

## PART II:

# Guide to the works of Mao Zedong

## INTRODUCTION

This edition of the *Readers' Guide* includes a new section on the writings of Mao Zedong, because of his major contributions to Marxist-Leninist theory and practice.

Mao Zedong played a key role in guiding the Chinese revolution to victories, first against the "three mountains" of imperialism, bureaucrat capitalism and feudalism in 1949, and then in socialist revolution and construction.

During the first stage of the Chinese revolution, from the 1920s to 1949, he developed the theory of the new democratic revolution, showing how, under the leadership of the proletariat and its communist party, the democratic revolution would lead directly on to the socialist one.

After the liberation of China in 1949, he led the party and people in establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, entrenching the democratic rights of the people and building up a powerful economic base in order to meet the people's material needs.

He showed that under socialism classes continue to exist, as do the contradictions and struggle among them. He developed the theory of continuing the revolution under socialism to criticize the revisionists within the party who wanted to restore capitalism, and showed the way in the historic struggle to go forward to communism.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, Mao Zedong was the leading figure in the international struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism against the attacks of modern revisionism, led by Khrushchev and Brezhnev in the Soviet Union.

He showed how the modern revisionists had usurped party and state power in the Soviet Union, restoring capitalism in that once socialist country, and transforming it into a social-imperialist power, "socialist" in words, imperialist in deeds.

He defended the life and work of J.V. Stalin against the denunciations of the modern revisionists, pointing out that Stalin's contributions were principal, and his shortcomings and mistakes secondary.

In China, Mao Zedong led the masses in the Cultural Revolution to make sure that what had happened in the Soviet Union did not occur in China, and in the course of that mass movement, the revisionist lines of Liu Shaoqui, Lin Biao and the Gang of Four were identified and eliminated.

Worldwide, through his revolutionary example and writings, Mao Zedong helped revitalize the international communist movement. His ideas served as a guide for Marxist-Leninists in many countries to combat modern revisionism and re-establish Communist Parties to lead the revolution. He helped instill a world-wide enthusiasm for socialism and communism.

Because of his principled defense of Marxism-Leninism and his many key contributions to it, as well as his major role in both the Chinese and world revolutions, we refer today to the proletarian theory of revolution as Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The writings of Mao Zedong are most readily available in the *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, of which five volumes covering the period 1926 to 1957 are now available. The editors of the present *Readers' Guide* have divided the principal writings contained in these five volumes by theme as follows:

1. Questions of Philosophy
2. Theory of the Communist Party
3. On Work Style
4. On New Democratic Revolution
5. On Socialist Revolution and Construction
6. Struggle against Modern Revisionism
7. On Class Analysis
8. On the United Front
9. On Economic Work
10. On Military Affairs, Strategy and Tactics
11. On Cultural Work and Intellectuals
12. On the International Situation
13. On Youth, Oppressed Nationalities and Women

The topic headings were chosen to reflect the main preoccupations in the writings of Mao Zedong. Nevertheless, they are by no means exhaustive or the only way to organize the texts.

As well, only a small portion of the writings of Mao Zedong could be referred to, and readers are encouraged to look through the indexes to the five volume *Selected Works* for other titles that interest them.

Each text mentioned in the annex is followed by the year in which it was written and the volume and pages in the *Selected Works* where it can be found. In some cases, reference is made to a part of a text only. In a few cases, reference is made to an article available only in the one volume *Selected Writings of Mao Zedong*, or in pamphlet form. The texts referred to under each topic heading are arranged in historical order.

We hope that this annex will encourage readers to study and deepen their knowledge of Mao Zedong Thought, a component part of Marxism-Leninism and an inestimable aid to revolution today.

#### EDITOR'S NOTE:

The following abbreviations are used in Part II of the *Readers' Guide* when referring to articles by Mao Zedong:

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| SW  | Refers to the 5 volume <i>Selected Works of Mao Zedong</i> , published by <i>Foreign Language Press</i> : Beijing                     |
| SRW | Refers to the one volume <i>Selected Readings from the Works of Mao Zedong</i> , published by <i>Foreign language Press</i> : Beijing |
| FLP | Refers to an article available only as a separate pamphlet published by <i>Foreign Languages Press</i> : Beijing                      |

