

Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung Welcomed

"Vanguard," organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), recently published an article hailing the publication in English of a four-volume edition of Mao Tse-tung's selected works as an historic event. Following are excerpts from the article. — Ed.

THE publication in English of a four-volume edition of Mao Tse-tung's selected works is an historic event.

At all critical junctures of history great men have arisen to guide the people forward.

In the history of the development of capitalism Marx and Engels arose. They first propounded the scientific principles of Communism.

They analysed and concentrated the experience of all history. They drew the conclusion, and scientifically substantiated it, that society had gone through the stages of primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and then into capitalism and would go into socialism and then communism.

They left an invaluable treasure store of scientific wisdom.

The immortal Russian revolutionary genius, Lenin, stepped forward to carry out the work of Marx and Engels.

Lenin defended and developed all the basic features of Marxism.

He correctly analysed the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nature of the Party of revolution, the significance of dialectical and historical materialism.

Lenin was the person entrusted by history to develop Marxism. Leninism is Marxism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

Though not of a stature similar to Marx, Engels and Lenin, Stalin defended Lenin's teachings against their many opponents.

Marx, Engels, Lenin gave to the world's working class an invincible weapon.

History and experience move on.

The great Chinese revolutionary Mao Tse-tung is the true successor of these men.

He came forward at a critical juncture of history.

Fully equipped with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung analysed the situation in China—the world's most populous nation residing in the heart of Asia.

In patient, protracted struggle and practice and against many opponents, the supremacy of his ideas was established.

His contribution to the concept of building the revolution party of the proletariat is immense. It is a development of Marxism-Leninism. Ideological building is its foundation.

His writings "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" are in themselves great works on Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

But what is even more great is the day to day practice of philosophy—the teaching that philosophy is not something academic but a matter of day to day practice.

Mao Tse-tung teaches that Marxist philosophy is for the masses.

Again Mao Tse-tung in elucidating the fact and problems of contradiction in socialism has made a new contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

Mao Tse-tung has combated the incorrect view that contradiction ceases to exist in socialism and has pointed to the universality of contradiction.

This, too, is of tremendous importance in the consolidation of socialism. The struggle to carry the victory of socialism to the very end is a unique contribution by Mao Tse-tung.

The Soviet revisionists have abandoned socialism. They deny the existence of contradiction in Soviet society. The result is that instead of mastering contradiction they allow the people to be mastered by it. Soviet society degenerates to capitalism.

In analysing the protracted character of revolution Mao Tse-tung has shown there is no easy way to achieve revolution.

Protracted struggle on every front is necessary. There are many difficulties and setbacks but through them all victory is assured.

But no matter what subject is taken Mao Tse-tung has elucidated and developed Marxism-Leninism.

In him, in modern times, is concentrated the scientific wisdom of the working class.

He takes his place rightly alongside Marx, Engels and Lenin.