

Chairman Mao Meets Comrade Wilcox



Chairman Mao with Comrade Wilcox (*third from the left*).
Comrade Rita Smith is second from the right.

COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the great leader of the Chinese people, met Comrade V. G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, on March 12. Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade V.G. Wilcox had an extremely cordial conversation.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Kang Sheng. Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, and Comrade

Liu Ning-I, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee. Also present was Comrade Rita Smith, Member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, who was in Peking.

Comrade V.G. Wilcox arrived in Peking on March 8 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Chou En-lai, Comrade Kang Sheng and several hundred representatives of the proletarian revolutionaries in the capital.

On the evening of March 10, Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng gave a banquet for Comrade Wilcox. At the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere Comrades Chou En-lai and Wilcox proposed toasts to the militant friendship between the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of New Zealand, the victory of Marxism-Leninism throughout the world, the victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the health of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Accompanied by Comrade Liu Ning-I, Comrade Wilcox visited the Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute on the morning of March 10. He received a tremendous welcome from several thousand young revolutionary fighters of the Red Flag Fighting Detachment and other revolutionary students, teachers and staff members of the institute. Addressing a big meeting which welcomed him, Comrade Wilcox said: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest living Marxist-Leninist. He has not only inherited Marxism-Leninism from the past, but creatively developed it in the era of the final defeat of imperialism." He added that the Communist Party of New Zealand had realized that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung was Marxism-Leninism in practice and that Mao Tse-tung's thought guaranteed victory not only for the Chinese revolution but also for the world revolution.

Comrade Wilcox paid warm tribute to China's great proletarian cultural revolution which, led by Chairman Mao himself, guarantees the victory of socialism and prevents revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. He said: "You are building a strong socialist China, and in so doing, you are actually helping us in our fight to overthrow imperialism in our country of New Zealand."

He went on to say that the Communist Party of New Zealand and the Communist Party of China were fighting shoulder to shoulder against imperialism headed by the United States and against modern revisionism with the leading clique of the Soviet Communist Party as its centre. China is building socialism, he said. "Your country is the main bulwark in opposing imperialism. The New Zealand Communist Party is also struggling, opposing imperialism and fighting for socialism. Shoulder to shoulder, we will go forward to a glorious future in unity with the whole of progressive mankind."

Comrade Wilcox's speech evoked thunderous and enthusiastic applause and everyone at the meeting continually shouted: "Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese Communist Party and the New Zealand Communist Party!" "Prole-

ariat of the world, unite!" "Long live all-conquering Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

National Grain Delivery and Purchasing Plan Overfulfilled

In the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution, poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary masses in the rural people's communes throughout the country, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and warmly responding to their most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao's great call to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production," have enthusiastically delivered their grain (paying the agricultural tax in kind) and sold their surpluses to the state after they had gathered in a rich harvest. The national grain delivery and purchasing plan for 1966-67 had been overfulfilled by the middle of February and was ahead of schedule. This is a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Statistics released by the Ministry of Food showed that the plan had been overfulfilled by 4.56 per cent by February 20. According to the State Council's stipulations, China's grain year runs from April 1 each year to March 31 the following year.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has been the great motive force behind this resounding victory on the grain front. In this revolution, Mao Tse-tung's thought has taken still deeper roots in the people's minds. Poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary commune members and revolutionary cadres of communes and production brigades had rid themselves of self-interest and fostered devotion to the public interest. With boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao and infinite hatred for the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road, they enthusiastically sold their surplus and good grain to the state.

They said that in promptly selling surpluses and helping fulfil and overfulfil the state plan for grain delivery and purchase, they were contributing their efforts to consolidating the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the nation's socialist economic construction. And this, they said, was an expression of their support for the great proletarian cultural revolution. Immediately after threshing their crops, many production brigades organized groups to deliver the grain. Holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao, placards with quotations from his works and red banners, the peasants were in high spirits and shouted slogans as they joyously sent the grain to the state granary.

The grain situation in 1966-67 is better than that of the last few years. This stems from the fact that the poor and lower-middle peasants in the rural people's communes and the proletarian revolutionaries in Party and government organizations at all levels and in foodstuff departments have held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Party's policies have been thoroughly carried out and the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual has been reasonably settled, while the speed and amount of grain delivered registered a new high for the last few years. Also, the quality of the grain is good. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that last year saw big increases in agricultural output in some of China's northern provinces where natural conditions are less favourable. It is because of this that the grain delivery and purchase plan has been fulfilled well. This is of tremendous significance for implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities and everything for the people," and it reduces the need to transport grain from southern to northern parts of the country.

At present, the grain delivery and purchasing work throughout the country is drawing to a conclusion. Proletarian revolutionaries in leading Party and government organizations