the latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution is forging ahead victoriously.

We must raise still higher the great banner of the October Revolution and the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

We must build our great motherland into a still more powerful base for world revolution.

We must give ever more vigorous support to the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and people of all countries.

We must, together with the revolutionary people everywhere, carry through to the end the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre.

We must intensify our efforts in studying and mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought and disseminate it still more widely throughout the world.

These are glorious tasks entrusted to the people of our country by history, and they are our incumbent internationalist duty.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has given the call: **"Let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. A new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without exploitation of man by man will surely be built."**

Let us fight with courage for the realization of this great call of Chairman Mao's!

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Workers of all countries, unite!

Workers of all countries, unite with the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations!

Long live the invincible Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Long live the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander, great helmsman Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!

Peking Rally Commemorates 50th Anniversary of October Revolution

THE people in the capital held a rally on the afternoon of November 6 to solemnly commemorate the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. Comrade Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, made a very important speech at the rally.

Also present were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Chang Chun-chiao, Chi Pen-yu, Yao Wen-yuan, Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Ning-I, Yeh Chun and Hsu Kuang-ping.

The rally was held in the majestic Great Hall of the People which was permeated with a proletarian revolutionary militant atmosphere. Big bas-relief portraits

of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin were hung on the rostrum, in the centre of which hung a huge portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Facing the rostrum were big red streamers with these slogans: "Long live great Marxism! Long live great Leninism! Long live the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman! A long, long life to him!"

Before the rally started, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, revolutionary masses and young Red Guards from all circles in the capital read in unison the following quotations from Chairman Mao: **"The road of the October Revolution is, fundamentally speaking, the bright common road for the progress of all mankind."** **"The socialist system**

ADVANCE ALONG THE ROAD OPENED UP BY THE OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

— In Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the
Great October Socialist Revolution

by the Editorial Departments of "Renmin Ribao,"
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

FULL 50 years have passed since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Socialist Revolution led by Lenin, great teacher of the proletariat, for the first time translated into reality the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat advanced by Marx and Engels and established the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the history of mankind over one-sixth of the globe.

A new epoch began in the history of mankind.

A new era of world proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat began.

A new era of the oppressed nations' struggle for liberation led by the proletariat began.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, has made a most penetrating ex-

position of the great historic significance of the October Socialist Revolution. He points out:

"The first imperialist world war and the first victorious socialist revolution, the October Revolution, have changed the whole course of world history and ushered in a new era."

"The October Revolution has opened up wide possibilities for the emancipation of the peoples of the world and opened up the realistic paths towards it; it has created a new front of revolutions against world imperialism, extending from the proletarians of the West, through the Russian revolution to the oppressed peoples of the East."

"The road of the October Revolution is, fundamentally speaking, the bright common road for the progress of all mankind."

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."

When Comrades Lin Piao, Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and the others walked on to the rostrum, the whole hall rose and gave them a prolonged, thunderous ovation. All waved their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and shouted together: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Comrade Chou En-lai then declared the rally open. The entire hall rose and sang the *Internationale* and *The East Is Red*.

Comrade Lin Piao, who then spoke, was greeted with a tremendous ovation and his speech was punctuated by thunderous applause.

After Comrade Lin Piao's speech, the whole hall shouted the following slogans: "Long live the Great

October Socialist Revolution!" "Long live the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat!" "Marxist-Leninists of the whole world, unite!" "Workers of the world, unite! Workers of the world, unite with all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations!" "Down with U.S.-led imperialism!" "Down with modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre!" "Firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries!" "Hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander, great helmsman Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

The rally ended with all singing *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman!*

Under the guidance of the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and the illumination of the October Revolution, the world has undergone earth-shaking changes in the last 50 years. The flames of the October Revolution are now raging throughout the world.

The great People's Republic of China under the dictatorship of the proletariat stands like a giant in the East. Aroused and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, the 700 million people of China are carrying out a great proletarian cultural revolution such as has never been known before in history. This great revolution which has a vital bearing on the future of China and the destiny of mankind has won decisive victory.

The Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha has led the Albanian people in persevering with proletarian heroism in the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus raising a bright red banner of socialism in Europe.

Valiantly resisting the wanton U.S. imperialist aggression, the 31 million people of Vietnam have scored brilliant victories and set a great example of anti-U.S. armed revolutionary struggle for the people of the whole world.

The people of Laos, Burma, the Philippines, Thailand, India, Indonesia and other countries are embarking on or persisting in the road of revolutionary armed struggle. The national-democratic revolutionary movement is unfolding vigorously in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The proletariat of Western Europe, North America and Oceania are awakening and plunging into the struggle against U.S. imperialism and monopoly capital in their own countries.

In short, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the international communist movement is cleaning up all the mire of Khrushchov revisionism, and the revolutionary Communists and the broad masses of revolutionary people the world over are fighting, along the road of the October Revolution, to create a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without the exploitation of man by man.

Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the people of the Soviet Union, with revolutionary initiative, smashed the old state machine in the dark world of capitalist rule by means of violent revolution, established the dictatorship of the proletariat, and thus erected a radiant beacon. In the subsequent years, following the road of the October Revolution, the Soviet people won great victories in defeating the White Guard rebellion and the armed intervention of 14 countries, in smashing the opportunist line of Trotsky, Bukharin and company, counter-revolutionary representatives of the bourgeoisie who had wormed their

way into the Party, in carrying out socialist transformation and socialist construction, and in waging the anti-fascist war. All these glorious exploits were made at the cost of oceans of the sweat and blood of the heroic sons and daughters of the October Revolution, and they shine with the brilliance of the revolutionary heroism and lofty internationalism of the Soviet proletariat.

Today, in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese people and Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of all countries deeply cherish the memory of Lenin, the great creator of the October Revolution, and his successor Stalin. We shall never forget the indelible historic feats of the glorious Bolshevik Party and the great Soviet proletariat in opening up the road of the October Revolution and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, the first great socialist state, the Soviet Union, which was the pride of the Soviet and the world proletariat and was thriving at the time of Lenin and Stalin, has now changed its political colour as a result of the usurpation of Party and state leadership by the handful of top persons in authority taking the capitalist road within the C.P.S.U., as represented by Khrushchov. Under the reactionary rule of the notorious Khrushchov and the revisionist clique headed by his successors Brezhnev and Kosygin, the powerful red bastion, which was once regarded as the light and hope by the people throughout the world, has become the centre of modern counter-revolutionary revisionism and another headquarters of world reaction.

The renegades Brezhnev, Kosygin and company now have the impudence to style themselves successors to the cause of the October Revolution and to engage in demagoguery, flaunting the banner of "commemorating" the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. What a monstrous insult to the great Lenin, to the Great October Revolution and to the great Soviet people! You renegades to the October Revolution, by what right do you commemorate the October Revolution? The only place for you is in the dock of history to be tried by the Marxist-Leninists and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people all over the world!

It is you renegades who have trampled underfoot the great banner of Leninism, betrayed the cause of the dictatorship of the proletariat and, under the signboard of the "party of the entire people" and "state of the whole people," turned the Communist Party of the Soviet Union founded by Lenin into a bourgeois party, turned the dictatorship of the proletariat set up by the Soviet people at the cost of their blood and lives into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie which suppresses the labouring masses, and turned the Soviet state born amidst the storm of the October Revolution into a revisionist and bourgeois state. The Soviet people have been denied the right to be their own masters and are again under oppression and enslavement by a group

of despicable scabs—a new privileged bourgeois stratum.

It is you renegades who have discarded the banner of socialism, strangled the socialist cause of the October Revolution and, under the cloak of “building communism,” replaced the socialist planned economy and the principle of “to each according to his work” by the capitalist principle of profit-seeking and free competition, causing enterprises owned by the whole people and collective farms to degenerate into enterprises of a capitalist nature and a kulak economy.

It is you renegades who, under the cover of “culture of the entire people,” energetically advertise reactionary revisionist ideas, the decadent bourgeois way of life and ugly “Western culture.” Bourgeois ideology dominates all spheres of ideology and culture in the Soviet Union today. The socialist culture fostered by the October Revolution has been trampled underfoot. The communist morality personally nurtured by Lenin and Stalin is being submerged in the icy waters of egoism.

It is you renegades who have betrayed proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat, made “peaceful coexistence,” “peaceful competition” and “peaceful transition” the general line of foreign policy, prostrated yourselves before U.S. imperialism and formed a new “Holly Alliance” with all the most reactionary forces in the world against communism, against the people, against revolution and against China. You are everywhere peddling the opium of revisionism, trying to paralyse the masses of the people, selling out the interests of the revolution and undermining revolutionary struggles, with the result that Communists and revolutionary fighters have been massacred in their tens of thousands by imperialism and its lackeys.

You renegades have committed heinous crimes against the Soviet people and the people throughout the world. You are the sworn enemy of the Soviet people as well as the common enemy of the revolutionary people of the world.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has often told us: **It is only through repeated education by positive and negative examples, and by making comparisons and contrasts, that revolutionary Parties and revolutionary people can temper themselves, reach maturity and gain assurance of victory. Those who belittle the role of teachers by negative example are not thoroughgoing dialectical materialists.**

The usurpation of state power by the modern revisionists and the gradual emergence of an all-round capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have provided the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the whole world with a very profound historical lesson: After seizing state power, the proletariat may still lose it and the dictatorship of the proletariat can still revert to a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Not only must the proletariat guard

against armed subversion of state power by its enemies at home and abroad. What is more important, it must be vigilant against usurpation of Party and state leadership from within by persons of the Khrushchov type and against the taking of the path of “peaceful evolution.” In betraying the cause of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Khrushchov revisionists serve the world proletariat as first-rate teachers by negative example. In this sense, Khrushchov **deserves a one-ton “medal.”**

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great and **valiant** standard bearer of Marxism-Leninism, and the Communist Party of China headed by him are leading the 700 million Chinese people, along with the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people the world over, in waging with dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit a great powerful struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre. They have won brilliant victories internationally and will surely continue to win still greater victories.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's greatest contribution to the international communist movement is his systematic summing up of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world since the October Revolution; he has summed up not only the positive but also the negative experience, and, in particular, the grave lessons of the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union; and he has comprehensively and thoroughly solved the cardinal issue of our time, the issue of carrying on the revolution and preventing capitalist restoration under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great epoch-making development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was founded by Marx and Engels. The proletariat of Paris made the first heroic attempt to seize political power. The Paris Commune failed but, as Marx said, **“the principles of the Commune are perpetual and indestructible.”**

In his *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, Marx advanced the well-known thesis summing up his entire revolutionary theory, that **“between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.”**

In his struggle against the revisionism of the Second International, Lenin inherited, defended and developed the Marxist theory on proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, solved a series of problems of the proletarian revolution in the era of imperialism and solved the question of the possibility

(Continued on p. 14.)

Forward Along the Road Opened

Fifty years ago, the October Socialist Revolution led by Lenin, the great teacher of the proletariat, smashed the old state apparatus through violent revolution and founded the first socialist state of the proletarian dictatorship in human history. Under the leadership of Lenin and then of Stalin, the Soviet people, advancing along the road of the October Revolution, had won great victories in defeating the White Guards' revolt and the armed intervention of 14 nations; in smashing the opportunist line of Trotsky, Bukharin and company, representatives of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie who had wormed their way into the Party; in carrying forward socialist transformation and socialist construction and in the anti-fascist war.

After Stalin's death, the Khrushchov revisionist group usurped the Party and state leadership, betrayed the October Revolution, betrayed Lenin and caused the socialist Soviet Union to change its political colour. Today, under the reactionary rule of Brezhnev, Kosygin and their ilk,

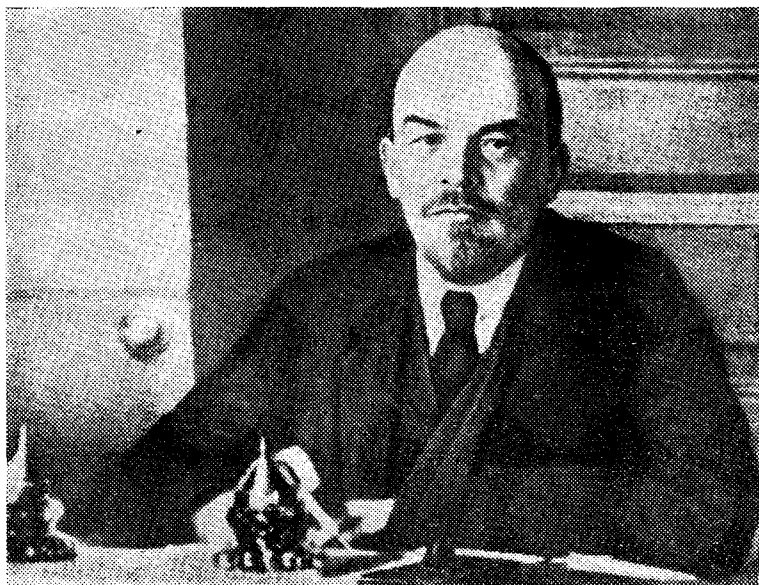


Lenin - the great teacher of the proletarian revolution

1. Lenin - the great teacher of the proletarian revolution
2. On July 19, 1917, the bourgeois Provisional Government ordered the arrest of Lenin. The Party decided that Lenin should shelter by Lake Razliv. Here he wrote his famous book *The State and Revolution*. Exploding the counter-revolutionary revisionist "theories" of Kautsky and company opposing the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship, Lenin repeatedly pointed out that the proletarian revolution must smash the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie and establish the proletarian dictatorship. He said: The bourgeois state "cannot be superseded by the proletarian state (the dictatorship of the proletariat) through the process of 'withering away,' but, as a general rule, only through a violent revolution."

1

2



by the October Socialist Revolution



Stalin - the great Marxist-Leninist

the Soviet Union has become the centre of modern counter-revolutionary revisionism and another headquarters of the world's reactionary forces.

Chairman Mao, our great leader and the very red sun in the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world, has taught us: "The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was founded by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by the revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and Party members and cadres are good, that they want revolution and that rule by revisionism will not last long." It is certain that the Soviet people will rally under the banner of the Great October Revolution, act in accordance with the will of Lenin and Stalin, persevere in the prolonged struggle, break through the barriers of darkness and make the red star of the October Revolution shine once again and with still greater brilliance.

3. The salvos from the cruiser *Aurora* bombarding the Winter Palace, which housed the reactionary Provisional Government, proclaimed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Picture shows Lenin and Stalin at the Smolny Palace.
4. Late in the night of November 7, 1917, the worker and peasant insurgents commanded personally by Lenin, took the Winter Palace by storm, and overthrew the reactionary bourgeois Provisional Government. The Great October Socialist Revolution was won!

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(Continued from p. 11.)

of the victory of socialism in one country, thus developing Marxism to a new stage, the stage of Leninism.

After the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out on many occasions that acute and complex class struggles and the possibility of capitalist restoration still existed under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He said:

"Class struggle, . . . after the overthrow of capitalist rule, after the destruction of the bourgeois state, after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, does not disappear (as the vulgar representatives of the old socialism and the old social-democracy imagine), but merely changes its forms and in many respects becomes fiercer."

"The transition from capitalism to communism takes an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch is over, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope turns into attempts at restoration."

Lenin made a penetrating analysis of why, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the overthrown bourgeoisie still has immense strength and is in the position to resist and carry out activities for a restoration, and he explained the necessity for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. He stated:

"The dictatorship of the proletariat means a most determined and most ruthless war waged by the new class against a more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased tenfold by their overthrow (even if only in a single country), and whose power lies, not only in the strength of international capital, the strength and durability of their international connections, but also in the force of habit, in the strength of small-scale production. Unfortunately, small-scale production is still widespread in the world, and small-scale production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. All these reasons make the dictatorship of the proletariat necessary."

Lenin also took note of the seriousness of the class struggle in the ideological sphere. He explicitly pointed out:

"Our task is — to defeat all the resistance of the capitalists, not only military and political but also ideological, which is the deepest and the most powerful."

These brilliant ideas and these great scientific predictions of Lenin's have tremendously developed the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and are of immense practical significance today for all Marxist-Leninists who adhere to the road of the October Revolution.

The modern revisionists Khrushchov, Brezhnev, Kosygin and company have completely betrayed these ideas of Lenin's. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, while fighting against the modern revisionists and explaining the

necessity for persevering in the dictatorship of the proletariat, has invariably taught us not to forget these statements of Lenin's.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has comprehensively inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, he has creatively put forward the great theory of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and he has personally initiated and led the great practice of the first great proletarian cultural revolution in the history of mankind. This is an extremely important landmark, demonstrating that Marxism has developed to a completely new stage, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The essentials of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat are as follows:

One. It is necessary to apply the Marxist-Leninist law of the unity of opposites to the study of socialist society. Comrade Mao Tse-tung points out: **"The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe."** **"Contradictions exist everywhere,"** **"contradictoriness within a thing is the fundamental cause of its development."** In socialist society, there are **"two types of social contradictions — those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves."** **"The contradictions between ourselves and the enemy are antagonistic contradictions. Within the ranks of the people, the contradictions among the working people are non-antagonistic."** Comrade Mao Tse-tung tells us: It is necessary to **"distinguish contradictions among the people from those between ourselves and the enemy"** and **"correctly handle contradictions among the people,"** so that the dictatorship of the proletariat can become increasingly consolidated and strengthened and the socialist system developed.

Two. **"Socialist society covers a fairly long historical stage. In this stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains."** After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, **"the class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute."** In order to prevent capitalist restoration and **"peaceful evolution,"** it is imperative to carry the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts through to the end.

Three. The class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is in essence still a matter of political power, in other words, the bourgeoisie tries to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat while the proletariat strives to consolidate it. **The proletariat must**

exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture. "Our relation with them can in no way be one of equality. On the contrary, it is a relation of one class oppressing another, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. There can be no other type of relation, such as a so-called relation of equality, or of peaceful coexistence between exploiting and exploited classes, or of kindness or magnanimity."

Four. The struggle between the two classes and two roads in society is inevitably reflected within the Party. The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road are the representatives of the bourgeoisie within the Party. They "are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must take great care to see through the "persons like Khrushchov" "who are still nestling beside us," fully expose them, criticize and repudiate them, overthrow them, make it impossible for them ever to rise again, and we must firmly recapture for the proletariat the power they have usurped.

Five. It is of the greatest importance for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat that the great proletarian cultural revolution should be carried out.

"In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the only method is for the masses to liberate themselves." "Let the masses educate themselves in this great revolutionary movement." In other words, this revolution is boldly arousing the masses from below by means of extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, at the same time, is forging the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary "three-way alliance" of the revolutionary masses, the People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary cadres.

Six. "Fight self, repudiate revisionism" is the fundamental programme of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the ideological field. "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie." Therefore, the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls and aims at solving the problem of their world outlook. We must criticize and repudiate revisionism politically, ideologically and theoretically, use proletarian ideology to overcome bourgeois egoism and all non-proletarian ideas, transform education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that are not in correspondence with the socialist economic base, and thus uproot revisionism.

In putting forward the above theory of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of

the proletariat, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively and with genius developed the Marxist-Leninist conception of class struggle in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has developed with genius the conception of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is of epoch-making significance and represents the third great milestone in the history of the development of Marxism.

Fifty years ago Lenin stressed that "only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is what constitutes the most profound difference between the Marxist and the ordinary petty (as well as big) bourgeois. This is the touchstone on which the real understanding and recognition of Marxism is to be tested." We may now say that only he is a genuine Marxist-Leninist who extends the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat to the recognition of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the touchstone on which the real understanding and recognition of Marxism-Leninism are to be tested.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened the way for the proletariat to seize political power. The fundamental experience of the October Revolution expresses the universal law for making revolution in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. China's great proletarian cultural revolution has opened the way for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the prevention of capitalist restoration and for the advance to communism. The fundamental experience of the cultural revolution expresses the universal law of class struggle in the historical stage of the transition to communism following the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Various new problems may arise in the future and there may be difficulties and twists and turns; nevertheless, with the triumph of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, "the important thing is that the ice has been broken—the road is open and the path has been blazed," as Lenin said in appraising the significance of the October Revolution.

Stalin said: "The October Revolution should not be regarded merely as a revolution 'within national bounds.' It is, primarily, a revolution of an international, world order." Like the October Revolution, China's great proletarian cultural revolution is not merely a revolution "within national bounds"; it is likewise a revolution of an international order. This great revolution has won the enthusiastic support of the proletariat and revolutionary people throughout the world. Its great victory has opened a new era in the international communist movement and will assuredly have a far-reaching influence on the course of human history.

Advanced revolutionary theory always spreads far and wide along with the great victory of the revolutionary struggle which it guides. The October Revolu-

tion 50 years ago very greatly stimulated the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism so that the world revolution took on an entirely new look. With the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949 under the guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the world has undergone a further radical change. In the short space of over a year, China's great proletarian cultural revolution has crushed the bourgeois headquarters led by China's Khrushchov, and utterly discredited the exploiting classes in every respect. This great mass mobilization has shaken the world, and has brought the understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought on the part of the people of the world forward to a new and higher level, making it far richer and more profound than ever before.

The revolutionary people of the world have come to understand more and more clearly that Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest teacher and most outstanding leader of the proletariat in the present era and that Chairman Mao is indeed the Lenin of our time. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era, is Marxism-Leninism that strikes terror into the hearts of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of all countries, and is the most powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat and the masses of revolutionary people.

With the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary people are better able to draw a strict line between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism. When they look back at the dung hill in the backyard of the workers' movement and see the old wares which Khrushchov and his followers have been trying to peddle, people can now more clearly distinguish the fragrant flowers from the poisonous weeds, distinguish the road of the October Revolution from the road which runs counter to it. The Khrushchov revisionist buffoons who clamour for a "party of the entire people" and a "state of the whole people" and have cast the dictatorship of the proletariat to the four winds are finding it more and more difficult to deceive the people with the signboard of "all-round communist construction." Those parliamentary cretins who don the cloak of Marxism are finding it more and more difficult to prevent the proletariat from rising in arms to seize political power.

The world has now entered a revolutionary new era, with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner. France was the centre of revolution in the late 18th century, and the centre moved to Germany in the mid-19th century when the proletariat entered the political arena and Marxism came into being. The centre of revolution moved to Russia early in the 20th century, and Leninism came into being. The centre of world revolution has since gradually moved to China and Mao Tse-tung's thought has come into being. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, China, the centre of world revolution, has become more powerful and consolidated.

Chairman Mao says: "The Chinese people have always considered the Chinese revolution a continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution and have

looked upon this fact as a great honour." The great proletarian cultural revolution in which we are now engaged is precisely the continuation of the October Revolution in a higher stage under new historical conditions. The best way for the Chinese people to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution today is to hold aloft the great banner of the October Revolution and the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution resolutely through to the end, firmly support all the revolutionary Marxist-Leninists of the world and the people of all countries, and, together with them, carry the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction through to the end.

When commemorating the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "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."

And in 1962 Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was founded by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by the revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and Party members and cadres are good, that they want revolution and that rule by revisionism will not last long."

The all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union is only a brief interlude in the history of the international communist movement. We are firmly convinced that the genuine Soviet Communists and the great Soviet people, who have been taught by the great Lenin and Stalin, who have the glorious tradition of the October Revolution and who were tested and tempered in the anti-fascist war, will not tolerate for long the renegade clique of the Soviet revisionists riding roughshod over them. They are now waging struggles against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in a variety of ways. They will certainly unite under the banner of the Great October Revolution, carry forward the behests of Lenin and Stalin, persevere in prolonged struggle, break through the heavy darkness and make the red star of the October Revolution shine forth again, and shine still more brilliantly.

The great truth of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought is irresistible. More than 90 per cent of the world's population are invariably for revolution. The masses of the people will eventually triumph. The world revolution will eventually triumph. Under the great revolutionary banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the great cause of the dictatorship of the proletariat pioneered by the October Revolution will certainly advance in more gigantic strides, and communism is sure to win final victory throughout the world.

(November 6, 1967.)

Thoroughly Establish the Absolute Authority of The Great Supreme Commander Chairman Mao And of His Great Thought

— *Liquidate Lo Jui-ching's Heinous Crimes of Opposing Chairman Mao
And Mao Tse-tung's Thought*

by YANG CHENG-WU

**The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,
The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder
roaring.**

Mankind has entered the great new era of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

In this great era of ours, there are two banners in the world: one, the great, bright red banner of revolution held high by our great leader Chairman Mao, under which the proletariat of the whole world and all the revolutionary peoples are being rallied and are marching forward in triumph; and the other, the ragged black banner of counter-revolution propped up by U.S. imperialism and its accomplice, the Soviet gang of modern revisionists, under which all the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries are ganging up for a last-ditch fight. If you are a revolutionary, a Marxist-Leninist, you will inevitably support the great leader Chairman Mao and his ever-victorious thought; if you are a counter-revolutionary, an anti-Marxist-Leninist, you will inevitably oppose Chairman Mao and his thought.

In this great era of ours, the attitude taken towards Chairman Mao and towards the thought of Mao Tse-tung has become the most effective touchstone distinguishing revolutionaries from counter-revolutionaries, genuine from fake revolutionaries, and Marxist-Leninists from counter-revolutionary revisionists; it has become the watershed dividing them.

Prompted by the needs of their scheme for a counter-revolutionary restoration, the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, headed by China's Khrushchov, madly opposed our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao and maliciously attacked the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung. Lo Jui-ching, that bourgeois conspirator and careerist, was an important member of the bourgeois headquarters lying hidden in the Party, an agent of China's Khrushchov. His cardinal crime is that over a long period he took his orders from China's Khrush-

chov, maliciously slandered Chairman Mao, attacked and distorted Mao Tse-tung's thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army-building, opposed Chairman Mao's military thinking, and opposed the establishing of the absolute authority of Chairman Mao and of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He did all this in a futile attempt to remould our proletarian army in the image of the bourgeoisie. Using the most powerful weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must, politically, ideologically and theoretically, penetratingly and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road and his agents, Lo Jui-ching and company, completely discredit and overthrow them and clear away their pernicious influence. In the course of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, we must thoroughly establish the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

**Thoroughly Establish the Absolute Authority of
The Great Supreme Commander Chairman Mao;
We Pledge Our Lives in Defence of
Chairman Mao's Position as Supreme Leader**

Marxist-Leninists have always held that proletarian revolutionary parties must have the leadership of the most experienced and outstanding leaders, great leaders who command the highest prestige, before they can bring to fruition the great cause of the communist revolution. Lenin pointed out: "The working class, which all over the world is waging a hard and persistent struggle for complete emancipation, needs authorities. . . . The proletarians of every country need the authority of the worldwide struggle of the proletariat."¹ He also said: "The training of experienced and influential party leaders is a long and difficult job. And without it the dictatorship of the proletariat, and its 'unity of will', remain a phrase."²

Chairman Mao is the very red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts. He is the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman

selected by the proletariat and the revolutionary people of China and the world in the course of their protracted revolutionary struggles. He is the authority of the world proletarian struggle in the present era. He has the most resolute and thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit and the most ingenious and flexible skill in struggle. He has the most profound Marxist-Leninist wisdom and the richest experience in struggle. He has the greatest faith in the masses; he pays the greatest attention to the masses and most strongly supports their revolutionary movements. His heart beats in unison with the hearts of the revolutionary masses. He is most highly respected throughout China and the world. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage. Comrade Lin Piao always does his utmost to establish the absolute authority of Chairman Mao and of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Comrade Lin Piao has given the most correct, scientific and highest Marxist-Leninist evaluation of the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung. In the last few decades, he has consistently and faithfully defended, carried out and propagated the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, and he has heroically defended Chairman Mao's position as supreme leader. He points out that Chairman Mao is the representative of our era, of the Party, of the masses and of the proletariat, the leader and the very soul of the masses. Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist, the most outstanding proletarian leader and the greatest genius of our era.

Lo Jui-ching, that representative of the bourgeoisie who wormed his way into the Party, by his counter-revolutionary class stand, has long opposed our great leader Chairman Mao. As far back as the Second Revolutionary Civil War, he was a follower of Wang Ming's line. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, he collaborated in Peng Teh-huai's anti-Party activities. After China's liberation, he took part in the conspiratorial activities of the anti-Party alliance of Peng Teh-huai, Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih. As the socialist revolution went deeper, he stepped up his activities against Chairman Mao. The people of China and the whole world have boundless love for Chairman Mao. But Lo Jui-ching brazenly and maliciously attacked Chairman Mao, vilified Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's great genius, and smeared the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes. These vile attacks exposed Lo Jui-ching's efforts to set going a counter-revolutionary adverse current against the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought at home, in co-ordination with the frenzied anti-China activities of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction internationally! This revealed him as a counter-revolutionary revisionist vainly attempting to restore capitalism!

Marxists have always placed great weight on the personal genius of proletarian leaders, regarding it as an important aspect which must be considered in choosing leaders. To overlook this would make it im-

possible for them to select for their leader the greatest genius and helmsman of the proletariat. Engels spoke highly of the great genius of Marx. He said: "It is through him that we all are what we are; and it is through his theoretical and practical activity that the movement is what it is today; without him we would still be plunged in confusion."³ Lenin said that if the Russian revolution had a dozen or more talented leaders, it could be victorious. The statements, writings and practical revolutionary activities of Chairman Mao demonstrate his great proletarian genius. He has solved a whole range of important theoretical and practical problems posed by the present-day communist movement and has scaled new peaks in the history of the development of Marxism. From the most commanding height, and with the greatest vision, he is the most capable of leading the revolutionary struggles of the masses to victory in extremely complicated and difficult circumstances. Comrade Lin Piao says that a genius like Chairman Mao appears in the world only once in hundreds of years, or in China only once in thousands of years. Chairman Mao is the world's greatest genius.

After the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Lo Jui-ching opposed all "mention of personal genius" and in doing so said that he was against "any further mention of personal genius." By this, he showed himself up as a fanatical follower, a faithful disciple, of Khrushchov who was "opposing the personality cult." In opposing our great leader Chairman Mao, Lo Jui-ching was playing the same trick as Khrushchov did in opposing Stalin.

All through the history of the international communist movement, it has been a habitual trick of both the old and new revisionists to use the slogan of "opposing the personality cult" to slander the leaders of the proletariat and undermine the proletarian cause. Bakunin, conspirator of the period of the First International, used the same kind of slogan to abuse Marx. Kautsky, renegade of the period of the Second International, used the same kind of slogan to abuse Lenin. Trotsky, renegade of the period of the Third International, used the same kind of slogan to abuse Stalin. The Khrushchov modern revisionist clique has used the same kind of slogan to oppose Stalin in a big way and has usurped leadership of the Party and state in the Soviet Union. They have been still more unscrupulous in using the slogan of "opposing the personality cult" to attack our great leader Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. On the instructions of China's top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, Lo Jui-ching echoed the Khrushchov modern revisionist clique, using similar slogans in viciously slandering and opposing Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the whole world. It clearly shows that Lo Jui-ching is from the same litter as all the old and new revisionists throughout history, and a most despicable renegade to Marxism-Leninism, a most dangerous enemy of the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Lenin pointed out: ". . . to contrast, in general, the dictatorship of the masses with a dictatorship of the leaders is ridiculously absurd, and stupid. What is particularly amusing is that, in fact, . . . new leaders are brought forth (under cover of the slogan 'down with the leaders!'), who talk rank stuff and nonsense."⁴ In desperately opposing Chairman Mao, Lo Jui-ching aimed precisely at pushing forward that sinister commander "who talks rank stuff and nonsense" — China's Khrushchov — in order to attain their criminal aim of usurping leadership of the Party, army and state. With ulterior motives he often used the term "two chairmen" to boost and laud the chief representative of the forces for a restoration of capitalism in China. At a New Year's state gathering, he went so far as to cheer "long live" China's Khrushchov. In 1964, at a time when China's Khrushchov was making reports here, there and everywhere, vigorously opposing investigation and study advocated by Chairman Mao, and openly clamouring that Chairman Mao "step down" and "abdicate," Lo Jui-ching on many occasions misused the name of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to draft directives instructing army units to study and discuss these sinister reports by China's Khrushchov. In the manuscript of a speech at the Third National People's Congress in 1965, Lo Jui-ching went still further in flagrantly putting China's Khrushchov on a par with Chairman Mao as leaders of the Party. We will never allow Lo Jui-ching and company to impose China's Khrushchov on the great Chinese Communist Party, the great Chinese people and the great Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Chairman Mao will always be our supreme leader, our supreme commander and the red sun shining most brightly in our hearts. Without him, there would not be the great Party we now have, nor our great army and great country; the Chinese people would have nothing, and the people of the world would find it impossible to achieve their liberation. The more frenziedly Lo Jui-ching and company oppose Chairman Mao, the more determined we are to give him our boundless love, confidence, esteem and loyalty. We will always follow him closely and thoroughly establish the absolute authority of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao. We pledge our lives to defend Chairman Mao's position as the supreme leader. Anyone who opposes Chairman Mao stands condemned by all of us, the whole Party; he will be denounced by all of us, the whole nation.

Thoroughly Establish the Absolute Authority Of the Great Thought of Mao Tse-tung; Firmly Establish Proletarian Ideological Dominance

Chairman Mao teaches us: "No political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a

knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement."⁵

Lenin pointed out: "There can be no strong socialist party without a revolutionary theory."⁶ He also said: "The world's greatest movement for liberation of the oppressed class, the most revolutionary class in history, is impossible without a revolutionary theory."⁷

Mao Tse-tung's thought is precisely the theoretical basis which guides the thinking of our great, glorious and correct Party, the Communist Party of China; it is the greatest proletarian revolutionary theory guiding the great revolutionary movement of our time; it is a universal truth that holds true for the whole world. Comrade Lin Piao has penetratingly pointed out: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all the work of the Party, the army and the country."⁸

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the biggest obstacle to all revisionists who scheme to carry out counter-revolutionary activities. The revisionists bitterly hate Mao Tse-tung's thought and are mortally afraid of it. They often adopt the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of sham support and real opposition with regard to the great, ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung. It was so with Lo Jui-ching, the agent of China's Khrushchov. He emasculated the essence of Mao Tse-tung's thought, vilified Chairman Mao's great theses on classes, contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, and strenuously spread the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" advocated by China's Khrushchov. He opposed Chairman Mao's military thinking, distorted and perverted Chairman Mao's directive that people's militia be established on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, opposed and sabotaged the strategic principle of active defence, and opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on people's war. He used the despicable method of eclecticism, that is, opportunism, in opposing the putting of proletarian politics to the fore, emasculating the essence of Mao Tse-tung's thinking on army-building and opposing the thorough establishment by our army of the absolute authority of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Comrade Lin Piao said that Mao Tse-tung's thought is "living Marxism-Leninism at its highest in our time."⁹ Lo Jui-ching, the counter-revolutionary revisionist, asserted nonsensically: "We cannot say that." Comrade Lin Piao declared that Chairman Mao's works should be regarded as the supreme directive in all work in our army. The counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching raved that this "does not conform to our state system."

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is developed Marxism-Leninism; it is Marxism-Leninism at its highest level. It has solved a series of important problems facing the international communist movement,

problems which earlier Marxist-Leninists either never encountered, or having encountered left unsolved, or were unable to solve in their time. In particular, Mao Tse-tung's thought has solved the question of continuing to make revolution and preventing the restoration of capitalism under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has ushered in a completely new era in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism — the era of Mao Tse-tung's thought. None of the earlier Marxist-Leninists personally, at the very forefront, directed so many important political and military campaigns as Chairman Mao. And none of them experienced such protracted, complicated, sharp and diverse struggles as Chairman Mao has. Chairman Mao's thought is the highest generalization and the most up-to-date summing up of the experience of China's revolution and of the international communist movement. Where can one find theory at such a high level or thought of such maturity, either in ancient times or in the present era, in China or elsewhere?

Comrade Lin Biao says: "China is a great socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has a population of 700 million. It needs unified thinking, revolutionary thinking, correct thinking. That is Mao Tse-tung's thought."¹⁰ How out-and-out reactionary Lo Jui-ching was to cite the "state system" to oppose our army taking Chairman Mao's works as the supreme directive! Chairman Mao teaches us that **the question of the state system "is simply a question of the status of the various social classes within the state."**¹¹ The bourgeoisie assumes the ruling status in a state under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie; and the proletariat assumes the ruling status in a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This dominance prevails not only in the political and economic fields, but in a certain sense, and an even more important sense, in the ideological field. Historically, every class which acquires the ruling position establishes the ideological dominance of its own class in order to consolidate its political and economic system. Dominance of the landlord class ideology is established in a feudal society. Dominance of bourgeois ideology is established in a capitalist society. After seizing state power, the proletariat must break completely not only with the old system of ownership, but also with traditional ideas, so as to solidly establish the dominance of proletarian ideology. Mao Tse-tung's thought marks a completely new stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism. Ideological dominance by the proletariat in our era means the dominance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It means Mao Tse-tung's thought occupying all positions. Mao Tse-tung's thought is our very life-line. In seizing state power we relied on Mao Tse-tung's thought, and in maintaining, consolidating and strengthening state power we must also rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Otherwise, our victories in the sphere of political power and the economic sphere, the fruits of our 28-year democratic revolution and of our socialist revolution and socialist construction during the past 18 years might all be lost overnight. Therefore, to take Mao Tse-tung's

thought as our supreme directive and establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought are for us inviolable principles, absolutely vital principles. This is precisely what the state system of the dictatorship of the proletariat demands of us. Failure to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the supreme directive or to establish the dominance of Mao Tse-tung's thought would mean undermining the state system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and, in the field of ideology, subverting our state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching put forward his so-called "theory of non-conformity with the state system" precisely for this criminal conspiratorial purpose.

The great Chinese People's Liberation Army is the strongest pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the soul of the People's Liberation Army, is fundamental to the building of our army. The fundamental factor determining the proletarian nature of our army and the absolute guarantee that it will always uphold its bright red banner is to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command our army and to arm its commanders and fighters with it. Lo Jui-ching opposed taking Chairman Mao's works as the supreme directives for all work throughout the army and he desperately opposed the establishment of the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Yet, at the same time, he tried hard to peddle in the army the sinister book on "self-cultivation." He boosted that book as one that "combines Marxism-Leninism with the practice of China's revolution" and issued orders that the whole army should take it as compulsory reading, "study it seriously and repeatedly," "study and apply it in a creative way" and "make self-examinations as prescribed by this book." He vainly tried in every way to establish the "authority" of China's Khrushchov. He vainly tried his utmost to corrupt and destroy us bit by bit by means of counter-revolutionary revisionist and bourgeois ideology so that the Party and the state leadership would be usurped by the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, headed by China's Khrushchov. His vicious intentions are perfectly clear.

The history of China's revolution over the past decades is eloquent proof that when Mao Tse-tung's thought occupies the leading position in the Party and in the army, the revolutionary cause develops and wins victory; but when its leading position is undermined, the revolutionary cause suffers setbacks and defeats; should its leading position even be interfered with, that too brings very big losses. The struggle of the world's revolutionary people in the present era also proves that only when tasks are done in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought can victory be won. For China to be prosperous and the world's people liberated, we must rely on the great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Lenin once said that we need an authoritative theory in the world communist movement. The great

thought of Mao Tse-tung is the theoretical authority of the communist movement in the present era. The more frantically Lo Jui-ching and company oppose and hate Mao Tse-tung's thought, the more deeply will we love it and the more firmly will we believe it, rely upon it, study it, propagate it, put it into practice and defend it; the higher will we hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and use it to command, analyse, criticize and assess and remould everything. We will firmly support everything that conforms to Mao Tse-tung's thought and act in accordance with it, and even if the task demands that we climb a mountain of swords or cross an ocean of flames, it must be done. Anything that runs counter to the thought of Mao Tse-tung we must firmly reject and oppose and struggle resolutely against right to the end. The absolute authority of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung must be thoroughly established throughout the Party, the army, the country and the world. The whole Party, the whole army and the whole country must firmly establish the dominance of proletarian ideology.

The Mass Movement for the Creative Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works Is the Fundamental Way to Thoroughly Establish The Absolute Authority of the Great Supreme Commander Chairman Mao And His Great Thought

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles. Unless this is done, the Party cannot accomplish any of its political tasks."¹² He also says: "Soldiers are the foundation of an army; unless they are imbued with a progressive political spirit, and unless such a spirit is fostered through progressive political work, it will be impossible to achieve genuine unity between officers and men, impossible to arouse their enthusiasm for the War of Resistance to the full, and impossible to provide a sound basis for the most effective use of all our technical equipment and tactics."¹³

Imbuing the masses with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and become conscious and heroic fighters dedicated to the cause of communism — this is the fundamental guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying the socialist revolution through to the end and preventing a capitalist restoration; this is the fundamental guarantee for the complete burial of all systems of exploitation, and for the worldwide triumph of communism.

The class enemy is fully aware that dissemination and inculcation of Marxism-Leninism among the masses pose a mortal threat to his very existence. From Metternich of the 19th-century Austrian Empire, to U.S. imperialism, the world's gendarme in this cen-

tury; from Bernstein and Kautsky, renegades of the Second International, right down to Brezhnev and Kosygin, the ringleaders of the Khrushchov revisionist clique of the present time, all greatly fear the dissemination and inculcation of Marxism-Leninism and implacably oppose it. For the last hundred and fifty years, the dissemination and inculcation of Marxism has been an extremely sharp and complicated class struggle.

In opposing the dissemination and inculcation of Marxism-Leninism, the class enemy resorts to every base means of vilification and deception, in addition to the use of police truncheons and imprisonment. China's Khrushchov and his agent Lo Jui-ching did just the same in opposing the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Police truncheons and imprisonment are the main methods of the enemy. When the enemy is in a ruling position, whoever reads Marxist books is thrown into prison, or gets his head cut off. The enemy is panic-stricken when he sees a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* or a Chairman Mao badge, and sends for armed troops and police to carry out searches, arrests and beatings. Although they dared not act in this frenzied way, China's Khrushchov and his agent Lo Jui-ching, abusing the positions they usurped, audaciously did all they could to try to prevent and sabotage the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Lo Jui-ching forbade the wide propagation of quotations from Chairman Mao. He rebuked *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily) for "carrying too many quotations from Chairman Mao." On the pretext that too much printed matter had been distributed to the army companies, he refused to allow the distribution of Chairman Mao's instructions to the fighters in printed form. He also did everything he could to oppose the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the people of the world. Mao Tse-tung's thought is not only the guide for the revolution of the Chinese people, but also for the revolution of the people of the world. In supporting the revolutions of the peoples of all countries, our most fundamental and important support is to make Mao Tse-tung's thought available to them. By opposing the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the people of the world, Lo Jui-ching was totally betraying the world revolution.

Bourgeois hacks and opportunists of all stripes used to slander Marxism-Leninism and deceive the working people by calling Marxism-Leninism prejudiced and empty talk that does not fit reality, and describing it as something unimportant that does not concern the working people. They play a role which cannot be played by police truncheons and prisons. At the end of the 19th century the Russian advocates of economism used the trick of worship of spontaneity to oppose the dissemination and inculcation of Marxism among the masses of the workers. At the beginning of the 20th century, Hu Shih, a hack scholar of the Chinese bourgeoisie, used the deceptive slogan of "study

more problems and talk less isms" to prevent the spread of Marxism-Leninism in China. Like the old-line revisionists and the bourgeois hack scholars, China's Khrushchov also tried his best to peddle economism, alleging that "the principle of the working-class movement should be the carrying out of economic struggles in different forms." Lo Jui-ching also used the same method. On the one hand he slandered as "dogmatism" the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, openly clamouring that "there is much dogmatism in China, and in the army, too," which meant in the first place that one should not study, and if one did, it would be useless. On the other hand he spread eclectic nonsense, saying that "military affairs are politics." He used big displays of military skills to push aside the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and vainly attempted to lead the army on to the wrong path of the purely military point of view. Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is not a product of spontaneity. Unless the proletariat studies theory, it will have no socialist and communist ideas. Lenin pointed out that "all worship of the spontaneity of the working-class movement" meant "a strengthening of the influence of bourgeois ideology upon the workers." The purpose of Lo Jui-ching in so doing was to divorce our army from the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to have it duped and manipulated by bourgeois ideology, to make it pay attention only to purely military technique and routine affairs and forget the basic interests of the proletariat. His purpose was to corrupt and disintegrate our army with bourgeois ideology in order to realize the aim of a counter-revolutionary restoration.

The victory of Marxism in the field of theory forced its enemy to cloak himself with Marxism and wave "red flags" to oppose the red flag. The old-line revisionists of the Second International and the Khrushchov modern revisionist clique invariably follow this procedure in dealing with Marxism and Leninism. China's Khrushchov, out of the same motive, behaved exactly as they did. Under the pretext of learning from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, he opposed learning from Chairman Mao. Superficially, his agent Lo Jui-ching issued instructions that high-ranking cadres should only study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. This was a complete fraud. His aim in fact was to oppose the study of Chairman Mao's works. Mao Tse-tung's thought is one and identical with Marxism-Leninism; it is Marxism-Leninism at a higher level of development. In our era, the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the best way to study Marxism-Leninism. But China's Khrushchov and his agent Lo Jui-ching tried to forcibly separate the two and set them one against the other. They played base tricks such as Lenin described: "During the lifetime of great revolutionaries, the oppressing classes constantly hounded them, received their theories with the most savage malice, the most furious hatred and the most unscrupulous campaigns of lies and slander. After their

death, attempts are made to convert them into harmless icons, to canonize them, so to say, and to hallow their names to a certain extent for the 'consolation' of the oppressed classes and with the object of duping the latter."¹⁴ China's Khrushchov and his agent Lo Jui-ching prescribed that only the original works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin should be studied. Their aim, just like that of the enemies of Marxism whom Lenin described, was to convert those late great revolutionaries into harmless icons for "consoling" and duping the masses. As to Chairman Mao, the greatest proletarian revolutionary of our time, and as to Mao Tse-tung's thought, our era's living Marxism-Leninism at its highest, they resorted to frantic slanders, attacks, adulteration and distortion. This fully exposed their hideous features in using every trick to prevent the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to stifle the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, has applied Mao Tse-tung's thought to summing up the historical experience of social development and of the international communist movement. In face of the fact that the enemy both at home and abroad, especially the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, resorted to frantic attacks against Mao Tse-tung's thought, he showed amazing courage and determination in unswervingly and actively initiating the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works throughout the army, the Party and the country, and making every effort to push it ahead. This opened a broad road for hundreds of millions of people to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought directly and created the basic way to thoroughly establish the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. He has given the most comprehensive, penetrating and incisive explanation of the significance of the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. He has called upon the entire Party, entire army and people of the whole country to learn and master Mao Tse-tung's thought truly without fail, study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters. He has stressed the necessity of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify the thinking of the entire Party and of the people of the whole country and to turn China into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He has put forward a whole series of principles and methods of study: to study with specific problems in mind, study and apply in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results and strive hard to apply what one is studying. This is a great pioneering undertaking which has made it possible to popularize and disseminate Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout China and the world on an unprecedented scale, and thus bring about a mighty movement to revolutionize ideology — a move-

ment unprecedented in scale in the history of the international communist movement.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."**¹⁵

Under the direct leadership of Comrade Lin Piao, the commanders and fighters of the whole army have launched a widespread, deep-going mass campaign to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way. Their political consciousness has reached the highest level ever, and tremendous achievements have been made in their ideological revolutionization. Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh, Liu Ying-chun and others have emerged as Chairman Mao's good fighters. A generation of new, communist men is rapidly growing up, and advanced collectives are coming to the fore in large numbers. The fighting strength of our army is greater than ever. Our country's national defence sciences are forging ahead at astonishing speed. Explosions of the atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb and the guided missile nuclear weapon have been conducted with success. In response to Chairman Mao's great call to **"learn from the People's Liberation Army,"** the people throughout the country have launched a vigorous mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Never before have the masses—in their hundreds of millions—been in such high spirits and been fired with such tremendous enthusiasm. There have been continuous leaps forward in industry and bumper harvests year after year. Science and technology have scaled one new height after another. The mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works by the entire Party, entire army and the people throughout the country has entered a completely new stage during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon and taking **"fight self, repudiate revisionism"** as the key link, they have launched a mass campaign to criticize and repudiate and struggle against the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov, and have put to rout the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. This has greatly promoted the ideological revolutionization of the entire Party, entire army and the people throughout the country. Our big country, with a quarter of the world's population, is being turned into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The study of Chairman Mao's works by the revolutionary people of the world has become an irresistible trend. More and more revolutionary people have grasped Mao Tse-tung's thought and a new situation in the world revolution has come into being. The flames of armed struggle are spreading in Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, India, the whole of Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America. There is a new

awakening of the working class of Western Europe and North America. Afro-Americans have heroically taken up arms, and revolutionary shots have been fired within the No. 1 stronghold of reaction in the world. The revolutionary people in the revisionist countries are gradually seeing more clearly that the revisionist ruling cliques are renegades, and will certainly rise and overthrow their rule.

Facts without number provide eloquent proof that once the great thought of Mao Tse-tung is grasped by hundreds of millions of people, it becomes an inexhaustible force for transforming society and the world and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. The road opened up by Comrade Lin Piao for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works is absolutely correct, and has brought great results. With the greatest resolve and perseverance, we shall constantly push to new heights the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works throughout the country and the world, and thoroughly establish the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his great thought.

Thoroughly Establishing Absolute Authority of Great Supreme Commander Chairman Mao And His Great Thought Is the Paramount And Most Glorious Task Entrusted Us by Our Era

It is no isolated event that China's Khrushchov and his bourgeois agents in the Party, government, army and cultural circles conducted criminal activities against the absolute authority of Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is a component of the revisionist adverse current in the present international communist movement.

In the history of development of Marxism, each time Marxism scores a historic victory and advances to a new stage, all opportunists without exception join forces to attack and vilify the leaders of the proletariat and their great thinking. In this sense, the history of the international communist movement is a history of struggles between efforts to establish the authority of the leaders of the proletariat and their thinking and efforts to counter this.

After defeating all manner of schools of "socialism," Marx and his close comrade-in-arms Engels founded Marxism and won very high respect among the proletariat, thus initiating the international communist movement. Engels dedicated the whole of his life to energetically establishing the authority of Marx and Marxism, bringing about a vigorous development of the international communist movement. After Engels' death, the ringleaders of the Second International, Bernstein and Kautsky, openly betrayed Marx and

Marxism and led the international communist movement astray. Lenin smashed the revisionism of the Second International, revived the revolutionary spirit of Marxism, and raised Marxism to the stage of Leninism, winning the profound respect of the revolutionary people of Russia and the rest of the world; he founded the first great socialist country and opened a new era in the international communist movement. After Lenin's death, in defence of Leninism, Stalin smashed the frantic offensives by Trotsky and Bukharin. However, soon after Stalin's death, the Khrushchov modern revisionist clique trampled underfoot the banner of the great Lenin and brought about a restoration of capitalism in the first socialist country of the world, thus causing a shocking major tragedy in the current international communist movement.

The historical experience of the international communist movement has proved that once the authority of the leader of the proletariat and his thinking of genius is established, this will carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat forward with giant strides; and that if this authority is not adequately established or is tampered with, the revolutionary cause of the proletariat will suffer loss. And whenever this authority is sabotaged by all sorts of opportunists, a big retrogression in the revolutionary cause of the proletariat results.

The world has now entered the new era which has Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner. The establishment in a thoroughgoing way of the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the key to the success of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It is a matter of the first importance that concerns the destiny of the people of China and of the world. It is the great and most glorious task which our era has entrusted us.

With the firmest revolutionary tenacity, Comrade Lin Piao, closest comrade-in-arms of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, has defeated all kinds of sabotage and interference by the class enemy and thoroughly established the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his great thought. He has done this in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory on classes and class struggle during the period of socialism, in the light of the grave struggle between the two lines within the Party, and in accordance with the historical lessons of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the international sphere. This is Comrade Lin Piao's outstanding contribution to the international communist movement. Comrade Lin Piao has made the most comprehensive, correct and scientific appraisal of Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. He has called on the entire Party, army and people of China to unite around Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. He actively initiated the mass movement for people throughout the country to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and has done his utmost to promote this. He has also en-

couraged this great movement throughout the world. He has consistently implemented Mao Tse-tung's thought in the most faithful, resolute and thoroughgoing manner. By his great practice, he has set us a brilliant example in thoroughly establishing the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his great thought.

We have been honoured with the great historical task of thoroughly establishing the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his great thought. Resolutely responding to Comrade Lin Piao's great call, we shall enhance our political consciousness a thousand-fold, ten thousand-fold in thoroughly establishing the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, and advance the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage. We shall increase our combat power a thousand-fold, ten thousand-fold, in repulsing sabotage of the absolute authority of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung by the enemy, at home and abroad. We shall strive to fulfil this great and most glorious task entrusted to us by history and plant the great red banner of the ever-victorious and brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung all over China and the world!

NOTES

¹ V.I. Lenin, "Preface to the Russian Translation of K. Kautsky's Pamphlet," *Collected Works*, Vol. 11, p. 412.

² Lenin, "A Letter to the German Communists," *Collected Works*, Vol. 32, p. 517.

³ F. Engels: "To W. Liebknecht," *Reminiscences of Marx and Engels*, p. 344.

⁴ Lenin, "Left-Wing Communism — An Infantile Disorder," *Collected Works*, Vol. 31, p. 43.

⁵ "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. 2, p. 208.

⁶ Lenin, "Our Programme," *Collected Works*, Vol. 4, p. 211.

⁷ Lenin, "The Voice of an Honest French Socialist," *Collected Works*, Vol. 21, p. 354.

⁸ Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's "Foreword to the Second Edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*," December 16, 1966.

⁹ Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's directive on the arrangement of political education in 1965, December, 1964.

¹⁰ Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's letter on the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works on the industrial and communications front, March 11, 1966.

¹¹ "On New Democracy," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. 2, p. 351.

¹² "On Coalition Government," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. 3, p. 315.

¹³ "On Protracted War," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. 2, p. 185.

¹⁴ Lenin, "The State and Revolution," *Collected Works*, Vol. 25, p. 385.

¹⁵ Mao Tse-tung, *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1966, p. 1.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

**Strong condemnation of U.S. imperialism's collusion with Soviet revisionism
in new scheme to "force peace talks through bombing"**

- Taught by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are determined to support most resolutely Vietnam's war against U.S. aggression till victory.

THE Government of the People's Republic of China has received the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam dated October 30 transmitted by Ambassador Ngo Minh Loan and is grateful to him for it.

The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its barbarous crimes of repeatedly bombing the city of Hanoi and warmly congratulate the army and people of Hanoi on the brilliant victories they have won in their fight to repel the U.S. aggressors.

The statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam expresses the firm determination of the heroic Vietnamese people to carry

through to the end the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and their confidence in certain victory. The Chinese Government and people give the most resolute support to it.

The repeated bombing of Hanoi and the extension of the bombing raids against northern Vietnam by U.S. imperialism are a sign that it is at the end of its tether in its war of aggression against Vietnam. The present situation in Vietnam is excellent. From last year to this year, the number of U.S. troops has almost been doubled, but they are suffering heavy defeats all the same. The Vietnamese people are growing ever stronger through fighting, winning one victory after another, and have the initiative on the battlefield firmly in their hands. U.S. imperialism has been reduced to

Premier Chou En-lai Expresses Firm Support for D.R.V. Government Statement's Just Stand

PREMIER Chou En-lai received Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, on November 1. During the reception, Ambassador Ngo Minh Loan presented to Premier Chou En-lai the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued on October 30, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for its recent repeated bombing of Hanoi.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Premier Chou En-lai expressed resolute support for the just stand taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in its statement. He warmly hailed the brilliant victories won by the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression

and for national salvation and pointed out that the stepping up of bombing of Hanoi shows not strength but weakness on the part of U.S. imperialism.

Premier Chou En-lai stated: "The Chinese Government and people, who follow the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, have always taken it as their bounden internationalist obligation to support the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We are convinced that under the wise leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people will thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and win final victory."

an unprecedentedly passive and extremely difficult position.

U.S. imperialism has long been promoting peace talk schemes in collusion with the Soviet revisionist leading clique in a vain attempt to shake the Vietnamese people's determination to carry on their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and save itself from defeat in south Vietnam. One of its tactics is "forcing peace talks through bombing" and the other is "inducing peace talks by bombing pause," the two being used alternately. The more difficult the position of U.S. imperialism, the more intensified its effort to carry on these activities. The recent repeated bombing of Hanoi is a new step taken by U.S. imperialism to expedite its peace talk schemes in collusion with Soviet revisionism.

The Vietnamese people have stood the test over a long period of time. In the present circumstances, no

matter how U.S. imperialism may extend the war and what peace talk schemes U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism may contrive in collusion with each other, they will suffer still heavier defeats before the heroic Vietnamese people.

Firmly acting on the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Government and people have always regarded the Vietnamese people's struggle as their own and considered it their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This determination of the Chinese people is absolutely unshakable. We are firmly convinced that under the brilliant leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people will thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and win final victory.

November 1, 1967

D.R.V. GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

— Vigorously denouncing U.S. imperialism's bombing of Hanoi

- The armed forces and people in both north and south Vietnam are determined to deal U.S. imperialism heavy and accurate blows.
- The statement sharply exposes U.S. imperialism's ballyhoo about its "readiness to negotiate" as an insidious manoeuvre to cover up its widening of the war.

SINCE October 24, 1967, the U.S. Government has sent aircraft to launch repeated attacks on Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. U.S. planes have dropped bombs of various kinds and fired missiles on the centre of the city and its suburbs. What is particularly barbarous is that U.S. aircraft have dropped steel pellet bombs on many of the most populated streets. Within the past few days, the U.S. air raiders have killed or wounded more than 200 civilians and burnt or destroyed more than 150 houses.

This is an extremely serious "escalation" by the United States in its war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in an attempt to extricate itself from its quagmire and stalemate in south Vietnam.

Recently, U.S. President Johnson again raised a ballyhoo about the U.S. "readiness to negotiate." It is clear, however, that this is but a manoeuvre to cover up the fact that the United States is trying hard to intensify and widen its aggressive war against Vietnam.

With regard to south Vietnam, the United States has not only sent there more troops, aircraft and warships, but also pressed the Saigon puppet administration and U.S. satellite governments in Australia, Thailand, New Zealand and south Korea to supply more mercenaries to the United States. As regards north Vietnam, the United States has repeatedly attacked Haiphong in the past two months, has continually used aircraft and artillery to attack the demilitarized zone, and now again is making frenzied attacks on the capital, Hanoi.

This extremely dangerous step of war "escalation" and the new heinous crimes of the United States constitute a brazen challenge to the people of all countries and world public opinion, including public opinion in the United States, who are resolutely demanding that the United States stop unconditionally its bombing of north Vietnam and withdraw all its troops from south Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam energetically denounces before world public

opinion the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. Government in attacking Hanoi, and demands that the United States stop unconditionally and definitively its bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and its war of aggression in Vietnam, withdraw all troops of the United States and its satellites from south Vietnam, let the south Vietnamese people decide themselves their own internal affairs, and strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as stipulated in the Geneva agreements of 1954.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam calls on the Governments and people of the fraternal socialist countries, the Governments and people of other countries, all organizations and people who stand for peace, freedom and justice to raise strong protests and act resolutely to stay the hands of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam.

By attacking Hanoi, the U.S. aggressors have further aroused the hatred of the Vietnamese people and heightened their determination to fight. The armed forces and people of Hanoi have dealt the aggressors well-deserved blows, successively blasting down many aircraft and capturing many air pirates. The armed

forces and people in both north and south Vietnam are rushing forward still more eagerly, bringing into full play their initiative and offensive position and dealing the enemy heavy and accurate blows at their most vital points in order to make them pay for their crimes against the Hanoi population.

With the extremely serious step of war "escalation" they are taking, the U.S. imperialists have themselves revealed more clearly their failure and stalemate in their war of aggression in Vietnam, especially in south Vietnam, their aggressive designs and the insidiousness of their statements; and they will incur still heavier defeats on the Vietnam battlefield, in the international arena and right in the United States.

More enthusiastic and confident than ever, the Vietnamese people are strengthening their determination to fight and to win, to persist in their protracted and hard but certainly victorious fight for their sacred national rights and for their noble internationalist duties towards the world's people, thus actively contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Hanoi, October 30, 1967

CHINESE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

Most strongly protesting against the Ne Win government's expulsion of Chinese experts

- The internationalist spirit of the Chinese experts has won the praise of the Burmese people. The Ne Win government's perverse action betrays the cause of Afro-Asian unity against imperialism.
- The Chinese Government announces the bringing back of all experts and technicians from Burma and reiterates support for the Burmese people's revolutionary struggle.

In the past few months, the Ne Win government of Burma has carried out unbridled activities against China and overseas Chinese and perpetrated a series of sanguinary fascist atrocities. What is more, it has now perfidiously torn to shreds the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation Between China and Burma. On October 6, it delivered a note in which it brazenly demanded that the Chinese Government "initiate forthwith the withdrawal of all the Chinese experts and technicians," and declared that the Burmese Government "will not be responsible for their living

expenses after October 31, 1967." This is another most serious step taken by the Ne Win government to sell out the national interests of Burma, hire itself out to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, sabotage the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Burma and further worsen the relations between the two countries. The Chinese people and Government express their utmost indignation at this and lodge the strongest protest with the Ne Win government.

The Chinese experts and technicians went to Burma at the request of the Burmese Government and in pur-

suance of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation Between China and Burma. Their task is to **promote** the friendship between the two peoples and **help the** Burmese people with their economic construction, and so enable them to get rid of their dependence upon imperialism. Acting on the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, they have worked **very hard**, sharing weal and woe with the Burmese people. They have enthusiastically imparted their skill and experience to the Burmese workers, forged a profound friendship with the Burmese people and made definite contributions to Burma's economic construction. Some of them even laid down their precious lives for this cause. Their spirit of proletarian internationalism has won the praise of the Burmese people.

However, during the incidents of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese engineered by the Ne Win government, a Chinese expert was murdered in cold blood, the Chinese mission in Rangoon in charge of the Chinese aid programme in Burma was smashed up, and the provisions, daily necessities and other property of the Chinese experts were looted. What is more, the Ne Win government has repeatedly organized ruffians to make threats and provocations against the Chinese experts on the work sites and brazenly insulted to their faces Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people. It has constantly sent troops, policemen and special agents to keep the Chinese experts under surveillance and impose restrictions on their movement. It has forcibly occupied the offices of the Chinese experts on the work sites. It has seriously menaced their personal safety. It has incited with ulterior motive the Burmese workers to oppose the Chinese experts and even slander them as "spies" in an attempt to persecute them on a still larger scale.

Despite the above series of grave political incidents which have made it utterly impossible for the Chinese experts to continue their work, the Chinese Government, setting store by the **friendship between** the peoples of China and Burma and the cause of Afro-Asian countries' unity against imperialism, has adopted an attitude of great forbearance. In its statement of June 29, the day following the ruthless murder of the Chinese expert, the Chinese Government raised five just demands, asking the Ne Win government to stop its activities against China and overseas Chinese and its persecution of the Chinese experts. In the repeated representations made over the past four months, the Chinese Government has time and again reiterated these demands. At the same time, the Chinese experts have been instructed to remain at their respective work sites and resume their work as soon as the matter is reasonably settled.

However, the Ne Win government has wilfully clung to its own course. On the one hand, it has stirred up one anti-Chinese tide after another on a nationwide scale and persecuted the broad masses of patriotic

overseas Chinese in an even more ruthless and pernicious way; on the other hand, it has done its utmost to make distortions and vilifications with regard to the Chinese Government's demands by turning things upside down, tried in every possible way to deny the facts and shirk the responsibility for its crimes, described in a number of its notes the grave political incident of frantically opposing China, persecuting overseas Chinese and murdering the Chinese expert as an accident having nothing to do with the relations between the two countries, and even vainly attempted to shift on to the Chinese side the responsibility for being unable to proceed with the economic aid projects. Motivated by the desire to enable the Chinese experts to resume their work at an early date, the Chinese Government, in its note of October 4, recapitulated its position, reiterated its five just and reasonable demands, and urged the Ne Win government to give serious consideration and a prompt reply to them. What arouses indignation is that the Ne Win government, again in disregard of the Chinese Government's demands, brazenly stated in its note of reply dated October 6 that it would expel the Chinese experts and ordered all of them to leave Burma within October. Thus, the agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the two countries has been torn to pieces, and the Ne Win government has fully revealed its ferocious features of obdurate opposition to China.

In these circumstances, the Chinese Government now cannot but declare the bringing back of all the Chinese experts and technicians from Burma and strongly condemns the Ne Win government for its perfidious criminal acts of betraying the interests of the Burmese people and the cause of Afro-Asian countries' unity against imperialism. The Ne Win government must be held fully responsible for its act of unilaterally tearing up the agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the two countries and of expelling the Chinese experts.

The Chinese Government and people will, as always, follow the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao: **"The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."** They will do their part in helping those countries and peoples striving for national independence to thoroughly free themselves from exploitation and oppression by imperialism and colonialism and to build their own national economy.

The Chinese Government solemnly points out that the Ne Win government cannot do the slightest harm to the Chinese people by persisting in its perverse course and wantonly opposing China. No force can break the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples. The Chinese people will continue to give resolute support to the Burmese people's revolutionary struggle till final victory.

October 31, 1967

Peking Review, No. 46

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Sets Up Revolutionary Committee

THE Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region was formally established on November 1. This comes at a time when the situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is better than ever. The chairman is Comrade Teng Hai-ching; Comrades Wu Tao, Kao Chin-ming and Huo Tao-yu are vice-chairmen.

Elsewhere in China, revolutionary committees have been set up earlier in Peking, Shanghai and the provinces of Shantung, Heilungkiang, Kweichow, Shansi and Chinghai.

The new revolutionary committee was established in the midst of the upsurge of the campaign to "fight self, repudiate revisionism" launched by the revolutionary masses throughout China in response to the militant call of our great leader Chairman Mao. It is a splendid victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a tremendous victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

This is a grand event for the people of all the nationalities of China and another heavy defeat for the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov. It deals a telling blow against U.S. imperialism, Soviet and Mongolian modern revisionism and all reaction.

Downfall of China's Khrushchov's Agents In Inner Mongolia

The establishment of the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region proclaims the complete overthrow of the agents of China's Khrushchov in the region and the total bankruptcy of the criminal scheme engineered by the clique of counter-revolutionary revisionists and splitters of national unity to restore capitalism in Inner Mongolia and split the unity of the motherland.

This handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists and splitters of national unity are a gang of representatives of the feudal princes and nobility, herd-owners, landlords and bourgeoisie who had wormed their way into the Party. Always waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag, they have frenziedly opposed the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. In a wild attempt to sabotage the mass movement among the people of various nationalities to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, they used the pretext of "putting the national question to the fore" to oppose putting proletarian politics and Mao Tse-tung's thought to the fore.

They did their utmost advocating "class co-operation" and publicizing the nonsense that "class struggle is dying out." They opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant theses on classes and class struggle; they opposed socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They maliciously distorted Chairman Mao's policy on national regional autonomy. They planted national reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries in key positions, vainly hoping to change the nature of the regional autonomy, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

They persisted in pushing their policies of "no struggle, no redistribution [of herd-owners' means of production] and no differentiation of class status," of "benefiting both herd-owners and herdsman" and of "peaceful transition" in areas inhabited by herdsman. All this was meant to protect the exploiting classes by every possible means and to develop capitalism.

To create public opinion for their sinister conspiracy to restore capitalism and split the unity of the motherland, they energetically spread the poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and publicized national separatism.

At the crucial moment in the struggle during the great proletarian cultural revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao endorsed the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Handling the Inner Mongolian Question." This lit the way for the advance of the great cultural revolution in Inner Mongolia, as a result of which the proletarian revolutionaries there won the decisive victory in the struggle to seize power.

Also at this juncture, the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Inner Mongolia came out boldly in support of the masses of the revolutionary Left. They have made outstanding contributions and won immortal merit in their work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, and in safeguarding the frontiers of the motherland.

An unprecedentedly excellent situation now exists in both revolution and production in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. The proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of the various nationalities there have been mobilized. Mao Tse-tung's thought and his revolutionary line have entered deeper than ever into the hearts of the people. Never have the people of the various nationalities been so united as they are today. Never before has the dictatorship of the proletariat been so solidly established.



When the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is established, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities celebrate in Huhehot.

Answering Chairman Mao's great call to "**grasp revolution and promote production**" and stimulated by the upsurge in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Inner Mongolia have scored great successes in animal husbandry and reaped a good harvest this year. Industrial production also grows steadily.

Mammoth Rally in Huhehot

On November 1, Huhehot, capital of the Autonomous Region, was the scene of a rally of 170,000 proletarian revolutionaries and others of the revolutionary masses to celebrate the establishment of the revolutionary committee. The No. 1 Notice of the revolutionary committee read out at the rally solemnly declared: From this day, all Party, government, financial and cultural power in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region belongs to the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

Addressing the rally, Comrade Teng Hai-ching, chairman of the revolutionary committee, reviewed the acute struggle which had taken place between the two classes, two roads and two lines in Inner Mongolia. The establishment of the revolutionary committee, he said, marked the decisive victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Inner Mongolia. Far from being the end of the revolution, he declared, this was "**only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li**" and greater and harder tasks lay ahead.

Teng Hai-ching attributed the victorious seizure of power by the Inner Mongolian proletarian revolutionaries to Mao Tse-tung's thought. The effective holding and exercising of power in the time to come also de-

pendent on Mao Tse-tung's thought, he added. He pointed out that the most fundamental and important task was to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, arm the worker, peasant and soldier masses, revolutionary young Red Guards, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and make further efforts to promote the revolutionization of people's thinking. This was the most reliable and most fundamental guarantee for preventing revisionism and a capitalist comeback.

Teng Hai-ching said that the series of extremely important directives issued by Chairman Mao during his inspection tour of north, central south and east China were the beacon guiding the advance of the whole Party, the whole nation and the whole army. They constituted the latest and most powerful ideological weapon for ensuring the complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. "We must," he said, "carry out these directives resolutely and in full."

Other speakers at the rally were representatives of Huhehot's revolutionary workers and peasants, the Huhehot Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters of the Red Guards from Universities, Colleges and Middle and Secondary Technical Schools and representatives of the P.L.A. units stationed in Inner Mongolia. They gave the pledge: We, Inner Mongolian proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses of various nationalities, are determined to hold and exercise power well under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee headed by him.

The rally received messages of greetings from all over the country.

In a message saluting our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, the rally reported the happy news of the establishment of the revolutionary committee in these words: "This is a major victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution under your leadership, won in the northern border area of our motherland and at the forefront of the struggle against revisionism! This is another great achievement of the Chinese People's Liberation Army you founded in its

work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training! This is another great victory for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by you! It is another soaring song of triumph for your illustrious thought! Most respected and beloved Chairman Mao! Guided by you, our great helmsman, the great proletarian cultural revolution in the Inner

Mongolian Autonomous Region has won a decisive victory. Under your wise leadership, Inner Mongolia will certainly become a new, red region shining with the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

After the rally, the whole revolutionary committee joined the revolutionary masses in a grand demonstration.

Red Sun Illuminates the Inner Mongolian Grasslands

THE establishment of the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region signalled the complete collapse of the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists and national secessionists in the Inner Mongolian area. It cut off the sinister hand extended by China's Khrushchov — their behind-the-scenes boss — to Inner Mongolia and dealt a telling blow to the subversive intrigues of imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and Mongolian modern revisionism.

It is of immense significance for the consolidation of our border areas, for the consolidation of China's dictatorship of the proletariat, for strengthening the unity of China's various nationalities and for developing China's socialist construction.

This is a decisive victory in Inner Mongolia for the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself. It is a great victory for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. It is a great victory for the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung!

The establishment of the Inner Mongolian Revolutionary Committee is the outcome of the repeated trials of strength between the proletarian revolutionaries and the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in Inner Mongolia, and of the former's heroic struggle against the capitalist roaders. This struggle received Chairman Mao's close attention and brilliant leadership and the support and encouragement of the proletarian revolutionaries in other parts of the country.

The victory of the proletarian revolutionaries in the struggle to seize power in Inner Mongolia again proves that no matter how sharp and complicated the struggle, and no matter how great the resistance and the interference, we will be invincible everywhere provided we resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, closely follow his great strategic plan and vigorously establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The unification of our country, the unity of our people and**

the unity of our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause."

Chairman Mao has also said: **"In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle."**

The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in Inner Mongolia are agents of the feudal princes and aristocrats, herd-owners, landlords and the bourgeoisie who wormed their way into the Party. For a long time, they waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag, frenziedly pushed the reactionary line of revisionism and national secessionism, and tried to cover up class contradictions, sow discord among various nationalities, create national splits and sabotage the unification of our motherland. Their criminal aim is to restore capitalism so as to cater to the needs of imperialism and modern revisionism.

Experience in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the region once again tells us that the great theory on the national question and the series of policies put forward by Chairman Mao are the only correct guide for properly handling the national question and are the reliable guarantee for consolidating the unification of the motherland and strengthening the national unity.

Regardless of nationality, in our great socialist motherland the common ideological basis is Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the common path is the road of socialism and communism.

We must look at the national question and handle it correctly in accordance with the viewpoint on classes and class struggle as taught by Chairman Mao.

At this time when we are celebrating the great victory already won, the armymen and people of Inner Mongolia at the forefront of the anti-revisionist struggle should raise their vigilance, be on guard against the enemy and expose and smash promptly all the plots of the class enemy so as to consolidate the red political power of the proletariat and consolidate the country's frontiers.

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

(Continued on p.39.)



Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Lights the Whole World

The Chingkangshan Road—The Victorious Road to Liberation for the Oppressed Peoples

The brilliant thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, on establishing rural bases and encircling the cities from the countryside not only opened up the only correct road for the Chinese people to win nationwide victory but has also pointed out the broad way for the genuine liberation of the world's proletariat and oppressed peoples. The sparks kindled by Chairman Mao in the Chingkangshan (Chingkang Mountains) 40 years ago have spread and have today become prairie fires in many areas in Asia, Africa and Latin America. "The road of the Chingkang Mountains" is ardently acclaimed by the Asian, African and Latin American revolutionaries as the correct road to victory.

The Asian, African and Latin American Revolutions Must Take the Road of the Chinese Revolution to Win Victory

In their war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and to save their country, the heroic south Vietnamese people have badly mauled the U.S. aggressors and together with their army they have liberated four-fifths of their land and three-quarters of the total population. Consolidated revolutionary bases have been built up in the rural areas and a favourable situation in which the cities are encircled from the countryside has been created. This is a resounding victory for the theory of people's war.

Reviewing the armed struggle waged by the Burmese people, Thakin Ba Thein Tin, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, wrote that the Communist Party of Burma has followed Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings and firmly taken the path traversed by the Chinese revolution, that is, under the guiding principle of encircling the cities from the countryside, to undertake protracted armed struggle from bases in the countryside. It categorically rejected the erroneous line of first seizing power in the cities and then carrying the struggle to the countryside. Thus, it has ensured the sound progress of the Burmese revolution. He stressed: "This is not only an important question for the Chinese and Burmese revolutions. It also affects, and is of great historic significance for, the revolutionary road of the economically backward colonial and semi-colonial, semi-feudal countries where the agricultural economy dominates."

In a radio talk, Ibrahim Isa, Secretary-General of the Indonesian Organization for Afro-Asian Solidarity, said that to win complete victory the Indonesian revolution must take the road of the Chinese revolution. He emphasized that there is no way out but to build revolutionary bases in the countryside and turn the backward countryside into advanced and consolidated bases and great bastions of revolution militarily, politically, economically and culturally.

Freedom fighters on the African continent hold that the rich experience of the victorious Chinese revolution and the road it took from the building up of rural bases to the ultimate encirclement and seizure of the cities perfectly suit the needs of the African people's revolution. Many fighters of the patriotic armed forces of the Congo (Kinshasa), after carefully studying Chairman Mao's theory of people's war and its strategy and tactics, have overcome their impatience and the rash urge to storm the major cities, and have accepted the concept of building their bases in the rural areas and fighting a protracted war. An article in *La Revolution*, organ of the National Council for Liberation of the Congo (K), declared: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is an important guide not only for the Chinese people but also for the peoples of the whole world who are fighting with arms against imperialism and reaction." The article, entitled "Mao Tse-tung's Thought—A Guide for the Revolutionary People of the Congo and the Whole World," summed up the experience and lessons of the three years of struggle of the patriotic forces of the Congo (K) and said: "We found that the correct line lies in the application of the political and strategic teachings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung on people's war in the light of the situation and specific conditions of our country." "No revolutionary conscious of his responsibilities in the struggle can afford to ignore this truth which is an absolute guarantee for our final victory."

Follow Chairman Mao's Teachings, Go Deep Into The Countryside to Unfold Armed Struggle

The Latin American revolutionary people have taken up arms in the struggle to throw off the heavy exploitation and savage oppression by U.S. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and to achieve freedom and liberation. Political parties, mass organizations and

progressive friends in a number of countries have adopted resolutions or issued statements emphasizing the need to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and go deep into the countryside to unfold armed struggle, establish rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seize victory.

The Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist) and the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile have in resolutions pointed out that "the setbacks suffered by the urban uprising in the Dominican Republic have given proof positive that under the conditions now prevailing on our continent, the countryside is unquestionably the arena for people's war"; that "armed people's war will be firmly led by the proletarian party; that such people's wars aimed at seizing political power will be protracted armed struggles whose basic arena will be the countryside"; and that "people will develop their strength in fighting and this strength will be deployed in the countryside where the enemy is weak and the contradictions between the enemy and the masses of the people can no longer continue as they are."

A Latin American friend while visiting the Ching-kang Mountains, the cradle of the Chinese revolution, said with emotion: "Wonderful! Chairman Mao's thought is wonderful. His theories about people's war, agrarian revolution, the seizure of political power with guns and the establishment of rural base areas also suit us perfectly. Land ownership in our country is even more concentrated than it was in yours during the period of the Great Revolution [1924-27], with 90 per cent of the land owned by latifundists and more than 70 per cent of the peasants having nothing. Their miseries are beyond description and their class hatred is extraordinarily deep. . . ."

A veteran Brazilian revolutionary comrade after visiting the Ching-kang Mountains said excitedly: "For decades I have been seeking for a road that will lead Brazil to liberation. Today I have found it in China, and that is the road of the Ching-kang Mountains."

A leader of the Argentine Communist Vanguard stressed that the road from the countryside to the cities which Comrade Mao Tse-tung has discovered through his experience in leading the Chinese revolution and conducting 22 years of armed struggle "is a great contribution to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples." The Latin American people will carry out, in the light of their own specific conditions, this Marxist-Leninist line worked out by Comrade Mao Tse-tung on the basis of a summing-up of the experience of the Chinese revolution.

Only by Mobilizing and Relying on the Masses Can the Revolutionary War Be Won

To establish rural base areas it is imperative to go deep into the countryside, rely on the peasants and arouse them. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them.**" A fighter of the former Second Battalion of

the Laotian People's Liberation Army recalled the growth of his unit and said: Chairman Mao's teaching that "**the revolutionary war is a war of the masses**" is an indisputable truth. He added that when the various Laotian forces united for the first time in 1957, the enemy wanted to station the then Second Battalion in the Plain of Jars where it had no mass basis in order to wipe it out when the opportunity arose. The enemy secretly issued arms, ammunition and poison to the civilians around the area where the battalion was stationed, for use against the people's forces. However, he said, the cadres and fighters of the battalion acted on Chairman Mao's teachings that the people's forces should strengthen political work among the masses. They actively conducted propaganda and education among the masses in the locality. As a result, the enemy's weapons and poison did not do the slightest harm to the people's forces, and the masses instead supported them.

Angolan guerrillas fighting in the jungles of Africa warmly praised Chairman Mao's teaching that "**the army must become one with the people.**" They said that without the support and assistance of the local people, it is impossible for the guerrillas to survive and fight. The masses always provide them with information and act as their guides; they also send them drinking water, bananas and cassava. Whenever the enemy conducts raids or searches, the masses try in every possible way to shield or rescue the guerrillas. Now, more and more local people have joined the guerrillas to take up arms against the enemy.

The western front political commission of the patriotic armed forces of the Congo (K), in summing up its three years' armed struggle in the light of the brilliant thought of Chairman Mao, pointed out explicitly that the primary experience and lesson the Congolese (K) patriotic armed forces should draw from its past struggle is that it is imperative to fully arouse and organize the people. "Only by arousing and organizing the people can the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves be changed. We must consider arousing and organizing the people as the basic guarantee for our victory." *L'Eclair*, the organ of the Union of Congolese (K) Revolutionary Youth, stressed that the urgent task is to master Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. It said in an article that "the revolutionary experiences of the peoples of the world show that so long as they are mobilized, organized and trained politically and ideologically and so long as they are guided by a correct line, a people, however small their country may be, can certainly stand up to and defeat any enemy no matter how strong he may seem."

Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought as the Weapon To Ultimately Destroy Imperialism

The great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on setting up rural base areas and encircling the cities from the countryside is a great contribution to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. Revolutionaries of many countries have been warmly

extolling Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought. U Myo Chit, a Burmese friend, has well said: "Chairman Mao's theory of people's war provides the revolutionary people of the world, especially those of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the invincible, all-powerful weapon with which the people will ultimately destroy the bloody rule of imperialism and reaction. When the people carry out just, people's wars in the world's vast 'rural areas' — the three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America — these areas will be turned into thousands of erupting volcanoes engulfing imperialism and reaction with their raging flames."

In his poem "Radiant Sun" which warmly extols Chairman Mao, a Sudanese friend named Ibrahim wrote:

The great thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung,
Illuminates the universe like a bright sun.
The radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought,
Lights up every corner under colonial rule.
Mao Tse-tung's thought has awakened the people of
all countries
To rise in revolution and fight the tyrants.

.....
Oh, our leader!
Your theory
Belongs to the workers and peasants.
Your theory
Is extolled throughout the globe.
From the countryside, we surround the enemy.
With bayonets, we charge at the enemy.
Victory belongs to the working people!

Chairman Mao's Red Diplomatic Fighters Return Gloriously From Indonesia to Peking

ON November 3, the red diplomatic fighters of the Chinese Embassy and Consulates in Indonesia returned to Peking, close to our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, carrying with them the militant friendship of the Indonesian people for the Chinese people. While in Indonesia, they had held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and waged a long and unyielding struggle against the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime.

Leading members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, including Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Chang Chun-chiao, Chi Pen-yu and Liu Ning-I, warmly greeted the red diplomatic fighters at the airport. Among the thousands of welcomers, who extended salutations of the great proletarian cultural revolution to the returned comrades, were commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, revolutionary masses, young Red Guards and overseas Chinese returned from Indonesia.

Among the Indonesian friends present at the airport were Yusuf Adjitorop, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party and head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, and Djawoto, Supeno, Ibrahim Isa, Hariandja Willy and Afif, and representatives of Indonesian students studying in China.

In their heroic fight against the fascist violence of the reactionary Indonesian Government, the 20 red diplomatic fighters, including Charge d'Affaires ad

interim of the Chinese Embassy Huang Wen-sheng, held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and gave play to the militant spirit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They were not afraid of violence or sacrifice and showed to the world that "we the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood." Their heroic deeds greatly enhanced the morale of the Chinese people and punctured the arrogance of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the Indonesian reactionaries. The people of the whole country feel honoured and are proud of these red diplomatic fighters for their fine revolutionary quality of loyalty to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and for their spirit of courageous struggle against the enemy. Everyone praised them and said they were indeed the heroic sons of the great motherland and red diplomatic fighters of Chairman Mao.

Joyous shouts greeted them as their plane landed. Waving their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the revolutionary masses shouted again and again: "Long live the People's Republic of China!" "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!" The red diplomatic fighters alighted carrying a portrait of our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and holding aloft the five-star red flag that flew over the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia. They shouted with great feeling: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" Huang Wen-sheng, Tai Yung-pao and Tang Sung-ho, who were wounded by gun-fire and beating during the attack on the Chinese Embassy organized by the reactionary Indonesian Government, also held up portraits

of Chairman Mao as medical attendants carried them from the plane on stretchers.

Holding *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in their hands, Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Chang Chun-chiao, Chi Pen-yu and Liu Ning-I went up, shook hands with them and embraced them to express their deep solicitude. The red diplomatic fighters' eyes were filled with tears of joy as they said again and again: "We thank Chairman Mao!" and "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Comrade Yusuf Adjitorop and the other Indonesian friends also shook hands with the red diplomatic fighters, warmly embraced them and extended their regards to them.

A group of young Red Guard fighters then pinned glittering Chairman Mao badges on the red diplomatic fighters and presented them with copies of the treasured revolutionary book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

At that moment, the thousands of people gathered at the airport read in unison Chairman Mao's teachings: **"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on."** **"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."**

Chou En-lai and the other leading comrades accompanied the red diplomatic fighters as they went round the airport to meet the welcoming crowds. The whole airport rang with the sound of drums and gongs and the shouting of slogans. Over and over again the people shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionism! Down with the Indonesian reactionaries!" "Down with Suharto! Down with Nasution!" "U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Indonesian reactionaries who oppose China will come to no good end!" "The Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are not to be trifled with!" "Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples!"

The Indonesian friends at the airport sang the revolutionary song *To Rebel Is Justified* in welcome. They held aloft portraits of Chairman Mao, placards with quotations from Chairman Mao and placards with the slogans "Down with U.S. imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionism! Down with the Indonesian reactionaries!" and "Anyone who is anti-China and anti-Chinese will come to no good end!" When the red diplomatic fighters met them, the Indonesian friends waved their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* to express their high respect. The revolutionary masses instantaneously burst forth with shouts of: "We resolutely support the Indonesian people's rev-

olutionary struggle!" "The Indonesian people will win! The Indonesian reactionaries will be defeated!"

Renmin Ribao published an article by Commentator warmly welcoming the triumphant return of the red diplomatic fighters. Commentator said: "For many years Chinese diplomatic personnel in Indonesia, following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, have firmly supported the revolutionary struggle of the Indonesian people, done their best to promote the militant friendship which has been forged between the people of the two countries in their common struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and against old and new colonialism, and fulfilled their proletarian internationalist duties. Their work and struggle have added lustre to their great socialist motherland and the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples."

"In the two years since the Indonesian fascist military clique launched the counter-revolutionary coup," Commentator continued, "Chinese diplomatic personnel in Indonesia, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have waged an unremitting struggle against the Indonesian reactionaries' frenzied anti-China activities. With their own blood they have written an epic of proletarian revolutionary diplomacy and a song of triumph of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Commentator pointed out: "At present the reactionary Indonesian Government has taken the foolish step of brazenly severing diplomatic relations between the two countries. This only shows all the more that it is at its wit's end and exposes its extremely weak nature."

Quoting the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao that **"we must not show the slightest timidity before a wild beast"** and that revolutionary fighters must **"vanquish all enemies and never to yield,"** Commentator added: "The Chinese diplomatic personnel's triumphant resistance to the Indonesian reactionaries' brutalities is a tremendous inspiration to the Indonesian people, the patriotic Chinese nationals in Indonesia and the revolutionary people of the whole world. It shows once again that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. So long as the revolutionary people arm themselves with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, they will be able to defeat any enemy, however brutal."

"Today," Commentator concluded, "the Indonesian people are raising themselves up from the ground crimsoned with their blood, burying their fallen comrades and going into battle once again. They have already kindled the sparks of revolutionary armed struggle. The clarion call to battle has sounded in Indonesia which is in deep misery. The hearts of the Chinese people will always be joined with those of the Indonesian people. We resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the Indonesian people. We firmly believe that the Indonesian people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition will win final victory in their revolutionary struggle."

Enforcing Bourgeois Dictatorship Under Cover of "State of the Whole People"

THE Brezhnev-Kosygin clique of the Soviet Union, simultaneously with its rabid attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat, recently again flaunted the tattered flag of "state of the whole people," asserting that, in Soviet society, antagonistic classes no longer exist and that the working people have "broad possibilities for participating in the administration of state, economic and public affairs," and so forth. This is nothing but a despicable lie. The fact is that the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has all along been strengthening the rule of the bourgeois privileged strata, applying a ruthless dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the Soviet people.

Since their usurpation of the Party and state power of the Soviet Union through a bourgeois coup d'etat, Khrushchov and company have carried out a widespread purge in all the Party and government institutions of the country, from the higher down to the lower echelons. They have promoted their confidants to leading positions and downgraded all those whom they do not trust. It was reported that nearly 70 per cent of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee members elected at the Party's 19th Congress in 1952 had been purged by the time of the 22nd C.P.S.U. Congress in 1961. Even among those elected at the 20th Congress in 1956, close to 60 per cent had been removed by the time of the 23rd Congress in 1966. The percentages are still higher in the purges of the local Party and government institutions. In the "election" last year for the Supreme Soviet, two-thirds of the deputies were returned for the first time. Furthermore, on the pretext of promoting "specialists" "capable of leading large undertakings," the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has thrust large numbers of bourgeois and revisionist elements into Party and government organizations at all levels as well as economic, cultural and educational institutions to consolidate the rule of the privileged strata.

The Soviet revisionist clique has energetically strengthened the state apparatus under its control such as the army, the police, the prisons and the courts to enforce the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie against the Soviet people. In addition to carrying out purges within the army, it has indoctrinated the officers and men of the Soviet armed forces with revisionist ideology, defining the revisionist general line as "a guide to action for military cadres." The chieftains of the military hierarchy in the Soviet revisionist ruling clique have blusteringly told their officers that they must "unconditionally execute" the revisionist policy of the ruling clique and threatened that those who do not

"fortify" themselves with revisionist theories "will finally be removed from office" or "relieved of their duties as baggage is abandoned."

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has sent troops to brutally suppress and massacre Soviet revolutionary masses who rose to oppose revisionism, and to suppress striking workers. Bloody suppression of a workers' demonstration was reported to have taken place in the city of Chimkent in Soviet Central Asia last June. The taxi-drivers of the city held a protest demonstration because one of them was brutally beaten to death by the police. The workers attacked and burnt down the town police headquarters as well as a nearby police station. The authorities sent tanks and armoured cars to suppress the demonstrators. Dozens of them were killed and many others wounded or arrested.

The Soviet revisionists have built up an enormous public security and police force. Prompted by the fear of the growing awakening and mounting resistance of the people, considering that even this force was inadequate to maintain "public order," they set up the "Ministry of Public Order of the U.S.S.R." in July last year and increased the number of motorized militia units for patrol and sentry duties in major cities. They also reorganized the "people's guards" and sent their dependable men to "strengthen" the leadership in this force. Alexei Kosygin, chieftain of Soviet revisionism, admitted that Soviet courts and militia bureaux have been "reinforced" in the past few years and that "the number of militiamen has increased."

To suppress and persecute the broad masses of the Soviet people who uphold Marxism-Leninism and dare to struggle and resist, the Soviet revisionists have planted plainclothesmen all over the country and set up a great number of fascist-like concentration camps. This is common knowledge in the Soviet Union. It was disclosed that early this year the Soviet revisionists' public security detachments carried out mass arrests in West Ukraine and other places and threw many Soviet people into the concentration camps.

The Brezhnev-Kosygin clique, in order to suppress the people's resistance, also proclaimed that "sanctions" would be carried out against those accused of spreading "rumours and lies." The chieftain of the Ukraine Communist Party in a summing-up report at the 23rd Congress of the Party, openly clamoured for "social sanctions" against those "disseminators of alien views." It was reported that the Russian Soviet Federated So-

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.

(Continued from p. 33.)

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 Brezhnev 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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