

RED FLAG SAYS MAO'S POLICIES WILL CONTINUE

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[Text of article by Chih Feng: "Mao Tsetung Thought Will Forever Guide Us in Our Advance"--carried in RED FLAG No 10 of 1976 and frontpaged by 25 September PEOPLE'S DAILY]

[Text] Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of our whole party, whole army and the people of all nationalities of our country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has left us forever. His death has plunged the people of our country and the world's revolutionary people into deepest grief. Words cannot possibly express their boundless love and yearning for him.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary cause and brilliant thought represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the working people, inspiring millions upon millions of revolutionary people to the very bottom of their hearts. He has passed away but his magnificent contributions are immortal. Chairman Mao will be with us forever. Mao Tsetung Thought will forever guide us in our victorious advance.

In the days of mourning the death of Chairman Mao with deepest grief, Communist Party members, workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, with tears in their eyes and copies of Chairman Mao's brilliant works and directives in their hands, have restudied his teaching and doubled their efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This is the best form of concrete action they can take to pay tribute to Chairman Mao and to carry on the cause he left behind. The grasping of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought by hundreds of millions of revolutionary people is the fundamental guarantee for unswervingly following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carrying the great cause of proletarian revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. In the past half century and more, based on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the party. He wrote many brilliant works and gave many important instructions. He greatly developed Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, tremendously enriching the treasure-house of Marxist theory.

Chairman Mao's works and instructions constitute the Marxist encyclopedia. Applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism to the revolutionary practice of the proletariat in transforming the world and to politics, economics, military affairs, history, literature and arts, and natural sciences, Chairman Mao scientifically epitomized our revolutionary experiences, critically summed up our historical legacies and thereby made many new and important contributions. Mao Tsetung Thought is the direct continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism. It has become not only the invincible ideological weapon of the Chinese people but the guide to the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people throughout the world in their struggles for liberation.

Leading the Chinese people in their long, arduous revolutionary struggle and revolutionary war, Chairman Mao made a contribution with his theory of the new democratic revolution. Applying Marxism-Leninism to his study of the law of development of the semicolonial, semifeudal society, Chairman Mao analyzed the targets, tasks, motive forces, character, perspectives and transformation of the new democratic revolution in China and correctly set down the general line and general policy for the period of national revolution.

He pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in our country could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities.

Party building, armed struggle and united front--a theory set forth by Chairman Mao--are the three principal magic weapons for us to win victories in the revolution. Chairman Mao's concept of people's war and his series of strategical and tactical principles are a great development of the revolutionary theory of Marxism, opening up a new road for the cause of the liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people. The many brilliant works produced by Chairman Mao during the democratic revolution were the fundamental guidelines for that revolution. They still have extremely important significances in guiding our present revolutionary struggles.

The great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat set forth by Chairman Mao during the period of democratic revolution is a contribution of epochal significance. What are the principal social contradictions after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, especially after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production? Are there still classes and class struggle? Should we continue the revolution and what are the targets? How should the revolution be waged? The correct or incorrect solutions to these important problems are related to the future and fate of the cause of proletarian revolution.

Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up both the positive and negative experience of the international communist movement and made a penetrating analysis of the class relations in socialist society by applying the theory of the unity of opposites. For the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, he explicitly pointed out that during the fairly long historical period of socialist society there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, that the principal domestic contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and that the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, especially those in power in the party taking the capitalist road. He said, "The main danger is revisionism," and drew the scientific conclusion: "The bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party."

Chairman Mao formulated the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and set the task of persisting in the socialist revolution and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realms of the economic base and the superstructure. Analyzing the sources in socialist society that engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie, Chairman Mao pointed out that we built a bourgeoisie country without capitalists. "Even now she practices an eight-point eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society," and that bourgeois rights can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Based on materialist dialectics, Chairman Mao made a comprehensive analysis of the two types of contradictions in socialist society--those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves--thoroughly criticized the erroneous viewpoints that negated the existence of contradictions and struggle and negated revolution, and repeatedly admonished us to establish the strategic concept of waging protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie.

In order to defeat the bourgeoisie, especially the bourgeoisie within the party, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent a capitalist restoration, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse verdicts.

Chairman Mao taught us that we must follow the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, gave many important directives regarding the task of accelerating socialist construction in our country, and waged tenacious struggles against the revisionist line. By constantly summing up the rich experience of the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in practicing struggle and raising that experience to the level of scientific theory and policy, Chairman Mao made a series of wise policy decisions on combating and preventing revisionism and supported and fostered many new socialist things containing communist elements, thereby solving the many major questions regarding theory, principles and policies in order to insure the triumph of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the various realms and on the various fronts.

Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under dictatorship of the proletariat is the radiant beacon that illuminates the road of continuous, victorious advance of the proletariat after it has seized political power. This theory is a priceless treasure. We must conscientiously study it, sincerely inherit it and heroically defend it.

Chairman Mao developed Lenin's theory on imperialism, made incisive analyses of the essence of imperialism and social imperialism and of the entire international situation, and set down a series of strategies and tactics for opposing imperialism, hegemonism, and revisionism.

Chairman Mao's sagacious conclusion that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers and that the revisionist Soviet Union is also a paper tiger, his important concept of slighting the enemy strategically and taking full account of him tactically, his penetrating analysis of the historical lesson of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, his great strategic concept of dividing the world into three categories, his famous thesis that the weak can defeat the strong and the small can defeat the big, his teaching that China will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower, and his teaching that "the final victory of a socialist country not only requires the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people at home but also involves the victory of the world revolution and the abolishment of the system of exploitation of man by man throughout the world, upon which all mankind will be emancipated"--all these are of tremendous and immediate importance and of far-reaching historical significance. They are powerful ideological weapons for us in following proletarian internationalism and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs and in waging the struggle, together with the revolutionary people of the world, against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

The fighting course of the Chinese revolution over the past 50 years and more fully shows that Mao Tsetung Thought is the basis of all our victories. In the protracted revolutionary struggle ahead we must persist in taking class struggle as the key link, follow the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue our advance along the socialist road in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao and strive for the realization of communism. What is most important is to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and judiciously inherit the most precious wealth of Marxist theories that Chairman Mao has left to us.

Chairman Mao adjured us: "Act according to the principles laid down." To act according to the principles laid down means to act according to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. Theory is the ideological basis of the political line. Only by conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works and instructions can we thoroughly understand, resolutely implement and courageously defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only when we have gained a clear theoretical understanding can we take conscious action.

Without conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's theory of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, without understanding the character, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution, without knowing where the bourgeoisie is, without noticing that capitalist roads are still on the capitalist road and without understanding why all-round dictatorship should be exercised over the bourgeoisie, we are bound to lose our bearings politically and can not possibly truly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We must consciously arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought so that we are able to size up the whole situation, maintain a clear-cut stand in the protracted, complex and acute class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and always follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao's works and instructions are the summation of the experiences of our party, our army and the people of our country in the protracted struggle against class enemies at home and abroad, inside and outside the party. In particular, his many works and important instructions during the stage of the socialist revolution are the spearhead of direct criticism against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade at the core and against the counterrevolutionary revisionist line peddled by Liu Shao-Chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping.

From now on we must continue to study hard Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings in order to persistently criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism for a long time to come. The one salient characteristic of revisionists is to oppose Marxism under the guise of Marxists. This was the case with Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping without exception. Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and the three big poisonous weeds--"On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development."--all dished up on his orders, are typical examples of "raising red flags to oppose the red flag."

If we do not seriously read and study in order to master the weapon of criticism, we would be deceived by the false impression created in these poisonous weeds with Marxist-Leninist phrases and fail to see their reactionary essence.

In the course of the two-line struggle, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us to read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism. Experience shows that when the cadres and masses have read, conscientiously studied and have grasped Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the course of struggle, they are able to recognize revisionism, whatever cloak it dons, and have the courage, confidence and ability to combat revisionism and the bourgeoisie inside the party. Weren't there a large number of workers, poor and lower-middle, peasants, PLA fighters, young students and grassroots cadres who rose against and criticized the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" last year when Teng Hsiao-ping blew up a strong right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts? They were able to recognize Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and dared to fight it precisely because they had conscientiously studied Mao Tsetung Thought.

The grasping of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought by hundreds of millions of people is a way of creating a true bastion of iron for combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. Chairman Mao had the greatest faith in the masses, consistently pinned his hope on the people and always stressed acquainting the masses with the theory, line and policies.

Once it grips the masses, Marxist theory becomes an all-conquering colossal force. Since the advent of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, it is precisely because Chairman Mao's brilliant Thought and teachings have been directly grasped by hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, greatly encouraging their fighting will and welding it into an irresistible revolutionary torrent, that they have rapidly smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, routed the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and promptly crushed the counterrevolutionary political incident staged on Tienanmen Square under the sinister banner of Teng Hsiao-ping.

We firmly believe that if we carry out in a widespread and deepgoing way the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and further arm the people with revolutionary theories, we will surely be able to constantly consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and steadily win new victories in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. In the current great struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts, we must continue to study arduously Chairman Mao's important instructions, grasp the crux of the matter in so far as the ideological and political line is concerned, and penetratingly criticize the three big poisonous weeds "On the General Program," "Outline Report" and "Regulations" concocted on Teng Hsiao-ping's instructions. In the course of struggle, we should further strengthen our consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and raise our Marxist ideological level.

The revolutionary road ahead of us is very long and the fighting tasks are great and arduous, but 'the important thing is that the ice has been broken, the road is open, and the way has been shown.' Chairman Mao has left us invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and his proletarian revolutionary line. So long as our party, our army and the people throughout the country closely rally around the party Central Committee, redouble our efforts in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and unswervingly march forward in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao, we will surely overcome all difficulties, defeat all enemies and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution pioneered by Chairman Mao.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts!

AFP Assessment

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[By Rene Filipo]

[Text] Peking, Sep 25 (AFP)--The Chinese Communist Party has affirmed that it would respect the "last wishes" of Chairman Mao by continuing to apply his policies both at home and abroad. This resolution formulated in a long article in the October edition of the RED FLAG, the party's review of doctrine, excerpts of which were published on the front page of today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. Entitled "The Thought of Mao Tse-tung Will Always Guide Us in Our Forward Progress," the article does not exactly specify what were the "last wishes" of the late chairman, but stresses the following points of the policy he established before his death:

Foreign Affairs

--Struggle against imperialism, hegemony and revisionism, especially against "the revisionist Soviet Union," which, like American imperialism, is nothing but a "paper tiger".