

Nankai Political Economy Textbook

Preface

[Very rough Google translation, slightly improved.]

Chairman Mao has repeatedly called on us to learn a little bit of political economy. Political economy is one of the three components of Marxism, an important theoretical basis for the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a powerful ideological weapon for the proletariat to transform the objective and subjective world. At present, the people of the whole country are under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the party's basic line, and launching the struggle against the rightist style of reversing the verdicts, in order to deepen the socialist revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive to make our country into a modern socialist power. Studying political economy is of great significance to successfully accomplish this great task.

Political deduction is the science of the law of development of production relations.

Marxism believes that the production of material materials is the basis for human survival and social development, and production activities are the most basic practical activities of mankind. In production activities, people transform the natural world and at the same time have social connections with each other. "If they do not combine and exchange their activities in a certain way, they cannot produce." Production is social production at all times. Productivity and production relations are two inseparable aspects of social production.

Productivity is the ability of mankind to produce material materials, and it represents the extent to which mankind has conquered and reformed nature. Productivity consists of three elements: labor force, that is, human labor ability; labor means, that is, all material conditions that people use to transform nature. And pieces, mainly production tools, as well as land, factory buildings, rivers, roads, etc.

The object of labor, that is, all things processed by labor, one type is original in nature, such as ore to be mined, and the other type is processed by people, called raw materials, such as steel used for machinery. Labor is the subjective active factor of production; the means of labor and the object of labor are the objective material conditions of production, collectively referred to as the means of production. The combination of labor force and means of production can produce material wealth and form realistic productivity. In production, although the means of production are indispensable and the tools of production play a huge role in improving labor productivity, the decisive factor is people, not things. Marx pointed out: "The most powerful kind of productive force is the revolutionary class itself." Lenin said:

"The first productive force of all mankind is workers, labor struggle."

Production relations: The mutual relations formed by people in the production process are also called economic relations. The production line changes with the development of productivity. The unity of productivity and production relations constitutes the social mode of production. Productivity is the material content of social production, and production relations are the social form of material production. Any production is carried out under a certain production sound system. The nature of production relations directly determines the nature of production methods and the nature of society.

Productivity reflects the relationship between man and nature and is the technical aspect of production; production relationship reflects the relationship between man and man and is the social aspect of production. The two aspects of social production have different particularities of contradiction and have become the research objects of different sciences. Chairman Mao said: "The distinction between scientific research is based on the special contradictions of scientific objects." ③ Political economy is a social science, and it can only study the social aspect of production, that is, social production relations. The classic writer said very clearly about the objects of political economics. Engels pointed out: "Economics is not about things, but the relationship between people and people and wealth."

Lenin said: "Political economics is by no means a study of production, but a study of people's social relations in production, the social system of production. "

Production relations, as the research object of political economy, include what content? Generally speaking, the process of social reproduction includes four links: production, exchange, distribution, and consumption. All relationships between people that occur in them belong to production relationships. The production as a link in the reproduction process mentioned here refers to the direct production process, the production relations in it, the ownership of the means of production, and the status of people in production and their interrelationships. As for the consumption relationship, it is directly regulated and restricted by the distribution relationship. Therefore, the main content of production relations can be summarized into the following three aspects: 1. The ownership of the means of production; 2. The mutual relations between people in production and exchange; 3. The distribution of products.

The ownership of the means of production is the basis of production relations. Any production is always carried out by people using the means of production. First of all, there is a question of who owns and controls the means of production. The means of production are the objective material conditions necessary for production. Whoever owns the means of production is in a dominant position in production. The ownership of the means of production determines other aspects of production relations. The nature and characteristics of any kind of production relations are, in the final analysis, determined by the nature of ownership. For example, the capitalist system of exploitation is rooted in the capitalist private ownership of the means of

production; the fundamental difference between the social-righteous economic system and the capitalist economic system is that the ownership has changed, from private ownership to public ownership. At a certain stage of a socialist society, there are still two forms of public ownership, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, as well as the remnants of private ownership. Moreover, regardless of whether there is ownership by the whole people or collectively, there is a problem of leadership. Therefore, the problem of ownership is not thorough. Solve, socialist public billet

To consolidate, expand, and develop, collective ownership must be gradually improved and transformed into ownership by the whole people, and socialist ownership by the whole people must be gradually developed and finally transformed into communist ownership by the whole people. Political economics studies ownership not only to study the fundamental differences of ownership between different societies and the regularity of their changes, but also to clarify the differences between various types of ownership in the same society and the inevitable process of their development and change.

The ownership of the means of production determines the relationship between people in production and exchange. In a capitalist society, capitalists monopolize the means of production, and workers have nothing, and they have to sell their labor. The relationship between them can only be exploited and exploited, oppressed and oppressed. In a class society, the relationship between people is, in the final analysis, the relationship between class and class. In a socialist society, public ownership replaces private ownership, eliminating exploitation, and fundamental changes in the relationship between people. However, there are still classes in a socialist society. Even within the working people, it does not mean that once the ownership system changes, a comrade-style mutual assistance and cooperation system will be established immediately and spontaneously. People's mutual relations are not only determined by the ownership system, but also affected by other economic conditions and political thoughts and other superstructures. Therefore, after the ownership reform, it is necessary to continuously adjust and improve the mutual relations between people. In a socialist society, the second aspect of production relations has much to do. In addition to the relationship between the working people and the old and new exploiting classes, there are also the relationship between the workers and peasants, the relationship between manual workers and mental workers, the relationship between the leadership and the masses, and the relationship between the central and local governments. , The relationship between enterprises, the relationship within enterprises, etc. At the same time, socialist countries must also implement a commodity system. Workers and peasants, enterprises, and communal teams need to have economic connections through commodity currency relations to exchange labor products. These are important topics that need to be studied in political economy.

The relationship between people in production and exchange is counterproductive to ownership. For example, at the end of primitive society, the expansion of commodity exchange relations once promoted the collapse of public ownership and the emergence of private ownership. In a socialist society, a comrade-style mutual assistance and cooperation relationship is truly established within and between enterprises, and socialist public

ownership is consolidated. On the contrary, if the line is not right, the bourgeois legal rights in the production relations will not be necessary to restrict the upper class. With the revolution in the architectural field, the socialist relationship between people cannot be truly established and developed. It will inevitably degenerate into a capitalist competition and class antagonism. Public ownership will exist in name only, and it will degenerate into capitalist ownership. An important task of political economy is to study the class nature of people's mutual relations in socialist society, analyze the influence of economic and ideological remnants on people's relations, and clarify the ways and means to continuously adjust and improve socialist relations. Method.

The distribution of products is ultimately determined by the ownership of the means of production. Marx said: "The structure of distribution is completely determined by the structure of production." Whoever owns the means of production, who owns the products. The exploiting class owns the production materials, and the distribution of products is bound to benefit the exploiting class. For example, in a capitalist society, the bourgeoisie, which monopolizes the means of production, obtains for nothing and possesses all the surplus products of the society. The proletariat is toiled all year round, but lives in poverty. Once the laboring masses collectively occupy the means of production, the distribution of products will inevitably benefit all the working people, eliminate exploitation, and those who do not work cannot eat. Of course, the product distribution system is not only determined by the ownership, but also affected by factors such as the level of productivity and the superstructure. Engels said: "The distribution method essentially depends on the number of products that can be distributed." A socialist society is also a public ownership system. Why can't we implement distribution according to needs, but distribution according to work? One of the important reasons is that the level of productivity is not high enough and the products have not reached a great richness. At the same time, as long as there is a commodity exchange, the distribution of products is to a large extent also done in the form of commodity currency.

The product distribution relationship is not negative, and it is also counterproductive to the relationship between ownership and people. A distribution system compatible with the ownership system promotes the consolidation of the ownership system. Changes in the distribution system or the form of distribution under the influence of other factors cannot but affect the relationship between ownership and people. For example, in the later period of feudal society, the form of feudal land rent transitioned from real rent to currency rent along with the expansion of commodity exchange, which once played a huge role in disintegrating feudal production relations. In a socialist society, if the line is wrong, material stimulus is implemented, and the bourgeois legal rights in the distribution according to work are expanded, it will reappear that some people will occupy the fruits of the labor of another part for free, thereby degenerating the socialist public ownership system of production relations. Deteriorating into capitalist exploitation relations. Political economy cannot underestimate the issue of distribution. Especially under socialist conditions, studying distribution relations is very important for the correct implementation of socialist distribution principles, opposing

material stimulus, high and low disparity, and absolute egalitarianism, so as to promote the consolidation of public ownership and the development of productive forces.

In short, the three aspects of production relations are closely linked and interact with each other. Ownership is the foundation, which determines people's mutual relations and distribution relations; people's mutual relations and distribution relations are relatively independent and have a counterproductive effect on ownership. Marx said: "A certain production determines certain consumption, distribution, exchange, and a certain relationship among the elements. Of course, the relationship of production

Of course, we must first examine the ownership system and analyze the decisive role of ownership in the entire production relationship system; at the same time, we should also in-depth study other aspects of the production relationship and clarify

Their reaction and influence on ownership. Only by using a dialectical and unified perspective to study all aspects of industrial relations can we profoundly reveal the nature, characteristics and all the rich contents of production relations in a certain society. ,,

The task of science is to reveal inevitability. As a social science, political economy studies the relations of production, with the purpose of revealing the law of movement of the relations of production, which is the law of economics. Economic law is the intrinsic and essential connection of the objective economic process, and it is an objective inevitable process that does not depend on people's will. It relies on objective economic conditions, and what kind of production relations there are, what kind of economic laws will take effect. Production relations are developing and changing, and the nature of production relations is different at all stages of social development. Therefore, unlike natural laws, most economic laws are not permanent, they only work in a certain society. Although there are a few economic laws that work in all societies or in a few societies, their form of action will also differ due to the different economic conditions of each society. Political economics is the study of economic laws at various stages of social development, so it is "essentially an historical science". There are many economic laws in every society. Chevaliers have two dominant laws that determine all the main aspects and processes of the social and economic development, which are called basic economic laws. Economic laws exist objectively, but people are not powerless in the face of laws. Once they understand the objective economic laws, people can use the laws to benefit mankind and give full play to their subjective functions.

The study of production relations and its laws of movement is of fundamental significance in social sciences. Production relations are the most basic relations that determine all other relations in society.

"The mode of production of material life restricts the entire process of social life, political life, and spiritual life." ② Before the emergence of Marxism, idealism was in sociology

China has a dominant position and believes that complex social phenomena have no objective

laws to follow and are completely dominated by chance. The political economy of the proletariat created by Marx convincingly demonstrated for the first time that the development of society is a natural historical process. The replacement of a capitalist society by a socialist society is an objective law that does not depend on people's will. "How did Marx come to this basic idea? The method he used is to divide the economic field from the various fields of social life, and divide the production relations from all social relations, and use it as a decision. All relations #本的原命会乱/"Only by revealing the contradictions, nature and movement laws of social production relations, can we understand politics, thought and all other social phenomena, and gain insight into the objective inevitability of the occurrence, development, and demise of the entire society. In this sense, political economy is the basis for understanding various complex social phenomena and a key to understanding the laws of human social development.

Political economics studies production relations, can it be carried out in isolation without productivity and housing construction? Can't. Productivity and production relations, economic foundation and superstructure are the basic contradictions of human society. The development and changes of production relations are inseparable from their contradictory movements. Therefore, it is necessary to connect with productivity on the one hand, and the superstructure on the other, to study production relations in the movement of basic social contradictions, in order to clarify the production scientifically. The law of development of industrial relations.

Productivity and production relations are a unity of opposites. Generally speaking, productivity is the main aspect of contradiction. Productivity determines production relations and requires production relations to adapt to it; production relations react against productivity. When it is suitable for productivity, it promotes productivity development, and when it is not suitable for productivity, it hinders productivity development. The productive forces are relatively active, and develop to a certain extent, the production relations that were originally suitable for it become no longer compatible, and become the shackles of the development of productive forces. To liberate production

Sooner or later, outdated production relations will change. The revolution of production relations replaced by new production relations is, of course, caused by changes in productivity. It is the result of the sharp contradiction between productivity and production relations; but the tremendous development of productivity , But after the change in production relations. "When the productive relations cannot be developed without changing the production relations, the change in the production relations plays a major decisive role", which is transformed into the main aspect of the contradiction. The contradictory movement between productive forces and production relations, production relations must conform to the laws of the state of productivity, and dominate the development and changes of various social production methods.

Therefore, Zhengyi Economics studies production relations and must not leave the decisive

role of productivity on production relations. Otherwise, it is impossible to understand the reasons for the changes in production relations, to judge whether the production relations are out of date, to clarify the law of movement of the production relations, and to reform the production relations in a timely and appropriate manner in accordance with the development of productivity 31, thus making right or "left" mistakes. . On the other hand, one should not one-sidedly exaggerate the role of productivity, believing that production relations will spontaneously change with the development of productivity, and deny the revolutionary changes in production relations. This "productivity theory" is a tattered weapon used by the old and new revisionists to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the study of production factors, denying the decisive role of productive forces on production relations will inevitably fall into subjective idealism; denying the adverse effects of production relations on productive forces and the decisive role under certain conditions will inevitably fall into mechanical materialism.

The economic foundation and superstructure are also a unity of contradictions. The sum of all aspects of the dominant production relations in a society constitutes the economic base of the society; the superstructure is the political and legal system and ideology based on the economic foundation. In the contradiction between the economic foundation and the superstructure, generally speaking, the economic foundation is the main aspect of the contradiction. The nature of the economic foundation determines the nature of the superstructure, and the change of the economic foundation determines the change of the superstructure, and the superstructure is also inverse.

① "On Contradiction", "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" p. 300 Acting on the economic foundation, and actively promoting the establishment, consolidation and development of its own foundation. Any superstructure is built to meet the needs of the dominant class and social group in the economic foundation. It is the political and ideological manifestation of the interests of this class or social group. Of course, it must in turn maintain its economic foundation. Safeguard the economic interests of the classes or social groups that you represent. Advanced production relations rely on their own superstructures to help them grow; decadent production relations rely on their own superstructures to save their demise. Therefore, the contradictions and struggles between the old and new production relations must manifest themselves as contradictions and struggles between the old and new superstructures. In a hierarchical society, class contradictions and class struggles are developed at the same time on the economic foundation and superstructure, that is, on the three fronts of economy, politics, and ideology. They penetrate and interact with each other. "When political culture and other superstructures hinder the development of the economic foundation, political and cultural innovations become the main decisive thing." ①The superstructure becomes the main aspect of contradiction. Without the help of state power, any new relations of production cannot be developed and consolidated, and socialist relations of production cannot even be produced; and without the ideological and political lines that correctly reflect the laws of objective economics and class struggle, advanced classes cannot gain power. , Even if the power is obtained, it cannot be consolidated. In this sense, the route

is everything. The contradictory movement of the economic foundation and the superstructure, the mutual influence of the economic revolution, the political revolution, and the ideological revolution, promote the continuous change and development of the social form.

Therefore, the study of production relations in political economics must not leave the reactionary effect of the superstructure on the economic foundation and the decisive effect under certain conditions. Otherwise, it is impossible to understand the conditions of changes in production relations, clarify the laws of movement of production relations, and even deny the commanding role of politics in the economy, leading to the "productivity theory".⁵ The superstructure cannot be continuously reformed to promote the reform of production relations. Right

① "On Contradiction", "Selected Works of Mao Zedong", p. 300 ^ 10 ^

Or "Left" mistakes. On the other hand, when emphasizing the philosophical reaction of the superstructure, it cannot be denied that, in the final analysis, the economic foundation plays a decisive role. It even mistakenly believes that the transformation of the superstructure is not controlled by objective economic conditions. The determination of the political line is not governed by objective economic laws, and the development of history is completely determined by a few geniuses. This "genius historical view" is not only a commodity frequently promoted by the bourgeoisie, it is also often used by revisionists to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the study of production relations, denying the reaction of the superstructure to the economic foundation and the decisive role under certain conditions will inevitably fall into the opportunistic materialism. Denying the decisive role of the economic foundation in the final analysis on the superstructure will inevitably fall into subjective idealism.

Using dialectical materialism and historical difficult materialism, in the dialectical relationship between productivity and production relations, economic foundation and superstructure, in the interaction of the three aspects of production relations, analyze the internal contradictions of production relations and reveal the movement of production relations Law, this is the basic task and basic method of studying political economy.

Political economy is a science with a strong class and party character.

Political economics takes production relations as the research object, and must have a strong hierarchical nature. The relationship between people in production is a kind of material interest. In class society, it is manifested as the opposition or difference in material interests between various classes. Not only do classes in different positions in a certain production relationship have different interests, but classes that represent different production relationships also have differences or conflicts in interests. Therefore, studying the contradictions and changing laws of production relations must involve the vital interests of all classes. Starting from their own interests, different classes will have completely different

views and attitudes towards social and economic phenomena. When Marx criticized the bourgeois vulgar economics, he pointedly pointed out: "The particularity of the materials studied in political economy has taken the most intense, humble, and worst feelings in people's hearts, and represented private interests.

The goddess of Nemesis is summoned to oppose the scientific research of freedom. "①From this

Qualitatively speaking, the study of production relations in political economy is the study of class relations. A socialist society is a class society under the dictatorship of the proletariat. There are still class conflicts and class struggles. Therefore, the study of socialist production relations in political economy should also be guided by the viewpoint of class struggle. In order to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, the old and new revisionists used "class struggle extinguishing theory" and "productivity theory" to paralyze the revolutionary consciousness of the masses, tried their best to tamper with the objects of socialist political economy, and replaced production relations and class relations with research on productivity. The study of the use of the contradiction between people and things to cover up the contradictions between people and people, class and class, in a vain attempt to castrate the dangerous nature of political economy, and turn political economy into technology, technology, productivity organization, etc. This kind of revisionist fallacy not only has a reactionary political purpose, but also denies political economy, the science itself. Therefore, we study political economy,

We must not only focus on economy, not politics, and break away from class struggle and line struggle. When building a powerful socialist country, we must be more vigilant about not only engaging in departmental economics and not political economy. "Class struggle is the key, and the rest are goals." The study of political economy does not take class struggle as the key link, does not stress class analysis, and is divorced from the reality of the revolution. It will inevitably lead to revisionism in theory and practice. We must always be alert to this dangerous tendency when we study political economy.

In class society, there is no political economy beyond class. Representatives of various classes have created economic theories that serve their own class for the benefit of their own class as a tool for class struggle. As an independent science, political economy was formed with the development of capitalism. There have been three types of political economy systems in history: bourgeois political economy, petty-bourgeois political economy, and proletarian political economy. Revisionist political economy is nothing but a variant of bourgeois political economy. These types of political economy

① Preface to the 1st edition of "Zimurun" Volume 1, "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Volume 23, page 12, 12,

In essence, it basically belongs to the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

The political economy of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie is not truly scientific political economy. Bourgeois political economy represents the interests of the bourgeoisie. The early bourgeois political economy was called classical political economy. Since the capitalist society was on the rise at that time and the bourgeoisie was still an advanced class, classical political economy was able to make a certain degree of objective analysis of capitalist production relations, and it had certain scientific elements. However, due to the class limitations of the bourgeoisie, they cannot truly reveal the nature and laws of the capitalist system. With the development and decline of capitalism, as well as the sharpening of the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, bourgeois economics has degenerated into defending the bourgeoisie, whitewashing capitalism and concealing class contradictions, and discarding the science of the classical school. Factors become anti-science and reactionary vulgar political economy. Petty-bourgeois political economy represents the interests of the petty-bourgeoisie and has a reformist nature. Although it has deflated and criticized the capitalist society, it idealized small private ownership.

The promotion of retrogression is essentially anti-scientific and reactionary. As a variant of bourgeois economics, revisionist political economy is a product of the imperialist era. Most of what it sells is the stuff of bourgeois economics, it serves the monopoly bourgeoisie and social imperialism, and it is completely anti-science and reactionary. The difference is that it puts on a coat of Marxism and fights against the red flag, so it is more deceptive and dangerous.

The political economy of Marxism is the political economy of the proletariat. It has a distinct party and class nature of the proletariat, and is a theoretical expression of the fundamental interests of the proletariat. The class nature of Marxist political economy determines that it is the only scientific political economy. The proletariat is the most far-sighted and selfless. Its class interests are consistent with the basic interests of all working people and the objective process of social and economic development. There is no selfish interest or prejudice that prevents it from recognizing it.

Recognize and use objective economic laws. Therefore, proletarian political economy can most scientifically reflect the essential connections of the objective economic process and reveal the objective laws of economic development. The class nature of Marxist political economy determines that it is truly revolutionary political economy. The proletariat is the most exploited and oppressed, and is full of the thoroughness of the revolution. Only when it uses revolutionary means to completely destroy the old world and liberate all human beings can it finally liberate itself. The proletariat created its own economic theory in revolutionary practice to use it to serve the liberation struggle of the class. Since it scientifically reflects the objective economic laws, it can become a powerful ideological weapon to guide revolutionary practice and transform the objective world. The unity of science and revolution, the unity of theory and practice, are the fundamental characteristics of Marxist political economy and the concentrated expression of its proletarian party spirit.

Marxist political economy was established and developed in practice and struggle. In the mid-nineteenth century, the capitalist system had been established. Marx and Engels summed up

the practical experience of the labor movement, carried out huge scientific work, conducted in-depth studies of capitalist production relations, and demonstrated that capitalism is going to demise and the proletariat has established the dictatorship through violent revolution. The historical inevitability of dictatorship and foresaw certain basic characteristics of socialism and communism. In the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie, petty-bourgeois economics, and various opportunist theories, they completed the revolution in political economy and created proletarian political economy, turning socialism from utopia into science. At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, capitalism developed to the stage of imperialism. Lenin thoroughly analyzed the economic characteristics, profound contradictions and historical status of imperialism, and put forward a new conclusion that the socialist revolution will first be victorious in one or several countries, and guide The Russian proletariat carried out the October Socialist Revolution and established the first country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, opening a new era in human history. Lenin also analyzed the class contradictions and class struggles in the socialist period, expounding some important issues in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

Awkward. He defended and developed Marxist political economy in the struggle with the revisionism of the Second International and the domestic "Left" and Right opportunism. After Lenin's death, Stalin adhered to Lenin's doctrine of imperialism, fought tenaciously against enemies at home and abroad, defended the dictatorship of the proletariat, and extensively studied socialist economic issues, making useful contributions to Marxist political economy. Since the 1920s, Comrade Mao Zedong has studied the economic and political characteristics of semi-feudal and semi-colonial societies, analyzed the new changes in imperialist countries and the entire international situation, and enriched and developed Lenin's The theory of imperialism puts forward the general line of the international communist movement and guides the revolutionary people to continuously advance victoriously in the struggle against imperialism. Comrade Mao Zedong also summed up the historical experience of the proletarian dictatorship in both positive and negative aspects, and deeply analyzed the basic contradictions of socialist society, the internal contradictions of socialist production relations, and the class, class contradictions, and class struggles in socialist society. The objective law of socialist economic development puts forward the doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, formulates the party's basic line for the entire historical stage of socialism and the general line for socialist construction, and guides our people to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism. , Struggle to build socialism and transition to communism in the future. In the struggle between modern revisionism and all kinds of opportunism, Comrade Mao Zedong enriched and developed Marxist-Leninist political economy, especially made an inestimable contribution to socialist political economy. The history of Marxist political economy shows that it developed with the revolutionary practice of the proletariat. From Marx to Lenin to Comrade Mao Zedong, their economic doctrines are inherited from one another, deepened and enriched day by day, and are closely related to the in-depth development of the proletarian world revolution. Therefore, when we are studying political economy, we must combine reading

Marxist-Leninist books with Chairman Mao's works to deepen our understanding of Chairman Mao's economic thoughts and his approach, principles, and policies, and better connect with reality.

Class struggle and line struggle, give full play to the battle of proletarian political economy effect.

Studying political economy is of great significance.

Marxist political economy has developed to meet the needs of the proletarian revolution and is a theoretical weapon for the proletariat to carry out revolutionary struggles. Political economy is also a compulsory course for the revolutionary people of our country who are struggling to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Studying political economy can help us deepen our understanding of the historical inevitability of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the core of Marxism. Marx created the political economy of the proletariat, in-depth study of capitalist production relations and the laws of movement, exposing the secrets of capitalist exploitation, revealing the fundamental opposition between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and clarifying that the basic contradictions of capitalism and class contradictions are becoming more acute. It proves that the use of violent revolution by the proletariat to destroy the bourgeois state apparatus, the replacement of the bourgeois dictatorship with the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the replacement of the capitalist system with the socialist system are objective laws that do not depend on people's will. This great political conclusion of Marxist economics has inspired the proletariat all over the world to consciously rise up to create a bourgeois opposition and fight endlessly for the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working class and working people of our country have already obtained political power and become the masters of the country. Should they study political economy, understand the objective economic laws of capitalism and the historical necessity of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat? still need. Only when armed with theories of political economy, can we not be shaken by the twists and turns of historical development and the temporary difficulties in the struggle process, and firmly believe that the dictatorship of the proletariat will be realized in the world, and that socialism and communism will win the world. , Support the world revolution more firmly. We must also theoretically clarify the principle boundaries between the capitalist system and the socialist system, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship of the proletariat through study, and fully understand the advantages of the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to love the socialist system even more. Adhere to the socialist orientation and consciously fight to defend and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Studying political economy will help to further clarify the problem of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie from a theoretical perspective, and persist in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The study of political economics on socialist production relations shows that bourgeois legal rights still exist in the socialist economy, and there is soil

for the generation of new bourgeois elements. It demonstrates the economic conditions for the consolidation, development and gradual disappearance of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Both Marx and Lenin pointed out that the socialist society was just born out of the capitalist society, so it inevitably bears the traces of the old society in economic, moral and spiritual aspects. Chairman Mao said in his instructions on theoretical issues: "In short, China is better than socialist countries. Before liberation, it was about the same as capitalism. Now there is an eight-level wage system, distribution according to work, and currency exchange. These are not much different from the old society. The difference is that the ownership system has changed." "Our country now implements a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal, with an eight-level wage system, etc.. This is only restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." These statements, Using dialectical materialism, it has profoundly clarified the difference and connection between the socialist economy and the capitalist economy, and revealed the internal contradictions of socialist production relations. Let us understand: from the perspective of the basic nature of ownership and production relations; socialist economy and capitalist economy are completely indifferent; but in terms of the bourgeois legal rights that are still retained in socialist economic relations, they are incompatible with capitalism. There is not much difference in the economy. Even with the establishment of public ownership of the means of production, there is still a fierce struggle between growing communism and declining capitalism in the economic field. The emergence of new bourgeois elements and the existence of class struggle in socialist countries have not only political and ideological reasons, but also profound economic roots. Commodity system, currency exchange, distribution according to work, wage system, etc., are all basic political economy

ⓄQuoted from "Red Flag" Magazine, Issue 3, 1975

Theoretical issues, the soil for capitalism in the socialist economy, mainly refers to these things. In order to figure out why they produce capitalism and how they produce capitalism in order to limit it, one must study political economy. When studying these issues, we must also contact the socialist social production relations and productivity, economic foundation and superstructure interaction and contradictory movements, not only to see the necessity of restricting bourgeois legal rights, but also to see the existence of bourgeois legal rights The inevitability of the inevitability cannot be unconstrained and allowed to expand and make right mistakes, nor can it be over-constrained, eager to eliminate and make "left" mistakes. We must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent the restoration of capitalism, use political economy as a weapon, study the internal contradictions and movement laws of socialist relations of production, and continue the dictatorship of the proletariat from both the economic foundation and the superstructure. When the revolution goes through to the end, it gradually creates conditions that prevent the bourgeoisie from being able to exist or regenerate.

Studying political economy can give full play to people's subjective functions, accelerate socialist construction, and strengthen the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist economic system has provided broad possibilities for the high-speed development of social productive

forces. However, to make this possibility a reality, it is necessary to correctly understand and use objective economic laws and to guide the correct line. Chairman Mao's basic line of the party in the entire historical stage of socialism, the general line of "going hard, striving for the upper reaches, and building socialism as fast and economically as possible", and a series of policies such as "Grasping the Revolution and Promoting Production" summarized the domestic The experience and lessons of socialist revolution and construction abroad have revealed the objective laws of socialist economic development, and guided our people to continuously and victoriously advance on the broad road of socialism. The party's various economic policies are also formulated based on the theory of political economy and scientifically analyzed objective economic conditions. They are powerful tools to motivate the masses of socialism and promote the rapid development of the national economy. Strong The large socialist productive forces are the material basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the material conditions for the development of socialism and the gradual transition to communism in the future. Now, we are facing a new era of greater leap forward in the national economy. The Party Central Committee has issued a call to realize the modernization of industry, agriculture, science and technology, and national defense in our country within this century, so that our national economy will be at the forefront of the world. This is a major event related to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing imperialist aggression. It is also of great significance to the construction of socialism in our country and the eventual realization of communism. Therefore, in order to more consciously implement our party's line, guidelines, and policies on the socialist revolution and socialist construction, quickly promote the national economy, and accelerate the pace of my country's socialist construction, we must also study political economy.

Studying political economy can improve our ability to identify true and false Marxism, deeply criticize revisionism, and realize the comprehensive dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the ideological field. The theoretical victory of Marxism forced its enemies to pretend to be Marxists. Revisionism is a bourgeois ideological trend that wears the cloak of Marxism, and revisionists are bourgeois agents mixed in the revolutionary ranks. In order to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, all revisionists at home and abroad, whether they are the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao, and the unrepentant capital roaders in the party, always do everything possible to castrate the revolutionary soul of Marxism and spread Bourgeois ideology creates counter-revolutionary public opinion. They tried their best to promote "the theory of extinguishing class struggle" and "the theory of productivity only," and they advocated the "four freedoms", "three-self-one package", "profits in command", "material stimulus" and other bourgeois illicit goods, and tried to use revisionism. Instead of Marxism, replace the proletarian revolutionary line with a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Chairman Mao pointed out: "An important task on our current thinking front is to carry out criticism of revisionism." ① Without criticizing revisionism, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line cannot be implemented.

① "Speech at the National Propaganda Conference of the Communist Party of China", page 21

The dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated. This is a fierce struggle between two classes and two lines on the ideological and theoretical front. One of the important purposes of our study of political economy is to improve the theoretical level and recognition ability, strengthen the revolutionary criticism of revisionism, completely eliminate the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie, and let the shovelless class occupy all ideological and cultural positions.

Studying political economy can help us establish a proletarian world outlook and make ourselves a strong fighter who consciously insists on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao taught us: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to transform the world includes the realization of the following tasks: transforming the objective world and also transforming their own subjectivity.

The world"①. We live in a class society. The erosion of old ideas and cultures on ourselves is inevitable. If we don't do it well, we can easily become the captives of the bourgeoisie. The previous line struggles within the party, in the final analysis, It is a struggle between two views of one world. The world view is the ideological basis of the political line. What kind of world view will be followed by what line will be implemented. In order to fundamentally raise the line consciousness, we must also study political economy and master Marxism We must recognize the objective laws of social development, and use the proletarian world outlook to defeat the bourgeois world outlook. We must consciously critique ourselves, correct various misunderstandings, and criticize the ideas of bourgeois legal rights. Distinguish right from wrong in struggle and line struggle, stick to the right direction, and fight to the end for the great cause of anti-repair, defending the dictatorship of the proletariat, and realizing communism.

In short, in order to clarify the problem of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, we must persist in the follow-up revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat without studying political economy. In the nationwide mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, political economy is being liberated from classrooms and books, and has increasingly become a weapon of interest in the hands of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force of the revolution and should be masters of political economy. mark

① "The Theory of Practicing Wrestling", "Selected Works of Mao Zedong", pages 272-273

The political economy of ideology is the political economy of the proletariat. It is a tool for the proletariat and the working people to solve the problem. Every sentence is written for our working people. We workers, peasants and soldiers must not only learn, but also learn well. There will be difficulties. As long as we establish a style of study that integrates theory with practice, carry forward the revolutionary spirit, and work hard to study, the difficulties will surely be overcome. Marx pointed out: "There is no smooth road in science. Only those who are not afraid to work along the steep mountain road can hope to reach the culmination of glory." Chairman Mao also said: "There is nothing difficult in the world, as long as you are willing to climb." The broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary masses must closely connect with two classes, two roads, and two lines to

struggle against reality. We must work hard to study political economy well, and in order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must adhere to the proletariat in theory and practice. Fight for proletarian dictatorship!