

Chairman Mao Has Raised Marxism-Leninism to An Entirely New Stage

— E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), calls on revolutionaries to intensify their study and grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought

E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), in an article in the March 21st issue of *Vanguard*, warmly extols Chairman Mao Tse-tung for elevating Marxism-Leninism to an entirely new stage, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Entitled "Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung," the article says: "Nowadays, in speaking of the principles of scientific socialism, the world outlook of communism, we speak of Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Hill points out that Lenin had inherited and greatly developed Marxism. After the death of Marx and Engels, "Lenin waged an intense struggle against revisionism. He won the battle. The October Revolution was the fruit of victory." "Lenin died in 1924. His work was defended and developed by Stalin. It was betrayed by Khrushchov and the Khrushchovites without Khrushchov."

He continues: "For over 40 years Mao Tse-tung has led the Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao inherited the principles expounded by Marx and Lenin, Marxism-Leninism. He integrated them with the concrete reality of China. Moreover he investigated, summed up and generalized world experience after the death of Lenin. In doing so, he greatly developed Marxism-Leninism, elucidated and expounded new problems and their solution. No other Marxist-Leninist has had such long experience of actual revolutionary struggle and of the struggle to consolidate the victory of proletarian revolution as Chairman Mao."

He says: Chairman Mao has preserved and developed Marxism-Leninism and made entirely new contributions on all Marxist-Leninist questions from philosophy to the principles of revolutionary war and how to wage revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Just as Lenin did in his time, Chairman Mao has waged a resolute struggle against revisionism while

defending and developing Marxism, Hill points out. "Chairman Mao had to combat revisionism in circumstances where the revisionists held state power in the Soviet Union, used the great tradition of the October Revolution and the very name of Lenin to propagate their revisionism. The modern revisionists attempted to destroy and bury the ideas of Lenin."

Paying glowing tribute to China's great proletarian cultural revolution, Hill says: It "is the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line against the revisionist capitalist line. Its international significance is immense beyond description." China's liberation and great proletarian cultural revolution inherit and develop the October Revolution. This is a development of genius of world-shaking importance, he points out.

He stresses: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary ideas are gripping the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism and in particular U.S. imperialism. They are already a material force in the victory of people's war."

Hill says: A very accurate characterization of Mao Tse-tung's thought was given by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao when he said: "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." Just as Lenin developed Marxism to an entirely new stage, so Mao Tse-tung has developed Marxism-Leninism to an entirely new stage, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought, he says.

To understand this and to act upon it is very important for the world revolutionaries today, he says. "Thus 'Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung' is no idle set of words but a scientific guide for all revolutionaries."

In conclusion he urges Australian revolutionaries to intensify their study and grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought.