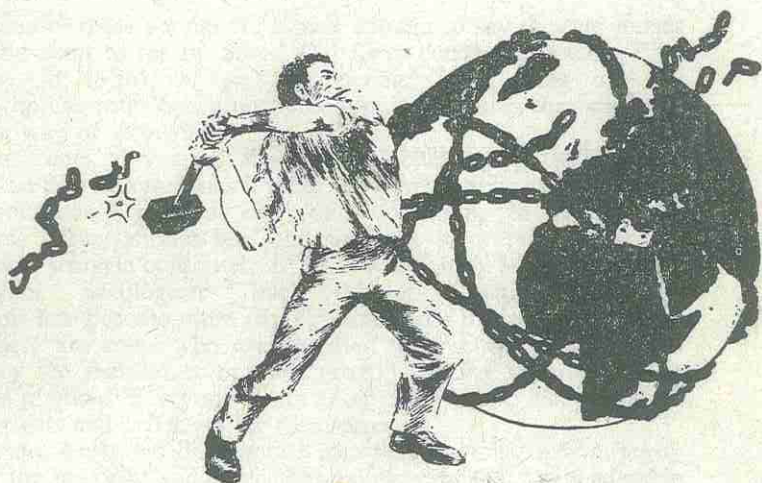


# N.Z. COMMUNIST REVIEW

7



Liberalism Blunts Two-Line Struggle Page 3

People's Struggle for Working People's Power —  
Alternative to the Parliamentary Fraud Page 7

—Hsinhua News  
Sole Purpose of Mastering Marxist Theory is to Apply It Page 14

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# Liberalism Blunts Two-Line Struggle

**A**S THE Communist Party of New Zealand continues to shed hangovers of social-democracy, as it continues to combat revisionism and to develop its Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, it makes some people very uncomfortable. Naturally the class enemy is very perturbed to see this steady transformation from social-democracy to revolution. We can understand their discomfort. But there are others who grow increasingly uncomfortable — namely those who still hanker after the old comfortable club atmosphere of a social-democratic type party.

Some of these people are honest enough to say they no longer fit in and want to resign. Some wait for a convenient excuse (like Hungary in 1956) to use for leaving. Some hang on and try to stop the transformation by continuing to push the bourgeois line one way or another.

Sometimes this takes the form of challenging the political line or the Party. Sometimes it takes the form of giving lip service to the revolutionary political line while continuing to practise the bourgeois organisational line and methods of work. But as the ideological struggle continues, as the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist proletarian ideological line develops, so does the bourgeois line become more exposed and more difficult to practise.

There are some who are so filled with selfish individualism that they see themselves or their group as being superior to the party as a whole. Everyone is out of step but them. They demand special rights and privileges for themselves.

They are frustrated bureaucrats who want to foist their minority line on the majority and when they fail scream that the leadership is bureaucratic. And the same bourgeois ideology that gives rise to their frustrated bureaucracy produces an ultra-democratic method of work — gossip, intrigue, factionalising, demanding to know all and decide all.

There comes a stage when all their ideological, political and organisational tactics fail to get them anything but contempt. So, having failed to liquidate the Party's revolutionary development from the inside, they resign with a great face-saving fanfare and try to liquidate the Party from the outside.

They resign with great diatribes of abuse against the Party leadership which they accuse of "defying party democracy" (they mean the leadership won't tolerate minority disruption), of being "un-Marxist and turning inwards instead of getting mass contact with the people" (they mean the leadership won't practise opportunist policies that submerge and liquidate the revolutionary theory



and organisation) and so on and so forth.

All this abuse is a sign of progress. It is a sign that the revolutionary atmosphere is getting too hot for the opportunism and revisionism inside the Party and that it is being weeded out.

There are some who feel that these resignations are harmful because they are reducing the ranks of the Party. But surely a Party freed from such handicaps, freed from such bourgeois fifth column outlooks, must be more effective. In actual fact not only is the Party more effective rid of such encumbrances but it is bigger. For every resignation over the last three years there have been three new members — and each of the new members has been attracted to a transformed party, not the old social-democratic type.

The appearance of the bourgeois line, of opportunism and revisionism inside the Party is not something new. It is a phenomenon that has occurred throughout the history of the Marxist labour movement.

Explaining the material conditions which give rise to opportunism, Lenin (Theses on the Fundamental Tasks of the Second Congress of the Communist International, 1920) said:

“One of the chief causes which retard the revolutionary working class movement in the developed capitalist countries is that owing to the colonial possessions and the super-profits of finance capital etc., capital has succeeded in these countries in singling out a relatively broader and more stable stratum, a small minority, a labour aristocracy. The latter enjoys better terms of employment and is most imbued with the narrow craft spirit and with petty-bourgeois and imperialist prejudices. This is the real social ‘bulwark’ of the Second International, of the reformists and ‘centrists’ and at the present time it is almost the principal social bulwark of the bourgeoisie.”

Stalin (Foundations of Leninism) said:

“In one way or another, all these petty-bourgeois groups penetrate into the Party and introduce into it the spirit of hesitancy and opportunism, the spirit of demoralisation and uncertainty. It is they, principally, that constitute the source of factionalism and disintegration, the source of disorganisation and disruption of the Party from within. To fight imperialism with such ‘allies’ in one’s rear means to expose oneself to the danger of being caught between two fires, from the front and from the rear. Therefore, ruthless struggle against such elements, their expulsion from the Party, is a prerequisite for the successful struggle against imperialism.”

Lenin points out (The tasks of the Third International):

“The bourgeoisie needs lackeys whom a section of the working class could trust and who would paint in fine colours, embellish the bourgeoisie with talk about the possibility of the reformist path, who would throw dust in the eyes of the people by this talk, who would divert the people from revolution by depicting in glowing

colours the charms and possibilities of the reformist path."

Lenin drew a distinction between the opportunists inside the Party and those who resign in order to carry out their opportunism (Controversial Issues):

"The opportunists are leading the Party on to a wrong bourgeois path, the path of a liberal labour policy but they do not renounce the Party itself, they do not liquidate it. Liquidationism is that brand of opportunism which goes to the length of renouncing the Party."

Such people resign in order to carry out their splitting and capitulationist policies through their own publications, through trade unions and even through the bourgeois press.

Lenin described the bourgeois symptoms that precede such liquidationist resignations (One Step Forward, Two Steps Back):

"But no central institution of any party anywhere in the world can prove its ability to direct people who refuse to accept its direction.

"Refusal to accept the direction of the central bodies is tantamount to refusing to remain in the Party, it is tantamount to disrupting the Party; it is a method of destroying, not of convincing. And these efforts to destroy instead of convince show their lack of consistent principles, lack of faith in their own ideas.

"... the undoubted tendency to defend autonomism as against centralism, which is a fundamental characteristic of opportunism in matters of organisation.

"That is just how the anarchists argue; the rights of individuals are unlimited; they may conflict; every individual determines the limits of his rights for himself."

"How can you besiege a man who refuses to work together with you. How can you ill treat, bully and persecute a minority which refuses to be a minority. Being in a minority is necessarily and inevitably accompanied by certain disadvantages. These disadvantages are that you either have to join a body which will outnumber you on certain questions or you stay outside that body and attack it and consequently come under the fire of well-mounted batteries.

"Realising that it was beyond their ability to convince the Party they tried to gain their ends by disorganising the Party and hampering all its work."

Lenin stressed that there can be no toleration or moderate attitude, no "golden mean" towards opportunism (Collapse of the Second International):

"The imperialist epoch cannot tolerate the existence in a single party of the vanguard of the revolutionary proletariat on the one hand and of the semi-petty bourgeois aristocracy of the working class, which enjoys the crumbs of the privileges of the 'Great Power' position of 'their' nation on the other. The old theory that opportunism is a 'legitimate shade' of a single party that avoids 'extremes' has now become a great deception of the workers and a great

hindrance to the labour movement. Open opportunism which immediately becomes repulsive to the working masses is not so dangerous and harmful as this theory of the golden mean, which, with Marxian catchwords justifies opportunist practice and by a series of sophism tries to prove that revolutionary action is premature, etc."

Mao Tsetung (Combat Liberalism) describes how "Liberalism is a manifestation of opportunism and conflicts fundamentally with Marxism."

He said "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for ensuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organisations in the interest of our fight. Every Communist and revolutionary should take up this weapon. But liberalism rejects ideological struggle and stands for unprincipled peace thus giving rise to a decadent philistine attitude and bringing about political degeneration in certain units and individuals in the Party and the revolutionary organisations."

This article by Mao Tsetung is short but well worth reading because it shows how those who defend the bogus rights of the opportunists are using opportunist bourgeois methods of work themselves.

It also cuts across the bad habit of judging situations and people from the point of personality, friendship or group membership rather than on political practice.

Let us conclude with a quote from "Red Flag" (No. 3, 1973):

Anyone who keeps to the stand of an individual or a small clique instead of that of the proletariat will see problems through prejudiced eyes; he will fail to correctly analyse class contradictions and class struggles and thus see the situation in an incorrect light. It is imperative, therefore, that we carry out Chairman Mao's instruction to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism", consciously remould our world-outlook and keep firmly to the proletarian stand through constant tempering.



# People's Struggle for Working People's Power —Alternative to Parliamentary Fraud

**T**HREE years of a so-called "Labour" Government have added force to many workers' belief that the farce of parliament has nothing to offer them. Rocketting prices, frozen wages, threats of de-registration and formation of scab unions or other attacks on working class organisation that really represents the interests of the rank-and-file workers, increasing anti-working class preparations of the state forces are stripping the sugar coating off capitalist "democracy."

Far from moving closer to the working class goal of a classless brotherhood of man, "Labour" has continued the capitalist programme of intensifying the exploitation and oppression of the majority useful class by a minority parasite class.

What democracy does capitalism offer workers? The right to choose, every three years, which party is going to be the executive committee to administer the capitalist system — the system whereby a minority profits from the toil of the majority. In other words, the only democracy for workers in this is the right to choose who will help capitalists exploit the workers. The role of Parliament with its "loyal opposition" is to debate whether the system is being administered to the best advantage of capitalists.

The sham fight between the different parties is over who can best represent the interests of the capitalist class. The basic issue of capitalism being an unjust (for the majority working class), outworn system is kept off the electoral and parliamentary agenda.

The state bureaucrats — the Government Departments — lay out the ground rules under which parliament acts. The permanent heads of these departments "advise" the politicians on what they can or cannot do. They attend to the day-to-day running of the affairs of state. They prepare the estimates, the planning, and in most cases the legislation (in fact only last year one government member criticised the fact that the vast bulk of legislation being passed had been instigated by the State departments — perhaps he felt redundant! And another MP claimed that some state servants regarded politicians as a "damn nuisance.")

This state bureaucracy is steeped in capitalist traditions, ethics



and practice. Its whole purpose is to protect the capitalist system. It can never serve the working class.

What "democracy" can there be in a society based on the exploitation of one class by another? Only the democracy for the rich which enables the exploiting class to keep on exploiting. The only freedoms are those of the minority exploiting class to have the freedom to reap massive profits whilst the living standards and the real wages of the working class decline. These freedoms are backed up by the steadily increasing state forces — but what forces are there to guarantee the working class decent living standards, decent housing etc.? Only the forces of working class struggle.

The only real improvements in working class conditions have been wrung from the reluctant capitalist class by the force of working class organisation and working class struggle — in the face of threats and actual attacks by the state forces (e.g. 1951, 1949, the 1930s, etc.).

What choice have workers in such issues as whether their wages should be frozen? (Apart from the sham talks with trade union bosses whose principal task is maintaining industrial peace on behalf of the bosses). What choice have workers in whether their natural resources should be sold cheap to local monopoly, or flogged off to overseas monopoly? What choice have workers in whether or not their country should be mortgaged to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, or any other foreign financial institution that is prepared to lend money at this time of world (capitalist) crisis? The working class has no say in these serious issues!

In capitalist society the exploiting minority — the capitalist class — holds all the real power because they own the means of production. Just as the employer runs his factory as a petty-dictatorship — so too does the employing class run its society as a concealed dictatorship. They have direct access to the state bureaucracy — without any need for petitions, demonstrations or strikes. The state bureaucracy is bound to loyalty to the system. Its heads are sufficiently well paid to give them an economic interest in the system. They mix socially and in business with the ruling capitalist class. Their interests are one — and they have nothing to offer workers.

The armed forces, the police and the "justice" system are empowered and prepared for use against workers. Why else have the armed forces held anti-people, "anti-insurgency", and even a joint police army "anti-insurgency" exercise over recent years. Why else would the navy have a store of "riot batons" at Devonport, and the police "riot shields" and other anti-people weapons?

Parliament has now reached the stage when there is no longer any need for a workers' party or other exploited sections to stand candidates in order to expose its fraudulent role of concealing a very real dictatorship.



## DANGER OF WORLD WAR THREE

Today the whole capitalist world is dominated and controlled by the vast industrial and financial empires of the monopoly class. This is the era of imperialism (the plunder of the world by big international industrial and financial monopolies). US imperialism, through its industrial financial, cultural, political and military penetration, dominates the world scene of capitalism. It tramples underfoot the aspirations of the peoples of all nationalities, races and creeds. Its attempts at domination and predatory wars of aggression against entire peoples — as in Viet Nam, Indochina, Latin America and so on — are meeting with the fiercest resistance from people throughout the world and defeat as in Indochina.

The US imperialists are also being increasingly challenged by Japanese, West German and Soviet social imperialists. This holds grave dangers of a Third World War. But while these rivalries between imperialist powers to redivide the world are maturing, the US still holds the dominant position and is still the Number One Enemy of the world's people. **It still has powerful allies among national ruling classes, including that of New Zealand.**

These powerful international monopolists, through their political, economic and state power, live off the resources and labour of the entire peoples — including New Zealand people and resources. Parliament serves this ruling class. Parliament is the puppet of monopoly. All the parliamentary parties must serve monopoly. They know this just as the monopoly class knows it is the ruling class.

But they also know that they are in a minority. They know that those off whose backs they live — whose sons they send off to their wars, whose families they plunge into periodic unemployment — they know that the majority working people, the students, the small farmers and small businessmen can all put them out of business as a ruling class when they get together for that purpose.

**So they not only rely on the pretence of Parliament and the propaganda system but more important they rely on the police and armed forces — their "law and order" — to protect their property and persons from the people, to uphold their system.**

That's why you can't vote out their system. This is why there is one policeman to every 745 citizens. But only one General Practitioner to every 2400 (And in areas like Porirua this ratio reaches one GP to every 5000 people). This is why health and social welfare are going down the drain while more and more is being spent on the state force of police and armed services to protect the minority parasite class and its profits.

This class knows it is getting deeper and deeper into world crisis, that the world is becoming smaller for them and bigger for the people. They know, in fear and trembling, in vicious desperation, that this is the age of revolution — the people's answer to the growing exploitation, oppression, aggression, pollution and de-

cadence of the monopoly minority.

The Parliamentary pretence is fast becoming a grim joke with the people. The host of new parties is one aspect of this — as are the “joke” campaigns such as “Mickey Mouse” in the last elections. At the same time the phoney left — the revisionist (those who have “revised” Marxist principles) Socialist Unity Party, the Trotskyite Socialist Action League and other opportunists who have split from the Communist Party are rushing in to shore up the failing farce of parliament. All these groups are showing their real loyalty to capitalism by standing candidates and urging workers to vote “Labour” as a lesser evil — as if the “Labour” brand of capitalism was any better than the “National” one!

Capitalism has nothing to offer the working class! Three hundred years ago in one historical period the rising capitalist class played a progressive role. It ushered in a new system of production — social production — where the goods are produced socially by the combined labour of large numbers of workers each working as an essential part of the production process. Capitalism replaced the decaying feudal relations of production, where each worker or peasant produced the whole item in small kitchen enterprises. This change in production relations led to the concentration of production and capital. This was the period of the industrial revolution — where mechanisation and production increased rapidly.

Under capitalism the workers were freed from feudal bondage to a land-owner to become wage slaves — with the “freedom” to choose their exploiters (within limits). This glorious (for the rising capitalist class) period of “free capitalism” did not last long however. Social production is ham-strung by private ownership of the means of production (factories, etc). Goods are produced for profit — not for need. Capitalism soon swung into its cycles of boom and crisis that have been with us ever since — with the crises becoming worse as the ownership of the means of production has been concentrated into fewer and fewer hands.

Private ownership of the means of production actually stifles the growth of the productive forces (despite the weak-kneed apologists for capitalism who claim that private investment stimulates inventiveness). Developments are scrapped, shelved or ignored if they do not show the potential for immediate profits. Thousands of people are employed in totally unnecessary fields — whilst socially necessary industries or services are hampered by shortages of workers.

Production under capitalism is unplanned. Each manufacturer races to sell as much of his product as possible — without regard to the size of the market. If there is no market he then spends millions trying to create one through advertising. Efficient industries can be squeezed out by monopolies — and increasingly the main decisions are made by financiers who may have little, or even no knowledge of the product. The people who do the work, the

rank-and-file workers, are treated like idiots.

The working class is indispensable to the employers — but the employing class is certainly not indispensable to the working class. The workers have no need for the exploiters, with their economic crises, rivalries between imperialist powers, for world domination and for the plunder of Third World countries, wars against socialist countries or peoples fighting for liberation. The working people are capable of taking their own destinies into their own hands — of matching social production with social ownership — socialism!

**This is an inevitable process of the development of man — but it won't come without struggle. The capitalist class will always bitterly resist anything that threatens its profits. That's why the Communist Party calls for real people's struggle outside the fraud of parliament.**

There have been numerous examples in recent history of what happens when the people try to elect a reformist (capitalist) government. Chile, Kerala (India), the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, are but a few examples of countries where the local ruling classes, with the able assistance of imperialist overlords, have smashed elected governments. Even if such a government did manage to break through all the news media and electoral barriers in New Zealand this would be the same bloody result. The capitalists can't tolerate these kinds of reformists—let alone a real socialist government!

Unlike many phoney "socialist" parties, the Communist Party does not try to lead the working class into placing blind faith in the capitalist parliamentary machine — that only puts blinkers on workers so they are helpless in the capitalist slaughterhouses when that class throws off the mask of phoney democracy and resorts to brute force.

The working people of any capitalist country have the power to throw off their oppressors. The peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia have shown how a united people can defeat any enemy — no matter how big and how "powerful." In fact the peoples of Indochina have seriously weakened imperialism — and aided all people's struggles.

The working class of New Zealand too can free itself from the bonds of capitalism. It can establish a socialist New Zealand where the fruits of production go to the producers. Where there is freedom for the working class majority to have decent housing, decent health and welfare services, decent living standards, and a real voice in their future.

Under socialism there is a dictatorship of the majority working class — where the insignificant remnants of the former exploiting dictator class are deprived of the ability to exploit others, and to try to restore the old capitalist order.

Under socialism the working class will disband the old bureaucratic and oppressive state machine and build a State apparatus necessary to protect the new society from internal subversion (from

falling into the hands of a minority of bureaucrats who then establish a new privileged class as in the Soviet Union) and from external attack from imperialism. This is the first step in the abolition of classes which is the aim of the Communist Party and class conscious workers.

### **STRUGGLE OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT IS THE ONLY WAY**

These elections you may wish to show your contempt for Parliament by not voting or by making an informal or invalid vote — they have increased greatly during recent elections. But this is only a gesture you can make once every three years. It does nothing to alter the fact that parliament will carry on regardless.

No, the struggle must be developed outside parliament. Not just every three years but all the time.

Almost daily we hear of workers in struggle for improved wages or conditions, against bosses' attacks, people's struggles against imperialist wars, the sell out of New Zealand's resources or increasing state repression. Each of these struggles is vital to the working class for its very survival — for the necessary reforms to keep its head above the tide of capitalist exploitation.

However, these struggles for reforms are no lasting solution.

As well as providing some temporary relief, the struggles for reforms, if conducted in a principled manner, provide valuable lessons in the strength of working class struggle. They are all struggles against aspects of capitalism — inseparably linked.

The role of the Communist Party is to not only aid these working class struggles, but to show that the continual struggle for crumbs is not enough — that the various struggles are inter-linked and that the only real solution is for the working class to eradicate capitalism and establish a socialist New Zealand.

You can't vote for the Communist Party of New Zealand — but you can work with it to transform New Zealand and establish socialism.

● **The first and foremost task is to develop the struggles against imperialist plunder, aggression, interference, pollution and destruction.**

This involves struggle against renewed US aggression in Indochina, Africa and Latin America. It involves struggles against US plunder of NZ resources and labour — a plunder that would be impossible without the active aid of local junior imperialists and would-be imperialists. It also involves struggle against Soviet imperialist plunder of our fishing resources and Soviet aggressive moves. It includes struggle against NZ ruling class plunder of the South Pacific peoples in Fiji, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Samoa, Niue Tokelaus, etc.



● The struggle against capitalist attacks on workers' wages, conditions and rights is a continuing one that must go hand in hand with the exposure of the politicians and trade union bosses who aim to hobble workers with bosses' laws, controls, restrictions and penalties. An essential part of this struggle is the fight against racism, which is used to split the ranks of the working people.

● There is the struggle against the creeping fascism that goes hand in hand with the growing capitalist crisis, with the growing exposure of parliament. This struggle is not just against growing police arrogance and brutality but also against the preparation of the armed forces for use against the people, against the laws that restrict civil liberties, against the invasion of privacy by police, state bureaucrats and computers.

● Support all working class struggles;

● Support people's revolutionary struggles in all countries;

● Through talking to people, and through Communist Party leaflets and the People's Voice show how all these struggles relate to the working class struggle against capitalism.

— how these day-to-day struggles are vital to the survival of the working class and provide valuable lessons in organisation and struggle;

— BUT that the struggles for economic reforms will never provide a final solution;

— THAT the only real solution is revolutionary struggle for socialism.

● Help build working class Marxist-Leninist leadership of these struggles and —

● Help expose the treachery of the phoney left — the revisionists and others who work within the working class movement to sabotage struggle.



# Sole Purpose of Mastering Marxist Theory is to Apply It

Following are excerpts from the article "The Sole Purpose of Mastering Marxist Theory is to Apply It" by Tien Chun in the May issue, 1975, of the journal "Red Flag."

The movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is going deeper throughout China. A climate of doing serious reading, linking theory with practice, strengthening investigation and study and making a point of summing up experience is prevailing in many organisations and among many comrades. Revisionism is being further criticised. There are significant first results in the study.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." This is how our current study should be conducted. While we read and study conscientiously and go into things carefully, we should closely link theory with practice and lay stress on application.

## AN IMPORTANT PERIOD

Our country is in an important period of its historical development. Our Party is leading the masses in a great struggle that is far more arduous, complicated and profound than any previous struggle. We will spend a very long time, make big efforts and cover a long, arduous and zigzag course in combatting and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and finally achieving the complete abolition of classes. This poses many theoretical and practical questions that we will have to solve. For example, why is there harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base? Why is bourgeois right unavoidable, and yet it must be restricted? Why cannot the commodity system, exchange through money and distribution according to work be abolished, and yet they must be prevented from giving rise to capitalism? How are the new bourgeois elements engendered? What are the new changes in class relations?

Questions like these require theoretical explanation and scientific interpretation. Unless we make a conscientious and profound study of the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's instructions and theses on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we cannot be really clear on these questions and truly understand why and how we should strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bour-

geoisie so as gradually to create the conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise and fulfil the historical mission of the proletariat. Judged by these requirements we can say that our study has only just begun and that we still have a long way to go. High resolve and big effort are needed to make sure that we grasp the subject on the level of integrating theory and practice.

### LINKING THEORY WITH PRACTICE

Theory is the ideological basis for the line and policies, and the guide to revolutionary action. Only when we clearly grasp theory can we have a definite orientation in our action, distinguish between Marxism and revisionism and solve all questions correctly.

The unity of theory and practice is a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism. We learn theory not for its own sake, but in order to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue the revolution under this dictatorship. Chairman Mao teaches: **"Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school."** We must work and struggle more conscientiously to implement this instruction in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

There are questions in both the economic base and the superstructure that must be carefully solved in the interest of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. And it is for the purpose of better understanding and solving these questions that we advocate doing conscientious reading, linking theory with practice, undertaking investigation and study and summing up experience. Linking theory with practice to arrive at a solution of these questions will make our study go more deeply.

### STRUGGLE AGAINST REVISIONISM

Questions in practical work, many of which are rather complicated, must be solved with prudence. In particular, no changes should be made rashly where clearly defined policies and systems exist. But prudence does not mean it is not necessary to link theory with practice.

Chairman Mao says: **"Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."** Here he points out explicitly that the major question we must grasp and solve is that of combating and preventing revisionism.

What we must do in real earnest is to criticise revisionism further and clear away its influences and manifestation, overcoming empiricism and dogmatism as well. Chairman Mao teaches: **"Dogmatism is divorced from concrete practice, while empiricism mistakes"**



fragmentary experience for universal truth; both kinds of opportunist thinking run counter to Marxism." Our struggle against revisionism includes overcoming these two erroneous tendencies, empiricism and dogmatism.

### **STRUGGLE—CRITICISM—TRANSFORMATION**

Resist erosion resulting from the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, get rid of the bourgeois style of living, and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of plain living and arduous struggle; this is an important aspect of our struggle to combat and prevent revisionism. We must effectively carry on struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of the superstructure, support new things that help gradually narrow the differences between town and country between worker and peasant, and between manual and mental labour, and bring communist spirit into play; this is of major significance for our struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and should be done at all times.

Particularly at present we should pay attention to summing up experience on these matters and press ahead with struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. All this needs to be guided by the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and we should strive to make progress by our study.

### **REVOLUTIONARY STYLE OF STUDY**

Questions in practical work should be concretely analysed. The two different types of contradictions should be correctly handled and, when it comes to contradiction among the people (more ideological-political work should be done to raise the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in remoulding their world outlook.

On the basis of their theoretical study, many leading cadres have of late gone into the thick of life to conduct investigations and study, sum up experience and work well. Leading bodies in many organisations are working with great revolutionary drive, improving their style of leadership, firmly combating unhealthy tendencies and, by exemplary actions, leading the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production, and the results are good. This revolutionary style of study which embodies the unity of theory and practice should be adhered to and carried forward.

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