

IN
COMMEMORATION OF
MAO TSETUNG

December 26, 1893 –
September 9, 1976

Issued by the
Central Committee

MARXIST - LENINIST
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
USA

DEDICATED TO THE
WORKERS AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES
OF THE WORLD

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WORKERS, OPPRESSED NATIONS, AND
PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, UNITE!



TWO BIRDS: A DIALOGUE
(Autumn 1965)

THE ROC WINGS FANWISE,
SOARING NINETY THOUSAND LI
AND ROUSING A RAGING CYCLONE.
THE BLUE SKY ON HIS BACK, HE LOOKS DOWN
TO SURVEY MAN'S WORLD WITH ITS TOWNS AND CITIES.
GUNFIRE LICKS THE HEAVENS,
SHELLS PIT THE EARTH.
A SPARROW IN HIS BUSH IS SCARED STIFF.
"THIS IN ONE HELL OF A MESS!
O I WANT TO FLIT AND FLY AWAY."

"WHERE, MAY I ASK?"
THE SPARROW REPLIES,
"TO A JEWELLED PALACE IN ELFLAND'S HILLS.
DON'T YOU KNOW A TRIPLE PACT WAS SIGNED
UNDER THE BRIGHT AUTUMN MOON TWO YEARS AGE?
THERE'LL BE PLENTY TO EAT,
POTATOES PIPING HOT,
BEEF-FILLED GOULASH."
"STOP YOUR WINDY NONSENSE!
LOOK, THE WORLD IS BEING TURNED UPSIDE DOWN."

The life of Comrade Mao Tsetung was one of those few events which have helped shape the course of world history. The death of Mao Tsetung is a very heavy loss to the people of China, the people of the United States, and the people of the entire world.

To the people of China Mao Tsetung was the helmsman. They sing the Song of the Helmsman, that speaks to this fact.

The life and work of Mao Tsetung will forever shine as a never setting sun, not only upon the people of China, but the exploited and oppressed people of the entire world.

The weight of the death of Mao Tsetung to the workers and peasants of the world, from the poorest rural fields in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to the biggest industrial plants in the capitalist world, is a heavy burden of sorrow. In both the socialist and capitalist countries, Mao Tsetung had become a friend, an inspiration, and a comrade who could always navigate a firm course through troubled waters for the international proletariat, against the most relentless enemies. Today the East is Red because of great socialist China, led by Comrade Mao Tsetung.

On September 9, 1976, Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, died in Peking.

It is hard to realize that the greatest Marxist of the contemporary period, the staunchest fighter against feudalism, bureaucrat capitalism, US imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, colonialism, modern revisionism and the two Superpowers, is no longer in the lead. Mao Tsetung was the genuine successor to the historic tasks laid before the people of the world by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

To the people of all nationalities of China, from the fields of the north, south, east and west, from the communes to the largest factories, in all walks of life, we offer our deepest condolences and join in the mourning of the death of Mao Tse-tung.

Going against the tide at many turns, Mao Tse-tung had become the great leader of the struggle against both imperialism and opportunism. Today on every continent, there are workers, oppressed nations and toiling masses who stand firm against the dying, moribund and decadent death pangs of US imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. It has been Mao Tsetung's consistent and reliable leadership which has brought us to this glorious condition today.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the ideological weapon which the masses of the world use to educate themselves, strengthen their revolutionary ranks, and sow defeat to the enemies of the people.

Because of Mao Tsetung, today there are hundreds of millions of successors, in every corner of the world, carrying forward the sharp sword of class warfare bequeathed us by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Mao Tsetung has given this sword the cutting edge we need today to overcome every obstacle, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat worldwide, and advance toward communism. This is the path toward which Mao Tsetung pointed us every breathing day of his life, and this is the path we must be resolutely committed to follow.

How did Mao Tsetung, who was of peasant origins, reared in the valleys of Shaoshan, Hunan Province, rise up with his fellow peasants and workers to lead the greatest revolution of the Twentieth Century - after the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia?

Mao Tsetung was both a product and a leader of our entire era. The conditions in China were an expression of the exploitation and oppression characteristic of imperialist domination throughout the world. The utter despair and poverty which characterized the vast majority of the toiling masses of China, was the social basis for the revolutionary movement which rose "like a mighty storm, like a hurricane, a force so swift and violent that no power, however great" was able to hold it back. It was the weapon of Marxism-Leninism that allowed Mao Tsetung to lead the toiling masses of China and the people of the world at the head of this storm to score unprecedented victories. It was the masses of China and later of the entire world, which gave Mao Tsetung the strength to wield that sword, to guide that sword in the correct direction, and never to back down from battle against reaction. While today we pay the highest tribute that can be paid to Comrade Mao Tsetung, it is the Chinese people, and the toiling workers and peasants of the entire world, that brought forth a Mao Tsetung. It is the toiling masses, as Comrade Mao tirelessly taught us, that are the true heroes, the true makers of history, the motive force in determining the course of world events. It was Mao Tse-tung's distinction, that at every turn, he served the interests of the people, a life dedicated to communist service to the masses. It was Mao Tsetung who consciously set out to guide, to lead, to give a conscious and scientific character to the spontaneous revolutionary struggles of the people of China. This was the task undertaken with the formation of the Chinese Communist Party.

Mao Tsetung grasped that the political party of the proletariat, the vanguard communist party of a new type, is both the product of the class struggle, and at the same time its instrument. Mao Tsetung grasped that classes are led by political parties, as Lenin stated, combining an intimate knowledge of the conditions in China, a complete dedication to the liberation of the Chinese people, and the necessity to follow in the footsteps of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Mao Tsetung and other comrades founded the Communist Party of China on the basis of a revolutionary theory and the style of work of Marxism-Leninism. They built a party which represented the concentrated expression of the noblest qualities of the proletariat itself, the greatest class in the history of mankind; recognizing that

the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line determines everything.

In July, 1921, in Shanghai, the first Congress was held of the Communist Party of China attended by 12 deputies. This historic event for China, and the people of the world, was a direct result of the influence of the October Socialist Revolution. The founding of the Party marked a new stage in the Chinese Revolution, the stage of New Democratic revolution led by the proletariat.

During the period from 1921 to 1928, there was sharp two-line struggle as to who were the allies of the working class in the revolutionary struggle. On the one hand Chen Tu-hsiu wanted to depend on the Kuomintang, the party of the bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie, and to forget about the peasants, a clear right opportunist line. On the other hand Chang Kuo-tao did not see beyond the role of the labor movement and likewise forgot about the peasants by deviating to the "Left".

It was upon the shoulder of Mao Tsetung that the task fell to give the party a profound grasp of the nature of Chinese society, the changes that were taking place, and a correct sense of strategy and tactics required to advance the revolution toward victory.

Mao's "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" and "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" supplied the basis for answering the strategic question of "Who are our Enemies? Who are our Friends?" Evaluating the situation, Mao Tsetung recognized the three magic weapons for the revolution; the necessity for a vanguard communist party, the united front, and the armed struggle. Tirelessly, Mao Tsetung grasped each of these links in the revolutionary chain in China at the appropriate time.

Mao Tsetung vividly demonstrated that the struggle against imperialism must go hand in hand with the struggle against opportunism. It was not always that the Marxist-Leninist line of Mao Tsetung prevailed in the Communist Party of China, but that did not derail Comrade Mao Tsetung. He practiced Marxism, sought to unite, and was open and above board. And most important, he recognized that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism, following in the footsteps of Marx and Lenin.

Marx in the CRITIQUE OF THE GOTHA PROGRAMME stated that,

"Between the 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."

For Lenin, this statement by Marx was the essence of his entire revolutionary theory. Lenin recognized that the dictatorship of the proletariat means the destruction of bourgeois democracy and establishment of proletarian democracy. One state machine must be smashed and replaced by an entirely new state machine, the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mao Tsetung inherited, defended and developed the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat and applied it concretely to the struggle to win the new democratic revolution, relying upon the vast peasant base and the advanced proletarian leadership, recognizing the dual nature of the national bourgeoisie, while at the same time maintaining the independence and initiative of the proletariat.

Mao Tsetung recognized that the fundamental questions of the revolution were state power and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because of the concrete conditions in China, this could not be achieved without the closest possible alliance between the vast rural peasantry and the urban proletariat. Under Mao's leadership the leading role of the party and the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat became a living reality for the masses of people of China. Scientifically analyzing the road forward, Mao Tsetung defined the strategy of establishing rural base areas in order to take the cities, and the necessity for building an iron people's liberation army.

The entire history of the Party, and the class struggle was determined by the ability of Mao Tsetung to lead the Party in correctly handling its relations with the bourgeoisie. When this was handled correctly, the Party and the revolution advanced. When incorrect lines dominated the Party, the revolution suffered grave setbacks. At such times, it fell upon the shoulders of Mao Tsetung to correctly sum up the errors and past defeats, draw the appropriate lessons, and point out the course to future victories.

From the outset of the revolution, Mao Tsetung recognized that a vast revolutionary struggle such as in China could not possibly succeed without a sound, reliable theoretical foundation. An advanced vanguard party requires an advanced theory. This theory is most reflected in the basic program and final goal of the Party. "The basic programme of

the Communist Party of China is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and the triumph of socialism over socialism over capitalism."

Mao Tsetung clearly pointed out that under communism, human society will be "a new world without any system of exploitation." Following clearly the outline provided by the great COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, Mao Tsetung always pointed to the ultimate goal of the class struggle and directed the course of the Party and the revolution along a correct line of program, organization and action.

The theoretical treasure house left to the proletariat of the world will endure throughout the entire historical period of socialism as a basic handbook of revolutionary class struggle. With a profound grasp of the nature of the bourgeoisie, Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China sharpened the people's sword against feudalism, bureaucrat capitalism, imperialism and against opportunism.

Combatting both right and left deviations within the Party, political swindlers of all sorts and descriptions, enemy agents within the Central Committee, and the vast array of opportunist and revisionist lines which emerged internationally, Mao Tsetung demonstrated to the broad masses of the people the decisive mobilizing, organizing and leading role of advanced revolutionary theory.

Mao Tsetung's outstanding theoretical developments in ON PRACTICE and ON CONTRADICTION are extremely important contributions to the treasure house of scientific socialism. In these mighty proletarian weapons Mao Tsetung, basing himself upon the new experience of the Chinese revolution, explained with vividness and directness many problems of Marxist-Leninist cognition, the dialectical relationship between cognition and practice, contradiction as the source of all development, the resolution of contradictions, the different types of contradictions, and other important questions. These lessons were sharpened and deepened in THE CORRECT HANDLING OF CONTRADICTIONS AMONG PEOPLE, and countless other works of Mao Tsetung.

Mao Tsetung cast away thousands of years of feudal superstition and all vestiges of bourgeois ideology. He spared no sacrifice in his dedication to the toiling masses of China and the world. The hardship of the Chinese Revolution, born by Mao Tsetung and hundreds of millions of workers and peasants are a monumental chapter in the courage, determination and revolutionary character of the working class. *Mao Tsetung dared to struggle and*

dared to win. He recognized, regardless of circumstances, that the victory of the Chinese Revolution was inevitable, whether up against feudal landlords, the Japanese imperialists, Chiang Kai-Shek's reactionary hordes, or severe natural elements. This profound dedication and trust in the masses was a decisive factor in guaranteeing the victory of the Chinese Revolution.

In order to dedicate his life to the cause of communism, Mao Tsetung firmly planted his destiny in the hands of the Chinese people, kept his heart red, devoted his entire life to the Party, and fought without let up for the emancipation of the Chinese people and the cause of communism. Said Mao Tsetung, "Communism is the future goal to which our present efforts are directed; if we lose sight of that goal, we cease to be communists. But equally we cease to be communists if we relax our efforts of today." *Recognizing this, Mao Tsetung sought wholeheartedly to integrate theory with practice, to maintain close ties with the masses and to practice criticism and self-criticism. These are the three great styles of work of the Communist Party of China exemplified by Mao Tsetung.*

Not only did Comrade Mao Tsetung make profound contributions to the Marxist-Leninist conception of a vanguard party and the united front, but also the development of many important questions of armed struggle. As the founder of the People's Liberation Army, Mao Tsetung grasped from the outset that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." Elaborating the theory of rural base areas, of armed uprising, and the practice of people's war, Mao Tsetung provided a light which has been cast on a worldwide basis in order to guide the armed revolutionary struggle against the two Superpowers, and all reactionary regimes.

At the same time Mao Tsetung always recognized that it is the Party that commands the rifle, not the rifle that commands the Party. Today the PLA is a model fighting force to the people of the entire world, at every turn serving the genuine interests of the majority, selflessly and self-reliantly.

The question of correctly uniting the many to defeat the few in China was a matter of profound concern for the revolutionary struggle which was summed up by Mao Tsetung. When the Japanese imperialists invaded China and sought to turn China into a colony, Mao Tsetung clearly elaborated the policy of an anti-imperialist, anti-Japanese united front, stressing that the only Marxist-Leninist tactic is the united front.

Immediately after the victory against the Japanese invaders, Chiang Kai-Shek turned his

reactionary forces against the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants. From 1947 onward Mao Tsetung issued the call for a general offensive against the 8 million strong Chiang army, aided and armed by US imperialism, liberated the entire country and founded the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Stated Mao Tsetung on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, "The Chinese people, comprising one quarter of humanity have now stood up!"

With the Communist Party at the head of the Chinese Revolution, Mao Tsetung scientifically elaborated the theory of the people's democratic dictatorship and applied it to the conditions of China. Interweaving the democratic, anti-feudal revolution with the anti-imperialist struggle, Chairman Mao pointed the path required to link the new democratic revolution with the socialist revolution and guaranteed the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For some twenty-eight years, from 1921 until 1949, at all stages of the Chinese Revolution; in the first revolutionary civil war, the agrarian revolutionary struggle, the war of resistance against the imperialist Japanese invaders and the overall struggle for liberation, Mao Tsetung applied the mass line, adhered ardently to the scientific doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, and scored in 1949 the most historic victory for the people of China in thousands of years of history.

After the great October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese Revolution in 1949 was the most important event of this century. In the entire history of the people of this world, the Chinese Revolution will forever stand out as one of the brightest chapters in the class struggle.

The road from 1921 to 1949 was one of the hardest, most difficult and most glorious battles in the entire history of the working class, and of all class society. Yet, Mao Tsetung recognized, at the pinnacle of victory, that this was only the beginning.

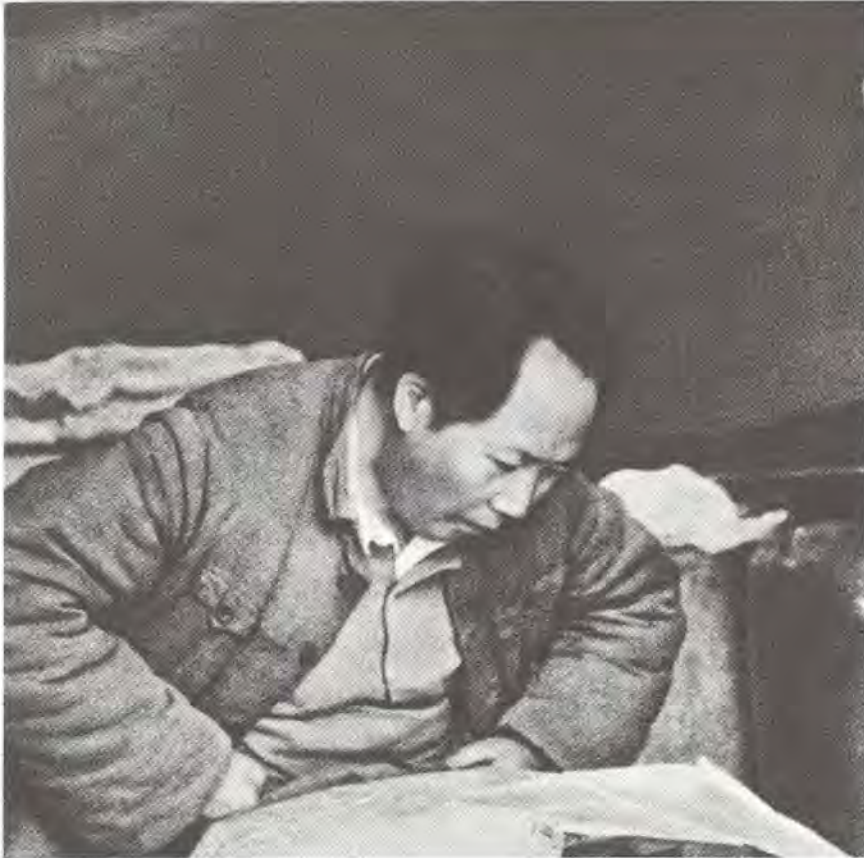
Mao Tsetung stated that,

"...in order not to err in policy, one must look forward, not backward."

to see our era as the era of proletarian revolution, an era of protracted and intense class struggle, even after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. So, standing on the highest peak of the entire revolution up to 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out the steep ascent that still awaited the revolution;

"To win countrywide victory is only the first step

step in a long march of ten thousand li. Even if this step is worthy of pride, it is comparatively tiny; what will be more worthy of pride is yet to come. After several decades, the victory of the Chinese peoples democratic revolution, viewed in retrospect, will seem like only a brief prologue, but the prologue is not the climax. The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. (REPORT TO THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF THE SEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, MARCH 5, 1949.)



The period of socialist revolution, a period to usher in the time when history will be made for the first time on a conscious level, was carried out against the most backward conditions imaginable. Against illiteracy, pestilence, poverty, over a vast territory with scores of nationalities, with thousands of years of superstition to overcome. The economic capacity of the country in 1949 was almost at ground zero-while externally, U.S. imperialism launched a massive blockade of China and exerted every possible influence to try and topple Socialist China.

While the seizure of the means of production was a monumental step, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat was quite another.

After the seizure of state power, anti-party bourgeois agents rose up right in the heart of the Communist Party of China to attempt to steer the revolution off course. In 1949, Kao Kang; in 1955, Peng Teh-huai; in 1969, Liu Shao-chi; in 1970, Lin Piao; and in 1976, Teng Hsiao-ping. As long as there are classes and class society, no doubt there will be other such reactionaries.

But Mao Tsetung grasped firmly, and put into practice the recognition that in the period of socialist revolution, there are still classes and struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed. Furthermore, that the bourgeoisie was not hiding somewhere in the corner, but was located right in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Learning from past mistakes, Mao Tsetung put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the party's basic line for the entire period of socialism.

"Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions, and class struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month, and every day so that we can retain a relatively sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

The historic significance of this revolutionary line, that under the dictatorship of the proletariat

the proletariat still has to make revolution, can only be grasped by paying attention to historical experience.

Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific socialism, did not, nor could not theoretically grasp the question of class struggle after the dictatorship of the proletariat had been established. Lenin fully recognized that after state power had been seized and the dictatorship of the proletariat established, the bourgeoisie still remained stronger for a period of time and that the bourgeoisie would continue to seek its return to power. Furthermore, Lenin recognized that small production continued to engender capitalism. From this Lenin boldly concluded that the restoration of capitalism was a real possibility in the Soviet Union. However, Lenin died before these questions could be solved in practice. Stalin took up the banner of Lenin and carried out steel-like struggle against countless enemies of the proletariat that rose up, inside and outside the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik). While making certain errors, Stalin did recognize in theory that classes and class struggle still continues during socialist construction, but was not able to successfully implement this revolutionary line in order to guarantee the hold on state power by the proletariat.

The restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union had a profound and tragic impact on the people of the entire world, on all socialist countries, and on Mao Tsetung and the people of China. Based upon a deep and penetrating analysis of the degeneration of the subjective factor in the Soviet Union leading to the restoration of capitalism, Mao Tsetung carried forward the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and raised them to a higher level, in both theory and practice. *Mao Tsetung fully elaborated the basic questions of classes and class struggle during the entire historical period of socialism and launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.*

For the first time, hundreds of millions of workers and peasants directly participated in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry on the class struggle against all reactionary and bourgeoisie elements. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution forever influenced the course of the Chinese Revolution, and offered to the revolutionary people of the world a most dramatic lesson in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and its dialectical application to the class struggle.

Because the class struggle in China has been carried on with the full guidance and direction of Mao Tsetung, socialist construction in China has

achieved unprecedented victories.

"Going all out, aiming high, achieving better, faster, more economical results in building socialism" has been the basic line of socialist construction, taking agriculture as the base and industry as the leading factor. The fruits of this revolutionary line, putting political incentives in command, has not only provided the Chinese people with a rich and abundant standard of living today, but a social system with purpose and meaning in people's lives, and children who play in the streets unafraid and confident of their future.

In over a quarter of a century, earth-shaking changes have taken place inside China - changes which effect the daily life and well being of over one quarter of the people of the world. Mao Tsetung recognized that "only socialism could save China". To travel throughout China is a great lesson in exactly what it means to state that the masses are the makers of history. The Chinese people have relied upon their own efforts and unleashed the greatest natural resource in the history of the world, the power of the people. The past is made to serve the present.

China is a grave indictment of the entire capitalist and revisionist system. In China there is no inflation and no unemployment. In medical care and education a vast revolution has been undertaken to make these services available to everyone. The example of the barefoot doctor is an inspiration to people all over the world.

Women make up half the population in China. Under feudalism women not only were exploited and oppressed like men, but suffered under the 2000 year-old Confucian-Mencian ideology that "men are superior to women". This has changed dramatically in new China. "Times have changed", stated Mao Tsetung, "and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too. In China today women account for half the farm work done each year in Shansi's Tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. At the exemplary Tachai oil fields, women have taken up heavy labor alongside men. In all levels of Party and State life, women are increasingly taking this just role side by side with men."

The monumental industrial achievements of China have taken just decades to accomplish what capitalist countries required centuries to achieve. Yet at the same time, without the capitalist-inspired pollution and contamination of the environment. While some pollution exists in China, it runs contrary to the socialist mode of production, and will

be eliminated in time. The contrast is so stark that in the Nanking oil refinery, the conditions are so clean that cabbage is grown right between the refinery pipes.

Unlike chattel and wage slavery in the United States, where economic development proceeds upon the backs of the oppressed Black Nation in the south and the national minorities, China adheres to a policy of equality for all people of the various 55 nationalities. Special efforts are made to encourage the economic and political development of minority regions, to bring minority cadre into the party and to offer special educational programs for minorities. Socialist construction in China depends upon the equality and unity of all nationalities, and as a result China today is a genuine democracy for the working class, regardless of nationality.

There is a great change that has taken place in China, one of the most drastic transformations of human society in the history of mankind. This has not been without struggle, but because of struggle. Class struggle is the key link in China.

China today is a new China, where human nature is being transformed in the course of the class struggle. We must see that the factories have changed and the fields have been transformed because through struggle people's ways of thinking have also changed. The old, feudal and capitalist ethic of private property and profit has been replaced by the socialist ethic of serving the people, not only of China, but the entire world. This change is a result of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought grasped by the hundreds of millions of poor and working people. It is Mao Tsetung, leading the Chinese Communist Party, which has guided one of the greatest transformations of the human society in the entire history of the world.

The force at the core leading the Chinese people forward has been the Communist Party of China, with Mao Tsetung in the lead. The Communist Party of China is a great, glorious and correct Party, has been able to lead the Chinese people out of bondage and into socialism, because it persevered in making Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought its theoretical guide to action. Consistently upholding the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism distinguishes the Communist Party of China as a Leninist vanguard communist party, as distinct from the revisionist party of the Soviet Union.

Mao Tsetung summed up this great history succinctly in,

Practice Marxism and Not Revisionism

Unite and Don't Split

Be Open and Above Board, Don't Intrigue and Conspire

The most fundamental of these three do's and don'ts is the question of practicing Marxism, not revisionism. Whether against dogmatism or empiricism, the theory of the "dying out of class struggle" or the theory of "productive forces"; or whether attempting to reverse correct verdicts as did Teng Ping, the Communist Party of China and Mao Tsetung always defeated the enemies of the Chinese people by adhering to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In so doing, Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people struck decisive blows not only against the internal enemies of China, but against the enemies of all the workers, oppressed nations and people of the world.

Today the People's Republic of China, led by the Communist Party of China, is an invincible fortress of revolution and socialism in the world, a staunch ally of the liberation struggles of the people of the entire world, and a beacon to all those who fight for democracy and progress.

On the basis of an extremely protracted and rich history of anti-imperialist struggle, and adhering to the fundamental tenet of Marx, "Workers of the World, Unite," Mao Tsetung forever deepened the strategy and tactics of revolutionary class warfare.

Pointing out that "revolution is the main trend in the world today," Mao Tsetung vividly formulated the stand of revolutionary optimism which always characterizes a genuine communist, expressed clearly his complete confidence in the masses as the makers of history, and scientifically analyzed the nature of our era and the future course of world history.

With great dialectical skill, Mao Tsetung at the same time has always pointed out the danger of a new world war. After the War Against Fascism, World War II, Mao Tsetung brilliantly pointed out that in the short run, US imperialism was a real and dangerous tiger, but that in the long run, it was a paper tiger. Mao Tsetung has explained, in the great tradition of Lenin, that world wars are a result of imperialism and its predatory nature. World wars are an inevitable outcome of imperialism. But at the same time that the course toward preventing a new world war is to hit US imperialism and Soviet social

imperialism on every front of struggle. Further developing his thesis that "revolution is the main trend in the world today", Mao Tsetung has pointed out that our period is one of struggle against both Superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, and that Soviet social-imperialism is the main source of danger of a new world war.

"As for world war", Mao Tsetung stated, "there exists only two possibilities, either war will lead to revolution, or revolution will prevent war."

Mao Tsetung correctly grasped the entire motion of world history, and pointed out that if imperialist war breaks out, we must counter imperialist war and aggression with revolutionary struggle. That in this struggle,

"...the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapons."

It is those who fight against imperialism which are strong, not the imperialists.

At every turn, Mao Tsetung correctly steered great Peoples' China to support all anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggles of the people of the entire world. When the U.S. imperialists launched their insane aggression against the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Peoples' Republic of China stood firm with their Korean comrades. When U.S. imperialism launched its frenzied attacks against the people of Indochina, the Peoples' Republic of China was their staunch and reliable ally, sparing no sacrifice to support their Indo-Chinese brothers and sisters. When the Soviet social-imperialists invaded Czechoslovakia, launched their colonial domination of the Angolan people, or sought to undermine the just struggle of the Palestinian people, the Peoples' Republic of China stood as a bastion of strength and support for the oppressed people of the world. In the Third World, the Second World, and to the toiling masses of the First World, the Peoples' Republic of China is a reliable and staunch fighter against Superpower hegemonism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism.

It is the Peoples' Republic of China, led by Mao Tsetung who has prepared the people of the world against the wild strivings of the two Superpowers and the threat of a new world war; transformed the United Nations into an arena of struggle against the two Superpowers, and mobilized support for genuine national liberation struggles in every corner of the world.

Mao Tsetung was a staunch reliable fighter for the struggle of the international working class, dedicating his life to the struggle of the workers and peasants in every corner of the world, holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism, sparing no sacrifice to serve the interests of the entire international working class.

Whether or not to uphold proletarian internationalism has always been a question of two line struggle in the international communist movement. Mao Tsetung always taught the Party and the people that after the founding of the Peoples' Republic of China,

"China has an obligation to make a greater contribution to humanity."

With the death of Joseph Stalin and the rise of the new bourgeoisie in the Soviet Union, modern revisionism began to take the offensive worldwide. For more than twenty years the battle between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism has become a burning issue in the international communist movement. Again at the lead Mao Tsetung pioneered in shouldering this struggle against Tito, and then the new Soviet Czars, and later against every revisionist and social democratic party that arose.

In the 1957 and 1960 Moscow Meetings, with the Party of Labor of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha a staunch ally, Mao Tsetung boldly went against the tide and exposed the scandalous maneuvers of Khrushchevite revisionism. In 1963, at a critical point, the Communist Party of China issued the PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE GENERAL LINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, a document of great theoretical and practical importance in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

Mao Tsetung recognized immediately that Khrushchevite revisionism sought to split the international communist movement and the communist parties; to put out the flames of the national liberation movements; to disarm the working class and shackle them with the chains of reformism; to prevent the proletariat from carrying forward its historic mission of overthrowing the entire capitalist system and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat; to smash proletarian internationalism and feed the stench of national chauvinism and big power hegemonism. Mao Tsetung recognized that with the deepening of the second stage of the general crisis of capitalism, the modern revisionists are the right arm of the imperialists and would

be stepping up their counter revolutionary maneuvers.

Mao Tsetung, holding high the banner of Leninism, launched a counter offensive against Khrushchevite revisionism and the thorough, all around exposure of these inheritors of Kautsky and the Second International. This was a great service to the international working class.

In the course of the historic struggle the friendship between the peoples and parties of China and Albania became strong as steel. As Chairman Mao stated,

"...the power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible."

The friendship and shoulder to shoulder struggle of our Chinese and Albanian comrades is a wonderful chapter in true proletarian internationalism.

Overcoming vicious pressure from both U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, up against economic, military and political blockades, prevented from taking their rightful place in the United Nations for over two decades, threatened with nuclear blackmail, Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China stood resolute and firm as ardent fighters against both imperialism and opportunism.

Today the international communist movement is broader, richer, and stronger than ever before. In countless countries genuine Marxist-Leninist parties or organizations are prospering, determined to carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, modern revisionism, and reaction of all sorts, through to the end. In large measure, it has been Mao Tsetung who guided and directed the international communist movement through stormy seas.

To the people of the United States, Mao Tsetung has taken special care to lend his full support and guidance on many occasions. Always distinguishing between the bourgeois dictatorship and the masses of people of the United States, Mao Tsetung has lent his resolute solidarity to Marxist-Leninists in this country, and to the oppressed and struggling working class.

Taking the initiative, the Communist Party of China pointed out the revisionist course of the "Communist" Party, U.S.A. on numerous occasions. In 1963 and 1968, Mao Tsetung lent his full support to the struggle of the Afro-American people in their struggle for the right of self-determination and democratic rights in this country.

Through the perseverance and dedication of Mao Tsetung the U.S. imperialists were forced to open the door to China, and today increasing numbers of people of the United States are able to directly observe socialist China, with the exchange between the two countries increasing regularly.

However, it remains today our obligation to force the U.S. government to formally recognize the Peoples' Republic of China and establish full diplomatic relations, while removing all forms of support and assistance to the reactionary clique on Taiwan.



Today we do not exaggerate when we say that regardless of nationality, wherever there are people who struggle against oppression, Mao Tsetung's China stands at their side.

With full conviction, we can say that the entire world is today closer to the cause of complete emancipation of nations, socialism, communism and world peace because there has been a Communist Party of China for over fifty years, with Mao Tsetung at the helm.

The people of the entire world express their unbound gratitude to Mao Tsetung, and share in the deep sorrow of his death.

Everywhere in the world today the imperialists and revisionists are working double time to attack and undermine the Peoples' Republic of China, and slander and discredit Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The chauvinist and revisionist "Communist" Party, U.S.A. thinks they can deceive the people of the U.S. as they sought to do by slandering Comrade Stalin. But this will not work. Fortune magazine, an organ of monopoly capitalism, recently ran a three part series on the disintegration of the international communist movement'.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Today Mao Tsetung Thought is disseminated world-wide in unprecedented strength. The international communist movement grows stronger, firmer and more able to daily lead the working class struggle than ever before.

When this does not work, the revisionists try to tell us that there will be some kind of power struggle inside China. They look in the mirror only to see themselves.

Mao Tsetung has taught us that classes and class struggle exists in China, and will continue to exist, right inside the Communist Party of China, right inside the Central Committee. There most certainly will be class struggle in China, and there is world-wide. If any lesson is to be learned from Mao Tsetung, it should be the inevitability of class struggle.

Mao Tsetung, more than anyone else in the modern era, recognized lesson of dialectics well. And for this reason, Mao Tsetung set out to train countless successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, both in China, and world-wide.

"They must be genuine Marxist-Leninists and not revisionists like Khrushchov wearing the cloak of Marxism-Leninism. They must be revolutionaries who whole-heartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the whole world, and must not be

like Khrushchov who serves both the interests of the privileged bourgeois stratum in his own country and those of foreign imperialism and reaction.

They must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority. Not only must they unite with those who agree with them, they must also be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice. But they must especially watch out for careerists and conspirators like Khrushchov and prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level. They must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of 'from the masses, to the masses', and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses. They must not be despotic like Khrushchov and violate the Party's democratic centralism, make surprise attacks on comrades or act arbitrarily and dictatorially. They must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity; they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work. They must never cover up their errors like Khrushchov, and claim all the credit for themselves and shift all the blame on others." (Peking Review #26, June 25, 1976)

Of all the tributes we can pay the great Mao Tsetung, none perhaps is as important as to recognize that because of Mao Tsetung, there are today hundreds upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in countries all over the world.

Turning our grief into strength means to train ourselves to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, to practice Marxism and not revisionism, to seek to unite and not to split, and to be open and above board, not intrigue and conspire. In this way, we will become fighters for the cause of the people, for socialist revolution, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for the cause of communism.

In the last three quarters of a century, Mao Tsetung led the people of China from the depths of feudalism and barbaric oppression through the foundation of a vanguard communist party, the new democratic revolution, the formation of a peoples

liberation army, the seizure of state power and the establishment of the Peoples Republic of China, socialist revolution toward the cause of communism. Today the Chinese people have stood up, and Mao Tsetung has been their chairman.

On a vast scale, against titanic odds, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has united the people of all nationalities in China and broken the centuries old chain of exploitation and oppression. The depth of this achievement can be seen in the steel of the army, the dedication of the people, and the joy in the eyes of the children.

In the world today, the cause of progress, peace and communism will forever be associated with the name of Mao Tsetung.

In commemorating the memory and life of Mao Tsetung, our task must be to defend resolutely the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought, oppose all distortions of this revolutionary heritage by the modern revisionists, and closely link the struggle against modern revisionism to the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

In particular, we must carry forward our historic mission and chief proletarian internationalist duty to overthrow monopoly capitalism in the U.S. and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, toward the cause of communism. In this chain of revolutionary struggle, the key link today, the central task, must be to forge a vanguard communist party to lead the working class and its allies to victory.

In taking up this proletarian duty, we will forever cherish the heroic example of Mao Tsetung. Today, on countless plains, "red flags stream in the wind in a blaze of glory."

The deep sorrow with which we commemorate Mao Tsetung is at the same time a source of deep strength. Though we mourn the death of Comrade Mao Tsetung we are moved by his life.

*Wind and thunder are stirring
Flags and banners are flying,
Wherever men live.
Thirty eight years have fled
With a mere snap of the fingers,
We can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven
And seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas:
We'll return amid triumphant song and laughter.
Nothing is hard in this world
If you dare to scale the heights.*

This is the legacy of Mao Tsetung, the greatest

Marxist-Leninist of the modern period.

The life of Mao Tsetung will forever shine in the hearts of all those who struggle for freedom. The entire people of China, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the entire world will most certainly carry forward the red flag held high by Mao Tsetung. Our strength is inexhaustible and invincible. Our victory is certain. Our unity is like the fingers of a single hand.

THE WORKING AND PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ALL MANKIND, WILL FOREVER CHERISH AND UPHOLD THE BANNER OF MAO TSETUNG. THERE WILL BE COUNTLESS SUCCESSORS TO THE CAUSE WHICH MAO TSETUNG DEDICATED HIS ENTIRE LIFE.

REASCENDING CHINGKANGSHAN

(May, 1965)

I HAVE LONG ASPIRED TO REACH FOR THE CLOUDS
AND I AGAIN ASCEND CHINGKANGSHAN.
COMING FROM AFAR TO VIEW OUR OLD HAUNT,
I FIND NEW SCENES REPLACING THE OLD.
EVERYWHERE ORIOLES SING, SWALLOWS DART,
STREAMS BABBLE
AND THE ROAD MOUNTS SKYWARD.
ONCE HUANGYANGCHIEH IS PASSED
NO OTHER PERILOUS PLACE CALLS FOR A GLANCE.

WIND AND THUNDER ARE STIRRING,
FLAGS AND BANNERS ARE FLYING
WHEREVER MEN LIVE.
THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS ARE FLED
-WITH A MERE SNAP OF THE FINGERS.

WE CAN CLASP THE MOON IN THE NINTH HEAVEN
AND SEIZE TURTLES DEEP IN THE FIVE SEAS:
WE'LL RETURN AMID TRIUMPHANT SONG AND LAUGHTER.
NOTHING IS HARD IN THIS WORLD
IF YOU DARE TO SCALE THE HEIGHTS.



The Marxist-Leninist Organizing Committee (MLOC) is a multi-national communist organization, part of the international workers and communist movement. Our world outlook is dialectical, historical materialism and our theoretical guide to action is Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought. We uphold proletarian internationalism and the right of all oppressed nations to self determination up to and including secession. Our programme is aimed at the forging of a vanguard communist party, the seizure of state power, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialist construction and communism.

THE INTERNATIONALE

*ARISE, YE PRISONERS OF STARVATION!
ARISE, YE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH,
FOR JUSTICE THUNDERS CONDEMNATION,
A BETTER WORLD'S IN BIRTH.
NO MORE TRADITION'S CHAINS SHALL BIND US
ARISE, YE SLAVES: NO MORE IN THRALL!
THE EARTH SHALL RISE ON NEW FOUNDATIONS,
WE HAVE BEEN NAUGHT, WE SHALL BE ALL.*

*TIS THE FINAL CONFLICT,
LET EACH STAND IN HIS PLACE.
THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS
SHALL BE THE HUMAN RACE!*

50¢

**MARXIST - LENINIST
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

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