

Editorial of the 6th issue of *Anubad Sahityo Potro*

The first two of Mao Tse Tung's three articles: Reading notes on the Soviet text political economy (1961-62), concerning Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR and Critique of Stalin's Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR first appeared in Chinese language in 1967 entitled as Long Live Mao Tse Tung Thought, and then all of the three were published under the same title in 1969. Monthly Review Press, New York & London, by translating from the 1969 edition to English published it in 1977 in the title of Critique of Soviet Economy. Moss Roberts made the English translation while Richard Levy looked the translation and made many corrections. James Pack and Paul Sweezy read the translation and made additional suggestions. James Pack wrote an introduction to the English Translation. We have directly translated to Bangla from the English book. We like to thank comrades of a theoretical Maoist group for supplying us the English copy and for their important suggestions.

We should say it a leap in publishing international literature. We have to accomplish this task courageously, define Maoism and develop an appropriate two lines struggle by making an analysis of the society of this country.

Advocate of Great Leap Forward & socialist development comrade Mao along with his comrades facing fierce struggle in China realized that socialist construction should be put forward in the form of a full-fledged ideological political line. On the other hand, the deviation Soviet Union had been going through since Comrade Stalin's period was reflected in China too. Those errors on the very characteristics of Socialism had made room for revisionism. Such as the preliminary tendency of what later became a comprehensive revisionist theory, the productive force theory is found in Stalin's writings. Yet Mao presumed that as the deviation of a Communist.

To Mao Socialist construction was a fierce mass movement. Mao analyzed the interrelation between base and superstructure. He advocated revolutionizing of production relation and superstructure. People's daring, massive and great effort in the form of Great Leap Forward should be viewed in this way. Stalin and the Soviet leaders erroneously thought that the meaning of socialism is state ownership and some development in productive force. Mao noted that development in production relation in Soviet Union had fundamentally ceased. Mao Thought that it is ownership system that is decisive in production relation, yet under socialism, public ownership should be socialist both in content & form. Along with socialist ownership, the seed can be found in this book of the ideas that developed in maximum in the Great Proletarian & Cultural Revolution. He specially emphasized on the interrelation between the two other aspect of production relation such as relation among man to man in engaging in production and the distribution system. Mao has showed that not by bureaucratic order but by increasing people's initiative can socialist economy be firmly made. Mao urged for constant attack upon ideology of "Bourgeoisie right".

In the book, many principles has been established such as, concurrent promotion of industry and

agriculture by putting heavy industry in center, politics-in-command, red & expert, mass line, masses are the creators of history, large and public, partial qualitative transformation, balance and imbalance, crash program, transformation of public ownership, walking in two leg i.e., constructing self-reliance based socialist economy, assume joint interest above individual interest, joint management of production, two participation (workers' participation in management and management's participation in productive labor), Great Leap Forward: "More! Faster! Better! More economically!" Militia, violent revolution, abolition of old rules & superstition, crushing ideology of bourgeoisie right, dialectic process of knowledge, inevitability of war in imperialist world, transfer of storm center of revolution to backward countries and more favorability of revolution in backward countries etc many things.

It is Chairman Mao who first developed a scientific & universal thought in socialist economy. We should repeatedly study this vital book many times.

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