Strongest Protest to British Government

Vice-Foreign Minister Lo Kuei-po summoned British Charge d'Affaires in China D.C. Hopson early in the morning of August 30 and lodged the most urgent, most serious and strongest protest with the British Government for sending large numbers of police and special agents to make provocations against the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and other Chinese institutions in London, and for the beating of Chinese legation personnel. He also announced two measures taken by the Chinese Government in relation to the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires in China.

The Chinese Government, Lo Kuei-po said, demands that the British Government immediately adopt effective measures to prevent the recurrence of the outrages, provide the injured with medical facilities, truly ensure the safety of the Chinese diplomatic mission and press and commercial establishments in Britain and the safety of all their members, and severely punish the culprits and compensate for our losses. The Chinese Government also reserves the right to make further demands.

Lo Kuei-po pointed out that the British Government must immediately cancel all unwarranted limitations against the Chinese diplomatic mission and press and commercial establishments and stop all provocation and intimidation. Otherwise, the British Government must bear the responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

In conclusion, Vice-Minister Lo Kuei-po announced the following decision of the Chinese Government: (1) Starting from this day, no personnel of the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires in China could leave Chinese territory without the permission of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the exit visas already issued to the personnel of the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires are all cancelled. (2) All the latter's personnel must confine their activities within the sphere of the Office and their respective residences and between them. Application must be submitted 48 hours in advance if there is to be any activity outside the above sphere.

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Establishes the Supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

—Chairman Hill pays high tribute to Chairman Mao's splendid works

On Practice and On Contradiction

E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in a recent article published in Vanguard, pays high tribute to On Practice and On Contradiction, two brilliant works written by Chairman Mao 30 years ago.

"In modern times, these two classics provide the very foundation of Marxism-Leninism to the workers, working people and all oppressed people of the world. They contain the most comprehensive and systematic treatment of the theory of knowledge and the laws of development," the article says.

Entitled "Mao Tse-tung's Two Great Marxist Classics That Light the Path to Victory," the article points out that they affect the whole international communist movement. The article points out that Chairman Mao's criticism of subjectivism and dogmatism in these two works "was a tremendous liberating force to all Marxist-Leninists. It freed them from the fetters on their thought and action. It enabled them to make a real investigation and real assessment, and therefore gave full play to man's own action." "In China, this has set the Chinese Communists and people along the correct road to liberation," it adds.

The article strongly condemns China's Khrushchev. It points out that the ideas in these two splendid works by Chairman Mao stand in striking contrast to the attitude of China's Khrushchev. The handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road including China's Khrushchev have caused disastrous...
losses to the revolutionary movement. Essentially they serve the needs of imperialism.

The article states: “Chairman Mao demonstrated in masterly fashion the fundamental role of contradiction in dialectics. Wherever there is Marxism-Leninism there is revisionism. Marxism-Leninism grows strong in the struggle against revisionism. So, today the struggle against China’s Khrushchov shows the generality and particularity of contradiction.” The article then dwells on the immense significance of China’s great proletarian cultural revolution. It points out that “the struggle for the supremacy of Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung goes on. In recent times it has taken a gigantic qualitative leap. This is worldwide. It is one of the results of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and the struggle against China’s Khrushchov. Never before in all history has Marxism-Leninism had such a mass grip.”

It continues: “The liberating effect of On Practice and On Contradiction is assuming gigantic proportions. All over the world the struggle is proceeding with renewed vigour. A wonderfully vigorous Marxist-Leninist movement is developing.” “All revolutionaries hail with unbounded enthusiasm the titanic contribution made by On Practice and On Contradiction to the revolutionary cause,” the article concludes.

China’s Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Consolidates the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

— Excerpts from an article by Chairman Scott of the Progressive Workers’ Movement of Canada

JACK SCOTT, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Progressive Workers’ Movement of Canada, in a recent article published in the Progressive Worker monthly, warmly praised Chairman Mao for developing Marxism-Leninism and paid tribute to China’s great proletarian cultural revolution personally led by Chairman Mao.

Scott had been on a visit to China in May this year. In his article entitled “A New Advance in China,” he pointed out that Chairman Mao has greatly developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism.

The article said that in the light of the experience and lessons of both the Chinese and international revolutionary movement, Chairman Mao has dealt with the problem of class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society and pointed out that after the seizure of power by the proletariat there must be a revolution on the ideological and cultural fronts, to settle the question of who will win in the field of ideology.

After the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie still finds expression in the struggle for the seizure of power, the article pointed out. The handful of leading people in the Party who take the capitalist road are representatives of the bourgeoisie. Using the positions of power they have gained, they attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and try to turn it into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

If a Marxist-Leninist forgets this basic problem of class struggle, he is in danger of becoming a revisionist, the article noted.

This problem was not solved in the Soviet Union after the October Revolution, and the Soviet Union has returned to the capitalist path and bourgeois dictatorship.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people are unfolding a cultural revolution. The struggle is to guarantee the consolidation of the political power of the proletariat and the consolidation and development of the socialist system of ownership. It finds expression in the conflict between two opposing lines — the revolutionary line of Mao Tse-tung and the bourgeois reactionary line.

“The outcome of the struggle now taking place will determine the future destiny of China and will exercise a decisive influence on the whole world because, as far as the present era is concerned, it is China that plays the really decisive role in the world.”

“Now working people in every country in the world study closely the works of Mao Tse-tung and hail him as the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. In this period of the breakdown of imperialism and the advance of socialism it is the thought of Mao Tse-tung that guides and directs the revolutionary masses,” the article said.