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**Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of
Our Party since the Founding of the People's
Republic of China**

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Summary:

The Chinese Communist Party assesses the legacy and shortcomings of Mao Zedong, criticizes the Cultural Revolution, and calls for Party unity going forward.

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关于建国以来党的若干历史问题的决议

(一九八一年六月二十七日中国共产党第十一届中央委员会第六次全体会议一致通过)

建国以前二十八年历史的回顾

(1) 中国共产党自从一九二一年成立以来，已经走过六十年的光辉战斗历程。为了总结党在建国以来二十二年的经验，有必要简略地回顾一下建国以前二十八年党领导人民进行的新民主主义革命斗争。

(2) 中国共产党是马克思列宁主义同中国工人运动相结合的产物，是在俄国十月革命和中国“五四”运动的影响下，在列宁领导的共产国际帮助下诞生的。伟大的革命先行者孙中山先生一九一一年领导的辛亥革命，推翻了清王朝，结束了两千多年的封建帝制。但是，中国社会的半殖民地、半封建性质并没有改变。无论是当时的国民党，还是其他资产阶级和小资产阶级政治派别，都没有也不可能找到国家和民族的出路。只有中国共产党才给人民指出了中国的出路在于彻底推翻帝国主义、封建主义的反动统治，并进而转入社会主义。中国共产党在成立时只有五十多个党员。党发动了轰轰烈烈的工人运动和广大人民群众的反帝反封建斗争，很快发展成为中国人民前所未有的领导力量。

(3) 中国共产党在领导中国各族人民为新民主主义而斗争的过程中，经历了国共合作的北伐战争，土地革命战争，抗日战争和全国解放战争这四个阶段，其间经受了二九二七年和一九三四年两次严重失败的痛苦考验。经过长期武装斗争和各个方面、各种形式斗争的密切配合，终于在一九四九年取得了革命的胜利。

一九二七年，蒋介石和汪精卫控制的国民党，不顾以宋庆龄为杰出代表的国民党左派的坚决反对，背叛了孙中山所决定的国共合作政策和反帝反封建政策，勾结帝国主义，残酷屠杀共产党人和革命人民。党当时还比较幼稚，又处在陈独秀右倾投降主义的领导下，致使革命在强大敌人的突然袭击下遭到惨重失败，已经发展到六万多党员的党只剩下了一万多党员。

党仍然顽强地继续战斗。周恩来等同志领导的南昌起义打响了武装反抗国民党反动派的第一枪。党的“八七会议”确定了实行土地革命和武装起义的方针，会后举行了秋收起义、广州起义和其他许多地区的起义。毛泽东同志领导的湖南江西边界地区秋收起义，创建了工农革命军第一师，在井冈山建立了第一个农村革命根据地。朱德同志领导的起义部队不久就到井冈山会师。随着斗争的发展，党创建了江西中央革命根据地和湘鄂西、海陆丰、鄂豫皖、琼崖、闽浙赣、湘鄂赣、湘赣、左右江、川陕、陕甘、湘鄂川黔等根据地，建立了工农红军第一、第二、第四方面军和其他许多红军部队。在国民党统治下的白区，也在艰苦的条件下，发展了党和其他革命组织，展开了群众革命斗争。在土地革命战争中，毛泽东、朱德同志直接领导的红军第一方面军和中央革命根据地起了最重要的作用。红军各个方面军曾连续击败国民党军队的多次“围剿”。由于王明左倾冒险主义领导造成的第五次反“围剿”的失败，第一方面军不得不进行二万五千里长征而转战到陕北，同在那里坚持斗争的陕北红军和先期到达的红军第二、第四方面军会合。第二、第四方面军也先后经过长征转战到陕北。红军主力撤离后的一些南方根据地，坚持了艰苦的游击战争。王明左倾错误造成的失败使革命根据地和白区的革命力量都受到极大损失，红军从二十万人减到三万人左右，共产党员从三十万人减到四万人左右。

一九三五年一月党中央政治局在长征途中举行的遵义会议，确立了毛泽东同志在红军和党中央的领导地位，使红军和党中央得以在极其危急的情况下保存下来，并且在这以后能够战胜张国焘的分裂主义，胜利地完成长征，打开中国革命的新局面。这在党的历史上是一个生死攸关的转折点。

在日本帝国主义加紧对我国的侵略、民族危机空前严重的关头，以毛泽东同志为首的党中央决定和实行了正确的抗日民族统一战线政策。党领导了“一二·九”学生运动，掀起了要求停止内战、抗日救亡的强大群众斗争。张学良、杨虎城两将军发

动的西安事变以及我们党促成的这次事变的和平解决，对推动国共再次合作、团结抗战起到了重大的历史作用。抗战期间，我们坚持统一战线，发展了抗日民族统一战线，广泛开展了各种形式的抗日斗争。这西起延安，东到上海，南到广州，北到平津，在敌后战场，我们建立了许多抗日根据地，在十分困难的条件下，坚持了斗争。中国抗日战争能够坚持八年之久，并同苏联和其他国家人民的反法西斯战争互相支援，直到取得最后胜利。

抗日战争期间，我们党从一九四二年开始在全党进行整风，这场马克思主义的思想教育运动收到了巨大的成效。在此基础上，一九四五年党的六届七中全会作出了《关于若干历史问题的决议》，接着举行了党的第七次全国代表大会，总结了历史的经验，为建立新民主主义的新中国，制定了正确的路线、方针和政策，使全党在思想上、政治上、组织上达到了空前的统一和团结。抗日战争结束后，蒋介石政府依赖美国帝国主义的援助，拒绝我们党和全国人民关于实现和平民主的要求，悍然发动全面内战。党在全国各解放区人民全力支持下，在国民党统治区学生的运动、工人运动和各界人民斗争的有力配合下，在各民主党派和无党派民主人士的积极合作下，领导人民解放军进行了二年的解放战争，经过辽沈、平津、淮海三大战役和渡江作战，消灭了蒋介石的八百万军队，推翻了国民党反动政府，建立了伟大的中华人民共和国。从此，中国人民站起来了。

(4) 二十八年斗争的胜利充分说明：

一、中国革命的胜利，是在马克思列宁主义的指导下取得的。我们党创造性地运用马克思列宁主义的基本原理，把它同中国革命的具体实践结合起来，形成了伟大的毛泽东思想，找到了夺取中国革命胜利的正确道路。这对于马克思列宁主义的发展是一个重大的贡献。

二、中国共产党是无产阶级的先锋队，是全心全意为人民服务的不谋任何私利的政党，是敢于并善于领导人民百折不挠地向敌人作斗争的政党。中国各民族人民从亲身经历中看到了这个事实，从而在党的周围结成广泛的统一战线，实现了我国历史上空前强大的政治团结。

三、中国革命的胜利，主要是依靠我们党所领导的完全新型的与人民血肉相连的人民军队，通过长期人民战争战胜强大敌人取得的。没有这样一支人民的军队，就不可能有人民的解放和国家的独立。

四、中国革命在各个阶段都曾得到各国革命力量的援助，这是中国人民永远不会忘记的。但是中国革命的胜利，从根本上说是中国共产党坚持独立自主、自力更生的原则，依靠中国各族人民自身的力量，经历千辛万苦，战胜许多艰难险阻才取得的。

五、中国革命的胜利，在我国结束了极少数剥削者统治广大劳动人民的历史，结束了帝国主义、殖民主义奴役中国各族人民的历史。劳动人民成了新国家新社会的主人。人民革命在一个人口占人类近四分之一的大国的胜利，改变了世界政治力量的对比，也激励了许多类似中国这样的受帝国主义、殖民主义剥削压迫的国家的人民，增强了他们前进的信心。中国革命的胜利是第二次世界大战以后最重大的政治事件，对国际局势和世界人民斗争的发展具有深刻的久远的影响。

(5) 新民主主义革命的胜利是无数先烈和全党同志、全国各族人民长期牺牲奋斗的结果。我们不应该把一切功劳归于革命的领袖们，但也不应该低估领袖们的重要作用。在党的许多杰出领袖中，毛泽东同志居于首要地位。早在一九二七年革命失败以前，毛泽东同志就已经明确指出无产阶级领导农民斗争的极端重要性以及在这个问题上的右倾危险。革命失败后，他是成功地把党的工作重点由城市转入农村，在农村保存、恢复和发展革命力量的主要代表。在一九二七年至一九四九年的二十二年中，毛泽东同志和党的其他领导人一道，克服重重困难，逐步制定和领导执行了使革命由惨重失败转为伟大胜利的总的战略和各项政策。如果没有毛泽东同志多

次从危机中挽救中国革命，如果没有以他为首的党中央给全党、全国各族人民和人民军队指明坚定正确的政治方向，我们党和人民可能还要在黑暗中摸索更长时间。中国共产党被公认为全国各族人民的领导核心一样，毛泽东同志被公认为中国共产党的和中国各族人民的伟大领袖，在党和人民集体奋斗中产生的毛泽东思想被公认为党的指导思想，这是中华人民共和国建国以前二十八年历史发展的必然结果。

建国三十二年历史的基本估计

（6）中国共产党在中华人民共和国成立以后的历史，总的说来，是我们党在马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想指导下，领导全国各族人民进行社会主义革命和社会主义建设并取得巨大成就的历史。社会主义制度的建立，是我国历史上最深刻最伟大的社会变革，是我国今后一切进步和发展的基础。

（7）建国三十二年来，我们取得的主要成就是：

一、建立和巩固了工人阶级领导的、以工农联盟为基础的人民民主专政即无产阶级专政的国家政权。它是中国历史上从来没有过的人民当家作主的新型政权，是建设社会主义的富强民主文明的现代化国家的根本保证。

二、实现和巩固了全国范围（除台湾等岛屿以外）的国家统一，根本改变了旧中国四分五裂的局面。实现和巩固了全国各族人民的大团结，形成和发展了五十多个民族平等互助的社会主义民族关系。实现和巩固了全国工人、农民、知识分子和其他各阶层人民的大团结，加强和扩大了中国共产党领导的，同各爱国民主党派、人民团体通力合作的，由全体社会主义劳动者、拥护社会主义的爱国者和拥护祖国统一的爱国者组成的，包括台湾同胞、港澳同胞和国外华侨在内的广泛统一战线。

三、战胜了帝国主义、霸权主义的侵略、破坏和武装挑衅，维护了国家的安全和独立，胜利地进行了保卫祖国边疆的斗争。

四、建立和发展了社会主义经济，基本上完成了对生产资料私有制的社会主义改造，基本上实现了生产资料公有制和按劳分配。剥削制度消灭了，剥削阶级作为阶级已经不再存在，他们中的绝大多数人已经改造成成为自食其力的劳动者。

五、在工业建设中取得重大成就，逐步建立了独立的比较完整的工业体系和国民经济体系。一九八〇年同完成经济恢复的一九五二年相比，全国工业固定资产按原价计算，增长二十六倍多，达到四千一百多亿元；棉纱产量增长二点五倍，达到二百九十二万吨；原煤产量增长八点四倍，达到六亿二千万吨；发电量增长四十倍，达到二千多亿度；原油产量达到一亿零五百多万吨；钢产量达到二千七百万吨；机械工业产值增长五十三倍，达到一千二百七十多亿元。在辽阔的内地和少数民族地区，兴建了一批新的工业基地。国防工业从无到有地逐步建设起来。资源勘探工作成绩很大。铁路、公路、水运、空运和邮电事业，都有很大的发展。

六、农业生产条件发生显著改变，生产水平有了很大提高。全国灌溉面积已由一九五二年的三亿亩扩大到现在的六亿七千万亩，长江、黄河、淮河、海河、珠江、辽河、松花江等大江大河的一般洪水灾害得到初步控制。解放前我国农村几乎没有农业机械、化肥和电力，现在农用拖拉机、排灌机械和化肥施用量都大大都加，用电量等于解放初全国发电量的七点五倍。一九八〇年同一九五二年相比，全国粮食增长近一倍，棉花增长一倍多。尽管人口增长过快，现在已近十亿，我们仍然依靠自己的力量基本上保证了人民吃饭穿衣的需要。

七、城乡商业和对外贸易都有很大增长。一九八〇年与一九五二年相比，全民所有制商业收购商品总额由一百七十五亿元增加到二千二百六十三亿元，增长十二点九倍；社会商品零售总额由二百七十七亿元增加到二千六百四十亿元，增长六点七倍。国家进出口贸易的总额，一九八〇年比一九五二年增长七点七倍。随着工业、农业和商业的发展，人民生活比解放前有了很大的改善。一九八〇年，全国城乡平均每个人的消费水平，扣除物价因素，比一九五二年提高近一倍。

八、教育、科学、文化、卫生、体育事业有很大发展。一九八〇年，全国各类全日制普通高等学校在校学生一亿零四百万人，比一九五二年增长一点七倍。二十年来，高等方制学校的面貌和成就，表现出我国社会主义服务的优秀成果。群众性的体育运动蓬勃发展，不少运动项目取得出色的成绩。烈性传染病被消灭或基本消灭，城乡人民的健康水平大大提高，平均寿命大大延长。

九、人民解放军在新的历史条件下得到壮大和提高，由单一的陆军发展成为包括海军、空军和其他技术的兵种在内的合成军队。野战军、地方军和民兵二结合的武装力量得到了加强，部队的素质和装备有了很大的提高和改进。在保卫和参加社会主义革命和社会主义建设中，人民解放军发挥了人民民主专政的坚强柱石作用。

十、在国际上，始终不渝地奉行社会主义的独立自主的外交方针，倡导和坚持了和平共处五项原则，同全世界一百四十个国家建立了外交关系，同更多的国家和地区发展了经济、贸易和文化往来。我国在联合国和安理会的席位得到恢复。我们坚持无产阶级国际主义，发展和各国人民的友谊，支持和援助被压迫民族的解放事业、新独立国家的建设事业和各国人民的正义斗争，坚决反对帝国主义、霸权主义、殖民主义和种族主义，维护世界和平，在国际事务中发挥着越来越重大的积极作用，用利于世界人民的方向发展。

（8）新中国建立的时间不长，我们取得的成就只是初步的。由于我们党领导社会主义事业的经验不多，党的领导对形势的分析和对国情的认识有主观主义的偏差，“文化大革命”前就有过把阶级斗争扩大化和在经济建设上急躁冒进的错误。后来，又发生了“文化大革命”这样全局性的、长时间的严重错误。这就使得我们没有取得本来应该取得的更大的成就。忽视错误、掩盖错误是不允许的，这本身就是错误，而且将招致更多更大的错误。但是，二十二年来我们取得的成就还是主要的，忽视或否认我们的成就，忽视或否认取得这些成就的成功经验，同样是严重的错误。我们的成就和成功经验是党和人民创造性地运用马克思列宁主义的结果，是社会主义制度优越性的表现，是全党和全国各族人民继续前进的基础。“坚持真理，修正错误”，这是我们党必须采取的辩证唯物主义的根本立场。过去采取这个立场，曾使我们的事业转危为安、转败为胜。今后继续采取这个立场，必将引导我们取得更大的胜利。

基本完成社会主义改造的七年

（9）从一九四九年十月中华人民共和国成立到一九五六年，我们党领导全国各族人民有步骤地实现从新民主主义到社会主义的转变，迅速恢复了国民经济并开展了有计划的经济建设，在全国绝大部分地区基本上完成了对生产资料私有制的社会主义改造。在这个历史阶段中，党确定的指导方针和基本政策是正确的，取得的胜利是辉煌的。

（10）建国后的头三年，我们肃清了国民党反动派在大陆的残余武装力量和土匪，实现了西藏的和平解放，建立了各地各级的人民政府，没收了官僚资本企业并把它们改造成社会主义国营企业，统一了全国财政经济工作，稳定了物价，完成了新解放区土地制度的改革，镇压了反革命，开展了反贪污、反浪费、反官僚主义的“三反”运动，开展了打退资产阶级进攻的反行贿、反偷税漏税、反盗骗国家财产、反偷工减料、反盗窃国家经济情报的“五反”运动。对旧中国的教育科学文化事业，进行了很有成效的改造。在胜利完成繁重的社会改革任务和进行伟大的抗美援朝、保家卫国战争的同时，我们迅速恢复了在旧中国遭到严重破坏的国民经济，全国工农业生产一九五二年底已经达到历史的最高水平。

（11）一九五二年，党中央按照毛泽东同志的建议，提出了过渡时期的总路线：要在一个相当长的时期内，逐步实现国家的社会主义工业化，并逐步实现国家对农业、对手工业和对资本主义工商业的社会主义改造。这个总路线反映了历史的必然性。

当量虽下进强，党同力；系冒，主和要中要关反题民展需集需产又问民发的是化生守设人的展务文的保建和业发任和新反的主事速要质在既党民义迅主物是的政内主化的的经出执党会文民长已提了展社济人增务央出发期经国益任中提，时于全日本党重拜新对；民根月着崇为矛盾人其五会人它人矛盾但年大个，是满，六。对的而间步政五针反确之，遂专九方，正盾况，主一设度是矛状化民了建制线要的业民持济导路的要工人坚经领的阶需家强会的体大产民国加大进集八资人现要。前和。和足实还力步制系。级满，，产稳中联向阶能力争生中集的方人不产斗展衡主众了工化生级发平民群明是文会阶和合持和指再济社有护综坚党设不经展还保在要强建经前发然面即调加的

开始全面建设社会主义的十年

大挫产业、设点。的重工业、建设四。面严定主要工业本肥的果全过固主子基化年成入到业等电的和七的转遭工备。业机前出始全国设给农拉为突开虽全械自。拖生较人我比和全改业毕有族，相钢油了衣的也各中年、石有国校作国年六油了局全学工全十五原现布。等术领导的九、实业效高技党前夕一量起工成。学我们”年发五来收十。我命六、六起渐长提后，革六煤九了逐长提以化一、从建、量显成文以纱。门开电到完。棉长部展用得本到就。增业地村量基直成倍的工模农质改造。的三大规、育义建很长有新兴大上教改设大了巨兴大上教主得，增都批开倍顿会主得，一造六整社会取算量等改长过(模、原品油和量倍6)的仍价的化技都。的规折按产石用九

提内，治社同能主作来现设、管经当社较至春民主政和东不，以恩国建资业种在公比，年人民种命泽，衡可周我，物企多，民，策七理有一革毛民平料，在实际好强些人案政五处又样术。农合资点术实做加衣这村草体九确中那技义夺综产观技合须和有农例具一正集，到意剥好生的学切必善业所和有条项在把有发转导能做多度科须划改工。定作各志，又活点指不和许制，必计，手点制工的矛盾个动重的了律了育子标定义展观续的情况东矛一生作远出规出教分指制企发的陆面情泽会成、工长提值提种识划，业意制中方时毛社造畅的有时价志两知计顾工注任程等当的。“舒家具误守同、的了兼顿要责过艺合性质要情国，错遵奇度民出须整了产济文适经性出心和展的、少制人提必于出生经、了要同提人党发中产刘动动志设失提行民学定重不他个把继续动生；劳劳同建了志实国科规的类，有要继续运品点种是云家出同要整、别设两着又出的化商观两经陈国提德中调育分建会接、提线社展等有已；和志朱业在教、义社。志又路公发划要数点活同，衣央、验。主义主题意他大民调计会多观生平点了中业经用会主主一，八人强济社大等民小观出党商的作社会的统年是和，经义绝用人邓等提。、设鉴领导社活有八都”义民主子作，；制志义业建借领导理生又五些进主国会分性应点会同同意义的了处治，九这跃均排社识键适观大等的关主要累和政由一。大平安和知关相等表恢大有会重积分家自。来”对序通国有力衡代子重和社有中区国有求上正反为流我具国平工邓有案了然年确为又要设纠，重行了中同贷职，都草结仍十正作律的建领导段轻进出设须信行点后续例总们这须盾纪”义领阶农产品提建必、实观以条地我在必矛有面主在越以商志化模政，的和作统对党出部又局会志超张为同代规财理营时工系今

总之，我们现在赖以进行现代化建设的物质技术基础，很大一部分是这个期间建设起来的；全国经济文化建设等方面的骨干力量和他们的工作经验，大部分也是在这个期间培养和积累起来的。这是这个期间党的工作的主导方面。

(17) 这十年中，党的工作在指导方针上有过严重失误，经历了曲折的发展过程。

一九五七年的经济工作，由于认真执行党的八大路线，广大群众发动起来，生产大跃进，取得了伟大的成就。但是，在“大跃进”中，由于“左”倾错误，造成了严重的后果。一九五七年的经济工作，由于认真执行党的八大路线，广大群众发动起来，生产大跃进，取得了伟大的成就。但是，在“大跃进”中，由于“左”倾错误，造成了严重的后果。

的缺建于于成路瞎年导彭所争倾，到确其产由由求总、八领对于斗左误年正，生，更于在标五力了矣场正错九其望在是，急就指九努动会这纠的五，愿民但足，高一经发全。了”九点遍人。不绪点以从曾地中的断倾一本普族果认识试得。央误八误打右在基的各成认满和使来中错届错上反济其况国的况自究，开党志八全济“经及状全定情傲研动滥和同。完经和民路落志了基了调化地同泽斗议，进国总化同得济长的社重东毛”损害跃我。设文党取经滋真公严泽，倾的损大，失建济全开国前认民误毛期右”重”同损义经，，中面过人错，后反团严于合大主国后神和利经村倾期议”集到由毁重会我前精律胜有农左前会了党遭要撕到社变议造规在没和的议山展反活主地遭的改会创展志，动志会庐开舟生。义民过求次和发同用运标山，地小主间弃人通要这性济导作”要庐是误周民时信和议切在极经领的进主局但错、的长背家会迫。积对少力跃为治。党天层更府国次众律义，不努大”政误全闻基了政二群规主足方观”风央错在张到续联难八民济会不地主了产中的而、央延苏困八人经社验和动共月到进诚中误和重的大的的经央志发”七察，克从错害严党广观度设中意地和年觉判黄内使灾生，了客高建、观率风九经批、党，然发年映了了义志主轻夸五己的怀使程自年八反视挥主同了后浮九正志德上进时一五是忽发会东大出、一纠同彭治的当六九面是中社泽夸提挥到党怀”政误上九二一点设对毛，线指底全德谓在错加一

对云这作又为，定陈是工后划措施，决、这是央前被政治的且来，中议给的还治并恩施的会。政误，周的扩。外和错奇的批评此发展。倾少果加我。经发左刘和参自反这些复的在策人和平这恢中即政千评别于利的作随七批甄由的工，确有行了子顺村针正的展帽子较农方列开进帽比较正的系召、志”比纠高了一教数分到始提了一年验多派得开执二经大右经济志、执六的判了民同实和九的中掉东充定九中判了民泽、制一”批掉毛固，进”摘年中央、持转变错误六党调的重了动大一，”志的结运的到冬行同中总”年〇济平等步倾向二六经小史：反派九

一、个会为“右一

九民邓历议“右一

化会争步正会但一出对政差到文社斗一修社，在提也的偏达想义派进生的用，地，火的有思主右，开展作映误域，过左没和社会反点内开定反错误、的还政把七的为基了内初形误严当在志五盾成市起党年识错愈误而同九矛并城题在五意了来错，东一要，数问争六在行愈些正泽在主辟少的斗九。进了这纠毛他的复和面级一“物生，底，了会图村方阶在派人发过彻上展社企农等是，权表上不到会发国和分理者击当代题。得全，我在部管或打的一些问题。未中化是存在济争的路一化火并十对然将，经斗有道的文导上届绝仍都间和级应义界学的想八和盾级年风阶不主文科”思的化矛盾五作是到本学育命导月大的产六部为受资界教革指九扩级资九干认部走艺、大的年争阶段一决都干内文题化作一斗产阶至解问题层党和问文工六级资史年于问基“点子”济九阶同历三对的少谓观分为经一的级义六然质不所术识成在在在阶主九虽性使整学知展。误。存产会一，同年是、待发度错展内无社。动不半点品对来程倾发范围个源运些下重作在后的左有范出整根育这年的艺，在同，还定提在的教把四动文判且全是面一后言义义于六运些批并支配但方中以断主主由九了一治，支

整一了人代发现
调结清人民的和
行团还国人新防。
执民，多国个国行
彻人力许全一代实
贯和压了届入现到
是在党的援二进、得
是。团支第将业有
直象集力的济工没
一景领导大开经代而
后的领且召民现“
以荣联并初国、命
冬向苏，年个业革
年欣了）五整农大
六欣住款六，代化
九出顶债九成现文
一新对外火一完有“
从重，的底基个由
力地难，中年经一召
意步困朝四已为号
注逐的援六务成个
要设己美九任设这
主建自抗一的建。
的义了是。济步国
民主服要业经逐强
人会克主事民国义
族社内（设国我主
各，对款建调整把会
国方针，债和调力社
全方苦部争：努的
和确共全斗布要木
党正甘的命宣，技
全的同联革会期学
于济·苏的大时科
由经致对民代表展代

(18) 这期间，但义损害、大错，错误的中这发动。一切错误的中这发动。成就，任咎和个心，是在样毛践崇又毛泽东同志的发展利用为首这个来党助的集体，重末这些中央毛泽东同志的纠下负志人正这就取得主矣断些导致

“文化大革命”的十年

人领导。形市文能革的。列毛两祸揭
和，的中央、行才大件的政义思同成量分
家分子位在各省实、治文专含克们组大充
国发分单派在只暗的领阶定为把他们行了被
党同主数当线题的阶“无了了必人他行
使东正多的路回述个命”有离，等着命
，泽修个路组织上一革谓语脱道青背革
“毛的一道组织解决上一革谓语脱道青背革
命是命的义和能揭推翻大所一地轨江、反
革命”革大主线不来级“文成”明显的、误的
大革命”相当本路都众阶“概括革，思想彪错们
文化革、相资政治争群个为概括革，思想的志。他
文人物、走政斗大一作被继续论泽过问题
“化人里内的种广是在曾被继续论泽过问题
的文表界党义各动上出现并政错的毛泽东的
月”代各。主的发质出，专倾合所毛质的
十场的的里正去地实地中，级左结志用性
年这级域手修过上这要告阶些相同利种
六。阶领众条。而。主报产这践东，一
七失产化群一人下来点治“无的实泽团外
九损资文民有理自回论政“无的实泽团外
一和批和人它代、夺些的大而使命具于命是。
至折大里和、有地新这大而革命至革全列
月挫一队者部都面重。九从大革。反完论
五的：军义令门全力次的，化国来的这加
年重是、主司部、权多党的，“文中开力，多
六严点里思级各地的行和论”，和别权力动不
六最论府克阶央开夺进的理动理论区高活议
九来要政马产中公篡要通知的发原全最恶决
一以主、在资和、派还通命志普遍完取罪本
）国的里不个区命资后六革同普想夺的以
9建他党经一治革走以一续东主义阴谋民所
1到。进已了自大被，五继泽主东阴殃，
（遭的混政权成、化把命《下毛宁泽个国露

点及主理的自政和论以正大判志中央要势修正批同方中主形同列义东确党的级是系主泽正的。的级是一本毛的内斗革命国说在资是量在奋革我被且或多大己的大时”并义很年自绝化当命，主中七志卓文对革据正其十同苦“点大根修，来东艰动论化实作则以泽的发些文事当原国毛主义这“有被义建括主志同、没中主了包会东际一本”会定了社泽实。根命社否定设毛国的法和革和”否建明中误说大理命上民证合错个化原革度人，符合这文义大程族史不完，“主化大各的，斗非克”在全的，义计的是马。就了命主估路了是的也定革宁的道清正过上否大列况义混上持际，化思状主上际支实作文克治本题实或这工“马政资问，出，的”合家或策西提成就府）0符国线政东去成政2不和路和多过和民（既党义论许己策人

二、上述的是非混淆必然导致敌我的混淆。“文化大革命”所打倒的“走资派”，是党、国家和人民的少数“叛徒”、“内奸”、“工贼”的罪名，完全是林彪、江青等人的诬陷。所谓“八届十二中全会对刘少奇同志所作的政治结论和组织处理，是完全错误的。”“文化大革命”迫害也严重地混淆了敌我。

了党的，对后了分
离，靠人成之到谋
脱状态依数赞悟遭阴
，又状期多不觉也、
，痰长大也高此子。
组织瘫党的们提因分位
组半，动他而人心地
的、活运，路多野的
党瘫痪生入外道许、要
了瘫组织卷以折，子重
脱离于组被子曲度非常
脱陷了期分的态机非
既并止初端不同的投至
上击停”极不对些以
际冲被命数过反一的
，到员革少经制给要
，受党大极们抵地重
众普遍大化了他至免
群普广文除，以避到
靠组织，“是来望可拔
依组争。但后观不提
接级斗斥。疑，被
直各和排赖争怀况还
是的判到信斗取情入
上党批受的酷采些少
义，到众党残”这不
名后受群和行命上有
始普遍本志进军以中
命开普基同部大。其
革动部和东干化击，
大运干子泽导文打机
化。导分毛领”的之
文众积极对级对同乘
“群级积于各步不可
、大各多出的逐度以
三广的许是党，程子

它定义有明确下治历史。主没确正件政。给步。乱会还中的条有退，进大社务体章义没倒用会下是任肌党主也和利社天其的家和社会，坏团或“尤命国律社础破集命由，革和法在基、命革能后义党、。济乱革的可以不主于法法经混反上立会会对宪方有的被义也建社。合和没重，意有权然同符论既严动何没政虽不用理，成发任终家，本运的命造误是始国后根并”革能错能而的以去计命大只者可不因政灭过估革治而导也已主经经当化的领由，也己主经经当化的领由，是民级法出“级”纲场不了民级法出“级”纲场是乱人阶方作取阶性是命是在为和要采个设”革只，作容需该一建命大而国级内然应翻何革化”我阶的当不推任太文人在削命，决级出化“敌。剥革面但阶不文，了”，是暗，个提“明乱治成但阴决一然，证”大完，些解”必明实践是下本成某以谓它判实不天基完的加所。经四根到改最存措施进基史

、国家和各族人民带来严重灾难的内乱。

(2 1) “文化大革命”的过程分为三段。

一、从“文化大革命”的发动到一九六九年八月党的第九次全国代表大会。一九六六年五月中央政治局扩大会议和同年八月八日《十六条》的通过，是“文化大革命”发动的标志。这“左”倾错误的路线，在“中央文革小组”成立后，得到进一步的贯彻。江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。一九六九年八月，江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。一九六九年八月，江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。

二、从一九六九年八月党的第十次全国代表大会到一九七〇年十二月。一九六九年八月，江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。一九六九年八月，江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。一九六九年八月，江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。

三、从一九七〇年十二月到一九七六年十月。一九七〇年十二月，江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。一九七〇年十二月，江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。一九七〇年十二月，江青、康生、李富春、李先念、徐向前、聂荣臻等中央领导人，在“中央文革小组”的策划下，对“中央文革小组”成员进行了错误的批判。

(2 2) 对于“文化大革命”这一全局性的、长时间的左倾严重错误，毛泽东同志负有主要责任。但是，毛泽东同志的错误终究是一个伟大的无产阶级革命家所犯的

他是列政也负、这维国思解大会统。同但了、专但些青。意各要民代表社持开东，淆斯级，一江逞注援重人代国保不泽的混格阶误使对得地支的和民我然分毛点中恩产错，心觉决霸院人，仍用把缺”、无的士争野警坚称务国选家作终的命思固”人斗的然，不国全人国大始的着革克巩命名的权仍策远，届院的巨民在大马为革著团导年政永一四务的人存化习是大外集领晚外国统第国我志国中文学，化党命高他对我持的，同中生活”真的文和革最。的和维席心行东，生在认义”部反取用确战略能出核进泽献家且党主持干彪夺作正战还物导在毛贡国而全思坚导林们要行确且人领还同大和、求克直领导他重执正并表为设都伟内析要马一的粉让了，的毁代志建实的党分次是上党的了不起力界摧界同济事期的的多践局些导，”压世被各平经要长我确还实全一领露帮的个有族小义重业。服正，和在过他揭人义二没各邓主些事师克以候理论他护。和四主分党有、会这命导要加时理。保位评”国划们，来社。革和足够的的在，岗批碎帝了我作恩，响对袖注能误己所误导的粉会出，工周着影他领常有错自剧错领要地社提中的以存要为大经没重为悲体的重利了且”要了保重因伟是仅严认的具要过顺住并命必定然挥是的志不犯始终他些重行党顶，革多确仍发别爱问题在始是一到进们，争大许且基上特敬东问他这这过回也我全斗化行并根际，己泽多。·，正新人来安义文进开的国切自毛许我作的纠重等后的正”能召度在一是。对敌著需和部桥对国的在还能制且这作误年和的必止干春都我民。军还义并为看错晚非宁所制负责张些护人想放会主一因志

斗争党都工的华护陶正同巨设成杂着的革党人斗：数持业国拥、。共到建建型卫”大的。的明多坚事爱、龙中的遭本的桩保命化们们的团表大直义、党贺心部然基桥，地革文他我集验绝一主士护、民干虽、大功勇大”了，命考，是产人拥怀人和济通江成英化在胜明。革峻员或共主和德族年经交长的然文。战表力反严成、，民国彭各青民业京收仍”就于次命青的的的义国祖、在识国工南回是成终一生江程处倒主爱爱奇记知国。和射放不的但再的、过记打会、热少铭、我长路发解决多，史强彪个书地社范摇刘被子。增铁星民切得破坏历顽林整、误对模动的远分制的新卫一大破。而和”委错，动有性永识限定些造，这得的变大误命常被的劳没牺将知的稳一人下，取团改伟错革局曾民、都而、度较括和况然会集有有倾大治是人子数害志员程比包验情当业命没具左化政论和分多迫同战定了中试的。事革都度同文、无党识大受外指一持其弹乱面的反质制中”局、于知绝中内军了保，氢动局们个性义”的。治部忠的，”党放到产就，家的我两的主命的政干是磨众命切解受生成产国新、青会会革止的的数折群革一、坏食要投在了”江社社大停出党多和和大他民破粮重的。开命、个和化有选们大击部化其农的。批业等打革彪整党文没所我绝打干文及、”展一企等也大林和的“直它、。过的”以人命进了型，作化到队们在在一和面的到层在人工革了得大广工文遭军我民是会方作遭阶。导大取得取的推外”管民，人，员确工。各场领广化取面进和对有尽人民和的委正复的族立家和文然方先成。没们、人党折央的恢定民的国党”仍术木育全果我权的）曲中争后坚各义和全使、技技的安如，政大3难届斗先是及主党于，失学些稻的，中民伟2艰八在和念以会等由争损科一水国果”人是（是）的站作信侨社铸是斗大和，交相成命、民

(24) “文化大革命”之所以会发生并且持续十年之久，除了前面所分析的毛泽东（同志领导上的错误这个直接原因以外，还有复杂的社会历史原因。主要的是：

规划建学答，新件式离中会“和义内就发展激义科成后盾条雨脱作社的制主党这发和主的现以予新暴种著为说限本为。的争会林供成新对风这林认所该资认等会战社大提完的面急，大：思应生；等社于的斯题本而且模时斯如克就产策；义处模、问基方并规同、例马则地政争主期规宁种造等，大。宁。即原批斗争会全国列各改化争行化列”，益大斗内社去全、的义文斗进大、据利地地级党，过和斯中主、级的扩斯根权质时阶的短党会格业会济阶搬重格论等物每乡烈更们社恩事社经是照严恩理平和日城激史我义、义在、做能的、“的则每和繁历。主思主，治看不争思有换原会策频的索会克会点政然已斗克得交配还政成家探社马社特的仍时级马显相分产济形国续的。国史现题这阶把而动劳生经而义继生究我历出回而致于反劳按小乡因主于新研给的中的习导由，量而后城；会待的学能党程争熟而，化等因以的映社有来科可们进斗去从法条的，成倾反长的速备是于发阶用验和或通批本列争不多迅速但由会于沿经想解中和基系斗史更于想，社属于旧思误解中和基系斗力，对思针看义不惯和的以分限改或阶的楚，的指来主经习法义加料该义形会动清中分的上会已又方主点资应主而社运较境充动理想社把，旧观论费”会因是义比环乏行思理易争的主和消利社，都主经的缺们导处容斗争的想在权为级歧会已争，我领和，级斗活设会级认阶分些些斗业是从察时阶性生些社阶；产想、有级著作。观题的众实某义产判资思一律阶设著案在问下群现的主资批和的

使我们把关于阶级斗争扩大化的误区当成保卫马克思主义的纯洁性。此外，苏联领导人挑起中苏论战，把这种影响扩大到党内，以致党的路线发生严重错误。在“左”倾路线的指引下，我们党内出现了“左”倾观点，而“左”倾观点的发展就导致“文化大革命”的发生。

二、党在面临着工作重心转向社会主义建设这一新任务时，而需要特别谨慎的时候，毛泽东同志在《论十大关系》中，提出了“以苏为鉴，走中国自己的路”的思想，这是党在探索中国自己的建设道路中，迈出的第一步。但是，由于“左”倾观点的影响，党在“文化大革命”期间，背离了这条道路，使国家和社会生活陷入混乱，给党、国家和人民带来了深重的灾难。在“文化大革命”期间，党在“左”倾观点的影响下，背离了“以苏为鉴，走中国自己的路”的思想，使国家和社会生活陷入混乱，给党、国家和人民带来了深重的灾难。

历史的伟大转折

(25) 一九七六年十月粉碎“四人帮”，结束了“文化大革命”，这是中国历史上一个伟大的转折点。在这一历史转折关头，中国共产党召开了十一届三中全会，作出了把党和国家的工作重心转移到经济建设上来，实行改革开放的决策。这一决策的作出，标志着中国进入了改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的新时期。在这一历史转折关头，中国共产党召开了十一届三中全会，作出了把党和国家的工作重心转移到经济建设上来，实行改革开放的决策。这一决策的作出，标志着中国进入了改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的新时期。

(26) 一九七八年十二月召开的十一届三中全会，是建国以来我党历史上具有深远意义的伟大转折。全会结束了“文化大革命”的错误，重新确立了马克思主义的思想路线、政治路线和组织路线，作出了把党和国家的工作重心转移到经济建设上来，实行改革开放的决策。这一决策的作出，标志着中国进入了改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的新时期。

全会反新很

会党乱出现了

志拨乱反正

问题，标出了

是非，掌握了

问题的实质。

是转变生活都

过的，实际政治

功的意义。和政

人的大。题经济

领导重有路线在

要具组织国家

一些重组和历国

和一工作许多我

案和路许使我们

错在治来，使

假这些、以作，

冤这线建国工

重大。路建改革

成思想了改

一批的解决和

上机构地建设

历史主步骤的

的领袖有繁重

党中央马，进行了

解决了中立的

决了新的主动，进行

和解了新的，好的

查还重新问好的

一、在三中全会提出的解放思想、实事求是的号召下，广大干部和群众从过去盛行的个人崇拜和教条主义的精神枷锁中解脱出来，党内外思想活跃，出现了努力研究新情况解决新问题的生动景象。

民想经剑得论，一批安人思已叶取了议十，国持东级的所作会年明全坚泽阶过民途局同文对，毛为通人前治。神，路、作会和明政务精动道义级全党光央任义活主义阶中来的中性革命主宁削四以家的史会革会列剥的国月历社反社思出党建对八的设的持克指。了，年毒建业坚马并实定评○余强事。须持，事肯批八建加义响必坚理本分我九封，主影申，原基充自一的作会好重导的既了。上工社良地领废在，作一想法治坏时的偏存话误统治思政破大及党可续讲错误思想击重党产不继的的认政思打了，共产中上的清的，生，中内上中的的清的，生，针持集团会作民肃党潮发方坚和范大工人和强思面的想政民一周过各侵定错治思专申在十在国想决的政治级重仍三党全思，则的解放阶，争国对和级议原泼彻产则斗建又党阶会本活贯无原级祝，全产作基动地即本阶庆就了资工项生确政基但在成强对央四、正专项，志大加反中反结为主四灾同伟，出的违团为民这消英的证提月判定

、在规同对构加整品质是整
调整去济发展结和调产市量
“调过经发开部度济副集产
理”符合的极内制经农村食
行清符产积业会合高农粮
济认真，生，工大结提复的
济认情使上，表正，恢年。
经，国，础了代，误，两展
民误国效基快工革失地这发
国失我实的加职改的留。的
个的合求生展复的上自性速
整中适讲更发恢制作大极迅
对作须，力的、体工扩积了
出工必证自业权理村当的得
提济设论、工主管农适民获
上经建过主轻自济来并农都
议年济经自，业经以复了产
会两经，立下企的期恢动生
作前出进独导大内后，调的。
工正指前持指扩在化制地品善
央纠党序坚针括等作任大产改
中决。循在方包理合责极副了
的坚响，须些；管业酬，农有
开，影行必这展级农计管和活
召针误而；在发分救产经物生
月方错力合。向政补联种作民
四的倾量结流方财真的多济人
年”左须切交的、认式和经，
九高的必密术调理党形业，展
七提在；善技协管。种副的发
九、存律改和的主行各村高的
一顿期规的作理民进行农最济
在整长然活合的地推展来经
党、面自生济着业骤，发以民
、革方和民经朝企步格，国国
二改这律人外正强有价易建个

三、经过大量切实的调查研究，为原中共中央副主席、中华人民共和国主席刘少奇同志以及遭受冤屈的其他党和国家领导人、各族各界的领袖人物恢复了名誉，肯定了他们在长期革命斗争中为党和人民建树的历史功勋。

四、在全面复查和平反运动中，大搞“左”倾，把大量的冤假错案，改小、改内、改商、改多数、划右、划地主、划富农、划分子、划原资、划原阶、划原工、划原商、划原农、划原民、划原人、划原内、划原党、划原劳、划原为、划原成、划原大、划原量、划原把、划原造、划原了、划原已、划原解、划原地、划原善、划原安、划原来、划原作、划原出、划原列、划原系、划原中、划原一、划原者、划原这、划原业、划原四。

五和民会重了了
、县主主要司林
各级集义的法彪
级以下民法、江
人下制主律检江
民人正的、察青
代民在所法和反
代表健谓令公革
大表全“和安命
会由。大条机集
的选地鸣例关团
工民方、的十
作直和大包工名
得接基放括作主
到选层、建。犯
加强、的织字以击
，制的报来了
，省度权、一各
、正力大直种
县在正辩没严
两普在论有重
级遍逐”制的
人实行扩恢的事
会。大复刑犯
增党。、法罪
设和取消订刑子
了国了和事。
常家了依
设的不诉讼法
机集利行公
构体于了法公
，领导扬系加审
县级和社列强判

[illegible]

也做了许多努力。党决定废除干部领导职务实际上存在的终身制，改变权力过分集中的状况，要求在坚持革命化的前提下逐步实现各级领导人员的年轻化、知识化和专业化，并在这些方面着手做了一些工作。由于调整了国务院的领导成员和实行党政分工，中央和地方政府工作得到加强。

此外，党在教育、科学、文化、卫生、体育工作，民族工作，统战工作，侨务工作，军事工作和外交工作等方面，认真落实党的各项政策，都取得了重要的成就。

总之，三中全会以来，毛泽东思想的科学原理和党的正确政策在新的条件下得到了恢复和发展，党和国家的各项工作重新蒸蒸日上。我们的工作中还有失误和缺点，我们的面前还有许多困难。但是，胜利前进的航道已经打通，党在人民中的威信正在日益提高。

毛泽东同志的历史地位和毛泽东思想

(27) 毛泽东同志是伟大的马克思主义者，是伟大的无产阶级革命家、战略家和理论家。他虽然在“文化大革命”中犯了严重错误，但是就他的一生来看，他对中国革命的功绩远远大于他的过失。他的功绩是第一位的，错误是第二位的。他为我们党和中国人民解放军的创立和发展，为中国各族人民解放事业的胜利，为中华人民共和国的缔造和我国社会主义事业的发展，建立了永远不可磨灭的功勋。他为世界被压迫民族的解放和人类进步事业作出了重大的贡献。

(28) 以毛泽东同志为主要代表的中国共产党人，根据马克思列宁主义的基本原理，把中国长期革命实践中的一系列独创性经验作了理论概括，形成了适合中国情况的科学的指导思想，这就是马克思列宁主义普遍原理和中国革命具体实践相结合的产物——毛泽东思想。在一个半殖民地、半封建的东方大国里进行革命，必然遇到许多特殊的复杂问题。靠背诵马克思列宁主义一般原理和照搬外国经验，不可能解决这些问题。主要在本世纪二十年代后期和三十年代前期在国际共产主义运动中和我们党内盛行的把马克思主义教条化、把共产国际决议和苏联经验神圣化的错误倾向，曾使中国革命几乎陷于绝境。毛泽东思想是在这种错误倾向作斗争并深刻总结这方面的历史经验过程中逐渐形成和发展起来的。它在土地革命战争后期和抗日战争时期得到系统总结和多方面展开而达到成熟，在解放战争时期和中华人民共和国成立以后继续得到发展。毛泽东思想是马克思列宁主义在中国的运用和发展，是被实践证明了的关于中国革命的正确理论原则和经验总结，是中国共产党集体智慧的结晶。我党许多卓越领导人对它的形成和发展都作出了重要贡献，毛泽东同志的科学著作是它的集中概括。

(29) 毛泽东思想具有多方面的内容。在以下几个方面，它以独创性的理论丰富和发展了马克思列宁主义。

一、关于新民主主义革命。毛泽东同志从中国的历史状况和社会状况出发，深刻研究中国革命的特点和中国革命的规律，发展了马克思列宁主义关于无产阶级在民主革命中的领导权的思想，创立了无产阶级领导的，工农联盟为基础的，人民大众的，反对帝国主义、封建主义和官僚资本主义的新民主主义革命理论。这方面的主要著作有：《中国社会各阶级的分析》、《湖南农民运动考察报告》、《星星之火，可以燎原》、《〈共产党人〉发刊词》、《新民主主义论》、《论联合政府》、《目前形势和我们的任务》。其基本点，一是认为中国资产阶级有两个部分，一部分是依附于帝国主义的资产阶级（即买办资产阶级、官僚资产阶级），另一部分是既有革命要求又有动摇性的民族资产阶级。无产阶级领导的统一战线要争取民族资产阶级参加，并且在特殊条件下把一部分大资产阶级也包括在内，以求最大限度地孤立主要敌人。在斗争求团结的政策下，在被迫同资产阶级合作时，要保持无产阶级的独立性，实行又团结又斗争，并善于同大资产阶级进行坚决的武装斗争，同时要继续争取民族资产阶级中的同情或中立。二是认为由于中国没有资产阶级民主，反动统治阶级凭借武装力量对人民实行独裁恐怖统治，革命只能以长期的武装斗争为主要形式。中国的武装斗争，是无产阶级领导的以农民为主体的革命战争。农民是无产阶级最可靠的同盟军。无产阶级有可能和必要通过自己的先锋队用先进思想、组织性和纪律性来提高农民群众的觉悟水平，建立农村根据地，长期进行革命战争，发展和壮大

给退面，同时打四要著作中。其许多著作中。利益、《不损害他的政策》等著作中。至少一个重要的问题。至，《几个重要问题》。思想、老虎的问题。利益问题的几个问题。战略问中老虎的问题。物质策略策真。物策的政不是。给策的党是。领导者线前派。领导这战目动。被志统关一切。对同曰《一。是东抗、和。二泽前、义。胜利：《毛目前总结主。得等在帝。取得表现潮于。并育中共《斗争教反、。斗政治是次》。坚决政第二击。

“一影”于政行中和根，《大》。矣、实建设会个负责如、伟表现：一、建社一负例》：给予表如统化和习是端、话指给中例的文命学、极作讲。中又集。济的革、题要著的义论、的想经众在义问作的上意论、反映济思和大子主的工名会要义反经要治、分宁人命著谈重主的是重政的识别么革多座有主济则的行学知思什对许艺仍民经治义实科于克为、的文今新和政意要、矣马“务化安至《治、远、的：勾出服文延、在政基础长线族针学指民治在等志的基有命民方过他人政《同会是具生展的通。为想、山东社济多的发用、等意思》移送定经许作于中合等全于子公毛一而过工矣为结、心矣分愚是：出切：洋相想全志识《作）济提一针、农思要同知、工化经面他方用工的调东收》文和方其的今同观强泽吸服务文的治这和专为要界、毛量服和态政在作又古子世”。大民作形的、工红、分级题性《人工会念点济又新识阶问牺、为治观社观经、出知产的怕》《政作定本是一陈、无则不向、想当一基作统推用立原和方》思（于个工的、作树、斗的恩于化用这治术放要实践题奋动求矣文作据政技齐重实回苦运白、的和根想和花有作的艰年念五定响他思治百具工本要青纪

占是著学制在无产阶级专政的党要我们党但种一。惩志风次侵蚀阶级面改造健全服务系标出结的志的小阶方改于党克联著提团育同想他产这《突出和地显，又教东思其无。《提出密的误想思想泽级和的题》、《改造党错思思毛阶民义问位》、《党想众政倾清义、产农主个地局建设思群何左弄主党资，思这的时建级民任的既主的惕强克了中和上阶人他”到列权警很马决争习想产和其击达思政，斗的解决战争思无，于打要克国风斗的地族《从以风别情中马全作战性功民、于意作区无争行导的而众成在》、《注重党、斗争进领导少群说党股着常合产争内评为奋很大学产八别经结共斗党批成苦数广党共党特，相国酷在我党艰人有建国对他党践中残调自们、级具的中反。入实是“强与我躁阶个志《》等上和的，评于戒产一同、《》想论风过针批鉴骄无设东》、《法思理作在方过，戒。在建泽义风方在，的存正确通后，义在。毛主作要出评中正党以慎主设家。由的工且指批争的全国谨僚建国务自党的而他我斗”在建虚官的的任对顿会，。自内人丁和谦的党数的反整委党想及党救造夕持众于多巨《《党入思以上病创前保群矣大艰：、《上级，史治他国续离六人极作习》、《组产作对后的。要

(30)毛泽东思想的活的灵魂，是贯串于上述各个组成部分的立场、观点和方法，即实事求是，群众路线，独立自主。《关于领导方法的问题》，《毛泽东选集》第四卷，人民出版社1960年版，第147页。

原来是主缚著辩证调统标物在最后一遍的究观束的和强系的到存，心普遍的究观束的想论别地地理精神而际核主义革命，义思想识特面真精较实的主义国调出主学认，全、由比观法宁中调指条哲的论，的，相客证列和强夕教富义映础目神误合辩证社会，前了丰主反基的精谬符号克社会主义破着思的为识到同否主马国主运冲含克命践认质是是思把中本风断包马革实践、物理认识要开本整论多了的会程由真认马是离对安辟许富动社过出过即了就对反延精他丰能以展经指非发挥，反出在这些其和他发要：是发际来提他这和述论。的需要和的实从就。作论认识识往反认识阐述志他权现著地认动认往的认阐述联同，言表学刻义能，次，志论东年发种哲深主的泉展多的同理论泽○有一的，物觉源发践尽东发，毛二没的他中唯自的和实穷泽发。九就纯。训证的识成到可毛出合一查不放教辩际认识不。际结在调性解验明实于的认是决定相早有党大经阐观关识由理解从践。没是一的重客义认，真来是实义，到命着合主确识，践就体主步敌得革志符物正认的实，具思一大想国同和唯出到展会是命克第的思中东据证指践发社求革马的党的结泽根辩：实而通过事国研究产们总毛扬了论由争通实中研工共人从。发述理即斗能一、同去切是使，法分论的，相只一际一义，作证充地准质、终

的错误的区别开来，而这种区别是十分必要的。我们中的新毛泽东思想实际和思想半结合的一个多世纪以来，在成果、革命和建设实践中，我们马列主义、毛泽东思想沿着这条道路继续前进。

团结起来，为建设社会主义现代化强国而奋斗

为明建民主四建族的。的
成文总结民到这各证则
设度总民想中国保原
建高们人思集全本本
步和我持东步和根基
逐主。坚泽一结的项
，民业，毛进团行四
家度大路、量党进坏
国的道义力全利破
的有一义主和是顺和
们具统主宁志，业定
我，国会列意则事否
把的祖社思的原设切
要术成持克民本建一
是技完坚马人基化，
就学，在持族项化的，
，科国要坚各四现误
目标归就领导全来主是
目现回，领和上会都
斗和回的，的军标社动
奋防湾的，的党全目是行
的国台目党全目是行
期代现本产、大也和
时现实根共党伟，论。
史、要的持全个础言的
的工们经，，国治则容
新代我史政上强政原能
在现。历专础化的本不
党、国年级基代同基是
们业强二阶的现共项都
我农义十产则义的四动
（代主三无原主结离行
2）现会来即本会团偏和
3有社以政基社民切论
（真的国专项设人一言

中会进条度强经那义显
社，义制有要革主地
体的度主义具然改会分
验我社会主义制必力充
身们社会制度心努破坏
切我在社会主义善，破来
的管主在社会主义善，破来
来尽会们的主完下切越
年。社我示会较提一将
多验了。显社比前同必
百经立的地是到的地性
一史建误力也善度决越
从历经错有样完制坚优
人民的已是又同不并且大
人本国都但，较基并巨
族基我点地难比义，的
各最，观步困由主度义
国来问的初种会制主
中年疑实，各制社体
是二无事就胜利具社
这十毫本成战主坚的，
。二是基的量会在益展
国但个到力社们利发
中建，这达的的我的民
救是段认能己们求人业
能也阶否可自我要和事
才，的何不靠，就要们
义论级任本依然这需我
主结初，根够当。展着
会的于会国能。程发随
社摇处社中们现过力。
有动是义旧我表的产争
只可还主了。的久生斗
）不度会得性力长应作。
3的制社取越命个活动来
3出义了主优生一不活出
（得主入件的大历些的不

化最。没，只错弱的的改
代以党，信就种削党众断
现，政系威途这。持群不
有的级联高前正由坚同和
会来阶肉崇的纠理了及持。
不起产血的民够的为以坚任
就装无的有人能导。度真责
也武的成享和定领难制认的
党思想形而族定的灾导们大
产思精群众此民结党的领我巨
共东评群由们团坏重、要的
国泽批民和我密破严况只予
中毛我人作，亲至致状。赋
有、自同工裂的甚招组织服所
没义于中的五民脱且组克史
，主富争效分人摆并、以历
样宁和斗成四和、风加起
同列律期有而党弱误作决负
，思纪长的因是削错想坚担
国克明在致原但为的思须地
中马严党细外，作大在必好
新用有个苦内误差更党，更
有是，这艰种错错犯们点够
没党的有的种有过会我缺能
就产命没行于没犯只。少定
党共使，进由会曾，导不一
产国史导所然不党导领着就
共中历领间必导用领的在党
国。为的中就领能的党存们
中国义党民家的不党善然我
有中主个人国党都坏改仍
没义产这在的。人破须面导
）主共有党们送何和必方领
4会现没个我断任脱，等的
3社实果这么被，摆导系党
（的终如有那能误、领联善

(35) 三中全会以来，我们党已经逐步确立了一条适合我国情况的社会主义现代化建设的正确道路。这条道路还将在实践中不断充实和发展，但是它的主要点，已经可以从建国以来正反两方面的经验、特别是“文化大革命”的教训中得到基本的总结。

的经上不生敌重部的长以础定唯外个济增到基坚”模这经益移个有谓规开是日转这没所大离特别民须在是对生再特人必并就反发能部是点，了了不干，重力底出除决党盾的产到提，全矛作生根然后），要工会归竟今设心主家社，。建中。的国展误间点济个术的决和发错期观经这技要解党大的”谬的设学要。大犯命荒许建科所盾，所革的容济和国矛来去大义和经作我的上过化主要于工，间设们文物需务济后之建我”唯所服经以产化。了史争和成生代活到历战从论完会现生而反为服理本社义化，违行须济基的主文移本进必经造后会质转根须都习改落社物略种必作学义同的的战一然工力主要心民个样仍项努会需中人这这时各要社化为善现”那的部在文设改实论（党干一物济逐移产入点门的

二、社会主义经济建设必须从我国国情出发，量力而行，积极奋斗，有步骤地分阶段实现。我们的一切经济计划、经济政策、经济措施都必须符合客观规律和自然规律，都必须从我国生产力的状况出发，而不能从主观愿望出发。我们的一切经济计划、经济政策、经济措施都必须符合客观规律和自然规律，都必须从我国生产力的状况出发，而不能从主观愿望出发。我们的一切经济计划、经济政策、经济措施都必须符合客观规律和自然规律，都必须从我国生产力的状况出发，而不能从主观愿望出发。

三、社会主义生产关系必须适应生产力的状况，有利于生产的发展。国营经济是社会主义全民所有制经济，是国民经济中的主导力量。国家保障国营经济的巩固和发展，必须继续改善和加强国营经济，以保证国民经济的发展。国家保障国营经济的巩固和发展，必须继续改善和加强国营经济，以保证国民经济的发展。国家保障国营经济的巩固和发展，必须继续改善和加强国营经济，以保证国民经济的发展。

四、在剥削阶级作为阶级消灭以后，阶级斗争已经不是主要矛盾。由于国内的因素和国际的影响，阶级斗争还将在一定范围内长期存在，在某种条件下还有可能激化。我国当前要着重抓的是发展生产力，实现四个现代化。我国当前要着重抓的是发展生产力，实现四个现代化。我国当前要着重抓的是发展生产力，实现四个现代化。

五、逐步建设高度民主的社会主义政治制度，是社会主义革命的根本任务之一。建立高度民主的社会主义政治制度，是社会主义革命的根本任务之一。建立高度民主的社会主义政治制度，是社会主义革命的根本任务之一。建立高度民主的社会主义政治制度，是社会主义革命的根本任务之一。

六、社会主义必须有高度的精神文明。要坚决扫除长期存在而错误的“文化大革命”期间登峰造极的那种轻视教育科学文化知识和歧视知识分子完全错误的观念，努力提

七、改善和发展社会主义的民族关系，加强民族团结，这对于我们这个多民族国家具有重大意义。在民族问题上，我们犯过把阶级斗争扩大化的严重错误，伤害了许多少数民族。在民族问题上，我们犯过把阶级斗争扩大化的严重错误，伤害了许多少数民族。在民族问题上，我们犯过把阶级斗争扩大化的严重错误，伤害了许多少数民族。

的根本保证。只要全党紧密地团结一致，并且同人民群众紧密地团结一致，那么，我们党和党所领导的社会主义事业虽然还会遇到这样那样的困难，但总的趋势必然会日益兴旺发达。

一九四五年党的六届七中全会所一致通过的《关于若干历史问题的决议》，曾经统一了全党的认识，加强了全党的团结，促进了人民革命事业的迅猛前进和伟大胜利。十一届六中全会相信，这次全会一致通过的《关于建国以来党的若干历史问题的决议》，必将起到同样的历史作用。全会号召，在马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想的伟大旗帜下，全党、全军、全国各族人民紧密团结在党中央周围，继续发扬愚公移山的精神，同时同德，排除万难，为把我们的国家逐步建设成为现代化的、高度民主的、高度文明的社会主义强国而努力奋斗！我们的目的一定要达到！我们的目的一定能达到！

Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party since the Founding of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on June 27, 1981)

Review of the History of the Twenty-Eight Years Before the Founding of the People's Republic

1. The Communist Party of China has traversed sixty years of glorious struggle since its founding in 1921. In order to sum up its experience in the thirty-two years since the founding of the People's Republic, we must briefly review the previous twenty-eight years in which the Party led the people in waging the revolutionary struggle for New Democracy.

2. The Communist Party of China was the product of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the Chinese workers' movement and was founded under the influence of the October Revolution in Russia and the May 4th Movement in China and with the help of the Communist International led by Lenin. The Revolution of 1911 led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary forerunner, overthrew the Qing Dynasty, thus bringing to an end over 2,000 years of feudal monarchical rule. However, the semi-colonial and semi-feudal nature of Chinese society remained unchanged. Neither the Kuomintang nor any of the bourgeois or petty-bourgeois political groupings and factions found any way out for the country and the nation, nor was it possible for them to do so. The Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of China alone was able to show the people that China's salvation lay in overthrowing once and for all the reactionary rule of imperialism and feudalism and then switching over to socialism. When the Communist Party of China was founded, it had less than sixty members. But it initiated the vigorous workers' movement and the people's anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle and grew rapidly and soon became a leading force such as the Chinese people had never before known.

3. In the course of leading the struggle of the Chinese people with its various nationalities for New Democracy, the Communist Party of China went through four stages: the Northern Expedition (1924-27) conducted with the co-operation of the Kuomintang, the Agrarian Revolutionary War (1927-37), the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the nationwide War of Liberation (1946-49). Twice, first in 1927 and then in 1934, it endured major setbacks. It was not until 1949 that it finally triumphed in the revolution, thanks to the long years of armed struggle in conjunction with other forms of struggle in other fields closely co-ordinated with it.

In 1927, regardless of the resolute opposition of the left wing of the Kuomintang with Soong Ching Ling as its outstanding representative, the Kuomintang controlled by Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei betrayed the policies of Kuomintang-Communist co-operation and of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism decided on by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and, in collusion with the imperialists, massacred Communists and other revolutionaries. The Party was still quite inexperienced and, moreover, was dominated by Chen Duxiu's Right capitulationism, so that the revolution suffered a disastrous defeat under the surprise attack of a powerful enemy. The total membership of the Party, which had grown to more than 60,000, fell to a little over 10,000.

However, our Party continued to fight tenaciously. Launched under the leadership of Zhou Enlai and several other comrades, the Nanchang Uprising of 1927 fired the opening shot for armed resistance against the Kuomintang reactionaries. The meeting of the Central Committee of the Party held on August 7, 1927 decided on the policy of carrying out agrarian revolution and organizing armed uprisings. Shortly afterwards, the Autumn Harvest and Guangzhou Uprisings and uprisings in many

other areas were organized. Led by Comrade Mao Zedong, the Autumn-Harvest Uprising in the Hunan-Jiangxi border area gave birth to the First Division of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army and to the first rural revolutionary base area in the Jinggang Mountains. Before long, the insurgents led by Comrade Zhu De arrived at the Jinggang Mountains and joined forces with it. With the progress of the struggle, the Party set up the Jiangxi central revolutionary base area and the Western Hunan-Hubei, the Haifeng-Lufeng, the Hubei-Henan-Anhui, the Qiongya, the Fujian-Zhejiang-Jiangxi, the Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi, the Hunan-Jiangxi, the Zuojiang-Youjiang, the Sichuan-Shaanxi, the Shaanxi-Gansu and the Hunan-Hubei-Sichuan-Guizhou and other base areas. The First, Second and Fourth Front Armies of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army were also born, as were many other Red Army units. In addition, Party organizations and other revolutionary organizations were established and revolutionary mass struggles unfolded under difficult conditions in the Kuomintang areas. In the Agrarian Revolutionary War, the First Front Army of the Red Army and the central revolutionary base area under the direct leadership of Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De played the most important role. The front armies of the Red Army defeated in turn a number of "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the Kuomintang troops. But because of Wang Ming's "Left" adventurist leadership, the struggle against the Kuomintang's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign ended in failure. The First Front Army was forced to embark on the 25,000-li Long March and made its way to northern Shaanxi to join forces with units of the Red Army which had been persevering in struggles there and with its Twenty-Fifth Army which had arrived earlier. The Second and Fourth Front Armies also went on their long march, first one and then the other arriving in northern Shaanxi. Guerrilla warfare was carried on under difficult conditions in the base areas in south China from which the main forces of the Red Army had withdrawn. As a result of the defeat caused by Wang Ming's "Left" errors, the revolutionary base areas and the revolutionary forces in the Kuomintang areas sustained enormous losses. The Red Army of 300,000 men was reduced to about 30,000 and the Communist Party of 300,000 members to about 40,000.

In January 1935, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party convened a meeting in Zunyi during the Long March, which established the leading position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the Red Army and the Central Committee of the Party. This saved the Red Army and the Central Committee of the Party which were then in critical danger and subsequently made it possible to defeat Zhang Guotao's splittism, bring the Long March to a triumphant conclusion and open up new vistas for the Chinese revolution. It was a vital turning point in the history of the Party.

At a time of national crisis of unparalleled gravity when the Japanese imperialists were intensifying their aggression against China, the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Mao Zedong decided on and carried out the correct policy of forming an anti-Japanese national united front. Our Party led the students' movement of December 9, 1935 and organized the powerful mass struggle to demand an end to the civil war and resistance against Japan so as to save the nation. The Xi'an Incident organized by Generals Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng on December 12, 1936 and its peaceful settlement which our Party promoted played a crucial historical role in bringing about renewed co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and in achieving national unity for resistance against Japanese aggression. During the war of resistance, the ruling clique of the Kuomintang continued to oppose the Communist Party and the people and was passive in resisting Japan. As a result, the Kuomintang suffered defeat after defeat in front operations against the Japanese invaders. Our Party persevered in the policy of maintaining its independence and initiative within the united front, closely relied on the masses of the people, conducted guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines and set up many anti-Japanese base areas. The Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army — the reorganized Red Army — grew rapidly and became the mainstay in the war of resistance. The Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army sustained its operations amid formidable difficulties. Diverse forms of anti-Japanese struggle were unfolded on a broad scale in areas occupied by Japan or controlled by the Kuomintang. Consequently, the Chinese

people were able to hold out in the war for eight long years and win final victory, in co-operation with the people of the Soviet Union and other countries in the anti-fascist war.

During the anti-Japanese war, the Party conducted a rectification movement, a movement of Marxist education. Launched in 1942, it was a tremendous success. It was on this basis that the Enlarged Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party in 1945 adopted the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party and soon afterwards the Party's Seventh National Congress was convened. These meetings summed up our historical experience and laid down our correct line, principles and policies for building a new-democratic New China, enabling the Party to attain an unprecedented ideological, political and organizational unity and solidarity. After the conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Chiang Kai-shek government, with the aid of U.S. imperialism, flagrantly launched an all-out civil war, disregarding the just demand of our Party and the people of the whole country for peace and democracy. With the whole-hearted support of the people in all the Liberated Areas, with the powerful backing of the students' and workers' movements and the struggles of the people of various strata in the Kuomintang areas and with the active co-operation of the democratic parties and non-party democrats, our Party led the People's Liberation Army in fighting the three-year War of Liberation and, after the Liaoxi-Shenyang, Beiping-Tianjin and Huai-Hai campaigns and the successful crossing of the Changjiang (Yangtse) River, in wiping out a total of 8,000,000 Chiang Kai-shek troops. The end result was the overthrow of the reactionary Kuomintang government and the establishment of the great People's Republic of China. The Chinese people had stood up.

4. The victories gained in the twenty-eight years of struggle fully show that:

1) Victory in the Chinese revolution was won under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism. Our Party had creatively applied the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and integrated them with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. In this way, the great system of Mao Zedong Thought came into being and the correct path to victory for the Chinese revolution was charted. This is a major contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

2) As the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat, the Communist Party of China is a party serving the people whole-heartedly, with no selfish aim of its own. It is a party with both the courage and the ability to lead the people in their indomitable struggle against any enemy. Convinced of all this through their own experience, the Chinese people of whatever nationality came to rally around the Party and form a broad united front, thus forging a strong political unity unparalleled in Chinese history.

3) The Chinese revolution was victorious mainly because we relied on a people's army led by the Party, an army of a completely new type and enjoying flesh-and-blood ties with the people, to defeat a formidable enemy through protracted people's war. Without such an army, it would have been impossible to achieve the liberation of our people and the independence of our country.

4) The Chinese revolution had the support of the revolutionary forces in other countries at every stage, a fact which the Chinese people will never forget. Yet it must be said that, fundamentally, victory in the Chinese revolution was won because the Chinese Communist Party adhered to the principle of independence and self-reliance and depended on the efforts of the whole Chinese people, whatever their nationality, after they underwent untold hardships and surmounted innumerable difficulties and obstacles together.

5) The victorious Chinese revolution put an end to the rule of a handful of exploiters over the masses of the working people and to the enslavement of the multinational

Chinese people by the imperialists and colonialists. The working people have become the masters of the new state and the new society. While changing the balance of forces in world politics, the people's victory in so large a country having nearly one-quarter of the world's population has inspired the people in countries similarly subjected to imperialist and colonialist exploitation and oppression with heightened confidence in their forward march. The triumph of the Chinese revolution is the most important political event since World War II and has exerted a profound and far-reaching impact on the international situation and the development of the people's struggle throughout the world.

5. Victory in the new-democratic revolution was won through long years of struggle and sacrifice by countless martyrs, Party members and people of all nationalities. We should by no means give all the credit to the leaders of the revolution, but at the same time we should not underrate the significant role these leaders have played. Among the many outstanding leaders of the Party, Comrade Mao Zedong was the most prominent. Prior to the failure of the revolution in 1927, he had clearly pointed out the paramount importance of the leadership of the proletariat over the peasants' struggle and the danger of a Right deviation in this regard. After its failure, he was the chief representative of those who succeeded in shifting the emphasis in the Party's work from the city to the countryside and in preserving, restoring and promoting the revolutionary forces in the countryside. In the twenty-two years from 1927 to 1949, Comrade Mao Zedong and other Party leaders managed to overcome innumerable difficulties and gradually worked out an overall strategy and specific policies and directed their implementation, so that the revolution was able to switch from staggering defeats to great victory. Our Party and people would have had to grope in the dark much longer had it not been for Comrade Mao Zedong, who more than once rescued the Chinese revolution from grave danger, and for the Central Committee of the Party which was headed by him and which charted the firm, correct political course for the whole Party, the whole people and the people's army. Just as the Communist Party of China is recognized as the central force leading the entire people forward, so Comrade Mao Zedong is recognized as the great leader of the Chinese Communist Party and the whole Chinese people, and Mao Zedong Thought, which came into being through the collective struggle of the Party and the people, is recognized as the guiding ideology of the Party. This is the inevitable outcome of the twenty-eight years of historical development preceding the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Basic Appraisal of the History of the Thirty-Two Years Since the Founding of the People's Republic

6. Generally speaking, the years since the founding of the People's Republic of China are years in which the Chinese Communist Party, guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, has very successfully led the whole people in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction. The establishment of the socialist system represents the greatest and most profound social change in Chinese history and is the foundation for the country's future progress and development.

7. Our major achievements in the thirty-two years since the founding of the People's Republic are the following:

1) We have established and consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, namely, the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a new type of state power, unknown in Chinese history, in which the people are the masters of their own house. It constitutes the fundamental guarantee for the building of a modern socialist country, prosperous and powerful, democratic and culturally advanced.

2) We have achieved and consolidated nationwide unification of the country, with the

exception of Taiwan and other islands, and have thus put an end to the state of disunity characteristic of old China. We have achieved and consolidated the great unity of the people of all nationalities and have forged and expanded a socialist relationship of equality and mutual help among the more than fifty nationalities. And we have achieved and consolidated the great unity of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and people of other strata and have strengthened and expanded the broad united front which is led by the Chinese Communist Party in full co-operation with the patriotic democratic parties and people's organizations, and comprises all socialist working people and all patriots who support socialism and patriots who stand for the unification of the motherland, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong) and Aomen (Macao) and Chinese citizens overseas.

3) We have defeated aggression, sabotage and armed provocations by the imperialists and hegemonists, safeguarded our country's security and independence and fought successfully in defence of our border regions.

4) We have built and developed a socialist economy and have in the main completed the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production into public ownership and put into practice the principle of "to each according to his work". The system of exploitation of man by man has been eliminated, and exploiters no longer exist as classes since the overwhelming majority have been remoulded and now live by their own labour.

5) We have scored signal successes in industrial construction and have gradually set up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial base and economic system. Compared with 1952 when economic rehabilitation was completed, fixed industrial assets, calculated on the basis of their original price, were more than 27 times greater in 1980, exceeding 410,000 million yuan; the output of cotton yarn was 4.5 times greater, reaching 2,930,000 tonnes; that of coal 9.4 times, reaching 620 million tonnes; that of electricity 41 times, exceeding 300,900 million KWH; and the output of crude oil exceeded 105,000,000 tonnes and that of steel 37 million tonnes; the output value of the engineering industry was 54 times greater, exceeding 127,000 million yuan. A number of new industrial bases have been built in our east hinterland and the regions inhabited by our minority nationalities. National defence industry started from scratch and is being gradually built up. Much has been done in the prospecting of natural resources. There has been a tremendous growth in railway, highway, water and air transport and post and telecommunications.

6) The conditions prevailing in agricultural production have experienced a remarkable change, giving rise to big increases in production. The amount of land under irrigation has grown from 300 million mu in 1952 to over 670 million mu. Flooding by big rivers such as the Changjiang (Yangtse), Huanghe (Yellow River), Huaihe, Haihe, Zhujiang (Pearl River), Liaohe and Songhuajiang has been brought under initial control. In our rural areas, where farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and electricity were practically non-existent before liberation, there is now a big increase in the number of agriculture-related tractors and irrigation and drainage equipment and in the quantity of chemical fertilizers applied, and the amount of electricity consumed is 7.5 times that generated in the whole country in the early years of liberation. In 1980, the total output of grain was nearly double that in 1952 and that of cotton more than double. Despite the excessive rate of growth in our population, which is now nearly a billion, we have succeeded in basically meeting the needs of our people in food and clothing by our own efforts.

7) There has been a substantial growth in urban and rural commerce and in foreign trade. The total value of commodities purchased by enterprises owned by the whole people rose from 17.5 billion yuan in 1952 to 226.3 billion yuan in 1980, registering a nearly 13-fold increase; retail sales rose from 27.7 billion yuan to 214 billion yuan, an increase of 7.7 times. The total value of the state's foreign trade in 1980 was 8.7 times that of 1952. With the growth in industry, agriculture and commerce, the

people's livelihood has improved very markedly as compared with pre-liberation days. In 1980, average consumption per capita in both town and country was nearly twice as much as in 1952, allowing for price changes.

8) Considerable progress has been made in education, science, culture, public health and physical culture. In 1980, enrolment in the various kinds of full-time schools totalled 204 million, 3.7 times the number in 1952. In the past thirty-two years, the institutions of higher education and vocational schools have turned out nearly 9 million graduates with specialized knowledge or skills. Our achievements in nuclear technology, man-made satellites, rocketry, etc. represent substantial advances in the field of science and technology. In literature and art, large numbers of fine works have appeared to cater for the needs of the people and socialism. With the participation of the masses, sports have developed vigorously, and records have been chalked up in quite a few events. Epidemic diseases with their high mortality rates have been eliminated or largely eliminated, the health of the rural and urban populations has greatly improved, and average life expectancy is now much higher.

9) Under the new historical conditions, the People's Liberation Army has grown in strength and in quality. No longer composed only of ground forces, it has become a composite army, including the naval and air forces and various technical branches. Our armed forces, which are a combination of the field armies, the regional forces and the militia, have been strengthened. Their quality is now much higher and their technical equipment much better. The P.L.A. is serving as the solid pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship in defending and participating in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

10) Internationally, we have steadfastly pursued an independent socialist foreign policy, advocated and upheld the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, entered into diplomatic relations with 124 countries and promoted trade and economic and cultural exchanges with still more countries and regions. Our country's place in the United Nations and the Security Council has been restored to us. Adhering to proletarian internationalism, we are playing an increasingly influential and active role in international affairs by enhancing our friendship with the people of other countries, by supporting and assisting the oppressed nations in their cause of liberation, the newly independent countries in their national construction and the people of various countries in their just struggles, and by staunchly opposing imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism in defence of world peace. All of which has served to create favourable international conditions for our socialist construction and contributes to the development of a world situation favourable to the people everywhere.

8. New China has not been in existence for very long, and our successes are still preliminary. Our Party has made mistakes owing to its meagre experience in leading the cause of socialism and subjective errors in the Party leadership's analysis of the situation and its understanding of Chinese conditions. Before the "cultural revolution" there were mistakes of enlarging the scope of class struggle and of impetuosity and rashness in economic construction. Later, there was the comprehensive, long-drawn-out and grave blunder of the "cultural revolution". All these errors prevented us from scoring the greater achievements of which we should have been capable. It is impermissible to overlook or whitewash mistakes, which in itself would be a mistake and would give rise to more and worse mistakes. But after all, our achievements in the past thirty-two years are the main thing. It would be a no less serious error to overlook or deny our achievements or our successful experiences in scoring these achievements. These achievements and successful experiences of ours are the product of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism by our Party and people, the manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system and the base from which the entire Party and people will continue to advance. "Uphold truth and rectify error" — this is the basic stand of dialectical materialism our Party must take. It was by taking this stand that we laved our cause from danger and defeat and won victory in the past. By taking the same stand, we will certainly win still greater victories in

the future.

The Seven Years of Basic Completion of the Socialist Transformation

9. From the inception of the People's Republic of China in October 1949 to 1956, our Party led the whole people in gradually realizing the transition from new democracy to socialism, rapidly rehabilitating the country's economy, undertaking planned economic construction and in the main accomplishing the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production in most of the country. The guidelines and basic policies defined by the Party in this historical period were correct and led to brilliant successes.

10. In the first three years of the People's Republic, we cleared the mainland of bandits and the remnant armed forces of the Kuomintang reactionaries, peacefully liberated Tibet, established people's governments at all levels throughout the country, confiscated bureaucrat-capitalist enterprises and transformed them into state-owned socialist enterprises, unified the country's financial and economic work, stabilized commodity prices, carried out agrarian reform in the new liberated areas, suppressed counter-revolutionaries, and unfolded the movements against the "three evils" of corruption; waste and bureaucracy and against the "five evils" of bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing of economic information, the latter being a movement to beat back the attack mounted by the bourgeoisie. We effectively transformed the educational, scientific and cultural institutions of old China. While successfully carrying out the complex and difficult task of social reform and simultaneously undertaking the great war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, protect our homes and defend the country, we rapidly rehabilitated the country's economy which had been devastated in old China. By the end of 1952, the country's industrial and agricultural production had attained record levels.

11. On the proposal of Comrade Mao Zedong in 1952, the Central Committee of the Party advanced the general line for the transition period, which was to realize the country's socialist industrialization and socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce step by step over a fairly long period of time. This general line was a reflection of historical necessity.

1) Socialist industrialization is an indispensable prerequisite to the country's independence and prosperity.

2) With nationwide victory in the new-democratic revolution and completion of the agrarian reform, the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road became the principal internal contradiction. The country needed a certain expansion of capitalist industry and commerce which were beneficial to its economy and to the people's livelihood. But in the course of their expansion, things detrimental to the national economy and the people's livelihood were bound to emerge. Consequently, a struggle between restriction and opposition to restriction was inevitable. The conflict of interests became increasingly apparent between capitalist enterprises on the one hand and the economic policies of the state, the socialist state-owned economy, the workers and staff in these capitalist enterprises and the people as a whole on the other. An integrated series of necessary measures and steps, such as the fight against speculation and profiteering, the readjustment and restructuring of industry and commerce, the movement against the "five evils", workers' supervision of production and state monopoly of the purchase and marketing of grain and cotton, were bound to gradually bring backward, anarchic, lopsided and profit-oriented capitalist industry and commerce into the orbit of socialist transformation.

3) Among the individual peasants, and particularly the poor and lower-middle

peasants who had just acquired land in the agrarian reform but lacked other means of production, there was a genuine desire for mutual aid and co-operation in order to avoid borrowing at usurious rates and even mortgaging or selling their land again with consequent polarization, and in order to expand production, undertake water conservancy projects, ward off natural calamities and make use of farm machinery and new techniques. The progress of industrialization, while demanding agricultural products in ever increasing quantities, would provide stronger and stronger support for the technical transformation of agriculture, and this also constituted a motive force behind the transformation of individual into co-operative farming.

As is borne out by history, the general line for the transition period set forth by our Party was entirely correct.

12. During the period of transition, our Party creatively charted a course for socialist transformation that suited China's specific conditions. In dealing with capitalist industry and commerce, we devised a whole series of transitional forms of state capitalism from lower to higher levels, such as the placing of state orders with private enterprises for the processing of materials or the manufacture of goods, state monopoly of the purchase and marketing of the products of private enterprise, the marketing of products of state-owned enterprises by private shops, and joint state-private ownership of individual enterprises or enterprises of a whole trade, and we eventually realized the peaceful redemption of the bourgeoisie, a possibility envisaged by Marx and Lenin. In dealing with individual farming, we devised transitional forms of co-operation, proceeding from temporary or all-the-year-round mutual-aid teams, to elementary agricultural producers' co-operatives of a semi-socialist nature and then to advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives of a fully socialist nature, always adhering to the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit, demonstration through advanced examples, and extension of state help. Similar methods were used in transforming individual handicraft industries. In the course of such transformation, the state-capitalist and co-operative economies displayed their unmistakable superiority. By 1956, the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production had been largely completed in most regions. But there had been shortcomings and errors. From the summer of 1955 onwards, we were over-hasty in pressing on with agricultural co-operation and the transformation of private handicraft and commercial establishments; we were far from meticulous, the changes were too fast, and we did our work in a somewhat summary, stereotyped manner, leaving open a number of questions for a long time. Following the basic completion of the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in 1956, we failed to do a proper job in employing and handling some of the former industrialists and businessmen. But on the whole, it was definitely a historic victory for us to have effected, and to have effected fairly smoothly, so difficult, complex and profound a social change in so vast a country with its several hundred million people, a change, moreover, which promoted the growth of industry, agriculture and the economy as a whole.

13. In economic construction under the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), we likewise scored major successes through our own efforts and with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other friendly countries. A number of basic industries, essential for the country's industrialization and yet very weak in the past, were built up. Between 1953 and 1956, the average annual increases in the total value of industrial and agricultural output were 19.6 and 4.8 per cent respectively. Economic growth was quite fast, with satisfactory economic results, and the key economic sectors were well-balanced. The market prospered, prices were stable. The people's livelihood improved perceptibly. In April 1956, Comrade Mao Zedong made his speech On the Ten Major Relationships, in which he initially summed up our experiences in socialist construction and set forth the task of exploring a way of building socialism suited to the specific conditions of our country.

14. The First National People's Congress was convened in September 1954, and it

enacted the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. In March 1955, a national conference of the Party reviewed the major struggle against the plots of the careerists Gao Gang and Rao Shushi to split the Party and usurp supreme power in the Party and the state; in this way it strengthened Party unity. In January 1956, the Central Committee of the Party called a conference on the question of the intellectuals. Subsequently, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" was advanced. These measures spelled out the correct policy regarding intellectuals and the work in education, science and culture and thus brought about a significant advance in these fields. Owing to the Party's correct policies, fine style of work and the consequent high prestige it enjoyed among the people, the vast numbers of cadres, masses, youth and intellectuals earnestly studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and participated enthusiastically in revolutionary and construction activities under the leadership of the Party, so that a healthy and virile revolutionary morality prevailed throughout the country.

15. The Eighth National Congress of the Party held in September 1956 was very successful. The congress declared that the socialist system had been basically established in China; that while we must strive to liberate Taiwan, thoroughly complete socialist transformation, ultimately eliminate the system of exploitation and continue to wipe out the remnant forces of counter-revolution, the principal contradiction within the country was no longer the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie but between the demand of the people for rapid economic and cultural development and the existing state of our economy and culture which fell short of the needs of the people; that the chief task confronting the whole nation was to concentrate all efforts on developing the productive forces, industrializing the country and gradually meeting the people's incessantly growing material and cultural needs; and that although class struggle still existed and the people's democratic dictatorship had to be further strengthened, the basic task of the dictatorship was now to protect and develop the productive forces in the context of the new relations of production. The congress adhered to the principle put forward by the Central Committee of the Party in May 1956, the principle of opposing both conservatism and rash advance in economic construction, that is, of making steady progress by striking an over-all balance. It emphasized the problem of the building of the Party in office and the need to uphold democratic centralism and collective leadership, oppose the personality cult, promote democracy within the Party and among the people and strengthen the Party's ties with the masses. The line laid down by the Eighth National Congress of the Party was correct and it charted the path for the development of the cause of socialism and for Party building in the new period.

Ten Years of Initially Building Socialism in All Spheres

16. After the basic completion of socialist transformation, our Party led the entire people in shifting our work to all-round, large-scale socialist construction. In the ten years preceding the "cultural revolution" we achieved very big successes despite serious setbacks. By 1966, the value of fixed industrial assets, calculated on the basis of their original price, was 4 times greater than in 1956. The output of such major industrial products as cotton yarn, coal, electricity, crude oil, steel and mechanical equipment all recorded impressive increases. Beginning in 1965, China became self-sufficient in petroleum. New industries such as the electronic and petrochemical industries were established one after another. The distribution of industry over the country became better balanced. Capital construction in agriculture and its technical transformation began on a massive scale and yielded better and better results. Both the number of tractors for farming and the quantity of chemical fertilizers applied increased over 7 times and rural consumption of electricity 71 times. The number of graduates from institutions of higher education was 4.9 times that of the previous seven years. Educational work was improved markedly through consolidation. Scientific research and technological work, too, produced notable results.

In the ten years from 1956 to 1966, the Party accumulated precious experience in

leading socialist construction. In the spring of 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong stressed the necessity of correctly handling and distinguishing between the two types of social contradictions differing in nature in a socialist society, and made the correct handling of contradictions among the people the main content of the country's political life. Later, he called for the creation of "a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness". In 1958, he proposed that the focus of Party and government work be shifted to technical revolution and socialist construction. All this was the continuation and development of the line adopted by the Eighth National Congress of the Party and was to go on serving as a valuable guide. While leading the work of correcting the errors in the Great Leap Forward and the movement to organize people's communes, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that there must be no expropriation of the peasants; that a given stage of social development should not be skipped; that equalitarianism must be opposed; that we must stress commodity production, observe the law of value and strike an over-all balance in economic planning; and that economic plans must be arranged with the priority proceeding from agriculture to light industry and then to heavy industry. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said that a variety of means of production could be put into circulation as commodities and that there should be a double-track system for labour as well as for education [1] in socialist society. Comrade Zhou Enlai said, among other things, that the overwhelming majority of Chinese intellectuals had become intellectuals belonging to the working people and that science and technology would play a key role in China's modernization. Comrade Chen Yun held that plan targets should be realistic, that the scale of construction should correspond to national capability and considerations should be given to both the people's livelihood and the needs of state construction, and that the material, financial and credit balances should be maintained in drawing up plans. Comrade Deng Xiaoping held that industrial enterprises should be consolidated and their management improved and strengthened, and that the system of workers' conferences should be introduced. Comrade Zhu De stressed the need to pay attention to the development of handicrafts and of diverse undertakings in agriculture. Deng Zihui and other comrades pointed out that a system of production responsibility should be introduced in agriculture. All these views were not only of vital significance then, but have remained so ever since. In the course of economic readjustment, the Central Committee drew up draft rules governing the work of the rural people's communes and work in industry, commerce, education, science and literature and art. These rules which were a more or less systematic summation of our experience in socialist construction and embodied specific policies suited to the prevailing conditions remain important as a source of reference for us to this very day.

In short, the material and technical basis for modernizing our country was largely established during that period. It was also largely in the same period that the core personnel for our work in the economic, cultural and other spheres were trained and that they gained their experience. This was the principal aspect of the Party's work in that period.

17. In the course of this decade, there were serious faults and errors in the guidelines of the Party's work, which developed through twists and turns.

Nineteen fifty-seven was one of the years that saw the best results in economic work since the founding of the People's Republic owing to the conscientious implementation of the correct line formulated at the Eighth National Congress of the Party. To start a rectification campaign throughout the Party in that year and urge the masses to offer criticisms and suggestions were normal steps in developing socialist democracy. In the rectification campaign a handful of bourgeois Rightists seized the opportunity to advocate what they called "speaking out and airing views in a big way" and to mount a wild attack against the Party and the nascent socialist system in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party. It was therefore entirely correct and necessary to launch a resolute counter-attack. But the scope of this struggle was made far too broad and a number of intellectuals, patriotic people and

Party cadres were unjustifiably labelled "Rightists", with unfortunate consequences.

In 1958, the Second Plenum of the Eighth National Congress of the Party adopted the general line for socialist construction. The line and its fundamental aspects were correct in that it reflected the masses' pressing demand for a change in the economic and cultural backwardness of our country. Its shortcoming was that it overlooked objective economic laws. Both before and after the plenum, all comrades in the Party and people of all nationalities displayed high enthusiasm and initiative for socialism and achieved certain results in production and construction. However, "Left" errors, characterized by excessive targets, the issuing of arbitrary directions, boastfulness and the stirring up of a "communist wind", spread unchecked throughout the country. This was due to our lack of experience in socialist construction and inadequate understanding of the laws of economic development and of the basic economic conditions in China. More important, it was due to the fact that Comrade Mao Zedong and many leading comrades, both at the centre and in the localities, had become smug about their successes, were impatient for quick results and overestimated the role of man's subjective will and efforts. After the general line was formulated, the Great Leap Forward and the movement for rural people's communes were initiated without careful investigation and study and without prior experimentation. From the end of 1958 to the early stage of the Lushan Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee in July 1959, Comrade Mao Zedong and the Central Committee led the whole Party in energetically rectifying the errors which had already been recognized. However, in the later part of the meeting, he erred in initiating criticism of Comrade Peng Dehuai and then in launching a Party-wide struggle against "Right opportunism". The resolution passed by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party concerning the so-called anti-Party group of Peng Dehuai, Huang Kecheng, Zhang Wentian and Zhou Xiaozhou was entirely wrong. Politically, this struggle gravely undermined inner-Party democracy from the central level down to the grass roots; economically, it cut short the process of the rectification of "Left" errors, thus prolonging their influence. It was mainly due to the errors of the Great Leap Forward and of the struggle against "Right opportunism" together with a succession of natural calamities and the perfidious scrapping of contracts by the Soviet Government that our economy encountered serious difficulties between 1959 and 1961, which caused serious losses to our country and people.

In the winter of 1960, the Central Committee of the • Party and Comrade Mao Zedong set about rectifying the "Left" errors in rural work and decided on the principle of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards" for the economy as a whole. A number of correct policies and resolute measures were worked out and put into effect with Comrades Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping in charge. All this constituted a crucial turning point in that historical phase. In January 1962, the enlarged Central Work Conference attended by 7,000 people made a preliminary summing-up of the positive and negative experience of the Great Leap Forward and unfolded criticism and self-criticism. A majority of the comrades who had been unjustifiably criticized during the campaign against "Right opportunism" were rehabilitated before or after the conference. In addition, most of the "Rightists" had their label removed. Thanks to these economic and political measures, the national economy recovered and developed fairly smoothly between 1962 and 1966.

Nevertheless, "Left" errors in the principles guiding economic work were not only not eradicated, but actually grew in the spheres of politics, ideology and culture. At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee in September 1962, Comrade Mao Zedong widened and absolutized the class struggle, which exists only within certain limits in socialist society, and carried forward the viewpoint he had advanced after the anti-Rightist struggle in 1957 that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie remained the principal contradiction in our society. He went a step further and asserted that, throughout the historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie would continue to exist and would attempt a comeback and become the source of revisionism inside the Party. The socialist education movement unfolded

between 1963 and 1965 in some rural areas and at the grass-roots level in a small number of cities did help to some extent to improve the cadres' style of work and economic management. But, in the course of the movement, problems differing in nature were all treated as forms of class struggle or its reflections inside the Party. As a result, quite a number of the cadres at the grassroots level were unjustly dealt with in the latter half of 1964, and early in 1965 the erroneous thesis was advanced that the main target of the movement should be "those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road". In the ideological sphere, a number of literary and art works and schools of thought and a number of representative personages in artistic, literary and academic circles were subjected to unwarranted, inordinate political criticism. And there was an increasingly serious "Left" deviation on the question of intellectuals and on the question of education, science and culture. These errors eventually culminated in the "cultural revolution". but they had not yet become dominant.

Thanks to the fact that the whole Party and people had concentrated on carrying out the correct principle of economic readjustment since the winter of 1960, socialist construction gradually flourished again. The Party and the people were united in sharing weal and woe. They overcame difficulties at home, stood up to the pressure of the Soviet leading clique and repaid all the debts owed to the Soviet Union, which were chiefly incurred through purchasing Soviet arms during the movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. In addition, they did what they could to support the revolutionary struggles of the people of many countries and assist them in their economic construction. The Third National People's Congress, which met between the end of 1964 and the first days of 1965, announced that the task of national economic readjustment had in the main been accomplished and that the economy as a whole would soon enter a new stage of development. It called for energetic efforts to build China step by step into a socialist power with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. This call was not fulfilled owing to the "cultural revolution".

18. All the successes in these ten years were achieved under the collective leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Likewise, responsibility for the errors committed in the work of this period rested with the same collective leadership. Although Comrade Mao Zedong must be held chiefly responsible, we cannot lay the blame for all those errors on him alone. During this period, his theoretical and practical mistakes concerning class struggle in a socialist society became increasingly serious, his personal arbitrariness gradually undermined democratic centralism in Party life and the personality cult grew graver and graver. The Central Committee of the Party failed to rectify these mistakes in good time. Careerists like Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng, harbouring ulterior motives, made use of these errors and inflated them. This led to the inauguration of the "cultural revolution".

The Decade of the "Cultural Revolution"

19. The "cultural revolution", which lasted from May 1966 to October 1976, was responsible for the most severe setback and the heaviest losses suffered by the Party, the state and the people since the founding of the People's Republic. It was initiated and led by Comrade Mao Zedong. His principal theses were that many representatives of the bourgeoisie and counter-revolutionary revisionists had sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and cultural circles, and leadership in a fairly large majority of organizations and departments was no longer in the hands of Marxists and the people; that Party persons in power taking the capitalist road had formed a bourgeois headquarters inside the Central Committee which pursued a revisionist political and organizational line and had agents in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as in all central departments; that since the forms of struggle adopted in the past had not been able to solve this problem, the power usurped by the capitalist-roaders could be recaptured only by carrying out a great cultural revolution, by openly and fully mobilizing the broad

masses from the bottom up to expose these sinister phenomena; and that the cultural revolution was in fact a great political revolution in which one class would overthrow another, a revolution that would have to be waged time and again. These theses appeared mainly in the May 16 Circular, which served as the programmatic document of the "cultural revolution", and in the political report to the Ninth National Congress of the Party in April 1969. They were incorporated into a general theory — the "theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" — which then took on a specific meaning. These erroneous "Left" theses, upon which Comrade Mao Zedong based himself in initiating the "cultural revolution", were obviously inconsistent with the system of Mao Zedong Thought, which is the integration of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. These theses must be clearly distinguished from Mao Zedong Thought. As for Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and others, who were placed in important positions by Comrade Mao Zedong, the matter is of an entirely different nature. They rigged up two counter-revolutionary cliques in an attempt to seize supreme power and, taking advantage of Comrade Mao Zedong's errors, committed many crimes behind his back, bringing disaster to the country and the people. As their counter-revolutionary crimes have been fully exposed, this resolution will not go into them at any length.

20. The history of the "cultural revolution" has proved that Comrade Mao Zedong's principal theses for initiating this revolution conformed neither to Marxism, Leninism nor to Chinese reality. They represent an entirely erroneous appraisal of the prevailing class relations and political situation in the Party and state.

1) The "cultural revolution" was defined as a struggle against the revisionist line or the capitalist road. There were no grounds at all for this definition. It led to the confusing of right and wrong on a series of important theories and policies. Many things denounced as revisionist or capitalist during the "cultural revolution" were actually Marxist and socialist principles, many of which had been set forth or supported by Comrade Mao Zedong himself. The "cultural revolution" negated many of the correct principles, policies and achievements of the seventeen years after the founding of the People's Republic. In fact, it negated much of the work of the Central Committee of the Party and the People's Government, including Comrade Mao Zedong's own contribution. It negated the arduous struggles the entire people had conducted in socialist construction.

2) The confusing of right and wrong inevitably led to confusing the people with the enemy. The "capitalist-roaders" overthrown in the "cultural revolution" were leading cadres of Party and government organizations at all levels, who formed the core force of the socialist cause. The so-called bourgeois headquarters inside the Party headed by Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping simply did not exist. Irrefutable facts have proved that labelling Comrade Liu Shaoqi a "renegade, hidden traitor and stab" was nothing but a frame-up by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their followers. The political conclusion concerning Comrade Liu Shaoqi drawn by the Twelfth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party and the disciplinary measure it meted out to him were both utterly wrong. The criticism of the so-called reactionary academic authorities in the "cultural revolution" during which many capable and accomplished intellectuals were attacked and persecuted also badly muddled up the distinction between the people and the enemy.

3) Nominally, the "cultural revolution" was conducted by directly relying on the masses. In fact, it was divorced both from the Party organizations and from the masses. After the movement started, Party organizations at different levels were attacked and became partially or wholly paralysed, the Party's leading cadres at various levels were subjected to criticism and struggle, inner-Party life came to a standstill, and many activists and large numbers of the basic masses whom the Party has long relied on were rejected. At the beginning of the "cultural revolution", the vast majority of participants in the movement acted out of their faith in Comrade Mao Zedong and the Party. Except for a handful of extremists, however, they did not

approve of launching ruthless struggles against leading Party cadres at all levels. With the lapse of time, following their own circuitous paths, they eventually attained a heightened political consciousness and consequently began to adopt a sceptical or wait-and-see attitude towards the "cultural revolution", or even resisted and opposed it. Many people were assailed either more or less severely for this very reason. Such a state of affairs could not but provide openings to be exploited by opportunists, careerists and conspirators, not a few of whom were escalated to high or even key positions.

4) Practice has shown that the "cultural revolution" did not in fact constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense, nor could it possibly have done so. It was we and not the enemy at all who were thrown into disorder by the "cultural revolution". Therefore, from beginning to end, it did not turn "great disorder under heaven" into "great order under heaven", nor could it conceivably have done so. After the state power in the form of the people's democratic dictatorship was established in China, and especially after socialist transformation was basically completed and the exploiters were eliminated as classes, the socialist revolution represented a fundamental break with the past in both content and method, even though its tasks remained to be completed. Of course, it was essential to take proper account of certain undesirable phenomena that undoubtedly existed in Party and state organisms and to remove them by correct measures in conformity with the Constitution, the laws and the Party Constitution. But on no account should the theories and methods of the "cultural revolution" have been applied. Under socialist conditions, there is no economic or political basis for carrying out a great political revolution in which "one class overthrows another". It decidedly could not come up with any constructive programme, but could only bring grave disorder, damage and retrogression in its train. History has shown that the "cultural revolution", initiated by a leader labouring under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counter-revolutionary cliques, led to domestic turmoil and brought catastrophe to the Party, the state and the whole people.

21. The "cultural revolution" can be divided into three stages.

1) From the initiation of the "cultural revolution" to the Ninth National Congress of the Party in April 1969. The convening of the enlarged Political Bureau meeting of the Central Committee of the Party in May 1966 and the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee in August of that year marked the launching of the "cultural revolution" on a full scale. These two meetings adopted the May 16 Circular and the Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution respectively. They launched an erroneous struggle against the so-called anti-Party clique of Peng Zhen, Luo Ruiqing, Lu Dingyi and Yang Shangkun and the so-called headquarters of Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping. They wrongly reorganized the central leading organs, set up the "Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party" and gave it a major part of the power of the Central Committee. In fact, Comrade Mao Zedong's personal leadership characterized by "Left" errors took the place of the collective leadership of the Central Committee, and the cult of Comrade Mao Zedong was frenziedly pushed to an extreme. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Zhang Chunqiao and others, acting chiefly in the name of the "Cultural Revolution Group", exploited the situation to incite people to "overthrow everything and wage full-scale civil war". Around February 1967, at various meetings, Tan Zhenlin, Chen Yi, Ye Jianying, Li Fuchun, Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and other Political Bureau members and leading comrades of the Military Commission of the Central Committee sharply criticized the mistakes of the "cultural revolution". This was labelled the "February adverse current", and they were attacked and repressed. Comrades Zhu De and Chen Yun were also wrongly criticized. Almost all leading Party and government departments in the different spheres and localities were stripped of their power or reorganized. The chaos was such that it was necessary to send in the People's Liberation Army to support the Left, the workers and the peasants and to institute military control and military training. It played a positive role in stabilizing

the situation, but it also produced some negative consequences. The Ninth Congress of the Party legitimized the erroneous theories and practices of the "cultural revolution", and so reinforced the positions of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and others in the Central Committee of the Party. The guidelines of the Ninth Congress were wrong, ideologically, politically and organizationally.

2) From the Ninth National Congress of the Party to its Tenth National Congress in August 1973. In 1970-71 the counter-revolutionary Lin Biao clique plotted to capture supreme power and attempted an armed counterrevolutionary coup d'état. Such was the outcome of the "cultural revolution" which overturned a series of fundamental Party principles. Objectively, it announced the failure of the theories and practices of the "cultural revolution". Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai ingeniously thwarted the plotted coup. Supported by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai took charge of the day-to-day work of the Central Committee and things began to improve in all fields. During the criticism and repudiation of Lin Biao in 1972, he correctly proposed criticism of the ultra-Left trend of thought. In fact, this was an extension of the correct proposals put forward around February 1967 by many leading comrades of the Central Committee who had called for the correction of the errors of the "cultural revolution". Comrade Mao Zedong, however, erroneously held that the task was still to oppose the "ultra-Right". The Tenth Congress of the Party perpetuated the "Left" errors of the Ninth Congress and made Wang Hongwen a vice-chairman of the Party. Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen formed a Gang of Four inside the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, thus strengthening the influence of the counter-revolutionary Jiang Qing clique.

3) From the Tenth Congress of the Party to October 1976. Early in 1974 Jiang Qing, Wang Hongwen and others launched a campaign to "criticize Lin Biao and Confucius". Jiang Qing and the others directed the spearhead at Comrade Zhou Enlai, which was different in nature from the campaign conducted in some localities and organizations where individuals involved in and incidents connected with the conspiracies of the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao clique were investigated. Comrade Mao Zedong approved the launching of the movement to "criticize Lin Biao and Confucius". When he found that Jiang Qing and the others were turning it to their advantage in order to seize power, he severely criticized them. He declared that they had formed a "gang of four" and pointed out that Jiang Qing harboured the wild ambition of making herself chairman of the Central Committee and "forming a cabinet" by political manipulation. In 1975, when Comrade Zhou Enlai was seriously ill, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with the support of Comrade Mao Zedong, took charge of the day-to-day work of the Central Committee. He convened an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the Central Committee and several other important meetings with a view to solving problems in industry, agriculture, transport and science and technology, and began to straighten out the work in many fields so that the situation took an obvious turn for the better. However, Comrade Mao Zedong could not bear to accept systematic correction of the errors of the "cultural revolution" by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and triggered the movement to "criticize Deng and counter the Right deviationist trend to reverse correct verdicts", once again plunging the nation into turmoil. In January of that year, Comrade Zhou Enlai passed away. Comrade Zhou Enlai was utterly devoted to the Party and the people and stuck to his post till his dying day. He found himself in an extremely difficult situation throughout the "cultural revolution". He always kept the general interest in mind, bore the heavy burden of office without complaint, racking his brains and untiringly endeavouring to keep the normal work of the Party and the state going, to minimize the damage caused by the "cultural revolution" and to protect many Party and non-Party cadres. He waged all forms of struggle to counter sabotage by the counter-revolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques. His death left the whole Party and people in the most profound grief. In April of the same year, a powerful movement of protest signalled by the Tian An Men Incident swept the whole country, a movement to mourn for the late Premier Zhou Enlai and oppose the Gang of Four. In essence, the movement was a demonstration of support for the Party's correct leadership as represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. It laid the ground for massive popular support for the

subsequent overthrow of the counter-revolutionary Jiang Qing clique. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong wrongly assessed the nature of the Tian An Men Incident and dismissed Comrade Deng Xiaoping from all his posts inside and outside the Party. As soon as Comrade Mao Zedong passed away in September 1976, the counterrevolutionary Jiang Qing clique stepped up its plot to seize supreme Party and state leadership. Early in October of the same year, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, executing the will of the Party and the people, resolutely smashed the clique and brought the catastrophic “cultural revolution” to an end. This was a great victory won by the entire Party, army and people after prolonged struggle. Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian and other comrades played a vital part in the struggle to crush the clique.

22. Chief responsibility for the grave “Left” error of the “cultural revolution”, an error comprehensive in magnitude and protracted in duration, does indeed lie with Comrade Mao Zedong. But after all it was the error of a great proletarian revolutionary. Comrade Mao Zedong paid constant attention to overcoming shortcomings in the life of the Party and state. In his later years, however, far from making a correct analysis of many problems, he confused right and wrong and the people with the enemy during the “cultural revolution”. While making serious mistakes, he repeatedly urged the whole Party to study the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin conscientiously and imagined that his theory and practice were Marxist and that they were essential for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Herein lies his tragedy. While persisting in the comprehensive error of the “cultural revolution”, he checked and rectified some of its specific mistakes, protected some leading Party cadres and non-Party public figures and enabled some leading cadres to return to important leading posts. He led the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary Lin Biao clique. He made major criticisms and exposures of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and others, frustrating their sinister ambition to seize supreme leadership. All this was crucial to the subsequent and relatively painless overthrow of the Gang of Four by our Party. In his later years, he still remained alert to safeguarding the security of our country, stood up to the pressure of the social-imperialists, pursued a correct foreign policy, firmly supported the just struggles of all peoples, outlined the correct strategy of the three worlds and advanced the important principle that China would never seek hegemony. During the “cultural revolution” our Party was not destroyed, but maintained its unity. The State Council and the People’s Liberation Army were still able to do much of their essential work. The Fourth National People’s Congress which was attended by deputies from all nationalities and all walks of life was convened and it determined the composition of the State Council with Comrades Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping as the core of its leadership. The foundation of China’s socialist system remained intact and it was possible to continue socialist economic construction. Our country remained united and exerted a significant influence on international affairs. All these important facts are inseparable from the great role played by Comrade Mao Zedong. For these reasons, and particularly for his vital contributions to the cause of the revolution over the years, the Chinese people have always regarded Comrade Mao Zedong as their respected and beloved great leader and teacher.

23. The struggle waged by the Party and the people against “Left” errors and against the counter-revolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques during the “cultural revolution” was arduous and full of twists and turns, and it never ceased. Rigorous tests throughout the “cultural revolution” have proved that standing on the correct side in the struggle were the overwhelming majority of the members of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party and the members it elected to its Political Bureau, Standing Committee and Secretariat. Most of our Party cadres, whether they were wrongly dismissed or remained at their posts, whether they were rehabilitated early or late, are loyal to the Party and people and steadfast in their belief in the cause of socialism and communism. Most of the intellectuals, model workers, patriotic democrats, patriotic overseas Chinese and cadres and masses of all strata and all nationalities who had been wronged and persecuted did not waver in their love for the motherland and in their support for the Party and socialism. Party and state

leaders such as Comrades Liu Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai, He Long and Tao Zhu and all other Party and non-Party comrades who were persecuted to death in the “cultural revolution” will live for ever in the memories of the Chinese people. It was through the joint struggles waged by the entire Party and the masses of workers, peasants, PLA officers and men, intellectuals, educated youth and cadres that the havoc wrought by the “cultural revolution” was somewhat mitigated. Some progress was made in our economy despite tremendous losses. Grain output increased relatively steadily. Significant achievements were scored in industry, communications and capital construction and in science and technology. New railways were built and the Changjiang River Bridge at Nanjing was completed: a number of large enterprises using advanced technology went into operation; hydrogen bomb tests were successfully undertaken and man-made satellites successfully launched and retrieved; and new hybrid strains of long-grained rice were developed and popularized. Despite the domestic turmoil, the People’s Liberation Army bravely defended the security of the motherland. And new prospects were opened up in the sphere of foreign affairs. Needless to say, none of these successes can be attributed in any way to the “cultural revolution”, without which we would have scored far greater achievements for our cause. Although we suffered from sabotage by the counter-revolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques during the “cultural revolution”, we won out over them in the end. The Party, the people’s political power, the people’s army and Chinese society on the whole remained unchanged in nature. Once again history has proved that our people are a great people and that our Party and socialist system have enormous vitality.

24. In addition to the above-mentioned immediate cause of Comrade Mao Zedong’s mistake in leadership, there are complex social and historical causes underlying the “cultural revolution” which dragged on for as long as a decade. The main causes are as follows:

1) The history of the socialist movement is not long and that of the socialist countries even shorter. Some of the laws governing the development of socialist society are relatively clear, but many more remain to be ‘explored. Our Party had long existed in circumstances of war and fierce class struggle. It was not fully prepared, either ideologically or in terms of scientific study, for the swift advent of the new-born socialist society and for socialist construction on a national scale. The scientific works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are our guide to action, but can in no way provide ready-made answers to the problems we may encounter in our socialist cause. Even after the basic completion of socialist transformation, given the guiding ideology, we were liable, owing to the historical circumstances in which our Party grew, to continue to regard issues unrelated to class struggle as its manifestations when observing and handling new contradictions and problems which cropped up in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres in the course of the development of socialist society. And when con-fronted with actual class struggle under the new conditions, we habitually fell back on the familiar methods and experiences of the large-scale, turbulent mass struggle of the past, which should no longer have been mechanically followed. As a result, we substantially broadened the scope of class struggle. Moreover, this subjective thinking and practice divorced from reality seemed to have a “theoretical basis” in the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin because certain ideas and arguments set forth in them were misunderstood or dogmatically interpreted. For instance, it was thought that equal right, which reflects the exchange of equal amounts of labour and is applicable to the distribution of the means of consumption in socialist society, or “bourgeois right” as it was designated by Marx, should be restricted and criticized, and so the principle of “to each according to his work” and that of material interest should be restricted and criticized; that small production would continue to engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie daily and hourly on a large scale even after the basic completion of socialist transformation, and so a series of “Left” economic policies and policies on class struggle in urban and rural areas were formulated; and that all ideological differences inside the Party were reflections of class struggle in society, and so frequent and acute inner-Party struggles were conducted. All this led us to regard the error in broadening the scope

of class struggle as an act in defence of the purity of Marxism. Furthermore, Soviet leaders started a polemic between China and the Soviet Union, and turned the arguments between the two Parties on matters of principle into a conflict between the two nations, bringing enormous pressure to bear upon China politically, economically and militarily. So we were forced to wage a just struggle against the big-nation chauvinism of the Soviet Union. In these circumstances, a campaign to prevent and combat revisionism inside the country was launched, which spread the error of broadening the scope of class struggle in the Party, so that normal differences among comrades inside the Party came to be regarded as manifestations of the revisionist line or of the struggle between the two lines. This resulted in growing tension in inner-Party relations. Thus it became difficult for the Party to resist certain "Left" views put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong and others, and the development of these views led to the outbreak of the protracted "cultural revolution".

2) Comrade Mao Zedong's prestige reached a peak and he began to get arrogant at the very time when the Party was confronted with the new task of shifting the focus of its work to socialist construction, a task for which the utmost caution was required. He gradually divorced himself from practice and from the masses, acted more and more arbitrarily and subjectively, and increasingly put himself above the Central Committee of the Party. The result was a steady weakening and even undermining of the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism in the political life of the Party and the country. This state of affairs took shape only gradually and the Central Committee of the Party should be held partly responsible. From the Marxist viewpoint, this complex phenomenon was the product of given historical conditions. Blaming this on only one person or on only a handful of people will not provide a deep lesson for the whole Party or enable it to find practical ways to change the situation. In the communist movement, leaders play quite an important role. This has been borne out by history time and again and leaves no room for doubt. However, certain grievous deviations, which occurred in the history of the international communist movement owing to the failure to handle the relationship between the Party and its leader correctly, had an adverse effect on our Party, too. Feudalism in China has had a very long history. Our Party fought in the firmest and most thoroughgoing way against it, and particularly against the feudal system of land ownership and the landlords and local tyrants, and fostered a fine tradition of democracy in the anti-feudal struggle. But it remains difficult to eliminate the evil ideological and political influence of centuries of feudal autocracy. And for various historical reasons, we failed to institutionalize and legalize inner-Party democracy and democracy in the political and social life of the country, or we drew up the relevant laws but they lacked due authority. This meant that conditions were present for the over-concentration of Party power in individuals and for the development of arbitrary individual rule and the personality cult in the Party. Thus, it was hard for the Party and state to pre-vent the initiation of the "cultural revolution" or check its development.

Great Turning Point in History

25. The victory won in overthrowing the counterrevolutionary Jiang Qing clique in October 1976 saved the Party and the revolution from disaster and enabled our country to enter a new historical period of development. In the two years from October 1976 to December 1978 when the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party was convened, large numbers of cadres and other people most enthusiastically devoted themselves to all kinds of revolutionary work and the task of construction. Notable results were achieved in exposing and repudiating the crimes of the counterrevolutionary Jiang Qing clique and uncovering their factional setup. The consolidation of Party and state organizations and the redress of wrongs suffered by those who were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged began in some places. Industrial and agricultural production was fairly swiftly restored. Work in education, science and culture began to return to normal. Comrades inside and outside the Party demanded more and more strongly that the errors of the "cultural revolution" be corrected, but such demands met with serious

resistance. This, of course, was partly due to the fact that the political and ideological confusion created in the decade-long “cultural revolution” could not be eliminated overnight, but it was also due to the “Left” errors in the guiding ideology that Comrade Hua Guofeng continued to commit in his capacity as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. On the proposal of Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Hua Guofeng had become First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party and concurrently Premier of the State Council during the “movement to criticize Deng Xiaoping” in 1976. He contributed to the struggle to overthrow the counter-revolutionary Jiang Qing clique and did useful work after that. But he promoted the erroneous “two-whatever’s” policy, that is, “we firmly uphold whatever policy decisions Chairman Mao made, and we unswervingly adhere to whatever instructions Chairman Mao gave”, and he took a long time to rectify the error. He tried to suppress the discussions on the criterion of truth unfolded in the country in 1978, which were very significant in setting things right. He procrastinated and obstructed the work of reinstating veteran cadres in their posts and redressing the injustices left over from the past (including the case of the “Tian An Men Incident” of 1976). He accepted and fostered the personality cult around himself while continuing the personality cult of the past. The Eleventh National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party convened in August 1977 played a positive role in exposing and repudiating the Gang of Four and mobilizing the whole Party for building China into a powerful modern socialist state. However, owing to the limitations imposed by the prevailing historical conditions and the influence of Comrade Hua Guofeng’s mistakes, it reaffirmed the erroneous theories, policies and slogans of the “cultural revolution” instead of correcting them. He also had his share of responsibility for impetuously seeking quick results in economic work and for continuing certain other “Left” policies. Obviously, under his leadership it was impossible to correct “Left” errors within the Party, and all the more impossible to restore the Party’s fine traditions.’

26. The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee in December 1978 marked a crucial turning point of far-reaching significance in the history of our Party since the birth of the People’s Republic. It put an end to the situation in which the Party had been advancing haltingly in its work since October 1976 and began to correct conscientiously and comprehensively the “Left” errors of the “cultural revolution” and earlier. The plenary session resolutely criticized the erroneous “two-whatever’s” policy and fully affirmed the need to grasp Mao Zedong Thought comprehensively and accurately as a scientific system. It highly evaluated the forum on the criterion of truth and decided on the guiding principle of emancipating the mind, using our brains, seeking truth from facts and uniting as one in looking forward to the future. It firmly discarded the slogan “Take class struggle as the key link,” which had become unsuitable in a socialist society, and made the strategic decision to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization. It declared that attention should be paid to solving the problem of serious imbalances between the major branches of the economy and drafted decisions on the acceleration of agricultural development. It stressed the task of strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. It examined and redressed a number of major unjust, false and wrong cases in the history of the Party and settled the controversy on the merits and demerits, the rights and wrongs, of some prominent leaders. The plenary session also elected additional members to the Party’s central leading organs. These momentous changes in the work of leadership signified that the Party re-established the correct line of Marxism ideologically, politically and organizationally. Since then, it has gained the initiative in setting things right and has been able to solve step by step many problems left over since the founding of the People’s Republic and the new problems cropping up in the course of practice and carry out the heavy tasks of construction and reform, so that things are going very well in both the economic and political spheres.

1) In response to the call of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party for emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, large numbers of cadres and other people have freed themselves from the spiritual shackles of the personality cult and the dogmatism that prevailed in the past. This

has stimulated thinking inside and outside the Party, giving rise to a lively situation where people try their best to study new things and seek solutions to new problems. To carry out the principle of emancipating the mind properly, the Party reiterated in good time the four fundamental principles of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship (i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat), the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. It reaffirmed the principle that neither democracy nor centralism can be practised at each other's expense and pointed out the basic fact that, although the exploiters had been eliminated as classes, class struggle continues to exist within certain limits. In his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, which was approved by the Fourth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ye Jianying fully affirmed the gigantic achievements of the Party and people since the inauguration of the People's Republic, while making self-criticism on behalf of the Party for errors in its work and outlined our country's bright prospects. This helped to unify the thinking of the whole Party and people. At its meeting in August 1980, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee set itself the historic task of combating corrosion by bourgeois ideology and eradicating the evil influence of feudalism in the political and ideological fields which is still present. A work conference convened by the Central Committee in December of the same year resolved to strengthen the Party's ideological and political work, make greater efforts to build a socialist civilization, criticize the erroneous ideological trends running counter to the four fundamental principles and strike at the counter-revolutionary activities disrupting the cause of socialism. This exerted a most salutary countrywide influence in fostering a political situation characterized by stability, unity and liveliness.

2) At a work conference called by the Central Committee in April 1979, the Party formulated the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" the economy as a whole in a decisive effort to correct the shortcomings and mistakes of the previous two years in our economic work and eliminate the influence of "Left" errors that had persisted in this field. The Party indicated that economic construction must be carried out in the light of China's conditions and in conformity with economic and natural laws; that it must be carried out within the limits of our own resources, step by step, after due deliberation and with emphasis on practical results, so that the development of production will be closely connected with the improvement of the people's livelihood; and that active efforts must be made to promote economic and technical co-operation with other countries on the basis of independence and self-reliance. Guided by these principles, light industry has quickened its rate of growth and the structure of industry is becoming more rational and better coordinated. Reforms in the system of economic management, including extension of the decision-making powers of enterprises, restoration of the workers' congresses, strengthening of democratic management of enterprises and transference of financial management responsibilities to the various levels, have gradually been carried out in conjunction with economic readjustment. The Party has worked conscientiously to remedy the errors in rural work since the later stage of the movement for agricultural co-operation, with the result that the purchase prices of farm and sideline products have been raised, various forms of production responsibility introduced whereby remuneration is determined by farm output, family plots have been restored and appropriately extended, village fairs have been revived, and sideline occupations and diverse undertakings have been developed. All these have greatly enhanced the peasants' enthusiasm. Grain output in the last two years reached an all-time high, and at the same time industrial crops and other farm and sideline products registered a big increase. Thanks to the development of agriculture and the economy as a whole, the living standards of the people have improved.

3) After detailed and careful investigation and study, measures were taken to clear the name of Comrade Liu Shaoqi, former Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, those of other Party and state leaders, national minority leaders and leading figures in different circles who had been wronged, and to affirm their historical contributions to

the Party and the people in protracted revolutionary struggle.

4) Large numbers of unjust, false and wrong cases were re-examined and their verdicts reversed. Cases in which people had been wrongly labelled bourgeois Rightists were also corrected. Announcements were made to the effect that former businessmen and industrialists, having undergone remoulding, are now working people; that small tradespeople, pedlars and handicraftsmen, who were originally labourers, have been differentiated from businessmen and industrialists who were members of the bourgeoisie; and that the status of the vast majority of former landlords and rich peasants, who have become working people through remoulding, has been re-defined. These measures have appropriately resolved many contradictions inside the Party and among the people.

5) People's congresses at all levels are doing their work better and those at the provincial and county levels have set up permanent organs of their own. The system according to which deputies to the people's congresses at and below the county level are directly elected by the voters is now universally practised. Collective leadership and democratic centralism are being perfected in Party and state organizations. The powers of local and primary organizations are steadily being extended. The so-called right to "speak out, air views and hold debates in a big way and write big-character posters", which actually obstructs the promotion of socialist democracy, was deleted from the Constitution. A number of important laws, decrees and regulations have been reinstated, enacted or enforced, including the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure which had never been drawn up since the founding of the People's Republic. The work of the judicial, procuratorial and public security departments has improved and telling blows have been dealt at all types of criminals guilty of serious offences. The ten principal members of the counter-revolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques were publicly tried according to law.

6) The Party has striven to readjust and strengthen the leading bodies at all levels. The Fifth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party, held in February 1980, elected additional members to the Standing Committee of its Political Bureau and re-established the Secretariat of the Central Committee, greatly strengthening the central leadership. Party militancy has been enhanced as a result of the establishment of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline and of discipline inspection commissions at the lower levels, the formulation of the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life and other related inner-Party regulations, and the effort made by leading Party organizations and discipline inspection bodies at the different levels to rectify unhealthy practices. The Party's mass media have also contributed immensely in this respect. The Party has decided to put an end to the virtually lifelong tenure of leading cadres, change the over-concentration of power and, on the basis of revolutionization, gradually reduce the average age of the leading cadres at all levels and raise their level of education and professional competence, and has initiated this process. With the reshuffling of the leading personnel of the State Council and the division of labour between Party and government organizations, the work of the central and local governments has improved.

In addition, there have been significant successes in the Party's efforts to implement our policies in education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, nationality affairs, united front work, overseas Chinese affairs and military and foreign affairs.

In short, the scientific principles of Mao Zedong Thought and the correct policies of the Party have been revived and developed under new conditions and all aspects of Party and government work have been flourishing again since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee. Our work still suffers from shortcomings and mistakes, and we are still confronted with numerous difficulties. Nevertheless, the road of victorious advance is open, and the Party's prestige among the people is rising day by day.

Comrade Mao Zedong's Historical Role and Mao Zedong Thought

27. Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist. It is true that he made gross mistakes during the "cultural revolution", but, if we judge his activities as a whole, his contributions to the Chinese revolution far outweigh his mistakes. His merits are primary and his errors secondary. He rendered indelible meritorious service in founding and building up our Party and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in winning victory for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, in founding the People's Republic of China and in advancing our socialist cause. He made major contributions to the liberation of the oppressed nations of the world and to the progress of mankind.

28. The Chinese Communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief-representative, made a theoretical synthesis of China's unique experience in its protracted revolution in accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. This synthesis constituted a scientific system of guidelines befitting China's conditions, and it is this synthesis which is Mao Zedong Thought, the product of the integration of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Making revolution in a large Eastern semi-colonial, semi-feudal country is bound to meet with many special, complicated problems which cannot be solved by reciting the general principles of Marxism-Leninism or by copying foreign experience in every detail. The erroneous tendency of making Marxism a dogma and deifying Comintern resolutions and the experience of the Soviet Union prevailed in the international communist movement and in our Party mainly in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and this tendency pushed the Chinese revolution to the brink of total failure. It was in the course of combating this wrong tendency and making a profound summary of our historical experience in this respect that Mao Zedong Thought took shape and developed. It was systematized and extended in a variety of fields and reached maturity in the latter part of the Agrarian Revolutionary War and the War of Resistance Against Japan, and it was further developed during the War of Liberation and after the founding of the People's Republic of China. Mao Zedong Thought is Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in China; it constitutes a correct theory, a body of correct principles and a summary of the experiences that have been confirmed in the practice of the Chinese revolution, a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communist Party. Many outstanding leaders of our Party made important contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, and they are synthesized in the scientific works of Comrade Mao Zedong.

29. Mao Zedong Thought is wide-ranging in content. It is an original theory which has enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism in the following respects:

1) On the new-democratic revolution. Proceeding from China's historical and social conditions, Comrade Mao Zedong made a profound study of the characteristics and laws of the Chinese revolution, applied and developed the Marxist-Leninist thesis of the leadership of the proletariat in the democratic revolution, and established the theory of new-democratic revolution — a revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism waged by the masses of the people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the proletariat. His main works on this subject include: Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society, Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan, A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire, Introducing "The Communist", On New Democracy, On Coalition Government and The Present Situation and Our Tasks. The basic points of this theory are: i) China's bourgeoisie consisted of two sections, the big bourgeoisie (that is, the comprador bourgeoisie, or the bureaucrat-bourgeoisie) which was dependent on imperialism, and the national bourgeoisie which had revolutionary leanings but wavered. The proletariat should endeavour to get the national bourgeoisie to join in the united front under its leadership and in special circumstances to include even part of the big bourgeoisie in the united front, so as to isolate the main enemy to the

greatest possible extent. When forming a united front with the bourgeoisie, the proletariat must preserve its own independence and pursue the policy of "unity, struggle, unity through struggle"; when forced to split with the bourgeoisie, chiefly the big bourgeoisie, it should have the courage and ability to wage a resolute armed struggle against the big bourgeoisie, while continuing to win the sympathy of the national bourgeoisie or keep it neutral. ii) Since there was no bourgeois democracy in China and the reactionary ruling classes enforced their terroristic dictatorship over the people by armed force, the revolution could not but essentially take the form of protracted armed struggle. China's armed struggle was a revolutionary war led by the proletariat with the peasants as the principal force. The peasantry was the most reliable ally of the proletariat. Through its vanguard, it was possible and necessary for the proletariat, with its progressive ideology and its sense of organization and discipline, to raise the political consciousness of the peasant masses, establish rural base areas, wage a protracted revolutionary war and build up and expand the revolutionary forces. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that "the united front and armed struggle are the two basic weapons for defeating the enemy". Together with Party building, they constituted the "three magic weapons" of the revolution. They were the essential basis which enabled the Chinese Communist Party to become the core of leadership of the whole nation and to chart the course of encircling the cities from the countryside and finally winning countrywide victory.

2) On the socialist revolution and socialist construction. On the basis of the economic and political conditions for the transition to socialism ensuing on victory in the new-democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party followed the path of effecting socialist industrialization simultaneously with socialist transformation and adopted concrete policies for the gradual transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, thereby providing a theoretical as well as practical solution to the difficult task of building socialism in a large country such as China, a country which was economically and culturally backward, with a population accounting for nearly one-fourth of the world's total. By putting forward the thesis that the combination of democracy for the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries constitutes the people's democratic dictatorship, Comrade Mao Zedong enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the establishment of the socialist system, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that, under socialism, the people had the same fundamental interests, but that all kinds of contradictions still existed among them, and that contradictions between the enemy and the people and contradictions among the people should be strictly distinguished from each other and correctly handled. He proposed that among the people we should follow a set of correct policies. We should follow the policy of "unity — criticism — unity" in political matters, the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" in the Party's relations with the democratic parties, the policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend" in science and culture, and, in the economic sphere the policy of over-all arrangement with regard to the different strata in town and country and of consideration for the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, all three. He repeatedly stressed that we should not mechanically transplant the experience of foreign countries, but should find our own way to industrialization, a way suited to China's conditions, by proceeding from the fact that China is a large agricultural country, taking agriculture as the foundation of the economy, correctly handling the relationship between heavy industry on the one hand and agriculture and light industry on the other, and attaching due importance to the development of the latter. He stressed that in socialist construction we should properly handle the relationships between economic construction and building up defence, between large-scale enterprises and small and medium scale enterprises, between the Han nationality and the minority nationalities, between the coastal regions and the interior, between the central and the local authorities, and between self-reliance and learning from foreign countries, and that we should properly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption and pay attention to over-all balance. Moreover, he stressed that the workers were the masters of their enterprises and that cadres must take part in physical labour and workers in management, that irrational rules and regulations must be reformed and that the three-in-one combination of technical

personnel, workers and cadres must be effected. And he formulated the strategic idea of bringing all positive factors into play and turning negative factors into positive ones so as to unite the whole Chinese people and build a powerful socialist country. The important ideas of Comrade Mao Zedong concerning the socialist revolution and socialist construction are mainly contained in such major works as Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, On the People's Democratic Dictatorship, On the Ten Major Relationships, On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People and Talk at an Enlarged Work Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

3) On the building of the revolutionary army and military strategy. Comrade Mao Zedong methodically solved the problem of how to turn a revolutionary army chiefly made up of peasants into a new type of people's army which is proletarian in character, observes strict discipline and forms close ties with the masses. He laid it down that the sole purpose of the people's army is to serve the people whole-heartedly, he put forward the principle that the Party commands the gun and not the other way round, he advanced the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention and stressed the practice of political, economic and military democracy and the principles of the unity of officers and soldiers, the unity of army and people and the disintegration of the enemy forces, thus formulating by way of summation a set of policies and methods concerning political work in the army. In his military writings such as On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party, Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War, Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan, On Protracted War and Problems of War and Strategy, Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the experience of China's protracted revolutionary wars and advanced the comprehensive concept of building a people's army and of building rural base areas and waging people's war by employing the people's army as the main force and relying on the masses. Raising guerrilla war to the strategic plane, he maintained that guerrilla warfare and mobile warfare of a guerrilla character would for a long time be the main forms of operation in China's revolutionary wars. He explained that it would be necessary to effect an appropriate change in military strategy simultaneously with the changing balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves and with the progress of the war. He worked out a set of strategies and tactics for the revolutionary army to wage people's war in conditions when the enemy was strong and we were weak. These strategies and tactics include fighting a protracted war strategically and campaigns and battles of quick decision, turning strategic inferiority into superiority in campaigns and battles and concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one. During the War of Liberation, he formulated the celebrated ten major principles of operation. All these ideas constitute Comrade Mao Zedong's outstanding contribution to the military theory of Marxism-Leninism.

After the founding of the People's Republic, he put forward the important guideline that we must strengthen our national defence and build modern revolutionary armed forces (including the navy, the air force and technical branches) and develop modern defence technology (including the making of nuclear weapons for self-defence).

4) On policy and tactics. Comrade Mao Zedong penetratingly elucidated the vital importance of policy and tactics in revolutionary struggles. He pointed out that policy and tactics were the life of the Party, that they were both the starting-point and the end-result of all the practical activities of a revolutionary party and that the Party must formulate its policies in the light of the existing political situation, class relations, actual circumstances and the changes in them, combining principle and flexibility. He made many valuable suggestions concerning policy and tactics in the struggle against the enemy, in the united front and other questions. He pointed out among other things: that, under changing subjective and objective conditions, a weak revolutionary force could ultimately defeat a strong reactionary force; that we should despise the enemy strategically and take him seriously tactically; that we should keep our eyes on the main target of struggle and not hit out in all directions; that we

should differentiate between and disintegrate our enemies, and adopt the tactic of making use of contradictions, winning over the many, opposing the few and crushing our enemies one by one; that in areas under reactionary rule, we should combine legal and illegal struggle and, organizationally, adopt the policy of assigning picked cadres to work underground; that, as for members of the defeated reactionary classes and reactionary elements, we should give them a chance to earn a living and to become working people living by their own labour, so long as they did not rebel or create trouble; and that the proletariat and its party must fulfill two conditions in order to exercise leadership over their allies: (a) Lead their followers in waging resolute struggles against the common enemy and achieving victories; (b) Bring material benefits to their followers or at least avoid damaging their interests and at the same time give them political education. These ideas of Comrade Mao Zedong's concerning policy and tactics are embodied in many of his writings, particularly in such works as Current Problems of Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front, On Policy, Conclusions on the Repulse of the Second Anti-Communist Onslaught, On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy, Don't Hit Out in All Directions and On the Question of Whether Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Real Tigers.

5) On ideological and political work and cultural work. In his On New Democracy, Comrade Mao Zedong stated: Any given culture (as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and economics of a given society, and the former in turn has a tremendous influence and effect upon the latter; economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics. In accordance with this basic view, he put forward many important ideas of far-reaching and long-term significance. For instance, the theses that ideological and political work is the life-blood of economic and all other work and that it is necessary to unite politics and economics and to unite politics and professional skills, and to be both red and expert; the policy of developing a national, scientific and mass culture and of letting a hundred flowers blossom, weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China; and the thesis that intellectuals have an important role to play in revolution and construction, that intellectuals should identify themselves with the workers and peasants and that they should acquire the proletarian world outlook by studying Marxism-Leninism, by studying society and through practical work. He pointed out that "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle" and stressed that we should serve the people whole-heartedly, be highly responsible in revolutionary work, wage arduous struggle and fear no sacrifice. Many notable works written by Comrade Mao Zedong on ideology, politics and culture, such as The Orientation of the Youth Movement, Recruit Large Numbers of Intellectuals, Talks at the Yan'an Forum of Literature and Art, In Memory of Norman Bethune, Serve the People and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains, are of tremendous significance even today.

6) On Party building. It was a most difficult task to build a Marxist, proletarian Party of a mass character in a country where the peasantry and other sections of the petty bourgeoisie constituted the majority of the population, while the proletariat was small in number yet strong in combat effectiveness. Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on Party building provided a successful solution to this question. His main works in this area include Combat Liberalism, The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War, Reform Our Study, Rectify the Party's Style of Work, Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing, Our Study and the Current Situation, On Strengthening the Party Committee System and Methods of Work of Party Committees. He laid particular stress on building the Party ideologically, saying that a Party member should join the Party not only organizationally but also ideologically and should constantly try to reform his non-proletarian ideas and replace them with proletarian ideas. He indicated that the style of work which entailed integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism was the hallmark distinguishing the Chinese Communist Party from all other political parties in China. To counter the erroneous "Left" policy of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" once followed in inner-Party struggle, he proposed the correct policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient",

emphasizing the need to achieve the objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades in inner-Party struggle. He initiated the rectification campaign as a form of ideological education in Marxism-Leninism throughout the Party, which applied the method of criticism and self-criticism. In view of the fact that our Party was about to become and then became a party in power leading the whole country, Comrade Mao Zedong urged time and again, first on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic and then later, that we should remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and keep to plain living and hard struggle in our style of work, and that we should be on the lookout against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and should oppose bureaucratism which would alienate us from the masses.

30. The living soul of Mao Zedong Thought is the stand, viewpoint and method embodied in its component parts mentioned above. This stand, viewpoint and method boil down to three basic points: to seek truth from facts, the mass line, and independence. Comrade Mao Zedong applied dialectical and historical materialism to the entire work of the proletarian party, giving shape to this stand, viewpoint and method so characteristic of Chinese Communists in the course of the Chinese revolution and its arduous, protracted struggles and thus enriching Marxism-Leninism. They find expression not only in such important works as *Oppose Book Worship*, *On Practice*, *On Contradiction*, *Pre face* and *Postscript to "Rural Surveys"*, *Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership* and *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* but also in all his scientific writings and in the revolutionary activities of the Chinese Communists.

1) Seeking truth from facts. This means proceeding from reality and combining theory with practice, that is, integrating the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong was always against studying Marxism in isolation from the realities of Chinese society and the Chinese revolution. As early as 1930, he opposed blind book worship by emphasizing that investigation and study is the first step in all work and that one has no right to speak without investigation. On the eve of the rectification movement in Yan'an, he affirmed that subjectivism is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party, a manifestation of impurity in Party spirit. These brilliant theses helped people break through the shackles of dogmatism and greatly emancipate their minds. While summarizing the experience and lessons of the Chinese revolution in his philosophical works and many other works rich in philosophical content, Comrade Mao Zedong showed great profundity in expounding and enriching the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialectics. He stressed that the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge is the dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection and that full scope should be given to man's conscious dynamic role, when it is based on and is in conformity with objective reality. Basing himself on social practice, he comprehensively and systematically elaborated the dialectical materialist theory on the sources, the process and the purpose of knowledge and on the criterion of truth. He said that as a rule, correct knowledge can be arrived at and developed only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice. He pointed out that truth exists by contrast with falsehood and grows in struggle with it, that truth is inexhaustible and that the truth of any piece of knowledge, namely, whether it corresponds to objective reality, can ultimately be decided only through social practice. He further elaborated the law of the unity of opposites, the nucleus of Marxist dialectics. He indicated that we should not only study the universality of contradiction in objective existence, but, what is more important, we should study the particularity of contradiction, and that we should resolve contradictions which are different in nature by different methods. Therefore, dialectics should not be viewed as a formula to be learned by rote and applied mechanically, but should be closely linked with practice and with investigation and study and should be applied flexibly. He forged philosophy into a sharp weapon in the hands of the proletariat and the people for knowing and changing the world. His distinguished works on China's revolutionary war, in particular, provide outstandingly shining examples of applying

and developing the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialectics in practice. Our Party must always adhere to the above ideological line formulated by Comrade Mao Zedong.

2) The mass line means everything for the masses, reliance on the masses in everything, and “from the masses, to the masses”. The Party’s mass line in all its work has come into being through the systematic application in all its activities of the Marxist-Leninist principle that the people are the makers of history. It is a summation of our Party’s invaluable historical experience in conducting revolutionary activities over the years under difficult circumstances in which the enemy’s strength far outstripped ours. Comrade Mao Zedong stressed time and again that as long as we rely on the people, believe firmly in the inexhaustible creative power of the masses and hence trust and identify ourselves with them, no enemy can crush us while we can eventually crush every enemy and overcome every difficulty. He also pointed out that in leading the masses in all practical work, the leadership can form its correct ideas only by adopting the method of “from the masses, to the masses” and by combining the leadership with the masses and the general call with particular guidance. This means concentrating the ideas of the masses and turning them into systematic ideas, then going to the masses so that the ideas are persevered in and carried through, and testing the correctness of these ideas in the practice of the masses. And this process goes on, over and over again, so that the understanding of the leadership becomes more correct, keener and richer each time. This is how Comrade Mao Zedong united the Marxist theory of knowledge with the Party’s mass line. As the vanguard of the proletariat, the Party exists and fights for the interests of the people. But it always constitutes only a small part of the people, so that isolation from the people will render all the Party’s struggles and ideals devoid of content as well as impossible of success. To persevere in the revolution and advance the socialist cause, our Party must uphold the mass line.

3) Independence and self-reliance are the inevitable corollary of carrying out the Chinese revolution and construction by proceeding from Chinese reality and relying on the masses. The proletarian revolution is an internationalist cause which calls for the mutual support of the proletariats of different countries. But for the cause to triumph, each proletariat should primarily base itself on its own country’s realities, rely on the efforts of its own masses and revolutionary forces, integrate the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of its own revolution and thus achieve victory. Comrade Mao Zedong always stressed that our policy should rest on our own strength and that we should find our own road of advance in accordance with our own conditions. In a vast country like China, it is all the more imperative for us to rely mainly on our own efforts to promote the revolution and construction. We must be determined to carry the struggle through to the end and must have faith in the hundreds of millions of Chinese people and rely on their wisdom and strength; otherwise, it will be impossible for our revolution and construction to succeed or to be consolidated even if success is won. Of course, China’s revolution and national construction are not and cannot be carried on in isolation from the rest of the world. It is always necessary for us to try to win foreign aid and, in particular, to learn all that is advanced and beneficial from other countries. The closed-door policy, blind opposition to everything foreign and any theory or practice of great-nation chauvinism are all entirely wrong. At the same time, although China is still comparatively backward economically and culturally, we must maintain our own national dignity and confidence, and there must be no slavishness or submissiveness in any form in dealing with big, powerful or rich countries. Under the leadership of the Party and Comrade Mao Zedong, no matter what difficulty we encountered, we never wavered, whether before or after the founding of New China, in our determination to remain independent and self-reliant and, we never submitted to any pressure from outside; we showed the dauntless and heroic spirit of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. We stand for the peaceful co-existence of the people of all countries and their mutual assistance on an equal footing. While upholding our own independence, we respect other people’s right to independence. The road of revolution and construction suited to the

characteristics of a country has to be explored, decided on and blazed by its own people. No one has the right to impose his views on others. Only under these conditions can there be genuine internationalism. Otherwise, there can only be hegemonism. We will always adhere to this principled stand in our international relations.

31. Mao Zedong Thought is the valuable spiritual asset of our Party. It will be our guide to action for a long time to come. The Party leaders and the large group of cadres nurtured by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought were the backbone forces in winning great victories for our cause; they are and will remain our treasured mainstay in the cause of socialist modernization. While many of Comrade Mao Zedong's important works were written during the periods of new-democratic revolution and of socialist transformation, we must still constantly study them. This is not only because one cannot cut the past off from the present and failure to understand the past will hamper our understanding of present-day problems, but also because many of the basic theories, principles and scientific approaches set forth in these works are of universal significance and provide us with invaluable guidance now and will continue to do so in the future. Therefore, we must continue to uphold Mao Zedong Thought, study it in earnest and apply its stand, viewpoint and method in studying the new situation and solving the new problems arising in the course of practice. Mao Zedong Thought has added much that is new to the treasure-house of Marxist-Leninist theory. We must combine our study of the scientific works of Comrade Mao Zedong with that of the scientific writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It is entirely wrong to try to negate the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought and to deny its guiding role in our revolution and construction just because Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes in his later years. And it is likewise entirely wrong to adopt a dogmatic attitude towards the sayings of Comrade Mao Zedong, to regard whatever he said as the immutable truth which must be mechanically applied everywhere, and to be unwilling to admit honestly that he made mistakes in his later years, and even try to stick to them in our new activities. Both these attitudes fail to make a distinction between Mao Zedong Thought — a scientific theory formed and tested over a long period of time — and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years. And it is absolutely necessary that this distinction should be made. We must treasure all the positive experience obtained in the course of integrating the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's revolution and construction over fifty years or so, apply and carry forward this experience in our new work and enrich and develop Party theory with new principles and new conclusions corresponding to reality, so as to ensure the continued progress of our cause along the scientific course of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Unite and Strive to Build a Powerful, Modern Socialist China

32. The objective of our Party's struggle in the new historical period is to turn China step by step into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and with a high level of democracy and culture. We must also accomplish the great cause of reunification of the country by getting Taiwan to return to the embrace of the motherland. The fundamental aim of summing up the historical experience of the thirty-two years since the founding of the People's Republic is to accomplish the great objective of building a powerful and modern socialist country by further rallying the will and strength of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people on the basis of upholding the four fundamental principles, namely, upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship (i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat), the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. These four principles constitute the common political basis of the unity of the whole Party and the unity of the whole people as well as the basic guarantee for the realization of socialist modernization. Any word or deed which deviates from these four principles is wrong. Any word or deed which denies or undermines these four principles cannot be tolerated.

33. Socialism and socialism alone can save China. This is the unalterable conclusion drawn by all our people from their own experience over the past century or so; it likewise constitutes our fundamental historical experience in the thirty-two years since the founding of our People's Republic. Although our socialist system is still in its early phase of development, China has undoubtedly established a socialist system and entered the stage of socialist society. Any view denying this basic fact is wrong. Under socialism, we have achieved successes which were absolutely impossible in old China. This is a preliminary and at the same time convincing manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system.

The fact that we have been and are able to overcome all kinds of difficulties through our own efforts testifies to its great vitality. Of course, our system will have to undergo a long process of development before it can be perfected. Given the premise that we uphold the basic system of socialism, therefore, we must strive to reform those specific features which are not in keeping with the expansion of the productive forces and the interests of the people, and to staunchly combat all activities detrimental to socialism. With the development of our cause, the immense superiority of socialism will become more and more apparent.

34. Without the Chinese Communist Party, there would have been no New China. Likewise, without the Chinese Communist Party, there would be no modern socialist China. The Chinese Communist Party is a proletarian party armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and imbued with a strict sense of discipline and the spirit of self-criticism, and its ultimate historical mission is to realize communism. Without the leadership of such a party, without the flesh-and-blood ties it has formed with the masses through protracted struggles and without its painstaking and effective work among the people and the high prestige it consequently enjoys, our country — for a variety of reasons, both internal and external — would inexorably fall apart and the future of our nation and people would inexorably be forfeited. The Party leadership cannot be exempt from mistakes, but there is no doubt that it can correct them by relying on the close unity between the Party and the people, and in no case should one use the Party's mistakes as a pretext for weakening, breaking away from or even sabotaging its leadership. That would only lead to even greater mistakes and court grievous disasters. We must improve Party leadership in order to uphold it. We must resolutely overcome the many shortcomings that still exist in our Party's style of thinking and work, in its system of organization and leadership and in its contacts with the masses. So long as we earnestly uphold and constantly improve Party leadership, our Party will definitely be better able to undertake the tremendous tasks entrusted to it by history.

35. Since the Third Plenary Session of its Eleventh Central Committee, our Party has gradually mapped out the correct path for socialist modernization suited to China's conditions. In the course of practice, the path will be broadened and become more clearly defined, but, in essence, the key pointers can already be determined on the basis of the summing up of the negative as well as positive experience since the founding of the People's Republic, and particularly of the lessons of the "cultural revolution".

1) After socialist transformation was fundamentally completed, the principal contradiction our country has had to resolve is that between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production. It was imperative that the focus of Party and government work be shifted to socialist modernization centring on economic construction and that the people's material and cultural life be gradually improved by means of an immense expansion of the productive forces. In the final analysis, the mistake we made in the past was that we failed to persevere in making this strategic shift. What is more, the preposterous view opposing the so-called "theory of the unique importance of productive forces", a view diametrically opposed to historical materialism, was put forward during the "cultural revolution". We must never deviate from this focus, except in the event of large-scale

invasion by a foreign enemy (and even then it will still be necessary to carry on such economic construction as wartime conditions require and permit). All our Party work must be subordinated to and serve this central task — economic construction. All our Party cadres, and particularly those in economic departments, must diligently study economic theory and economic practice as well as science and technology.

2) In our socialist economic construction, we must strive to reach the goal of modernization systematically and in stages, according to the conditions and resources of our country. The prolonged “Left” mistakes we made in our economic work in the past consisted chiefly in departing from Chinese realities, trying to exceed our actual capabilities and ignoring the economic returns of construction and management as well as the scientific confirmation of our economic plans, policies and measures, with their concomitants of colossal waste and losses. We must adopt a scientific attitude, gain a thorough knowledge of the realities and make a deep analysis of the situation, earnestly listen to the opinions of the cadres, masses and specialists in the various fields and try our best to act in accordance with objective economic and natural laws and bring about a proportionate and harmonious development of the various branches of our economy. We must keep in mind the fundamental fact that China’s economy and culture are still relatively backward. At the same time, we must keep in mind such favourable domestic and international conditions as the achievements we have already stored and the experience we have gained in our economic construction and the expansion of economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries, and we must make full use of these favourable conditions. We must oppose both impetuosity and passivity.

3) The reform and improvement of the socialist relations of production must be in conformity with the level of the productive forces and conducive to the expansion of production. The state economy and the collective economy are the basic forms of the Chinese economy. The working people’s individual economy within certain prescribed limits is a necessary complement to public economy. It is necessary to establish specific systems of management and distribution suited to the various sectors of the economy. It is necessary to have planned economy and at the same time give play to the supplementary, regulatory role of the market on the basis of public ownership. We must strive to promote commodity production and exchange on a socialist basis. There is no rigid pattern for the development of the socialist relations of production. At every stage our task is to create those specific forms of the relations of production that correspond to the needs of the growing productive forces and facilitate their continued advance.

4) Class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. However, owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out. It is imperative to maintain a high level of vigilance and conduct effective struggle against all those who are hostile to socialism and try to sabotage it in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and in community life. We must correctly understand that there are diverse social contradictions in Chinese society which do not fall within the scope of class struggle and that methods other than class struggle must be used for their appropriate resolution. Otherwise, social stability and unity will be jeopardized. We must unswervingly unite all forces that can be united with and consolidate and expand the patriotic united front.

5) A fundamental task of the socialist revolution is gradually to establish a highly democratic socialist political system. Inadequate attention was paid to this matter after the founding of the People’s Republic, and this was one of the major factors contributing to the initiation of the “cultural revolution”. Here is a grievous lesson for us to learn. It is necessary to strengthen the building of state organs at all levels in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, make the people’s

congresses at all levels and their permanent organs authoritative organs of the people's political power, gradually realize direct popular participation in the democratic process at the grass roots of political power and community life and, in particular, stress democratic management by the working masses in urban and rural enterprises over the affairs of their establishments. It is essential to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, improve our Constitution and laws and ensure their strict observance and inviolability. We must turn the socialist legal system into a powerful instrument for protecting the rights of the people, ensuring order in production, work and other activities, punishing criminals and cracking down on the disruptive activities of class enemies. The kind of chaotic situation that obtained in the "cultural revolution" must never be allowed to happen again in any sphere.

6) Life under socialism must attain a high ethical and cultural level. We must firmly eradicate such gross fallacies as the denigration of education, science and culture and discrimination against intellectuals, fallacies which had long existed and found extreme expression during the "cultural revolution"; we must strive to raise the status and expand the role of education, science and culture in our drive for modernization. We unequivocally affirm that, together with the workers and peasants, the intellectuals are a force to rely on in the cause of socialism and that it is impossible to carry out socialist construction without culture and the intellectuals. It is imperative for the whole Party to engage in a more diligent study of Marxist theories, of the past and present in China and abroad, and of the different branches of the natural and social sciences. We must strengthen and improve ideological and political work and educate the people and youth in the Marxist world outlook and communist morality; we must persistently carry out the educational policy which calls for an all-round development morally, intellectually and physically, for being both red and expert, for integration of the intellectuals with the workers and peasants and the combination of mental and physical labour; and we must counter the influence of decadent bourgeois ideology and the decadent remnants of feudal ideology, overcome the influence of petty-bourgeois ideology and foster the patriotism which puts the interests of the motherland above every the modernization of our national defence. The building up of national defence must be in keeping with the building up of the economy. The People's Liberation Army should strengthen its military training, political work, logistic service and study of military science and further raise its combat effectiveness so as gradually to become a still more powerful modern revolutionary army. It is necessary to restore and carry forward the fine tradition of unity inside the army, between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The building of the people's militia must also be further strengthened.

7) The improvement and promotion of socialist relations among our various nationalities and the strengthening of national unity are of profound significance to our multinational country. In the past, particularly during the "cultural revolution", we made a grave mistake on the question of nationalities, the mistake of widening the scope of class struggle, and we wronged a large number of cadres and masses of the minority nationalities. In our work among them, we did not show due respect for their right to autonomy. We must never forget this lesson. We must have a clear understanding that relations among our nationalities today are, in the main, relations among the working people of the various nationalities. It is necessary to adhere to their regional autonomy and enact laws and regulations to ensure this autonomy and their decision-making power in applying Party and government policies according to the actual conditions in their regions. We must take effective measures to assist economic and cultural development in regions inhabited by minority nationalities, actively train and promote cadres from among them and resolutely oppose all words and deeds undermining national unity and equality. It is imperative to continue to implement the policy of freedom of religious belief. To uphold the four fundamental principles does not mean that religious believers should renounce their faith but that they must not engage in propaganda against Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and that they must not interfere with politics and education in their religious activities.

8) In the present international situation in which the danger of war still exists, it is necessary to strengthen the modernization of our national defence. The building up of national defence must be in keeping with the building up of the economy. The People's Liberation Army should strengthen its military training, political work, logistic service and study of military science and further raise its combat effectiveness so as gradually to become a still more powerful modern revolutionary army. It is necessary to restore and carry forward the fine tradition of unity inside the army, between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The building of the people's militia must also be further strengthened.

9) In our external relations, we must continue to oppose imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism, and safeguard world peace. We must actively promote relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We must uphold proletarian internationalism and support the cause of the liberation of oppressed nations, the national construction of newly independent countries and the just struggles of the peoples everywhere.

10) In the light of the lessons of the "cultural revolution" and the present situation in the Party, it is imperative to build up a sound system of democratic centralism inside the Party. We must carry out the Marxist principle of the exercise of collective Party leadership by leaders who have emerged from mass struggles and who combine political integrity with professional competence, and we must prohibit the personality cult in any form. It is imperative to uphold the prestige of Party leaders and at the same time ensure that their activities come under the supervision of the Party and the people. We must have a high degree of centralism based on a high degree of democracy and insist that the minority is subordinate to the majority, the individual to the organization, the lower to the higher level and the entire membership to the Central Committee. The style of work of a political party in power is a matter that determines its very existence. Party organizations at all levels and all Party cadres must go deep among the masses, plunge themselves into practical struggle, remain modest and prudent, share weal and woe with the masses and firmly overcome bureaucracy. We must properly wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, overcome erroneous ideas that deviate from the Party's correct principles, uproot factionalism, oppose anarchism and ultra-individualism and eradicate such unhealthy tendencies as the practice of seeking perks and privileges. We must consolidate the Party organization, purify the Party ranks and weed out degenerate elements who oppress and bully the people. In exercising leadership over state affairs and work in the economic and cultural fields as well as in community life, the Party must correctly handle its relations with other organizations, ensure by every means the effective functioning of the organs of state power and administrative, judicial and economic and cultural organizations and see to it that trade unions, the Youth League, the Women's Federation, the Science and Technology Association, the Federation of Literary and Art Circles and other mass organizations carry out their work responsibly and on their own initiative. The Party must strengthen its co-operation with public figures outside the Party, give full play to the role of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, hold conscientious consultations with democratic parties and personages without party affiliation on major issues of state affairs and respect their opinions and the opinions of specialists in various fields. As with other social organizations, Party organizations at all levels must conduct their activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the law.

36. In firmly correcting the mistake of the so-called "continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat", a slogan which was advanced during the "cultural revolution" and which called for the overthrow of one class by another, we absolutely do not mean that the tasks of the revolution have been accomplished and that there is no need to carry on revolutionary struggles with determination. Socialism aims not just at eliminating all systems of exploitation and all exploiting classes but also at greatly expanding the productive forces, improving and developing the socialist

relations of production and the superstructure and, on this basis, gradually eliminating all class differences and all major social distinctions and inequalities which are chiefly due to the inadequate development of the productive forces until communism is finally realized. This is a great revolution, unprecedented in human history. Our present endeavour to build a modern socialist China constitutes but one stage of this great revolution. Differing from the revolutions before the overthrow of the system of exploitation, this revolution is carried out not through fierce class confrontation and conflict, but through the strength of the socialist system itself, under leadership, step by step and in an orderly way. This revolution which has entered the period of peaceful development is more profound and arduous than any previous revolution and will not only take a very long historical period to accomplish but also demand many generations of unswerving and disciplined hard work and heroic sacrifice. In this historical period of peaceful development, revolution can never be plain sailing. There are still overt and covert enemies and other saboteurs who watch for opportunities to create trouble. We must maintain high revolutionary vigilance and be ready at all times to come out boldly to safeguard the interests of the revolution. In this new historical period, the whole membership of the Chinese Communist Party and the whole people must never cease to cherish lofty revolutionary ideals, maintain a dynamic revolutionary fighting spirit and carry China's great socialist revolution and socialist construction through to the end.

37. Repeated assessment of our successes and failures, of our correct and incorrect practices, of the thirty-two years since the founding of our People's Republic, and particularly deliberation over and review of the events of the past few years, have helped to raise immensely the political consciousness of all Party comrades and of all patriots. Obviously, our Party now has a higher level of understanding of socialist revolution and construction than at any other period since liberation. Our Party has both the courage to acknowledge and correct its mistakes and the determination and ability to prevent repetition of the serious mistakes of the past. In the last analysis, from a long-term historical point of view the mistakes and setbacks of our Party were only temporary whereas the consequent steeling of our Party and people, the greater maturity of the core force formed among our Party cadres through protracted struggle, the growing superiority of our socialist system and the increasingly keen and common aspiration of our Party, army and people for the prosperity of the motherland will be decisive factors in the long run. A great future is in store for our socialist cause and for the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions.

38. Inner-Party unity and unity between the Party and the people are the basic guarantee for new victories in our socialist modernization. Whatever the difficulties, as long as the Party is closely united and remains closely united with the people, our Party and the cause of socialism it leads will certainly prosper day by day.

The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party unanimously adopted in 1945 by the Enlarged Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party unified the thinking of the whole Party, consolidated its unity, promoted the rapid advance of the people's revolutionary cause and accelerated its eventual triumph. The Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party believes that the present resolution it has unanimously adopted will play a similar historical role. This session calls upon the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities to act under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, closely rally around the Central Committee of the Party, preserve the spirit of the legendary Foolish Old Man who removed mountains and work together as one in defiance of all difficulties so as to turn China step by step into a powerful modern socialist country which is highly democratic and highly cultured. Our goal must be attained! Our goal unquestionably can be attained!