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Speech by Comrade Geng Biao of the CCP CC
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Summary:
Geng Biao, one of China's leading foreign policy officials in the mid-1970s, discusses the international situation and the international communist movement.

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The issues talked about: 1. International situation; 2. the issue of the International Communist Movement

1. International situation

(I will) talk about several substantial issues.

(1) The issue of the epoch: To study the international situation, we must start from the epoch. In the political report of our party’s 10th National Congress, we reemphasized that the epoch we live in is an epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution. When examining the situation, firstly we must establish a correct basic position. Otherwise, it will deviate (from the correct line) or make mistakes. Although the international situation has changed greatly after Lenin’s passing, the essential characteristics of the epoch have not changed and are not out of date. Lenin’s analysis of the nature and characteristics of imperialism, analysis of the conflicts among imperialists and other basic contradictions in the world, and analysis of the tactics and strategies of the proletarian revolution are still relevant today. This issue is debated among us and revisionist powers including the Soviet Union. The Soviet revisionists deny the origins of revolution in Leninism. We believe the basic task of the proletarian party, is dependent on each country’s concrete situation; the dictatorship of the proletariat is achieved gradually through proletarian revolution. Each country’s concrete conditions, phases of revolution and characteristics are different. The strategies are also different, but the fundamental principles are same. The head of modern revisionism, the Soviet revisionists deny that the present time is the epoch that Lenin spoke of. They say it is out of date. Our country’s superspy Lin Biao also said Leninism was out of date. To examine the situation and major world events, we must first make the issue of the epoch clear.

(2) The characteristic of the international situation is chaos under heaven. Where is the chaos? The first problem is the intensification of conflicts. All kinds of conflicts are
intensified. Serious economic crises happen in the imperialist and capitalist world. Economic crisis inevitably causes serious political crisis. The main phenomenon are declining production, growing unemployment, inflation and high prices; they are very severe. Our socialist China does not have such problems. In capitalist countries, prices are rising at any time; workers’ lives are more and more difficult. The price of gold in the capitalist world is continuously rising; the budget deficit is also increasing. With no money source, they print banknotes, and inflation becomes more severe. In the past, economic crises only occurred in a few countries and it was transferable (to other countries), now all countries are in crises, and debt is non-transferable. Japan has sold all its steel and raw silk and cloth, but is unable to solve the problem. Lenin said: “as capitalism develops, raw materials become increasingly scarce.” Japan itself does not have many raw materials but, since the war, has experienced a relatively high speed of economic development. What does (Japan) depend on? It depends on others’ raw materials, depends on others’ cheap oil and depends on others’ markets to sell its products. We do not depend on these. We depend on our own raw materials and our own market, so we have a stable price that is not influenced by economic crises. When Japan established diplomatic relations with us, Tanaka boasted that Japan was a big economic power, but we called it an economic animal. He boasted everywhere that Japan had 18 billion dollars, however its economy was in turmoil and oil price at an increase; within two years it was done for. He wrote *A Plan for Remodelling the Japanese Archipelago*, but the Japanese Archipelago was not remodelled. In the United States, Nixon stepped down and Ford came to power. Is this because of the Watergate Scandal? Tanaka resigned. Is it because Bungeishunjū disclosed Tanaka’s assets? These are not private affairs. The various conflicts inside the imperialist ruling class intensified too seriously to be solved. Their only option was to change leaders. However, this cannot solve the problem. Since the Second World War, Italy has changed 36 prime ministers. Some serving for less than one year or even 8 months. Another issue is trending industrial action. This economic struggle will inevitably be reflected in politics. Economic struggle is a part of political struggle. Political strikes are caused by economic crises. Italy is the country with the most strikes in the capitalist world. As long as there is a strike, it will have hundreds of thousands of people. Imperialism and capitalists want to plunder raw materials and markets; they cause opposition everywhere. Do not think the United States is very powerful. They lack raw materials. There are 66 main kinds of raw materials they need to import. The goods the Soviet revisionists need to import are much more than the Americans. Because of this, there are trade wars all over the world. All imperialist and capitalist countries engage in speculation and profiteering, especially the Soviet revisionists. They are all struggling for raw materials and struggling for the market. Therefore, Chairman Mao said their situations were “nothing can be done when flowers are falling away (wukenaihe hua luo qu).”

Chaos under heaven is a good thing not a bad thing. It causes trouble for our enemies not us. It is good for the revolutionary people. In the chaos, the revolutionary people are fortified. Chairman Mao depicted the revolution as “the rising wind forebodes the coming storm.” (shanyu yulai feng man lou). Lenin also said “imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat”. Thus, for the revolutionary people, the situation is very good. As it is chaos under heaven, just let it go. The more chaos the
(3) The American imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are the biggest exploiters and suppressors in the modern world. (They) are the new hotbeds of a new world war. Why are they the hotbeds of a new world war? Because they want to fight; only they will fight not others. If the two hegemons fight, there will be a world war. Lenin said: "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the struggle for hegemony". At present, their struggle is more and more intense. Those that claim the Americans and the Soviets mainly collude with each other are wrong. Our point of view is that collusion is temporary and superficial; the struggle is long-term and fundamental. How to view the struggle between imperialism and social imperialism is an issue that Lenin and Kautsky argued about. Kautsky believed that if imperialism developed to the stage of hyper imperialism, several imperialist countries would collude with each other, and there would be no fighting. Thus meaning, the situation would ease up. Lenin objected, contending that imperialism was the highest stage of capitalism and that conflict among imperialists could not be reconciled. As long as imperialism existed, there would be a risk of war. So, to examine the situation, we must use Lenin’s stance and point of view. (As long as) imperialism exists, the two hegemons will inevitably engage in conflict. The struggle will be a gradual change to a sudden change. Just like the wearing out of clothes, if the clothes have holes that can be seen, it is the sudden change. But, before the appearance of holes, they have already been worn out; this is the gradual change. The day in which imperialists go to war is the sudden change. Politics does not solve their problems, so they resort to force. Chairman Mao said: "War is the continuation of politics." When the conflict intensifies to a certain degree, the result is war and the use of force. A good example is the escalation of conflict between two people in a disagreement: First, they will keep their feelings bottled up inside, then they will rant in public; without resolve, they will resort to fist fighting. The conflict between two will evolve into a group scuffle and escalate from the fighting with fists to stones and sticks, then weapons and atomic bombs. This is world war. When one side is defeated, a new world war will begin. Imperialist wars cannot be finished by one fight. There will be the first, second, and third. If imperialism does not fall, there will always be wars.

(4) The factors of war are growing rapidly. Revolution is developing rapidly as well. Imperialist struggle has many varieties and is ever changing. But their inside is dominated by struggle. Their struggle can be seen not only in one place but can be seen everywhere in the world. There are struggles everywhere. The foreign affairs department should appoint a comrade to read the materials from the Cankao Xiaoxi (Reference News) carefully, collecting the questions and categorizing them; then they will see (the situation) clearly. Of course, the (information) is not necessarily correct, there are even rumours. However, we can get rid of the dross and select the essential. For example, the two hegemons, the Americans and the Soviets, held four summits within 3 years. In 1972, Nixon went to Moscow to have the first summit. After the talks, Nixon visited Poland, and the Soviet revisionists sent Gromyko to visit West Germany. What for? Nothing more than to undermine the other (wa qiangjiao / dig at the corner of sb.’s wall). Poland is the Soviet revisionists’ running dog, and West Germany is the US’ collaborator. Brezhnev went to the United States to have the second talk. Shortly after the summits, the Middle East incident took place. As soon
as fighting started, the Soviet Union prepared to send troops to join the war. The US saw that the Soviets would send troops, so it ordered a three-year alert. The two sides were at the swords’ points and nearly went to war; the situation was very tense. (haiyou shenme huanhe / what more (could be done) to ease tensions)? For the third summit, Nixon visited Moscow again. Less than two weeks after talks took place, the Cyprus incident broke out. The Soviet revisionists were double-dealing, fomenting trouble and fishing in troubled waters. They were being two-faced; first they enticed Turkey, then they supported Greece. Turkey and the Soviet Union have a hundred years of mutual hostility. The Cyprus event has not reached a conclusion; both sides want to control it. Cyprus is an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean. Cyprus’ positioning on the Mediterranean holds strategic significance; it is near the Suez Canal and Israel. It is a strategic location. The fourth summit was held in Vladivostok after Ford’s inauguration. Both sides were actively expanding their armed forces before the summit. The Soviet revisionists cried out for enlarging military forces. The American imperialists also said they would increase arms, renew equipment, equip aircrafts with intercontinental missiles and produce this kind of aircraft by any means necessary. Both sides were contending for the most advantageous outcome. . . They reached a ten-year nuclear development agreement in name; in reality they just said: you Soviets produce however many (weapons) and we Americans will produce however many (weapons). What kind of agreement is this! In fact, you wanted to make more (weapons), and I wanted to as well. Both sides just wanted to enlarge their nuclear advantage, which was far from a limitation (of arms). The United States said this summit was not satisfactory because it allowed the Soviet Union full advantage, while the US suffered. In the internal circles of the US, there are two factions. The faction led by Kissinger contends for détente with the Soviet Union, while the faction led by Secretary of Defence Schlesinger contends to counter Soviet (aggression) by enhancing strength, making good (military) equipment and maintaining naval, army, and air force advantage. Now it seems as though Schlesinger has somewhat of the advantage. The focus of the US-Soviet competition is Europe as well as the Middle East and the Mediterranean, which are flanks of Europe and cannot be viewed as different parts. Whomever wants to be the hegemony must hold Europe. We claim that the Soviet Union threatens the east and strikes the west. (We should) unveil the truth; expose the conspiracy located deep within. When looking at an issue, one must view its nature. If we just see the phenomenon, it is wrong. It is as if we stand on the earth to look at the sun. It seems as though the sun travels around the earth, but in fact, it is the earth that travels around the sun. This is the essence (of the issue). . . It is true that the Soviet Union has one million troops near the Sino-Soviet border, but it is only 1/4 of the Soviet army. The other 3/4 is in Europe. Besides, the equipment of these one million troops in Asia is not good. The best equipment is in Europe. Europe has the most convenient transportation. Northwest is not a rich region[4]. The Soviets only have one railway there, and the food cannot (be provided in time) if a war breaks out. Therefore, we should not just believe that they want to attack us. The Soviet revisionists lambaste us furiously every day. In actuality, they play tricks behind our back. They scold us for the US to see. They want to convince the Americans that they want to fight against China, not the west. But the United States is not fooled. This is decided by the interests of the imperialists. Europe is richer and more profitable. China’s benefits are also not
few, but this bone is too hard to bite. Vietnam has a 30 million population and its material conditions are not rich. The United States uses 500,000 troops and still cannot win. China has an 800 million population and 25-year socialist construction. Imagine how many troops we could resist? We have troops and also militia. Chairman (Mao) advocates we fear neither hardship nor death. We do not fear the enemy’s coming. One million (Soviet troops) is nothing. Think about it carefully, the one-million troops there will confront the United States first, then Japan. Although they will cope with China as well, the main (situation) is the two hegemons’ struggle. Even so, we cannot relax our vigilance against the Soviets. We must strictly follow Chairman Mao’s instructions: “dig deep shelters, store up grain reserves, and don’t claim (global) hegemony (shen wa dong, guang ji liang, bu cheng ba).” We are coping with both the Soviet revisionists and the American imperialists. Both the city and the countryside are digging (the shelters), and it will go on. The Soviet revisionist embassy asked why we dug them and whom we would cope with. We said, we would cope with you. The Americans also asked whom would we cope with, and we said we would cope with the Soviet revisionists and also you. If you came together, we would cope with the both of you. Our deep shelter digging is not offensive, but defensive. Scientifically speaking, we can dig neither to Moscow, nor to Washington. The Soviet revisionists concocted rumours that we would fight. Khrushchev attacked us, saying we are like fighting cocks. Chairman Mao said: “We admit it. Our party was established in 1921, and in 1927 Jiang Jieshi [Chiang Kai-shek] forced us to start guerrilla warfare in the mountain and forced us to fight. When the revolution succeeded in 1949, we had already fought for 22 years. Should we not fight? We should absolutely fight. ; Fight well; fight a great cause out. Some western countries, especially Europe, (want to) extend the troubles of the Soviet Union to China, but this does not work. Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and other comrade leaders in the central committee told the Europeans, you should be careful; the polar bear will eat you.; you should not be unwary. (They) did not quite believe us in the past, now they believe gradually. They are very serious about peace; their national defences are reliant on the United States. Why do we tell them this? The Soviet revisionists shout for peace and détente everywhere. The United States speaks of modern-day peace. They conceal the truth. It is a conspiracy and nonsense; don’t believe them. Lenin said: “In the market-place, the vendor that shouts loudest and promises the most is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale.” They shout for peace when committing evil deeds. You must keep a clear head and not believe their words. In my opinion, there will be a world war. Now the question is not whether to fight, but when to fight. Of course, I do not mean (the war) will be fought immediately or within one or two years. In Romance of the Three Kingdoms (Sanguo Yanyi), Zhuge Liang knew (when to fight) by a simple calculation, which is nonsense. His “borrowing the east wind” depended on the season. We should observe the situation. There will be war, but it is nothing to be afraid of; it is not a big deal. After the First World War, the Soviet Union was established. After the Second World War, there were many Eastern European countries established. They were called socialists at that time but now are revisionists. Our China was also founded shortly after the Second World War. If there were a Third World War, it would be Chairman Mao’s prediction of war causing revolution. More socialist countries would emerge. Who to fight and with whom? Only the Soviets and Americans will fight. Which one will fight first? It is more likely that the Soviet Union will be the first to
fight. The United States has occupied many places, so it has weakness everywhere. The Soviet Union has occupied few places. Theory predicts that the one who want to occupy territory will instigate the conflict. The Soviet revisionists also say the United States is preparing for war. They are building military bases everywhere. For what purpose? The Soviet Revisionists (are building) military bases in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. The United States Congress last year passed a budget allowing 3 to 4 billion dollars to be used toward Navy and Air Force construction. They also changed car companies into tank- manufacturers. They increased one brigade in Europe last year, and they increased another two brigades this year. They established military bases in India and received British military bases. Kissinger and Gromyko go everywhere, just like ants on a hot pot (sic). Kissinger’s office is in the Middle East, and after he finished his work, he went to the Middle East again. Gromyko knew Kissinger would go to the Middle East so he visited Egypt before Kissinger. Then, Kissinger also visited Egypt. Afterward, Kissinger went to Geneva, and Gromyko followed him to Geneva and met him there. Why are they so busy? Chairman Mao said: “The swallows are busy in the dusk (huanghun shihou yanzi mang).” The bourgeoisie thinks once a world war breaks out, there will be a nuclear war that will destroy humanity. That’s just bluster. In the past, the American imperialists blustered a lot, then they said it was not scary. If you encountered (a nuclear explosion) on the street, you can avoid being hurt by covering yourself with newspapers. An American wrote a book called “Tomorrow’s War”, saying the atomic bomb was not very useful. When attacking Japan with atomic bombs, one was used in Hiroshima and another in Nagasaki. Now, there are many countries with atomic bombs and the situation is more complex. If there is a war, (in general) it will be a conventional war. (Some) say a nuclear war will destroy humanity (so there will not be a nuclear war). I think that is not necessarily the case. Nuclear war is possible, and conventional war is also possible. The imperialists wage war in order to occupy lands and populations. The United States and the Soviet Union are the biggest exploiters and oppressors. If they destroy mankind, whom will they exploit and oppress? Why did the United States not drop atomic bombs on Tokyo and Osaka?!

(See the next page)

The Third World has become the main force against the hegemony. Let me give several examples to prove why it is the main force. In 1973, there was a non-aligned countries conference. The April 1974 Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Middle East war, where oil was used as a weapon, the Conference on the Law of the Sea, population conference, and food conference were all struggles against hegemonies.. This promoted the gradual unity of the Third World, and proved the power of the Third World against hegemony again and again. The Third World suffers relatively high due to exploitation and oppression. It has the largest population, vast area, and the world’s richest resources. Both the American and the Soviet hegemons depend on its raw materials. They exploit the Third World; the Third World needs to defend national independence. The Shanghai Communiqué of China and the US said that “countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution--this has become the irresistible trend of history.” The struggle of the Third World further proves this point.
Different countries in the Third World have different situations, which is a very complicated aspect. Most countries are agents of the bourgeoisie. There are conflicts and disunity among them. But we need to look at the inevitable general trend. They have similar stances on anti-imperialism, anti-hegemony and anti-colonialism. The Second World has duality. On one hand, it oppresses and exploits the Third World countries; some of them conduct colonialism in the Third World to different degrees and in different forms. On the other hand, third world countries are controlled, threatened and oppressed by the two hegemons to different degrees. Similar to Japan and some European countries, they have conflicts with the two hegemons and want to be free of their control and become independent. Additionally, they want to get rid of American control. The United States has military forces within Western Europe and also has conflicts with it. The US says: “My military forces are stationed in your area; you should cover the expenses.” Western Europe says: “we will not pay.” They say the United States is the leader of the “free world”. The US (should) protect them, but if it wants them to pay, they won’t. The US has conflicts with Western Europe. Lenin said: “the bourgeoisie only thinks of money.” (Western Europe) has conflicts with the US pertaining to money. The US was angry for a period of time, claiming it would withdraw all US troops; this caused conflict within the US government. The Soviet Revisionists also have conflicts but with Eastern Europe. They want to control, exploit, and oppress (Eastern Europe). If (the Eastern European countries) do not listen to it, it will send troops to subvert and occupy these countries. For example, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia were occupied. Their sense of alienation was enhanced. The Eastern European countries don’t have oil; they depend on Soviet revisionist imports. The Soviet revisionists double the price of oil and sell it to the small revisionists. Eastern Europe finds this intolerable so turns to Western Europe. There are several political jokes. Czechoslovakian Husák had his coat made in Moscow. It was cold so the coat was made longer. The size was very long when measuring. When he arrived back at the airport in Czechoslovakia, his wife asked why the coat was so short. His assistant said it was because in Moscow people kneel down to get measured. It is a political joke but is representative. Bulgaria bought a car from the Soviet Union, which had no steering wheel. Bulgaria asked Moscow to give it the steering wheel. Moscow said: “You don’t understand. This car is electronically controlled. It goes automatically once you sit in it. It is controlled by Moscow. There is no need for you to control it, I will control it for you.” People in Hungary were chatting; a man asked which country was the largest in the world. Some said the Soviet Union; some said the United States, and some said China. The man said none of them were correct. The largest country was Hungary. This is because the Soviet troops began to withdraw from Hungary 20 years ago, however they still haven’t left the country. See how large Hungary is! These jokes are representative of their dissatisfaction with Soviet control and subversion. Currently, both hegemons are our main enemies; we must strike down both targets. This point can’t be shaken. But, we have policies and guidelines. Our guideline is unity with the Third World, winning over the Third World, and opposing the two hegemons, the United States and the Soviet Union. This is our strategic guideline. We say we are a Third World country; this is not to degrade us to the level of a nationalist country. It promotes more efficient working conditions and unity with the Third World; the aim of which, is to oppose the two hegemons. How can China alone defeat the two
hegemons? Some claim the division of the three worlds is unreasonable. The First World only has the American imperialists and the Soviet revisionists, which is too little; more countries should be included. But if we do this, they will not be striking an isolated minority but one unified majority. This is not Marxist-Leninist. Some said the First World and the Second World should be combined and that the Second World should be the socialist countries: the two countries China and Albania. This is also not correct. This would isolate ourselves. Some say the division of the three worlds is according to the economy. This is not correct either. (The division) is not based on class. (The Third World includes) poor friends, rich friends, the left, the middle, the right, the oppressors, the oppressed; some are even agents of the bourgeoisie. It is for the need of opposing the two hegemons that China is included in the Third World. This is for internal discussion; we mustn’t mention it in public. Talking about it internally will help us work more efficiently. Some countries are the agents of the bourgeoisie, but we mustn’t mention that either. If we want to oppose the two hegemons, we must gather support and unite 95 percent (of the Third World). We will defeat imperialism. We will also defeat the bourgeoisie. However, there are priorities that are more important than others. Eat your meal bit by bit; do not eat everything in one mouthful. There are issues of greater and lesser urgency. The most important issue is the two hegemons, the Americans and the Soviets. Among the two hegemons, we should concentrate on striking the Soviet revisionists. We should take advantage of their conflicts when struggling with enemies. Win over the majority, isolate the minority, then crush them one by one. Lenin said: “To defeat mighty enemies, we should use all the cracks of our enemies, even very small cracks.” In fact, enemies are not a monolithic whole. When doing work, you should insert in a pin wherever there’s a crack (jian feng cha zhen). You can’t insert in a stick in one go. We should consider different situations, collecting all the cracks in our enemy’s camp, in order to oppose our current main enemy. It is an objective fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are in conflict with each other. The US initiated reconciliation with us. Nixon visited China because his policy of isolating China had become bankrupt, not at all because he had a good feeling about China. He perceived pressure when contending with the Soviet revisionists. He wants to use the Sino-Soviet conflict; Chinese rapprochement is his trump card to overpower the Soviet revisionists. We allowed Nixon’s visit, not in the slightest due to positive feelings toward the US, let alone a want to derive benefits from it. It is wrong to have such a thought. We don’t rely on one imperialist country to oppose another, let alone derive benefits. We are taking advantage of their conflict to strike the Soviet revisionists while simultaneously undermining the American imperialists. The American imperialists also want to take advantage of our conflict with Soviet revisionists to cope with the Soviets. They are unable to use us. Rather, we can use them. Chairman Mao taught us: “Our foreign work should focus on the people, rely on the people, and pin hopes on the people, rather than rely on the ones in authority.” Some don’t understand why we don’t sever diplomatic relations with Chile and why we establish diplomatic relations with Spain. Some Marxist-Leninist governments and organizations often talk about these issues to us. If we severed relations with them, they would build relations with the Guomindang. Our delegations and our publications are not allowed in. We are unable to contact their people and do not understand the situation. We don’t know what the Soviet Revisionists do there either. Some self-
proclaimed Marxists-Leninists also oppose our establishment of diplomatic relations with Spain. We ask them if it would be better if Spain built foreign relations with the Guomindang. They say no. If that is not the reason, then why do you oppose us? They are unable to give a reason. Without the establishment of diplomatic relations with Turkey, our planes would be unable to fly to Albania. One must pass through Iran, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Romania, to finally reach Albania. Some people are very naïve when thinking about these issues. They don’t understand some matters, but we don’t blame them. In the past, when we were not in power, we didn’t understand world affairs as clearly as we do today. Before the Long March, our understanding was even worse. Some Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations don’t quite understand this point. There is a Hollywood Film Studio [sic] in America that produced 48 films within two decades that accused our China of being murderous, totalitarian, without freedom, and all such things. After Nixon’s visit was broadcasted, there was no market for these Hollywood films. Now, the Soviets published dozens of articles lambasting us every month, and if we count both newspapers and broadcasts, the number (of criticism) may exceed 300 times per month. They say that we earn 15 billion US dollars per year from selling Opium. Our total trade volume in one year is less than 10 billion US dollars. This is complete slander! It is Jiang Jieshi’s bandit group that (grow and sell opium in) the regions bordering Thailand and Burma. The Soviet revisionists are very vicious, vilifying us everywhere. Some people are impacted because they listen to them (the Soviets) every day. I didn’t talk much about the concrete situations of the American imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. You can read Cankao Xiaoxi (Reference News) to learn more. Someone asks whether the Soviet revisionists are affected by economic crises. The Soviet Union is social imperialist and is also affected by economic crises. Last year, its announced grain output exceeded 190 million tons. If we regard its population as 240 million, then grain per person was more than 800 kg. Such a large amount (of grain) would have been too great to finish. But why did they still rush to buy grain everywhere? (The Soviet Union) imports 30 million tons of grain averaging out to 250 kg per person. This proves that (the Soviet Union) can’t solve its food problem. (The Soviet Union) has so-called socialism, but it does not invest in agriculture. It gives priority to heavy industry, then agriculture and light industry. Our (priority order) is agriculture, light industry then heavy industry. (The Soviet) way of weighing grain is incorrect. The grain includes 15% water. We get rid of sand and mud and dry the grain in the sun before putting it in storage. The Soviet Union measures the grain tank’s capacity in the harvester. Each grain tank is weighted as two tons. However, since this measurement contains sand and mud, the measurement is 30%-35% exaggeration (of the real production). If (these contents) are excluded, (the Soviet) grain production was less than 120 million tons (last year). Its annual steel output is 135 million tons. I don’t believe it. (The Soviet Union) does not have that much (steel). They’re bragging. How could 200 million people use up so much steel? If (the Soviet Union’s) difficulties are not many, why do oil prices increase so much? According to the deal, oil prices can’t increase. But now (the deal) does not work; it brings too many disadvantages. The small revisionists in Eastern Europe turn to trade with the West. The small revisionists also raise their prices when trading with the Soviets. They are also unsatisfied toward the Soviets regarding politics. The centrifugal tendency is strong. They can’t do anything about it and have to raise the
price. They have a series of economic conferences on economic cooperation and economic integration. In the past, they said they would not raise (oil) prices, but now, nothing can be done.

2. International communist movement and the relations with the fraternal parties

Currently, the international communist movement is going very well. Marxism-Leninism has widely spread. Revisionism has been deeply criticized. The revisionist bloc, headed by the Soviet revisionists, has many conflicts within and is falling apart. The Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in each country are developing and growing. Their domestic struggles and international struggles, especially their struggles against revisionism have tested and strengthened them. There are more (parties and organizations) turning to us. They are learning to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with their own concrete practices of domestic revolution. They are constantly drawing lessons from experiences and are initially shaping a correct Marxist-Leninist line. In general, the Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in each country are relatively weak, but they have a broad future. This is the hope of the revolution. Chairman Mao said: “A single spark can start a prairie fire (xingxing zhi huo, keyi liaoyuan).” Our party is also very small at the beginning. The first congress was held in Shanghai with only 12 representatives, who represented about 70 party members. Now our party is very big, with over 28 million members. All (parties) develop from zero to one, from small to big, from weak to strong. Of course, some Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations develop more rapidly. The party in Burma developed very fast. In 1968, they started building bases to engage in guerrilla warfare. Now they control more than twenty thousand square kilometers with more than five hundred thousand populations. They overthrew the governments of five counties and defeated local armed forces and regular armies. In a recent fight, they destroyed two battalions of Ne Win’s troops killing the deputy commander of the enemies’ 99th Division. (The Communist Party of) Cambodia also fights well. Their enemies claim to have 200,000 (soldiers). In reality, only seventy or eighty thousand of them are able to fight. The force of liberation exceeds the enemy. They fought the battles very fiercely. Now (the communists) are approaching Phnom Penh. Traffic has been cut off; the Americans were forced to use air transportation. Recently, they also attacked Poheyntong airport and cut off (transportation on) the Mekong River. Their enemy launched three encirclements against them but failed to defeat them. On the contrary, they are able to develop further. In addition, the Marxist-Leninist organizations in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have also developed. Latin America is doing particularly well. In general, the situation is good.

Currently, revisionism is still the main danger to the international communist movement. The head of revisionism, the Soviet Union, is wildly ambitious and wants to expand its power everywhere. But it lacks power, and its battle front stretches too far. We call them poor expansionists. They want to fight, but they have no ability, are very incapable, and very poor. We will struggle against the Soviet revisionists to the end. Chairman Mao said: “We will struggle for ten thousand years.” When Kosygin came and said (ten thousand years) was too long, Chairman Mao said: “for your sake, we will subtract one thousand years.” The Romanian Communist Party’s comrade leaders came and said to Chairman Mao, can you take off even more time?
Chairman Mao said, ok, we will subtract another one thousand years, but no more. This being said, we still have eight thousand years of struggle against the Soviet revisionists. The Soviet revisionists are also prepared to struggle against us for a long time. They say we collude with the most reactionary imperialist and damage the socialist camp. If they want to wage an irreconcilable struggle against us, then let’s struggle! In the international communist movement, the first thing is to concentrate on striking the Soviet revisionist. We should criticize the revisionist points of view deeply and repeatedly. At present, we should focus on exposing the Soviet revisionists’ sabotage and invasion in the name of socialism. We should use the conflicts between the small revisionists and the Soviet revisionists, disintegrating them and isolating the Soviet revisionists. When the wolf is in the way, why do you care about the fox (chailang dangdao, anwen huli)? This is our principle. The Soviet revisionists are very angry about this. Not all of the articles attacking us by the Soviet revisionists are published in the Soviet Union. Some of them are published in small revisionist countries like Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The aim is to lead us into conflict with the small revisionists. We are not fooled. We should focus on the main enemy, focus on the Soviet revisionists. If we struggle against the small revisionists, we will leave the head of revisionism to be at ease. We have criticized the Soviet revisionists, which means we have also criticized the small revisionists. Our power is not distracted. (Located) beside us is the small revisionist Mongolia who incessantly lambasts us; why don’t we teach it a lesson? It's not worth it. Mongolia is merely a running dog; it is only natural for it to bark. Ignore it. It just follows the (Soviet) order. Since 1973, the Soviet revisionists have wanted to convene a dirty meeting against us and against the people.. It has been preparing for more than two years, however the meeting has still not been held. Later it wanted to hold meetings in Europe and Asia respectively but failed. In Europe, it held three preparatory meetings and also failed. The small revisionists also opposed these meeting. Even if the meeting is held, nothing will happen. It will only expose the reactionary nature of the Soviet revisionists. If they hold the meeting, they will curse us; if they don’t hold the meeting, they will still curse us. A true Marxist-Leninists will not be defeated by verbal abuse. Jiang Jieshi cursed at us for more than fifty years; the more he cursed, the stronger we became. When Lenin was alive, he was also verbally attacked. He also grew stronger the more he was cursed at.

We firmly support the struggles of the Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in the world. We support the struggle of the people. Chairman Mao taught us: “Diplomacy obeys the revolution, rather than the revolution obeying diplomacy.” We should take advantage of the main conflicts of the enemies, concentrating our forces to strike the main enemy. In different time periods, we can reach certain agreements with certain countries, but we don’t require that the struggles of the Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in these countries comply with our diplomacy. Comrade leaders in the central committee said that, in order to take advantage of the conflict and in order to use our diplomatic footing to benefit the people, we allowed Nixon’s visit; we should welcome him. However, if (other Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations) also welcome him, it will be problematic. When the French president Pompidou came to China, because we have diplomatic relations, we welcomed him. But if the French Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations also welcome him, they will fail. We don’t
require them to be like us. They must act according to their own situations, combine
the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and the specific conditions of their own
countries, and oppose their own enemies. These are two separate issues; the party’s
issue is the party’s, and the government is a whole other matter. We have diplomatic
relations with Burma. If Ne Win comes, we must welcome him. But the Burmese
Communist Party conducts armed struggle, we also firmly support it. However, we
can’t sever diplomatic relations with Burmese government just because we support
the Burmese Communist Party. However, if they initiate severing relations with us,
then we have no choice then to cut ties. It is an issue of both sides. The least we can
do is to learn more about their situations. We don’t require the fraternal parties to
comply with our struggle strategies and policies. In regards to ourselves, we should
prevent our own Great Chauvinism. For the fraternal parties, we insist that the big
parties and the small parties are all equal, independent, and respectful of each other,
and that they do not intervene with others’ internal affairs. The Soviet revisionist
always regards itself as the core. The revolution in each country must rely on its
people. Chairman Mao often teaches us and fraternal parties to integrate the universal
truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete situations of their own countries. Each
countries’ Marxist-Leninist parties’ guidelines, policies, and strategies can only be
made by themselves and through the integration of Marxist-Leninist principles and
their practical situations. No matter how correct your Marxism-Leninism is, if you don’t
understand their situations, it will be very dangerous to command them. In the past,
the Soviet revisionists always commanded us, but we didn’t listen to them. External
causes work through internal causes. You command them, which implies they are
incapable. Our party draws lessons from past experiences in this aspect, (because)
we have suffered. In the past we copied the Soviet experience; no matter good or
bad, we just copied everything. Dogmatism must suffer.

In regards to this or that problem that may arise along their respective journeys, we
must believe, that through revolutionary practices and the drawing of lessons from
experiences, they can certainly reach the right conclusion. We should encourage
them to learn lessons from their experiences. Marx drew lessons from the failure of
the Paris Commune in time. Lenin drew lessons from the experience of the year 1909
and why it did not succeed. Chairman Mao, in the period of the Third [sic] Domestic
Revolutionary War, drew lessons from the struggle experience in the Jinggang
Mountains; he wrote Why is it that Red Political Power Can Exist in China? and A
Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire. After the Long March, he drew lessons in time,
thinking of why we lost so many bases before the Long March; he wrote Problems of
Strategy in China’s Revolutionary War. We encourage the fraternal parties to
constantly learn from their experiences. Every new lesson will take you one step
further. Draw lessons continually, and you will progress continually. We support our
fraternal parties; political support is primary, and economic support is secondary. We
maintain that we should keep a bilateral relationship when cooperating with the
fraternal parties. We disapprove of several parties holding international conferences
or something like a world conference. They are not beneficial. Some support them.
First (to support these conferences) is the Soviet revisionist. They call it by the sweet-
sounding name of exchanging information, jointly formulating international policies
and jointly formulating a plan of action. This is impossible! Each country has different
situations, how can they formulate a joint plan of action? Bilateralism is relatively flexible and doesn’t impose (decisions) on others. Some Marxist-Leninist parties are unable to leave (their countries)! They are currently conducting armed struggles. If you hold a meeting and invite them, (they will feel that) it is not good to reject (the invitation). Maybe they will be arrested and executed. We didn’t invite the fraternal parties to attend our 9th National Congress or 10th National Congress. We won’t go to the fraternal parties’ meetings either. The meetings we hold are to solve our own problems. What happens if they disagree with us when we are giving a report? If they invite us to attend a conference, we cannot keep silent on what is wrong. As soon as we speak, we will disagree with them and quarrel with them. They are the hosts and we are the guests. It’s not good to quarrel with them on their own turf. Chairman Mao decided that we won’t engage in multilateral activities. Some countries even have several Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations. For example, in Italy there are more than thirty revolutionary organizations and groups; sixteen or seventeen of them call themselves Marxists-Leninists. Who is a true Marxist-Leninist and who is not? It’s difficult to distinguish. For this situation, we should contact them extensively. On the basis of extensive contact, we should focus on assisting some of them. In the process of contact, we should promote them to unite. Otherwise, they will all call themselves Marxists-Leninists, regard themselves as the number one in the world, fight against each other, and claim they are the only correct one. (In their eyes) others are not Marxists-Leninists. Only they are (true Marxists-Leninists); everyone else is wrong. (These behaviours and thoughts) leave the main enemy aside. Japan is like this, and many other countries are like this. We should persuade them to seek common ground while preserving differences and to not attack each other. They should not scold each other; they should denounce and expose the ruling class in their own countries. When they denounce each other vehemently enough, they are very close to collapse. Such a method can’t solve problems; it will only lead to failure. They should understand this rationale. There were two parties in Belgium in which we contacted; last year they merged. This is very good. The parties in Brazil and Dominica also merged. Very good!

For the parties who followed the Soviet revisionists in reviling us, if they would like to admit their mistakes, rectify their errors, and form contact with us, we will consider (establishing good relations with them). For example, Carrillo of the Spanish (communist) party lambasted us in the past then, later on, admitted his mistakes. He wanted to establish contact with us and we welcomed him. The Central Committee asked us to tell them that we had disagreements with them; we still have disagreements now; they needed to think about where the disagreements were and change. However, it was not the case that we had a talk that day then built formal relations immediately. It was up to their actual performance, rather than their self-confession. After they went back, they did not change their actions, so we ignored them. He (Carrillo) visited North Korea and was welcomed by one hundred thousand people. He wanted us to invite him (to visit China again), but we ignored him. He lambasted us in the past and refused to admit his mistakes, so we stopped contact. We lacked the basis of contact. If you want to know whether a party or an organization is a true Marxist-Leninist, you should look at whether or not they integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with their country’s concrete situations, which is
the main criterion. Also, it depends on whether or not their own people acknowledge them. Just because you are recognized by a foreign party does not make you Marxist-Leninist. Currently, some believe that as long as China and Albania acknowledge it, a party can be Marxist-Leninist. We tell them that’s wrong and unreliable. The head of Japanese revisionists Susumu Okano (usually known as Sanzō Nosaka) was trained in Yan’an; after he went back to Japan, he became a revisionist. Thus, we don’t acknowledge him either. The Belgium party changed, thus we don’t acknowledge it; Albania doesn’t acknowledge it either. The parties acknowledged by Albania are not necessarily acknowledged by us. Some parties acknowledged by us are not acknowledged by Albania as well. The ways of doing things are not completely the same in each country. We have a similar predicament with the North Korean party; we also have our differences.

Currently, the Soviet revisionists have a tendency that we need to pay attention to. They emphasize on joint action, such as left-wing alliances and slogans like unity with all anti-imperialist powers. Their aim is (to promote) the parliamentary path. The (Soviets’) parliamentary path failed in Chile. They won’t drop this idea; but want to promote Chile’s parliamentary road model in Italy, Spain, Peru, and Argentina: unite with six or seven parties, win the majority of votes in parliament and put another Allende in power. It’s difficult to succeed. Even if it works, the result will be fascism. The Italian (communist) party has a pretty large membership, about 1.6 million. It’s possible that several parties can unite to get seats in the parliament. If it is created, it will be Chile’s type. However, there are many fascist organizations, such as the Italian Social Movement (Movimento Sociale Italiano), New Order (Ordine Nuovo), Black Order (Ordine Nero), Black Regime*, Democratic Pioneer*, Young Italy (Giovane Italia), Catholic Union*, Black Society*, Youth Front (Fronte della Gioventù), Mussolini Action Team* and so on. The weapons held by these parties could arm twenty-one thousand people. If the revisionists succeed (in the creation of a parliamentary system), will the fascist parties not make trouble for you? They definitely will. The parliamentary path won’t work. The revolution must go step by step and be practical. The success of the Soviet October Revolution was due to Lenin and Stalin’s leadership and took decades to succeed. Starting in 1921, the Chinese Revolution, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, took six years to conduct armed struggles and conduct guerilla warfare in the Jingang Mountains. Then we took another 28 years to engage in armed struggles; we didn’t actually come into power until 1949. It was not easy. Of course, there is Cuba’s influence (on the revolutions in other countries) to consider. (The type of revolution of) Cuba was neither like Moscow’s, nor like China’s. It was like Hu Chuankui in Shajibang only with a few people and a few weapons. It was largely by accident or military speculation. Several countries in Latin America were influenced by Cuba and built such guerrilla centers. Guevara with his dozens of people went to Bolivia; having no reason and no policy, they lost their life in the end. Guerrillas in Arabic countries often hijack aircrafts, which is unpopular and wrong. The revolution can’t be done in this way. It won’t work to alienate the people and the mass; it will ultimately fail. The revolution should be down to earth and rooted within the people, rooted deeply. Only then will the revolution succeed.

We should introduce our experiences to the fraternal parties and (tell them) that our party started with little strength.
On the issue of armed struggles, we should raise our opinions to the fraternal parties. We suggest (1) We must first encourage them. Our party was also not big thirty years ago. A single spark can start a prairie fire. Make them feel that they have potential. Tell them we succeeded only after more than 20 years (of struggles). Encourage them that if they do well, it probably won’t take them so long. On the other hand, we should tell them that the path will be very long.

(2) Tell them that fighting is not a big issue. They can learn while they fight. Some always ask to send military cadres to come here to study. We should tell them there is no need to do so. On July 2, 1964, Chairman Mao, said to the leader of the Colombia (Communist) Party that we understood nothing about fighting in the beginning, but we were able to (learn how to fight) by engaging in fighting. It was Jiang Jieshi and the imperialists who taught us how to fight. They were our teachers in the reverse sense. What they taught us can’t be learned from the Marxist-Leninist books. Our men couldn’t even load a gun at that time. When they fired the first shot, they closed their eyes. When they fired the second shot, they didn’t know where the bullet went. But they knew the direction by the third shot. (Fighting) can be learned. We should encourage them not to belittle themselves too much.

(3) Encourage them to choose the weakness of the enemy to attack, and avoid fighting against the powerful regular army. Reckless fighting won’t work. They should focus their force on attacking the enemy from behind.

(4) Encourage them to combine other types of struggle with the armed struggle. Without other types of struggle, the armed struggle is isolated. It will ultimately fail.

(5) Tell them it is the people who decide the outcome of the war, rather than the weapon. They should focus on winning over the people, but should also pay attention to the weapon. Many Marxist-Leninist parties are going to carry out armed struggles, which depend on their conditions. The one whose conditions are most mature can carry out (armed struggle) first, and the one whose conditions are not mature can do it later. Armed struggle is the final form (of struggle), but not the basic form. If you launch the final form, armed struggle, from the beginning, it won’t work. You need a preparation stage. Armed struggle must have peasants’ participation. It won’t succeed by only relying on several cities. We should make this point clear. These are the issues of the international communist movement.

These above points are what was talked about today.

There are several requirements: (1) what I said today are all issues of policy and strategy. Most of them have not been made public. So, take minutes for yourself, not for others. Losing the minutes is equivalent to disclosing it to our enemies. (2) After taking (the information) back, don’t spread it around. Only you the leaders can know it. (3) More importantly, you must not post a big-character poster for the public to see. You should know the party’s discipline.

Bungeishunjū is a Japanese magazine.
About “wukenaihe hua luo qu”: In the China and Soviet Union’s polemics, Mao Zedong used this quotation in his revision of the letter of 28 July 1964 to the Central Committee of the CPSU. See Jianguo Yilai Mao Zedong Wengao, vol 11 (Beijing: Zhongyang Wenxian Chubanshe, 1992), p. 108. Mao meant China can’t do anything to save the Soviet unavoidable failure. Geng Biao wanted to say the imperialists and revisionists’ decline and failure were doomed, and nothing can be done to change.

This sentence means before upheavals there are signs foreshadowing them. Mao used it to describe the international situation on 29 July 1973, in his meeting with the President of People’s Republic of the Congo Marien Ngouabi. Mao said: “Don’t believe that the current world is peaceful. The situation now is ‘the rising wind forebodes the coming storm’ (shanyu yulai feng man lou). The storm has not come but the wind comes. And the wind is very strong!” See Mao Zedong Nianpu, (Beijing: Zhongyang Wenxian Chuban She, 2013), vol 6, p. 489. On 30 May 1974 in his meeting with physicist Tsung-Dao Lee, Mao said: “Let’s talk about the situation of the world. How do you think about it? My opinion is chaos under heaven. The storm will come. It is impossible if there will be no war. Because the social systems are different. Even they have the same social system, there will be a war as well. Because they are imperialists.” Mao Zedong Nianpu, vol 6, p. 538. In the talk with Lee, Mao further explained he believed a war would break out. Shanyu (storm or rain in the mountain) refers to the war. Geng Biao may wanted to say there would be a war among the imperialists and it would be the chance for revolution.

It may refer to China’s northwest. Perhaps what Geng Biao wanted to say was the Soviet Central Asia, which borders China’s northwest.

Mao Zedong used “huanghun shihou yanzi mang” in his meeting with the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Eric Williams, on 6 November 1974. Mao said: “Now the earth is sick, so they talk about détente of the intensity, easing the international intensity and talk about peace. Now they are curing the earth. I’m suspicious of it. There are so many international conferences, and the US Secretary of State goes everywhere. It’s quite strange! The swallows are busy in the dusk (huanghun shihou yanzi mang) They fly low, and it’s going to rain!” Mao Zedong Nianpu, vol 6, p.556. The low-flying swallows is a sign of rain, therefore probably Mao wanted to say that a busy US State of Secretary is a sign of international intensity, perhaps a sign of war. Mao often used the metaphor swallow referring to Henry Kissinger. On 17 February 1973, Mao talked to Kissinger: “You did a good job, flying everywhere. Are you a swallow or a pigeon?” Mao Zedong Nianpu, vol 6, p. 468. On 21 October 1975, Mao said to Kissinger: “You are very busy, and it seems you can’t stop being busy. When the wind and rain are coming, the swallows are busy. Now the world is not peaceful, the wind and rain coming, so the swallow is busy. You may postpone the wind and rain but very difficult to stop it.” Mao Zedong Nianpu, vol 6, p. 616.


It refers to The World Population Conference in 1974 in Bucharest.

It refers to The World Food Conference in 1974 in Rome.

The initial script was incorrect. It should be the Second Domestic Revolutionary War (Dierci Guonei Geming Zhanzheng), from 1927 to 1937. In this period, Mao wrote his three articles. The Third Domestic Revolutionary War (Disanci Guonei Geming Zhanzheng) was from 1945 to 1949.

These names with “***” cannot be found. They are translated verbatim from Chinese to English.
中共中央 邵 老 同志全 旅游工作座 上的 （稿）

一无七五年三月六日上午

[正文]

中共中央 邵 老 同志全 旅游工作座 上的 （稿）

一无七五年三月六日上午

的 ：一、 形；二、 共

一、 形

几 性的。

（一） 代。要研究 形，必 代起。在我党十大政治中告中提到，我 重申我所 的代是帝主和无 革命的 代。看形 首先要有正确的基本立，否 就 出偏向或。列宁逝世后，然 形 生了很大化，但 代的基本特征 有，也 有。列宁 帝主 的本 和特征的分析，帝主之 的矛盾和世界其他各种基本矛盾的分析，无 革命策略和略分析，在仍然是正确的。 我 和修有，也是我和修正主 的根本。修否 列宁主 的革命原理。我 无 政党的基本任，就是根据各具体情，通无 革命逐步建立无 政、各具体情，革命 段和特点不同，略上也不同，但基本原理是一 的。代修正主 的子 修不承 在是列宁所 的代，他了。我超 林彪也列宁主了。看形，看世界大事，首先要把代弄清楚。

（二） 形的特点是天下大。在什么地方呢？首先是矛盾激化，各种矛盾都激化起。重的 危机 生在帝主和本主 世界， 危机必然 重的政治危机。主要表 在生 下降，失 人口增加，通 膨，物价高，而且很害，我 主中 就 有 种感。我主 胜物上，工人生活越 越困。我主 世界的金不 上，有算赤字增加，有源就印票子，就更加通 膨。去少 家 生 危机可以 嫁，在来 危机，无法 嫁。日本 掉 全部的及的生 布匹也解 不了。列宁：“本主越 展原越缺乏。”日本自 有什么原因，但后工 展度快，靠什么？靠 人的原料，靠 人的廉价石油，靠 人的市 市。我不靠，原料靠自己，市也靠自己，所以物价定，不受 危机的 影。日本和我 本， 田中 升牛日本 是大，我叫他物。他到 叫他有180 美元，但是 铅，石油 价，不到年就完了，了一 天日本列 改造，但列 有 改造。美 尼克松下 吆台，是不是因 水事件？ 田中 是否由于《文 春秋》公布了田中私人？些不是私人事件，是帝主 治 部各种矛盾激化到无法解，只好，但 也解不了。意大利在第二次世界大 后，理 了三十六，有的几乎不到一年，甚至八月 就一次。有一 工潮流，种 斗 必然反映到政治上， 斗 是政治 斗 的一部分，政治上的 斗就是 危机引起的，意大利是 本主 世界 工最多的家，一 工就是几十万人。帝主和本主 要 拿 原料和市，就到 引起反，不要以 美 很强大，他 缺乏原料，他 需要口的主要原料有66种。修要 口的 西比美 多得多，所以 在世界上到 攻易。帝主和本主 各之 都在搞投机倒把，修更是如此。他 都在 原料 市。所以，毛主席他 形是“无可奈何花落去”。

天下大是好事不是坏事，是了人不是了人民自己。革命人民是好事，在的中了革命人民，毛主席指革命 形 ：“山雨欲 。”列宁也 “帝主是无 社主 革命的前夜”，所以 革命人民 是形一片大好，天下大就叫它 去吧，越 越好。

（三）美帝和修是 代的 最大的 削化和 迫者，是新的世界大 的策源地。什么他 是新的世界大 的策源地？就是打仗，只有他 家打，不是 人打， 霸打 起就是世界大。列宁：帝主一特点就是几 人都想 霸，目前他的 越 越激烈， 有些人看不到，美 以勾 主，是不 的。我的看法勾是 的表面的，
是期的根本的。如何看待帝主和社帝主的，是列宁和考茨基的。帝主展到超帝主段，凡帝主勾起，就不打伪了，也就是形和了，列宁反，帝主是本土最高段，帝主之矛盾是不可合的，只要存在帝主，就有干的危。所以，看形必用列宁的立点去察，帝主存在，霸弄在一起必然要斗，种斗必然是在，到到，真霸破衣服第一，衣服破看了知那霸，但在破以前就我霸破了那，到帝主打起伪那一天就是突，政治不解决，了，就武力。毛主席说：“是政治的。”矛盾到激化一定程度，必然致，使用武力，好比人有意在心里也不，后公化起，不行就手打架，人就展打群架，由用手打到用石、木棒，展到武器，原子，就是世界大，一家打完了再新的帝主存在大不是打一次就完了，第一次、第二次、第三次，帝主不打倒是有干的。

（四）的因素在迅速增，革命形在也迅速展。帝主的花是干的，而且可以很多，但骨子里是以干帝主的，他的不存在地方可以看到，而且在世界各地都可以看到。到到，在外邦要指定一同志把考息料子地看一看，把累起分分，就看的很清楚，然不定一定，甚至有言，可以去取精，例子，我美霸主三年搞了四次。第一次1972年尼克松到莫斯科，后尼克松跑到波，修派“葛米柯到西德”，干什么？无非是互相指望[sic]，波是修的走狗。西德是美的同伙。第二次勃列日涅夫到美去，判，又不知，事件。打准出兵，要出兵下命令第三成，双方拔弩的形，到了要打的子，搞的很，有，和什么，第三次修是又到莫斯科到，判不到，生了塞浦路斯事件。修面三刀中掐是非，想混摸去，首先挑土耳其，以后又支持希腊，搞面派。土耳其和有百年世仇，在塞浦路斯事件完，家都弄到自己手里，塞浦路斯是地中海中不的航空母，地中海略地位很重要，在伊士河附近靠近以色列，是略要地。第四次福特上台后到海藏，前双方都在，修叫喊，美帝主也他要增加，要增加，在于，机在射洲，拼命制造种机，双方都想优，名上成立年展决定，定一定，你可以制造多少，我美，你可以制造多少，叫制造，一定呀！上你想多搞一点，我也想多搞一点，双方都要优，根本不上什么限制，美，此的不好，占了优了，美吃了，美部分派，基辛格一派主同搞和，防部施基辛格一派主加力，把搞和，保持海空优，付，在看施基辛格平占点优，美，重点在洲，包括中和地中海，它是洲的，不能看成回事，想非是洲，不可我，西，把他真西搞出，把他们骨头里揭露，看要看本，如果看象就了就像我站在地球上看上一，就像地球，是地球太，才是固，固然，在中在境有100万，但才占的四分之一，四分之三在洲方面，而且洲的100万并不好，最好的放洲，交通看洲是最方便，西北也不是富余地，他，只有一路，打起仗富裕都不行，所以不能看表面上要打我的子，修天天我很凶，上背地搞鬼，我美，看，要美人相信，打仗是要打中，不搞你那西，但美不占，是帝主利所定的，洲比富，水多中，美水也不少，但骨很硬，看不见，越南3000万人口，物件并不富余，美拿了50万，打不了。中八人口，又25年的社主建地自能抵抗多少，我有，有民兵，主席提倡一不怕死，二不怕死，人了我怕，一百万算什么，仔研究一百万，在那里首先付美，其次日本，也是付中，主要是霸在，然如此，我不能放松警惕，要格行毛主席“深洞居，根，不霸的”指示。我付修也是付美帝的，城都在挖，在，修使我挖干什么？是付的，我是付你的，美也是付的，我是付修也是付你的，你们，我，我，我，我，我，我，深洞居不是攻的，而是防御的。科上，既不能挖到莫斯科，也不能挖到盛。修造我不要打，赫夫我是好斗的党，主席我承，我党21921成立以到27年水逼我上山打斗，逼我上山，到1949年革命成功，我斗了22年了，不完全斗，斗得好，斗出大的事。西方有些家，特是洲就把，胶水引到中，但推不，毛主席，周和中央其他同志同社洲，你要小心北极熊要吃你，你不要麻痹呀。去不太相信，在也逐步信了，他和平念很重，防力量靠美，什么我要和他事呢？修到喊和平，和，美，一代人的和平。把基西腌盖起，是鬼，是鬼，不要相信。列宁：“在市上叫得最凶，誓的最，往往把最坏的推人。”喊和平就要干坏事，不要相信他，有，要看请的。世界大我看要打的，在不是打不打的，而是干什么的。然不是上开打成三年打，三演上，是上算就都知道，那是胡八道，借是季，要看形，仗是要打的起，有什么可怕，有什么了不起，第一次世界大后出了，第二次世界大后出了那好多家叫社主，到了是修，我中也是第二次世界大后不久。如果第三次世界大一打，就是毛主席所起的引起革命，出更多的社主家，要打和打，只有美家打，家先手，看起先手的可能性大，美霸占那么多地方，到楼弱点，侵占地方多，想多霸占先手可能性大一些，是一般理的估。修也在美要准，他到搞事地基，干什么？修在地中海在印渡洋都在搞，美，去年出了30-40美元作加强海空的建，汽公司改制造坦克。在洲去年增加一旅，今年又有增加，旅在印渡基事地接收英，事地基的。美的基辛格葛米柯到，像的一，基辛格的公室在中，基辛格跪完中接着又去。葛基若要中去，首先赶到他前面去埃及，也基也，在，后又跑到日瓦，葛跟到日瓦去他一见，什么那个，毛主席：昏候燕子忙！世界大打起，就是打起，就要毁人，那是虎[sic]人。去美帝虎[sic]人的很多，以后什么可怕，大在大街上讲[sic]到用，盖上就可以避免，一美人一本叫“明天的”中子，有什么用，用不太，打日本，子原，在，一在，崎。在有原子的家多了，在就下，打是打常，如果打坏死人，我看不定，可能打坏，也可能打常。帝主放土地和人口，美是最高前的事者和逼者，如果把人搞掉了，他削和迫呢，美什么事不把原子到京，大阪地方去？！
第三世界已成反霸的主力，所主力，几例子研究一下。73年不盟家，74年4月大特，中使用石油武器。海洋法，人口，粮食都是反霸斗，促第三世界的反霸力量。第三世界受所迫迫比深，比较，人口是世界最多的，面，是的，源是世界最丰富的。美，霸都要靠他的原因，割第三世界，第三世界要民族立。中美上海公了家要立，民族要立，人民要革命才不可抗拒的史潮流，第三世界的斗更加明了一点。

第三世界各情不同，是很复的一面，多家是代理人，他之有矛盾，有不的象，但要看的。是必然的。他反帝反霸是比一致的。第二世界有重性：一方面有欺和割第三世界，家的一面，有一些家不同程度不同的形式的第三世界，行民主制，另一面也不同程度受霸的控制威，欺，与霸有矛盾，想控制，想立。如日本和洲一些家，另一方面想美，控制，美在西有，也有矛盾，美，在第三世界，要，用。西，要我出不干，他美是自由世界的袖，你保我出不干，与西有矛盾。列宁：想到就是的，在的上和美有矛盾。美有一段脾气，我把，搬回，引起美政府的矛。修与也有矛盾，一要控制，割，迫。如果不，他就出兵插足，就占，如捷克被占，蒙古被占，内心向在加强。家石油霸修，修石油，价一倍半，小修，家受不了就靠西，有几，政治修，杰克胡克跑到莫斯科做了一件大衣，因天冷要一点，小，量到脚跟都很。回，一到机，他妻子他做什么短。告，在莫斯科，衣服是拖着的，是政治乐，有他有他的代表性。保加利在一，有方向，向莫斯科你方方向不行。莫斯科修：你，我，我，我不懂，气是子控制的，你坐上去他就走，是由莫斯科控制的，你自己不要掌握，我你掌握。匈牙利有人在互相，一于世界上[sic]家最大。有的是，有的是美，有的是中，他不，有匈牙利最大，因20年前就是匈牙利撤退，可是到在有出境。你看匈牙利有多大啊！笑是。有代表性的，明他修的控制下，豪不意。在霸都是我的主要人，都是要打倒的象，一点不能，但，我有政策，在。美有我们的。美是的，第三世界，取第三世界，反美，霸，是我的的所方，我，我，我，我是第三世界，并不是是我，降，民主主，家是中，是了更方便工作，更好地世界，第三世界，是反霸，只靠中。就打倒霸？有的：三世界法理不合适，第一世界划帝修。划的太少了。多划一点，如果，那就不是孤立少，是打一片了，不是列主点。有的，把第二世界和第一世界划在一起。第二世界是社主，家，家和阿尔巴尼，也不，那就是自己孤立自己。有的，划分三世界是按上划分的，种法也不，有错划分，朋友、富朋友，左中央，迫者，被迫者都有，也有的是代理人。不能公，中壮第三世界是反霸的需要，是部，不能公。部便于掌握便于我做好工作，有些家是代理人也不能要，反霸，就要取百分之九十五。帝主，是我打倒的象，也是我打倒的，但有先有后，吃要一口一口的吃，不能一碗一口全吃下去。要重急，再面前的，是美霸。霸中集中打修，和。人斗要利用矛盾，取多，孤立少各破。列宁：“强大，人，要利用人的一切裂，那怕是很小的裂。”上人不是板一，我的工作要插，扎棒就不能气插去。要根据各种情，把人的一切裂痕收集起。作，反，前的主要人，用，美有矛盾是客存在的。美主要与我和解，尼克松，明他中立政策破了并不我有什么好处，因他和修中有矛盾要受，想利用中矛盾。和中和解是把中作他手中的王牌修。我同意尼克松，并不是美有什么好感，更不是想他那里点什么西。有种想法是的，我，我不是依一帝主又反另一帝主，更不是想西，而是利用矛盾打修，削弱美帝。美帝也利用我和修的矛盾。付修，他想利用我利用不上。我可以利用他。毛工大喜：“我，我工作要着眼于人民。人民，需要寄给人民。而是人们依靠些派。”有人不理解我不和智利交，什么和西班牙交，有些列主执政者，常和我些。如果我和他交，他就要和民建党交我论。我的代表，我的刊物合法去了，法和他的人民接触，情，也不知道。修稿什么名堂我也不知道。有些人不理解我和智利交，什么和西班牙交，有些列主执政者，常和我些。如果我和他交，他就要和民建党交。我的代表，我的刊物合法去了，法和他的人民接触，情，也不知道。修稿什么名堂我也不知道。有些人不理解我和智利交，什么和西班牙交，有些列主执政者，常和我些。如果我和他交，他就要和民建党交。我的代表，我的刊物合法去了，法和他的人民接触，情，也不知道。修稿什么名堂我也不知道。
二、共和兄弟党系

前，共形很好，列主泛播，修正主受到深刻地批判，以修士的修正主集之矛盾重重，分崩离析，各的列主政党和不展和大。他在，斗中特在反修正中，受到最大的和谐。找我的也比多了，他正在把列主普遍真理同本革命相合，不，初步形成一正确的列主路。的看，各的列主政党和的力量是比小的，但他有前途，是革命事的希望所在。毛主席：“星星之火，可以燎原”。我的党，始也小，第一次代表大在上海的，才2名代表，代表70多名党。在展很大，已超2800万人了。是无到有，小到大，弱到强，展起来的。然，有的列主政党和展快，洲的党展就很快，他1968年建立根据地，打游，在有万多个平万公里，人土超五十万，搞了五的地方政府，有地方武和正。最近打了一仗，以，打死99人。抚州打的也好，人二十万，能打仗的七、八万人，解放武力量超了人。仗打的很害，在逼近金，交通，美被迫空，最近又波成机，切空河。人他搞了三次剽，有剽掉他，相反展了。有西、菲律宾、泰，列主都在展。特是拉美展的好。的形是好的。

我支持世界列主党和的斗，支持人民的斗。毛主席教我：外交服革命，不是革命服外。利用人矛盾，集中力量，斗主要人。在不同期和某些家成某些，但我不要求些家的列主党和的斗我外交的。中央同志：利用矛盾，看我通外交落脚点落在人民身上。我同意尼克松，我就要迎他，但是他也迎那成。又如法，蓬皮杜到中，因有外交系，我要迎，但是法的列主政党和我和一迎，那就垮台了。我不要求他和我一，要按照他自己，按列主的基本原理同本的具具体情相合，反自己的主要人，不是一回事，党的是党的，政是另外的。我与有外交系，奈我待迎，但甸共党搞武，我支持，但也不能因我支持共，我就同政府交。除非他主提出与我交，我只好。是双方的！起他的情我能多知道一点。我并不要求兄弟服我的斗策略和政，我自己的要防大，沙文主，兄弟党要持：大党，小党一律平等，立自主，互相尊重，不干涉人家的部事的。我支持他中心，各革命主要依靠各人民。自己私，常在，我同兄弟党，要持列主普遍真理与本具具体情相合，各列主党的方、政，策略，只能靠自己用列主原理合情制定。你列主党再正确，但人家情不了解，而去指人家是危险的。去修是方，我有听他的。外因是通因起作用的！你指人家，就指人家不行啊！我党去方面的教，吃。去搬的西，不管好不，都搬，教主非干不行。

于他在前道路上生的，我要相信他通革命，教，一定得出正确的。我要鼓他。
他起。否，他都自列主，老子天下第一，互相打，都搞唯我正确，人不是列主，唯一他是列主，人是的，把主要人在一。日本如此，好安是如此，他要他求同存异，不要互相，主要是本的治，要揭露他，自己互相的差不干了，也把那的差不干了。的方法不能解，只有变，要清楚道理。比利去党，我接触，去年合并起很好地，巴西，多米尼加党在也都合并了，很好嘛！

至于去跟着修的我的党，只要承，愿改前非，愿和我往，是可以考。如西班牙党的卡利略，去我，后表示承，要和我接触，我迎中央，我和他，指出我和他有分歧，在有分歧，在什么地方，你要考，必改。但是，并不是今天了，党就正式生系，要看今后表，而不是只看自我表白。回去后，他在行上去有什么改，我不就理他。他去朝有十万迎他，他要我和他决定，他要我，我理他，去我我又不，就往，就有接触的机。看一党和是不是真正的列主，主要的准，看他是否把列主的普遍真理与本具体合相，要看本人民是否承，不能外党承了，你就是列主的。有人，在只要中，阿尔巴尼承了，就是列主的党，我告他，那不行，靠不住。如去日修子野原是在延安培的，回去后修了，我也不承他了。比利的党了，也不承了。阿尔巴尼承的，我不能就承承。有一些党我承了，阿尔巴尼也不承。与的作法不完全一，同朝党也有似的情，也有不大一地的。

在修有一向值得注意，强搞合行，什么左翼盟，什么一切反帝力量等口，目的是道路。在智利搞道路失了，他不死心。在意大利、西班牙、拉美秘、阿根廷些地方搞似智利一的道路，把七党在一起，在上求得多代表，搞阿德出，搞成不容易，即便搞起，的果也是法西斯的。意大利共产党人相多，有一百六万人，几合党起，在可能得到席位，如搞搞成了，是智利型，但有很多法西斯，名目很多，如“意大利社行”，“新秩序”、“新秩序”、“黑色政党”、“民主先”、“青年意大利”、“天主教同盟党”、“社会社党”、“青年”、“莫索尼尼行”等等，掌握在些中的武器可以武，万一干了，如果修党搞成了，那么些法西斯党不搞你？非搞你不行。道路是不行的。革命要一步步的走，要扎实，十月革命成功，是列宁、斯大林自，搞了几十年才成功的。中革命在毛子主的下，1921年起，花了六年搞武斗，上井山，打游。又花了二十八年[sic]年的，搞武斗，到1949年才取得政，不是那么容易。然，也有古巴的影。古巴既不是莫斯科型的，也不是中型的，他像“沙家浜”里胡魁那十干人，七、八搞起的，有很大偶然性，或是事投机，拉美几家受他的影，搞什么游中心，格瓦拉着几十人跑到玻利，也不什么道理，不政策，果也了。阿拉伯家的游，常劫持机，不按不得人心，不行，革命不能搞，离人民，离群，搞不起。搞到最后要失。革命只有扎实，在人民中扎根，要扎实的深，才能搞起。

要兄弟党介，我党始力量很小。

于武斗，我要兄弟党提出意，建：①首先要看他，我党三十年前也不大，星星之火，可以燎原，使他感到有前途，告他，我，二十多年才成功的，鼓他，如果搞的好，可能不用那么多的。另一方面，也要告他，道路也很光的。

②告他，打仗有什么了不起的，可以打。有的是要派干部，要告他，用不着。毛毛主席在1964年7月2日同哥比党的人：打仗本我一点不懂，但打起就了。教我打仗的是介石、帝主。他是我的反面教，他所教的在列主本上是不到的。我的人子都不，放第一，把眼上，第二不知子打到那[sic]里去了，第三就知道方向了，是可以的，鼓他不要把自己看的太了。

③鼓他，人的弱点打，避和正，强大的人作，硬拼的打法是不行的，要到人的后，主力的后去打。

④鼓他，搞武斗要合的形势的斗。有的[sic]的形式的斗配合，武斗就孤立了，最后也要失。

⑤告他，定胜的是人，而不是武器，要注意掌握人，但也要注意到武器，很多列主政党都要行武斗，要看件，件成的先搞，不成熟的后搞。武斗是最后形式，但不是起的形式。始就搞最高形式，搞武斗是不成的，要有准。武斗必有民加，靠几城市不行，要清楚道理。是共的几。

以上是今天座的几点。

有几点要求：①今天我些，都是有方略的，大部分是有公的，所以要自己，不要人，了就等于公人了。②拿回去不到要，你掌握就行了。③更不要公大字出去，要懂得党的律。
结案，旅行上

中央联络部负责联络工作

全民旅游建设规划会议讲话
（记录稿）

一生两次湖上行

15 × 10 = 150
绝密・资料

中央文件

在国际旅行中建设独立讲话

（记录稿）

一九七五年四月

讲的问题：一、国际形势；二、国际

应该问题。

一、国际形势

讲几个实际问题。

（一）时代问题。要研究国际形势，
无产阶级革命的时代。革命党是革命的组织者，革命者是革命的执行者。革命是革命党与革命者的共同任务。革命党与革命者的任务是革命。革命党与革命者必须要有明确的革命立场，否则就会走向错误的路线。3.

在无产阶级政治建设中，虽然国际形势发生了很大变化，但无产阶级的革命精神和革命传统没有改变。革命党的革命精神和革命传统是无产阶级政治建设的保证。革命党必须坚持革命精神和革命传统，才能在无产阶级政治建设中取得胜利。
争论的关键问题。苏联否认与苏联集团有任何

所谓的军事和经济密切的联系。就是说苏联

不会干预，通过与苏联集团保持投机关系而

维持权力。各国保持独立，东方国家和特立

独行。印度是例外，但不是原则性不一样。我们

反对印度，我坚持原则是一样的。我们都

应该坚持原则。我坚持原则，坚持原则，坚

持原则。
什么方法呢？首先支持中国传统文化，各种事情都积极地
在参与。重要的经济危机和发展问题中，要与其他国家
商量，确定危机和发展产生的政治危机。

是解决经济危机，让更多的人富裕，③学好
学好，民主和学好，而且很厉害。我们和领导中
间就没有这种关系。领导和国家的智者
听上去，听出领导的科学。领导的主席，
的领导在不断建设，还要更强，更加强。没有
有决断和果断，还要更加迅速和果断。是否

15 × 10 = 150

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15 × 10 = 150
3一革命运动灵活，但初期会议不灵活。关于

田中影响下各小组意见，是否调整为形式的，

由中领导。是的《文选录》本来是田中领导时

样？ 这些影响好说，就同回忆政治的规律内

部的斗争和他们出发去解决，与对方斗争，必须

飞也飞不及时。如果在第二次会议上报告，

是已把握了十分之一，他应几次总结一份，帮助

月、把握十分。还有千里之遥，没有，这种

错误时不说讲到政治上来，记不清是时

性学时材料讲到政治上来，记不清是时

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良机不可失，要迅速，安定团结，争取广大人民的支持。工人、农民、学生等阶层的广泛参与，是实现我们目标的基础。
人不是乱了人流而已。对革命人民是好事，
在乱中去消除了革命人民，毛泽东给
给革命形势说：“山雨欲来风满楼。”刘
宁也说过“帝国主义无产阶级社会主义革
命之前夜”，所以对革命人民来说是形势
一片大好，天下大乱叫它乱去吧，越乱
越好。这种局面在没有，未来可能
（五）美帝新老修是老战，各国最大
的割据者和反动者，是新老世界大战策源
地。为什么他们是新老世界大战的策源
15 × 10 = 150
地？就是霸打仗，只有他们两家打，不是别人打，而霸打起来就是世界大战。列宁说：帝国主义者这种专制就是几个大国和小国争夺霸权，目前他们争夺越来越激烈，这个作有号召力。我们号召世界热爱和平、反对战争的人民站起来。如何保持帝国主义革命和革命势力的斗争？帝国主义争夺，这个论据列宁和托洛斯基争论的论据。托洛斯基认为：帝国主义
发展不总是如图所描述，几条本国主义路线
起来，就不会打倒了，也将产生畸形发展
新了，而斗争，认为帝国主义是资本主义
最终被推翻帝国主义向全世界不可调
合心，必须存在帝国主义，才有战争，危
机。所以，帝国主义必须用列宁主义原理
观来决定，帝国主义存在，而霸凌一起
为世界斗争，这种斗争必然也是从渐变
到突然，正如磁铁拉响一样，衣服
破了要见了那块黑布，但破的前早

15 × 10 = 150
沈簏破了那显所畏，非捶国读于起
往来那一年，显所畏，政治引问题
题了，政治诸武力，毛泽东说："战争
是政治的继续"，矛盾到激化一定程度
度，必须导致战争，使用武力，好比
两个人有意见先闹在心里谁也不讲，
后来公开让手骂起来，骂不行动手
手打架，两个人发展打断架，也用手
打球用石头，木棒，发展到武器，原不
弹，这就是老命大战，一家打败了

15 × 10 = 150
再强调新“大战”，帝国主义存在大战不是
打一次就完事，第一次、第二次、第三次，
帝国主义打不倒总会有战争的。

（四）战争中因素在迅速增长，革命形势
也在迅速发展。帝国主义势力与法西斯势力
换装，而旧的工装换很多，但骨子黑发是
心等着主子的，他们对主子不是在什么地方
可以要命，而是在世界各地都可以要命，到
处都不吃草，外事部门要指定一个同志负责

老问题资料你印一地雪一旁，把问题积雪

15 × 10 = 150
起来第四类，社会型 dello 没有清楚，当然不一定
那些不清，甚至还有谎言，可以在概念
精，举个例子，苏联和前南波兰会年
搞了四次，第一次 1972 年在莫斯科
辞职，会波兰前苏联到波兰访问，苏联
派葛罗米柯到波兰访问，干什么？无非
是互相搪塞，波兰是苏联的走狗，而
德是美国的同伙。第二次会是勃列日涅夫
会苏联高官，谈判不久，发生了中苏事
件。告苏联备战，美见苏联云云犹

$15 \times 10 = 150$
下命令三军戒备，双方剑拔弩张形势紧。
到了要打的样子，搞好很紧，还有中份缓和。

第三次会谈又是在莫斯科莫斯科
谈判不到两星期，发生了喀布尔事件。

修湖水三刀八中抛去洛伊特，飓风
水撞鱼船船水，首先扔抛士也其，以后
又支持希腊，搞西比派。古哥其和苏族
有百年旧仇，现在喀布尔事件还没完。
两家都把路奔跑自己手里。喀布尔事件
地中海下沉与航空母舰，地中海战略

15 × 10 = 150
地理位置重要，可为伊土运往附近，靠近四色
利是战略要地。第四次会谈是指挥作战
后的御对，会谈后双方都在扩军，苏联
叫喊扩充，美国国会也说扩大要增加军备，
要更新装各，在飞机上装备发射洲际导弹，
拼命制造这种飞机，双方都想争优势，
名义上达成十年发展核协议，规定核武
联可多制造多少，美国可以制造多少，这
咋样协商呀！实际让你想多搞一点，
我也想多搞一点，双方都要扩军搞优
15 × 10 = 150
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第二步，扼守谈判上什么限制，美国说这次谈
不过好，苏联占了优势，美国吃亏了，
美欧部分两派，德美派一派主张巩固
加强军备，国防部长施莱辛格等一派主张
加派实力，把军备搞好，保持核武器优
势，对抗苏联，反正要来施莱辛格似乎
占了优势，美苏争夺的焦点在欧洲，包括
中东和地中海，这个欧洲的西翼，千万别
可而思之，谁想争霸欧洲和欧洲市场，我
们说苏联等于失去，把他真正向西云来，

15 × 10 = 150
把他骨子里阴谋指露。要作害苦手段，

如果要论丧主义了就像我们站在地球上

要太阳一样，像太阳围绕地球转，原理

是地球围绕太阳转。这才是实质，因为

苏联在中南边境有100万军队，但刚才

若军队占八分之一，而其余三在欧洲方，而

现正处于这100万军队装备并不好，最

好为装备反欧洲。从交通军事最方便

便，而且也不足富余地犯，他们这边只有

一条铁路，打起仗来轻便却不行，所以

15 × 10 = 150
不能在表面上摆出要打我们的样子，假装
大规模地向我们进攻，实际上背地搞鬼，骂我
们是美国军，要美国人相信，打退美国打中
国，并不惜你们的损失和伤亡，但美国不止这个
步，这是帝国主义利益的决定性。利益比
较富川
水多，中国用水也不少，但这个
骨头很强硬，搬不动。越南有3000万人口，
物质条件并不富余，美国拿150万军队，还
打不了一年中国八亿人口，只经过25年就社
会建设能抵抗多少军队，我们有军队

\[15 \times 10 = 150\]
还有民兵，主席提倡一不怕苦，二不怕死，敌人来了我们不怕，一打就粉碎，千万不要研究一百万军队摆在哪里首先对付美国，其次日本，也是对付中国的，主要问题是要
争得，学习的，我们对外不能软弱妥协，严守毛泽东领导，千万不可”软”，千万不可”软”，要保卫，我们对外友好也决对美帝国
主义，城乡都要搞，还要加强。要保卫领导我们
搞这个叫：是时什么话，我们吃饭时
你们的美国也问是时什么话，我们吃饭时
付出了也是保护你们的命，你们一起来，我们都要付出，我们紧握着手，前进攻打，胜负多
御心。冲锋上阵，既不能挽留，也不能挽留。万众连绵，我们
露打住，拖着喝大号，我们飞好斗中公鸡，
主席说：我们诚心，我们是几人中越
以来那27年拼命不退着，我们上山打炮去，
逼着我们打，外949年革命成功，我师出了
27年了，不该打吗？完全该打，打得好，
印了个伟大事业来。西方有鸟人家，特别

\[ 15 \times 10 = 150 \]
是欧洲把苏联这股潮水引到中国来，但
推不翻，主要靠，同志领袖和中央其它领导
同毛泽东人讲，你们要小心北极熊要
c
吃你们，你们不能麻痹呀！过去不太相
信，现在也逐步信了，他们和平观念很
重，国防力量靠美，为什么我们要和他
们讲这个事呢？苏联到处喊和平，和
美国进行代人的和平。把真东西而掩蔽
起来，这是个阴谋，是鬼话，不要相信。别

15 × 10 = 150

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最厉害，往把最坏的东西推卸给别人。

喊和平，我是基于坏事，不要相信他们。

论，要有清醒的头脑。世界大战找要找

打 hurricane，现在不是打这个风，而是飞什么

现打 hurricane。当然不只是气，马上打或一

而要打起来。三国定上诸葛亮非我能

知道，那是胡说八道。情东风乙季节

要等形势，做完要打来打起来没有风

可怕，没有风了不起。第一次世界大战

忘记苗族，第二次世界大战你四云了

$15 \times 10 = 150$
争取那个国家那时叫作瓜分，现在叫
亡了，我们中国也在第二次世界大战后
不久吗。如果第三次大战一打，就毛
主席说的战争引起革命，会出更多的
社会思潮国家，要打谁和谁打，只有美
美两家打两家谁先动手，然后来苏联先
动以后可以不打，美国霸占那么多地方，
到处有冲突，苏侵占地方少，想多霸占地方
平可能快一点，这是一般心理话作评。苏
美也许会讲美国要准备发动战争。他们到

15 × 10 = 150

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处治军事基地，干什么？苏联在地中海、印度
废除裁军协议，美国国会去年通过了30-40亿美元
美国作为加强海军实力的措施，将汽车公司
改为制造坦克。在欧洲经营中加工厂，
今年又增加两个厂，在印度驻军基地基础上
收买日本军基地。美国的共产党苏联
曾提出扩大经济，想搞一堆导弹—枪，
基辛格努力出力。在中东，基辛格跑完了中东
接着又去。基辛格要到中东，首先赶到他
前正着埃及，也访埃，以色列又跑来相会，

15 × 10 = 150

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葛亚丽烈士的生平，为历史而论，
毛泽东说：黄帝时候西土何有？敌斗争
被认为是世界大战打起来，此次打破战争。
就要毁灭人类，即是杀人。过去人类
敌人不知道，以后没有；可怕。
在大千世界中，用炸弹击中可以毁灭，一个
美国人写书叫“明天的世界”中说
原子弹没有用处，用处不大，打无产
用向中等炸弹一个在广岛，一个在长崎。
现在有原子弹必须使用，现在就要使用了。

15 × 10 = 150
打败几万正规军，如果说打散战争
毁灭人类，我可不管它，可如果打散战争，也
k可叫打散战争。帝国主义发动战争占领
土地和人口，美苏之间也分杯水和乏
者，如果把人类搞掉了，他还剥削谁就
问他怎么办？美日两国也可以把原子弹拿到
东京，大阪地方轰炸
（手写区）

15 × 10 = 150

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战争已经成为世界的主流，所以至少在几月前就已经研究了。72年3月美国召开会议，74年4月联
大特别会议、中东战争使用石油武器。

ews、海洋会议、人口、粮食会议
都是反霸斗争，促进多边主义的国
家，一次又一次的表现出她率多边会议
反霸斗争为易。多方的反霸斗争显示
通过比较，比较重，人口在世界数
多为，多是严格地资源在世界数

15 × 10 = 150

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丰富油、美苏两霸都要维持20年耐

要第三世界，第三世界还要维护

民族独立。中美上海公报与第三世界决

民族独立、民族要解放、人民要革命

成为不可阻挡的历史潮流，第三

世界的政治更加国际化，这一关，我

世界各国各门派无不同，这是

宠幸要吃一肘，多数国家领导资产

阶级残暴人，他们之间有矛盾，有

不团结的现象，但要看总的趋勢。
这个强势尽量加强，他们反帝反霸，反殖民主义比较一致。第三，在没有争议，重要性：一方面有反对和剥夺第三在界一门派内的第二，有一些门派不同，接受不同形式的对势组。灭亡和保留，在今天，另一方也不同情受剥夺的殖民地，控制威胁和奴役，与两个群有矛盾，摆脱控制，想独立。如日本和欧州一些门派。另一方面还想摆脱美国控制，美门在西欧有军队。也有
多亏了，美国说：军队是百姓的守卫者，地方，委分享了美国。又说，要我们出钱出力。他说美国是“自由世界”的领袖，你为保护我们出钱出力与西欧有矛盾。他说：波兰的总统想的是钱，要钱来问国王是美国有矛盾，美国有一致发脾气，我把军队给苏联，为的就是根据美国政府内部的矛盾，苏联与东欧也有矛盾，所以要控制，剥削压迫。
迫，如果不听话，他就出马指哪轰。就只领，如捷克被占领。蒙古被占领，
领，真心倾向要加强，苏联家门口设。
石油靠苏修进口，苏修石油炒作一
劳军卖给中国，苏联家门口签字了就
靠苏联。有几号政治笑话，捷克胡
萨克跑到莫斯科做了个大夜，因为
为欠债呈长一员，又硬从头到脚跟
跟银长，回国时一副飞机，他看子
问他为什么这么短，随员笑着说，

15 × 10 = 150

31
跑。

老农科衣服是跑着追的，这是
了政治笑话，但有他的代表性。除
加利西亚苏联买了一辆小汽车，没
有方向感，一问莫斯科你不给方向
向要不问，莫斯科说：你这个不
懂我这个汽车是电子控制的，你坐
上去他就走了，是由莫斯科控制的。
你自己不要掌控，我给你掌控。因
此别有人在互相信任，与同志赛上
跑个口哨赛，有的说是苏联，有的

15 × 10 = 150
他说是美门，有的说是中门，他说
不对，只有白寿臣最大，因为旗竿
东20年前就开始从白亚利撤退，所
是到现今还没有出境，你看白亚利
有多大呢！这些哭诉是有点夸张的，
说的他的势力连同限制，数来恨不
满意。现今的霸都是武力的专要取
人，都是要打倒的对象，这一关不
能动摇；但我们有政策、方针，我
们的方针是，团结华北地方，争取

$15 \times 10 = 150$
第二局，反对美国的霸，这是我们
们的战略方针，我们说我们是支持
中国的，并不是把我们降到民族主义
国家水平，是自由爱自由工作的，更
好地团结并在中国，目的是反对殖
霸。只靠一个中国就能打倒帝国主义？
有的说，有些国家还不能够，第一
在帝国主义，如被划分得太少了，如
谈多划一美，如这样，那就不必
收多划了，是打苦一长了，这不

15 × 10 = 150

34
星受到正义照耀。有的说应该为三
世界和平、和平划告一利，有六在
界是社会主义又团结，西方资本主义
和革命反对，这也不对；那就是自
己独立自主。有的说到了三个世界
是挨得上到之次，这种说法也不对； 者、朋友、朋友、中在中，压迫着、被压迫着
都该有，有的是资产阶级代理人。
小国公开讲、中口在英三在界是为

15 × 10 = 150

35
反对走霸王路线，这是讲内部讲，不
能公开讲，内部讲便于掌握便于我
们做好工作，有些问题是要学会阶级
斗争人也能讲，要反对西霸，反对
策应国给西方之九千五・革协文义
是我们的打倒的对象，资产阶级也是
我们打倒的对象，但有先后，吃
饭先一口一口吃，才能一碗碗一
口吃下去，爱有联军怂恿，摆台
在前多还是美苏西霸，西霸中摆中
打击苏修。和敌人斗争要坚持斗争，争取多数，孤立少数并打击敌人。列宁说："战胜强大的敌人，要利用敌人的任何一切裂痕，哪怕是很小的一点。"实际上敌人不是铁板一块，他们内部工作要害一针插进，见缝扎堆就有所利用。我们曾使的这一面战胜敌军，麻雀虽小一气插进去，要根据各种情况，把敌人变聪明的一面裂痕做点利用，作为反对当前主要敌人用，美帝有手有脚嘛。
哈哈，先不急要你，说说你最近一个
门政策破了，并不是对谁有什么
好感，因为你和我修养中有矛盾
受到压力，想利用中立矛盾，和中
门和你是中立的你手中的一股牌
虽然矛盾。我们国家没有你表白
不是对美军有心的安慰，更不是想
从你那里搞来什么东西。有这种想
法是错误的，我们不是你一个另
目改反对另一个梯目主义，更不

15 × 10 = 150
是坚持革命，还是利用矛盾打击对方，修，削弱矛盾。矛盾也利用我们和
苏修的矛盾，对付苏联，他们想利用
用我们利用上，我们要好好利用他。
毛主希教育我们：“我们要处处团结，
要着眼于人民，依靠人民，依靠于
人民，而不是依赖这些反革命派”。
有些人不理解我们分柳柳批判交，
为什么要破坏他，有些爱国家
义政策和组织经济和我们说话这些问

$15 \times 10 = 150$
影，如果我们和她们断交，他就爱
和国民党断交。我们的代表团，我
们的代表就没有法子去了，没法和他
们谈人民接触，横说也不知道，纵
说，他这样，不能我们也不知道。有的
于别有称号叫做主义者对我们同西南
是的，他也反对，他们问我们是不
是的，他说不是的，不是的好的反
对，他说不是躲的，如果我躲。
基建交，我们论飞机就不能飞到

你和我，去过巴基斯坦、菲律宾、土耳其、保加利亚、希腊、南斯拉夫、波兰；到了西欧，才到法国也成立。有

人想问题，喜欢幻想，有些事太怪了，

但人家，我们过去没有成功时，

对问题事，不为今天立历史名

的，要到将来才能对这一关不关了。

15 x 10 = 150

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多年来，中国对走私活动采取了严厉打击的态度，但仍有黑势力和权力部门参与其中。据记者调查，央视某栏目在9月19日至21日的一期节目中，对走私幕后黑手“老粗”进行了公开曝光。据记者了解，老粗是走私界的一名重要人物，他与一些权力部门关系密切，利益输送严重。记者调查发现，老粗曾多次参与走私活动，甚至将走私物品转移至国外。老粗表示，走私行为已经严重影响到了国家的经济安全，必须要严厉打击。记者还了解到，走私行为涉及到多个部门和人员，是一个庞大的黑色网络。记者将继续跟进调查，揭示更多内幕。
重点参改队，到处写我们，有些人
受影响是因为天天都是听他的。美
弟弟妹妹的一言一语，她听的很仔细，
大家看帮多消息多少知道。有人问
改革受不受经济危机的影响，苏联
是社会帝国主义，同样受经济危机
的影响。去年公布粮食产量超过19000
万吨，每人24000万人口计算，每人
平均800多公斤，数量极大，吃不完。

15 × 10 = 150
他的妈妈目前在操持家务呢？进了000吨大粮
平均每人入500元，这四顿粮食够我开支，
听说最近他改，没有包成农业投资，全部
完事完，这些粮食交，粮工。他走了
是她，粮食和你 impossible，押金交付31800。
我怕是关掉前，他们在，中西外人烧完，苏联
是按顺序和岸边四个部分平均，安个计划
每吨，里边有没有布线至了30—35中。光
以后，搜查将把这些物品，提供，他的帮助
之和为12000万比。他的数据是13500
15 × 10 = 150
万字，我就打报告。要是没那么多，就少点。

两份合同。这么困难，得了吗？如果困难，

这个油，为啥不给那公司。这个单子，

说是不好说的，你研究好了。带兵的情况，

要变，要变如此事就由官方答应，

如果对苏方合理的，也许是错的。也许对英也

对华的。每一条的逻辑是，逻辑

和逻辑。逻辑一个说，过去是不革命，现在

和说不清了。那对革命，革命问题

15 × 10 = 150

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二、国际共产主义运动的重要性

当前，国际共产主义运动很活跃，马克思主义

广泛传播。必须加强对国际共产主义运动的批

评，分析其性质和实质。国际共产主义运动

是资本主义的反思，是资本主义社会发展的

产物，代表了资本主义的基本矛盾和必然性。对

于社会主义来说，国际共产主义运动提供了

经验和教训。国际共产主义运动的成功，特

别是社会运动，受到很大的发展和发展。4

5 的历史也说明了，国际共产主义运动

是在西方资本主义国家内部进行的，不断发

展和变化，最终形成一条正确的国际共产

主义道路，即中国特色社会主义道路。
第6篇章，全面深化改革和组织建设

更重要的是，他们的目光和决心。这
是新时代的崭新纪元。毛泽东说：“党必须

从实际出发，从群众中，从科学中，从发展

的。”

当然，党必须深刻地变革和发展。从

经验中汲取营养，从实践中，从改革中，从

15 \times 10 = 150
里面有，人口超过五千万，占了全市的九分之一。政府，还有地方武装和小股军，不断出兵，一敌二守。消灭，每监管队伍都有，打击敌人，争取胜利。长。革命精神，非常好，敌人无法，七千万，等击破，攻势，敌人的后方，七八万人，解放军力量，超过敌人。攻打得很厉害，敌兵遍布，到处。近又袭击敌人，机场，占领，敌军后方。敌人对他们，三次，出击，击败，八万人，被歼。到了，西面、北面、南面，到处，敌人，继续，发展。
特别提称赞发展的很好。党的路线是好的。

多前，胸怀坚定的革命信念是咱们

破旧立新，永葆本色，保持本色，对群众

讲话。力量不足，继续增长。咱们给她

是西风的拍拍拍拍拍。要打住又没有勇

气，拼命的，拼命的。我们用革命的事

动员号是战斗的。毛泽东，邓子又，林

全生辉，说长了。毛泽东，毛泽东，毛

说要减一个字。毛泽东要毛泽东要毛泽东

就不必再减去一字吧！毛泽东说：好，再减

15 \times 10 = 150
一年半，他不说话了。我就常陪我说话。

苏联的特工在八十年代。苏联的特工和你

的报告都写下来，说你们做最新的事情和

喝一喝，被坏死都会很痛苦，要同你的疏

不调和的价钱，那就完吧！他想做或学

中，没有光臭力量去攻击你。对你的政

就是没有时间去控制，没有能力。以前，我

 frogs 都被好打的给抓来讲，被安排

的侵略。即使是小作和苏维埃的共产革命

作倒，我没有革命。 measurement 求

\[ 15 \times 10 = 150 \]
就这样，我们离开了学校。要对吧，非常难过。

为了我们的好朋友，不要轻易原谅，要留住他们。

告诉她，她在哪里，我们不要轻易原谅。要记住，

不要忘记，我们要对她负责任，对她负责。

如果她心情不好，就别把她的话放在一旁，

他就感到伤心。把她收起来，也把她放不

平，不要。要告诉她，要告诉她，要告诉她。

不要不讲理。告诉她，要告诉她，要告诉她。

一年后，她怎么样？她怎么样？

$15 \times 10 = 150$
奉命参加。进行了一系列的准备工作后，我们

在下午一点半，开始了正式的演讲。演讲者

先是讲解了欧洲的历史和文化，然后着重

讲述了欧洲的文化与科技的发展。在内容方

面，他非常详细地介绍了欧洲的科学、艺术

及文化成就。整个演讲历时一个半小时，对

于欧洲的历史和文化有了更深入的了解。在

谈到欧洲各国的经济时，演讲者分析了欧

洲经济的发展趋势和面临的挑战。他指出，

欧洲在科技领域的领先地位，使欧洲在全球

经济中占有重要地位。演讲者还提到了欧

洲在环境保护方面所做的努力。他强调，欧

洲各国都意识到环境保护对可持续发展的重要

性。整个演讲内容丰富，观点深刻，给人深

刻的印象。
15 × 10 = 150
就个购说也；个里话的到的马到送客也怕好的
一起按违：部就垮了。你们开是要他们
和我们的去条，实我们他他们他的情况。我起
到这的容易不处同气的音，是好说的报告
你们的也文末人，又不一一回了。问题的
最度的问题，而布在问题的问题。我们
”面对而来的手，装送来说的而得改变，他
面个个必无说而教学。我们朝者苦付
也用因的我们支持而当。我们单图而我
使的救。情协的动我而单代的不，而
15 × 10 = 150
54
他们回来了，这是对他的吗？！数字与他们的
情况。我们的目的是保护一旁，你们并不在此。第二
段服从他们的指示，请求帮助。我们已经
是通过大风，这关键，特别是坚持，大意
与小意一起。出来和我们一起工作，平等
没人能挑起局部的限制。最终结果的我
为极短，单是这规定，他们和你们有关。它
与这些规定是不同的，因此显得不同。这
要坚持马列主义真理与科学性
多种语言，也有些许浪费的时间。
军事，作战前做好充分的战术安排和准备。
任何问题，我们都可以通过教育解决。解放区的教育，一定会取得正确的成绩。我们应努力做好教育工作。应更多地进行教育工作。我们对教育工作应更加重视。解放区的教育工作，一定会取得更好的成绩。
15 × 10 = 150
她不希望听到争吵，做事时，注意人员，不扩大

她平静，不激动，她从不批评和责备我。她在家里

开“九门”、“三孔”，她从不让我多言多语参加。

她平日开始做她的事情，做的工作，她有条不紊。

她的问题，她的希望，她应有什么，她应干什么？

人敬她的原因是啥？听说母亲有事，神不祥。

说，一说涉及到同家人的事，就改变，人家是

会，她说当家人，说到家的事，就变也不好。

饥荒快活，我们在挨饿挨饿，还在说那些笑话。

15×10＝150

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他和女佣没有奸情，但他利用女佣的弱点，迫使她
在这种情况下，他必须改变策略，改变策略
的他，必须要勇敢的，女佣的纠缠，他必须要
她的困难笑话，否则，他可能会被马到
处，如果下床，我将失去她，如果她
我告诉她，别人不要见到我，但她的话，使我
不清，别人说她谎，说实话，把两段人多一份。
唉，如此如此，如此如此如此，我们必须劝他
他我同情他，受到照顾，真是哭声的
15 × 10 = 150
15 × 10 = 150
我们应当努力争取和平，不能因为害怕战争而放弃和平。和平是我们的共同愿望，但我们也必须注意到，和平并不是一蹴而就的。我们需要耐心和努力，才能实现真正的和平。
孙效的英语基础确实不错，跟保…我们接到了一…”

要求用汉语表达。本词认为外…经确认，

话就是别讲的。 toes认为我把它是中国的。

论的更具体地，就是到…的你，我的告诉

他，那个意思，我也懂。就应该叫我去问懂

就是我应该去跑的。四面紧急，又了的他就

不说了的他了。则当时你觉意。他重要，再

了西门庄呢？也不说了。便说他没说他就是

我们一定会的承认。有一些直接的承认

了，不会陕西他不承认。 因为中间的不

15×10=150

63
干点南一命令，我的同朝鲜菌也加急后的

情况，有小一大一一保之地方。

政也要求你去一明确确定知道，了解

如的，但可更我盟，可以这样一定

为量黄，是少的变化说会道路。在锡

说会虽然，是开始，他到得人，改变大变。因

的要，而插权害，就怕这些不会，要

和的，一个说会道路。把一个说会

发意，说会如果我好的数的我，指立

离散正，情况干容易，双使相期，带

\[15 \times 10 = 150\]
结果也是法西斯的。意大利墨索里尼人数稍高
于，一百六十万人，几个穷国也超过它。

对战争的担忧，如果打败了，是想打到盟国。

侵略的战争，是想打到盟国，是想打到盟国。

如果在同盟国中，是想打到盟国，是想打到盟国。

如果在同盟国中，是想打到盟国，是想打到盟国。

15 × 10 = 150

65
你平平。他去时禄是钢铁。革命是一步一步
的。要知之易，来繁于整的生活。工
组会的声，是秋的声音。织机在安静。搞
成功的。中国革命也逐步发展。从1921年
起，革命的时间缩短。革命。革命。革命
去。经过三十多年的时光，政治革命，叫
1949年新中国政权，平息那么多。当然，也
有后现代的法。在以后的和平，莫斯科和
的，必须重新考虑。但是，没有“决定论”思
想，始终是矛盾的。个人主义、民族主义、共
产主义和国家善政等。
他，带有很大的偶然性，但与经验相反。在没有
明确的结论影响下，市场上多数情况下，投
资者带着对“人”的强烈偏好和判断，也不讲
得几逻辑，能进则进，结果难免了。也许他们
图的的路线，但简单粗暴，实在让人不
明白，等看不清形势，自己来决定，而要得
到，自然不难。目标是否有欠缺。结果利
利，来没有意义。可能的”变化性。尽管如
此，相关中间环节，对结果也很重要，才得
持其率。

15 × 10 = 150

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班级。

针对上述问题，我们会采取一些措施来提高效率。

一、措施：
1. 鼓励参与。
   - 积极参与活动，增加互动。
   - 通过奖励机制，鼓励参与。

2. 适当调整。
   - 根据实际情况，适当调整时间。
   - 保证活动的质量和效果。

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15 × 10 = 150
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15 × 10 = 150
避开和不抵抗主义，敌人先进，被拖

谈判是不可行的，反动派的诱降，主力的

主力打

4. 娘家的斗争和谈判斗争时妥协

6. 以服从命令为耻，最后也失败

5. 帮助他领导反对派的人而

不投降，又怎么能令人，便也流落引

6. 终于把这误会跑出，他决定反叛

失败是，革命中国越积极，不可能避免

15 \times 10 = 150
样。我们采取的是政治形式，但不是单纯的政
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领导考虑问题。③美军开始大规模攻击，
需要加强防空。

15 × 10 = 150