

The article stressed that Mao Tse-tung's thought has enriched Marxism-Leninism. China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the people's war in Vietnam clearly show this to be so.

The Soviet people and the people of other countries will draw from China's great proletarian cultural rev-

olution the correct conclusions, and the Soviet people will eventually restore the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union. The international working class and all oppressed peoples will follow the path of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the article concluded.

# China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Is the Most Thoroughgoing and Fundamental Revolution

— Canadian *Progressive Worker* points out that the victory of the October Revolution and that of the Chinese revolution have changed the course of history

**T**HE monthly *Progressive Worker*, organ of the Canadian Progressive Workers Movement, in an article in its November issue warmly acclaimed China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world.

Comparing the development of the Russian revolution and the Chinese revolution, the article, entitled "Two Anniversaries," pointed out that the victory of Russia's October Revolution of 1917 and that of the Chinese revolution of 1949 are "two great historical events of world-shaking importance." It said: "These two events have changed the course of history, and the Chinese revolution, in particular with the great proletarian cultural revolution, is making an enormous contribution to shaping the future of mankind. Studying the pattern of development of these two revolutions the working class of the world will learn important lessons in the strategy and tactics of the proletarian socialist revolution."

It said: "The Russian revolution, under the leadership of Lenin and the Russian Bolsheviks, pioneered the seizure and consolidation of state power by the working class. . . . The revolution of 1917 was a source of inspiration to the working people of the world and clearly demonstrated to them the course to follow in the seizure of power." After paying tribute to the victories and tremendous achievements scored by the Soviet people in all fields after the October Revolution, the article pointed out that the problem of how to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat had not however been solved in the Soviet Union. Thus, after the death of Stalin, the revisionist clique headed by Khrushchov has usurped political power, overthrown the dictatorship of the proletariat and restored capitalism in the Soviet Union.

It strongly condemned the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for following a policy of capitulation to U.S.

imperialism. It pointed out that the Soviet revisionists have invited the imperialists to invest in the Soviet Union and to participate in the exploitation of Soviet workers. Under the guise of "aid" the Soviet revisionists engage in imperialist exploitation of the Afro-Asian countries. "They also hire themselves out as running dogs for the U.S. imperialists, exert effort to prevent the people from rising in struggle for national liberation and work to sabotage such struggles when they erupt."

The article said: "Soviet workers are confronted with the task of making a revolution for the second time. We are confident that revolution will come and that the Soviet working people will never again be misled by the revisionist agents of the bourgeoisie."

It went on to extol the great victory of the Chinese revolution won under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao. The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, it said, "opened the road to historic advances for the working people of the whole world — advances that have changed the face of the world and done much to shape the destiny of mankind."

It stressed: "Victory in China came after almost three decades of struggle, under the brilliant leadership of Mao Tse-tung. . . . The lessons learned from the rich experiences of these long years of struggle are of inestimable importance. But even more important are the lessons to be learned from the Chinese revolution after the seizure of state power and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We can see that the complex problems of how to conduct revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat were not solved in the Soviet Union, with the result that the bourgeoisie were able to return to power through the revisionists' treachery. The solution of these problems became the prime task of the Chinese revolution; and

(Continued on p. 35.)

driving license, does not represent the Soviet regime? I'm criticizing Sholokhov precisely because he calumniate the Soviet regime.

*Examiner:* That was a mistake on the part of a local functionary. Why should you attribute the mistake committed by an individual functionary to the Soviet regime?

*Examinee:* It is, I think, not uncalled-for to reiterate here that it is Sholokhov, not I, who portrays the Soviet regime as "devoid of human feeling." What message did Sholokhov want to give his readers by inventing the episode of Sokolov vainly seeking a job? The message is that the local agencies of the regime all treat this so-called "hero" with the same injustice, wherever he goes. Is this not because Sholokhov wants to convince his readers that the Soviet regime, for 30 years under Stalin's leadership, was "devoid of human feeling"?

Now I want to talk about the significance of the short story *The Fate of a Man* in the development of Soviet literature. In this work, Sholokhov preaches

bourgeois humanism from the tribune of Soviet literature and raises his voice against the Marxist-Leninist theory of class struggle. . . .

*Examiner:* How does bourgeois humanism come in here? You must explain how you have come to this conclusion.

*Examinee:* According to Marxism-Leninism, "History shows that wars are divided into two kinds, just and unjust. All wars that are progressive are just, and all wars that impede progress are unjust. We Communists oppose all unjust wars that impede progress, but we do not oppose progressive, just wars. Not only do we Communists not oppose just wars, we actively participate in them."

The bourgeois humanists take altogether a different point of view. They are against all wars, including just wars, without analysing them. Sholokhov is one of them. Under the slogan of opposition to war, he actually attacked such a sacred war as the great Patriotic War of the Soviet people. What is it if it is not bourgeois humanism?

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(Continued from p. 25.)

the Chinese people, led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, are proving themselves equal to the responsibility that history has placed upon them."

The article pointed out that Chairman Mao quite early turned his attention to the solution of the problem of how to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and wrote such outstanding works as *On Contradiction* and *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* which clearly pointed the way to such a solution. "It is because Chairman Mao has made such a brilliant analysis of these problems and outlined practical solutions that his works are of such supreme importance precisely in this period of the victory of the forces of socialism over imperialism — the works of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism in the present era."

Referring to the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the article said that China's Khrushchov opposed Chairman Mao's correct line and advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle in an attempt "to disarm and deceive the working masses of China and prepare the way for a return to power by the capitalists and landlords." The fallacies of China's Khrushchov are in fact a reproduction of what the Khrushchov revisionist clique advertises — "state of the entire people" and "Party of the whole people."

It says: "It was to combat this pernicious influence [spread by China's Khrushchov], and to make revolu-

tion against the handful of capitalist roaders in positions of authority, that Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution. The proletarian cultural revolution, led by Mao Tse-tung, is the most thoroughgoing and fundamental revolution ever experienced by mankind. This revolution is solving the complex problem of how to carry on the class struggle and make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Chinese masses under the guiding genius of Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, are blazing new and hitherto uncharted paths on the road to communism — paths that will ultimately be travelled by hundreds of millions of working people around the world whose journey will be easier because Chairman Mao and the revolutionaries of China have blazed the trail ahead."

The article said with conviction: "The proletarian revolutionary line of Mao Tse-tung has occupied the dominant position in China for the past 18 years and the proletarian cultural revolution is guaranteeing that the line of Mao Tse-tung will stay dominant and that China will remain for ever red. We once again express our confidence in the ultimate victory of the revolutionary line of Mao Tse-tung and the total defeat of the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries."

It stressed: "Armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people — and the people of the world — will overcome all difficulties, surmount all obstacles, and press onward to victory."

It concluded with "Long live the People's Republic of China! Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution! Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!"