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New Democracy, by Mao Tse-tung
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V. The New international and national situations

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This is a time of revolution and war, a time of certain death for capitalism and of certain growth of socialism. It is then nothing but an illusion to assume that China can begin to build a capitalist society of the bourgeois-dictatorship type after its victory over imperialism and feudalism.

It was possible for Turkey to set up a bourgeois dictatorship after the first imperialist war and the November revolution, under special conditions (the strength of the bourgeoisie after the defeat inflicted upon Greece and the comparative weakness of the proletariat), then the end of this war and the victory of socialism will see no other Turkey, than a "Turkey" of 40,000,000 people. Owing to its special conditions (the compromising nature of the bourgeoisie and the strength of the proletariat), China did not have so simple a task to tackle as Turkey had.

Didn't the Chinese bourgeoisie shout loudly about Kemalism, after the set-back of the Chinese revolution in 1927? But where is the Kemalism of China? Where do we see Chinese society of the bourgeois-dictatorship type and the corresponding kind of capitalism? For even the real Turkey of Kemalism has finally slipped into the very arms of British and French imperialism, and is becoming more and more semi-colonial, a part of the imperialist reactionary world. For all such heroes or big guns who shout about Kemalism in the colonies and semi-colonies in the international situation that exists in the forties of the twentieth century, there are ^{but} two ways open. Either they go over to the side of the imperialist front as a part of world reaction, or come over to the side of the anti-Japanese front as a part of world progress. There is no third way.

Amerika Elçiligiden alınan tercüme