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Political Philosophy of Mao Tse-Tung

Marketing Revolution 2014-05-18 selected works of mao tse tung volume ii focuses on the thoughts of mao tse tung on revolution communism war tactics national unity and patriotism the volume first discusses the policies measures and perspectives for resisting the invasion of japan mobilization of china s forces for victory in the war of resistance and tasks following the establishment of kuomintang communist co operation the publication also takes a look at the situation and tasks in the anti japanese war following the fall of shanghai and taiyuan including the opposition to class capitulationism and the relation between class and national capitulationism the book examines the problems of strategy in the guerilla war against japan and the establishment of base areas considerations include types and conditions for establishing base areas and expansion of base areas the text also ponders on the role of the chinese communist party in the national war as well as patriotism and internationalism party discipline and democracy and expansion of the communist party and prevention of infiltration by enemy agents the volume is a dependable source of data for readers interested in the philosophy of mao tse tung on communism war revolution and patriotism

Selected Works of Mao Tse-Tung 2024-03-17 quotations from chairman mao tse tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by mao zedong mao tse tung the former chairman of the communist party of china published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the cultural revolution the most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers becoming commonly known in the west as the little red book quotations from chairman mao tse tung was originally compiled by an office of the pla daily people s liberation army daily as an inspirational political and military document the initial publication covered 23 topics with 200 selected quotations by the chairman of the chinese communist party and was entitled 200 quotations from chairman mao it was first given to delegates of a conference on 5 january 1964 who were asked to comment on it in response to the views of the deputies and compilers of the book the work was expanded to address 25 topics with 267 quotations and the title was changed simply to quotations from chairman mao tse tung

The Little Red Book: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung 1983-07-01 the year 1979 ushered in a

new phase in china's long and continuous revolution currently this new phase is being symbolically referred to by the chinese leaders themselves as the new long march a continuation of the legendary and historical long march in terms of modernization which comprises the four modernizations agriculture industry science and technology and military defense such an all encompassing attempt at modernization may appear to some at least to be something new or may indicate a radical shift in her policy but upon closer examination this decision seems only to reflect an historical continuity in terms of the two major long term goals of the chinese revolution national independence and modernization or industrialization the former would make china strong the latter wealthy for ever since the opium war in 1840 and throughout the revolutions of 1911 and 1949 china has always pursued these two revolutionary goals though with different emphases at different times this has been especially true during the past three decades as this twofold goal has dictated all of china's important policies both domestic and foreign in other words while the concrete policies may have appeared to be lacking in unity at times they have been formulated with the specific intent of achieving national independence

and modernization from this perspective the new long march marks the passage of post mao china beyond the transition of succession toward the continued pursuit of the same revolutionary goals

Revolutionary Immortality 2012-12-06 originally published in march 1927 the report on an investigation of the peasant movement in hunan was written by chairman mao at a critical moment in the chinese revolution as a reply to the carping criticism then being levelled both inside and outside the party against the peasants revolutionary struggle and as a firm support for the peasants rising revolutionary movement it is a brilliant marxist leninist classic at the time the first revolutionary civil war 1924 27 fought under the leadership of the chinese communist party was developing victoriously the northern expeditionary army which started its advance from kwangtung had marched into the yangtse valley occupying half of the country the workers and peasants mass movement developed vigorously the earthshaking peasants revolutionary struggle was advancing in a great sweep over the length and breadth of the country especially in hunan the center of the nation s peasant movement where it rose like a mighty storm like a swift and violent hurricane millions of the peasant masses overwhelming with

force and momentum had shattered the reactionary rule of the feudal landlord class a great feat never before achieved in thousands of years confronted by this excellent situation of fast moving revolutionary development the forces of counter revolution were seized with great panic they rabidly opposed the chinese communist party opposed and undermined the peasant movement and suppressed the peasants revolutionary struggle while ready to openly strangle the chinese revolution by force imperialism was working overtime to foster the right wing of the kuomintang headed by chiang kai shek which was hiding in the revolutionary camp showing his true colors chiang kai shek worked in alliance with all the forces of reaction to attack the masses of workers and peasants and by launching a counter revolutionary massacre tried to smother the revolution the right opportunists in the party headed by chen tu hsiu failing to understand the importance of the peasant question and hostile to the peasants revolutionary struggle which they feared opposed chairman mao s correct line they practiced capitulationism before the landlord and capitalist classes frightened by the counter revolutionary adverse current of the kuomintang reactionaries they dared not support the great peasant movement

but instead scurried after the landlord and capitalist classes and loudly attacked the peasant movement as going too far and being terrible in order to appease the kuomintang reactionaries they insisted that the peasants should hand over the rural revolutionary political power and their armed forces to the landlord class they preferred to desert the peasantry the chief ally in the revolution and thus left the working class and the communist party isolated and without help and led the revolution on to the road of defeat in these circumstances and with a view to leading and promoting the peasant movement saving the revolution and defeating the enemy chairman mao spent thirty two days personally investigating the situation of the peasant movement in the five counties of hsiangtan hsianghsiang hengshan liling and changsha and then summed up the experiences of the peasant movement and wrote report on an investigation of the peasant movement in hunan

Mao Tse-Tung's Theory of Dialectic 1977-09-01 mao tse tung was one of the most influential leaders of the twentieth century in this 1977 book eleven scholars renowned for their penetrating and lively analysis of mao during his life here make their assessments of his career and influence after his death

they consider mao's claims to be an original thinker the practical side of his career his ideas on education his economic and international preoccupations and his personality as a chinese dick wilson's introduction indicates some of the common themes showing inter alia that mao was neither as politically powerful nor intellectually consistent and creative as outsiders seem to have thought that on the contrary his strength lay in his longevity his concern for the methodology of social change and those moral qualities that distinguished him very much of its time this book will be essential reading for anyone wishing to assess china's political history

Notes on Mao Tse-tung's "Report of an Investigation Into the Peasant Movement in Hunan"

2013-04-16 many of the earliest books particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive we are republishing these classic works in affordable high quality modern editions using the original text and artwork

Mao Tse-Tung in the Scales of History 1989-07-13 professor schram offers a fascinating and sure footed analysis of mao's intellectual itinerary

Mao Tse-Tung Ruler of Red China 1976-01 this new edition of revolutionary immortality coincides with two interesting rediscoveries in american intellectual life that of china and that of death the book happens to be about both

The Thought of Mao Tse-Tung 2011-04-02 these quotations from the writings and speeches of mao tse tung the father of chinese communism offer a rare and penetrating insight into the political and philosophic thought of one of the most hated and revered men to ever have lived this is a classic text in the politics of revolutionary socialism and propaganda note publication of this document does not constitute an endorsement by the publisher of all of its contents

Revolutionary Immortality 1962 this book first published in 1977 attempts to show mao tse tung in his relationship with the chinese people the author makes extensive use of a number of interviews with a cross section of chinese people as well as examining the written records made by foreign visitors

Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-Tung 1999 a work of political economy which takes a critical look at mao tse tung based on his writings in an effort to better understand chinese thought in relation

to western economic conditions

The Thought of Mao Tse-tung 1968 illustrates the relationship between mao s youthful and social development and the characteristics of his philosophy of political leadership bibliog

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Comrade Mao Tse-tung 2019-02-27 briefly describes china s emergence as a major world power after 1949 industrial development and the cultural revolution

American Foreign Policy, Current Documents 2018-09-18

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "The Little Red Book" 2017

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Comrade Mao Tsê-tung on "imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers" 1967

Mao Tse-tung and the Anti-Japanese United Front 1969

Survey of China Mainland Press 1978

Peking Review 1967-11-06

Mao Tse-tung and His China 1980

Daily Report 1967

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The Political Philosophy of Mao Tse-Tung

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