

PEKING REVIEW

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December 1, 1967

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**Struggle Between the Two Roads
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by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi*
and *Jiefangjun Bao*.

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Socialist society covers a fairly long historical stage. In this stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains.

* * *

The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch. After there is peace and order throughout the country, they will still engage in sabotage and create disturbances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a comeback. This is inevitable and beyond all doubt, and under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance.

Opening Address at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (September 1949)

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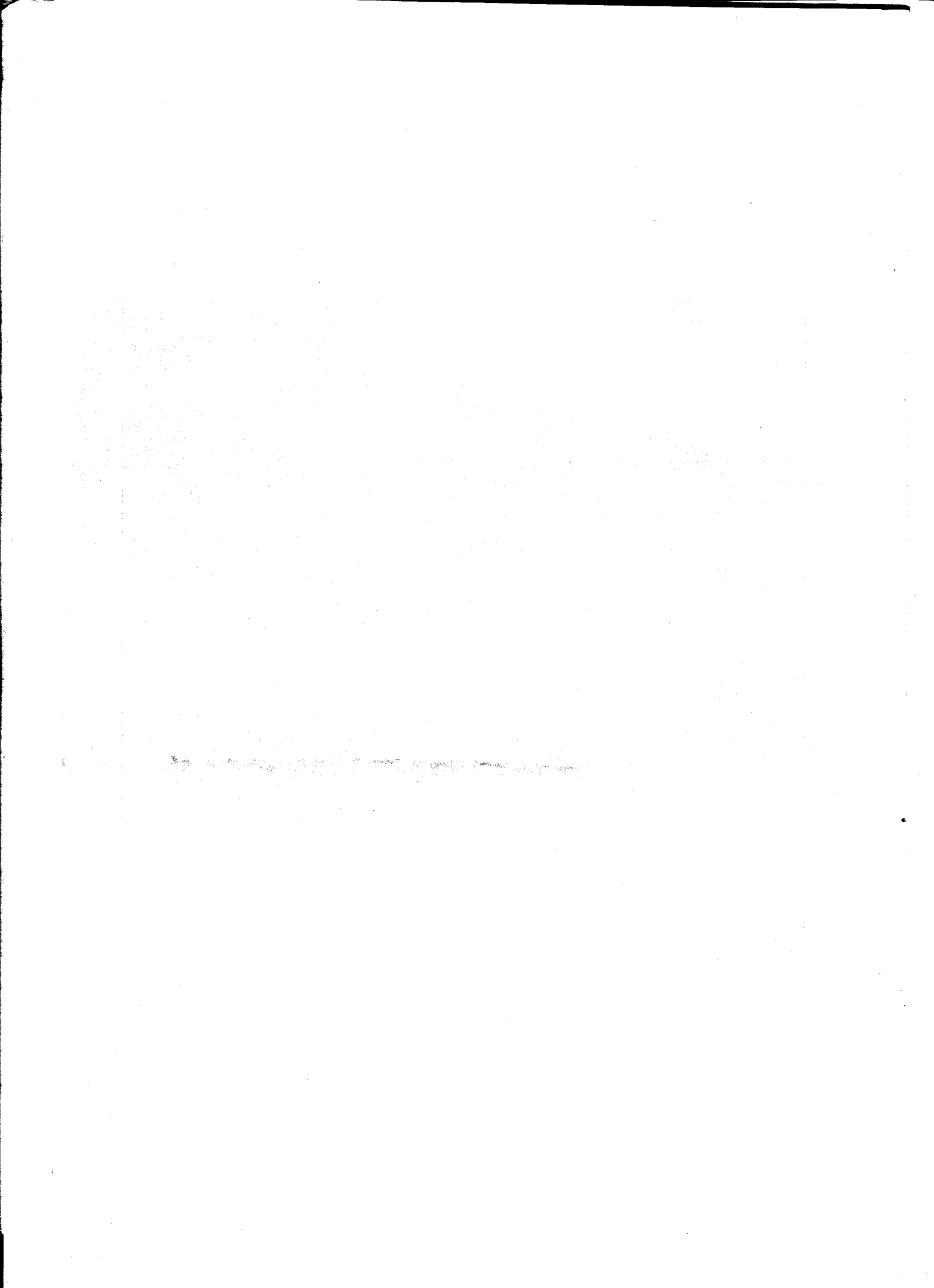
People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.

Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L.) Against U.S. Aggression (November 1964)

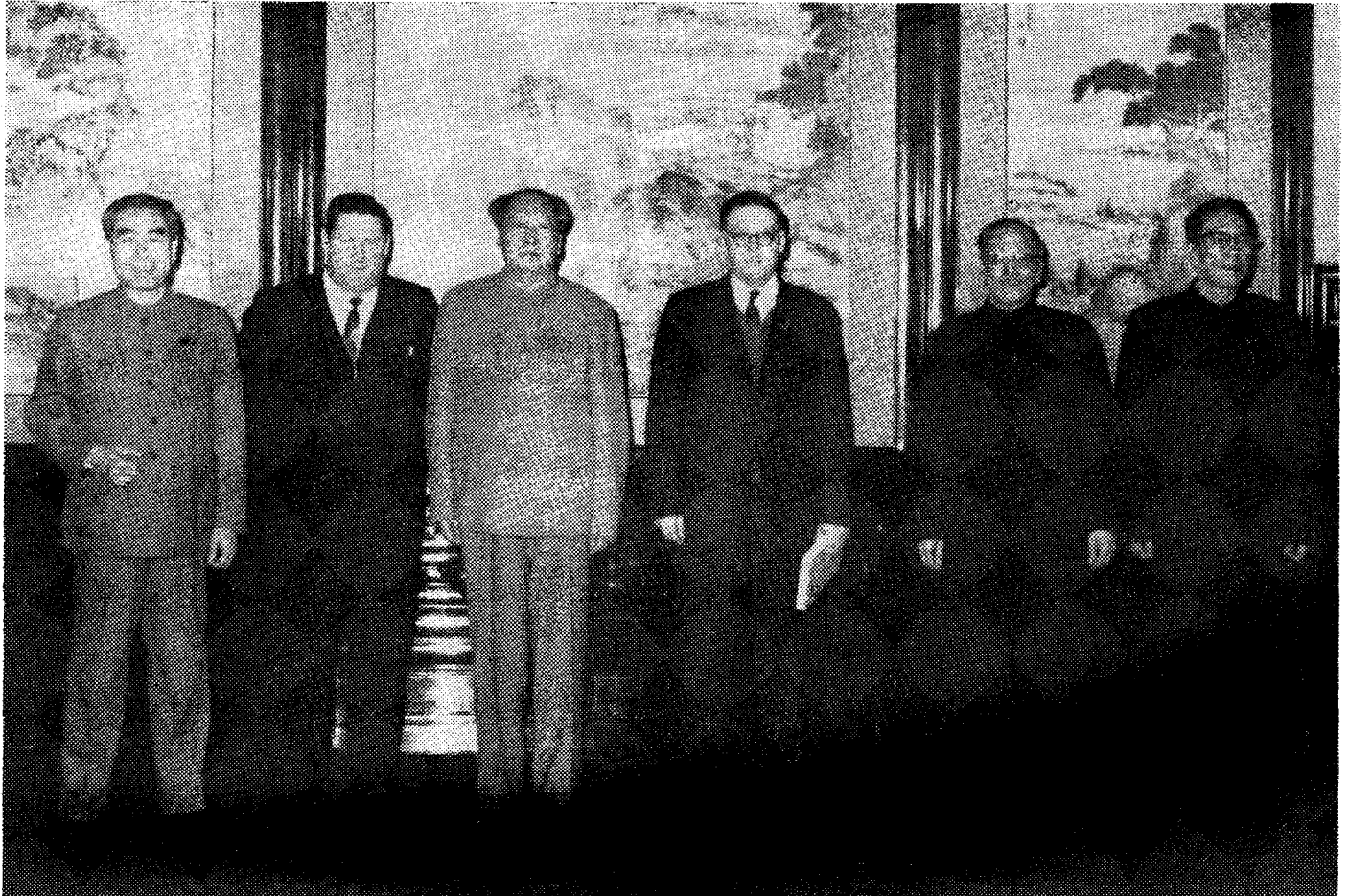


Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman



Chairman Mao Meets Comrade Hill



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao with Comrade Hill (third from the right) and Comrade Gallagher.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on the afternoon of November 27 met with Comrade E. F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and Comrade N. L. Gallagher.

Chairman Mao had a most sincere and cordial conversation with Comrade E. F. Hill and Comrade N. L. Gallagher.

December 1, 1967

Present on the occasion were Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrade Liu Ning-I, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Most Warmly Greet 23rd Anniversary Of Liberation of Albania

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai on November 28 sent a message to Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, most warmly greeting the 23rd anniversary of the liberation of Albania. The message reads:

Tirana

Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour,

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, and

Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the great festival of the 23rd anniversary of Albania's liberation, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, extend our warmest congratulations to the glorious Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the fraternal Albanian people.

The heroic Albanian people, under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, have all along persevered in the proletarian revolutionary line, defeated fascist imperialism through armed struggle, established the people's power and embarked on the socialist road.

Since liberation, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people have upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat, stuck to the policy of firmly holding the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other and of self-reliance, smashed the schemes, sabotage and subversive activities of the class enemies at home and abroad and scored brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the past few years, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government have adopted

a series of important measures for the unfolding, both in breadth and depth, of a revolutionization movement in all aspects of Party and state life and have created new experience in strengthening and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. This revolutionization movement not only has far-reaching significance for ensuring Albania's victorious advance along the road of socialism, but has also made outstanding contributions to the enrichment of the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

The Party of Labour, the Government and the people of Albania have consistently held high the anti-imperialist banner and firmly adhered to the revolutionary line in foreign affairs, resolutely opposing the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the United States, firmly supporting the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and firmly supporting the struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed people for liberation. This clear-cut stand against imperialism and this spirit of proletarian internationalism have won high praise from the revolutionary people of the whole world.

The Party of Labour, the Government and the people of Albania have all along stood at the forefront of the anti-revisionist struggle and have resolutely waged a sharp and uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism with the leading clique of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as its centre, and against the Tito renegade group, thereby displaying their highly principled Marxist-Leninist stand. The Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the whole world will always remember the immortal historic deeds performed by Albania in this anti-revisionist struggle which has a vital bearing on the destiny of mankind.

Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the People's Republic of Albania has become a strong bulwark of socialism in Europe.

Dear Comrades, Comrades-in-Arms: The relations of friendship and co-operation which our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have established in the common struggle against imperialism

and modern revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction are relations between true comrades and comrades-in-arms. This relationship has become closer and more profound year after year. We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to you our belief that no matter what may happen in the world and no matter when, the Chinese people will always be united with the fraternal Albanian people, fight shoulder to shoulder with them, march forward together and struggle to the end for the complete victory of the cause of proletarian revolution throughout the world!

Long live the great revolutionary friendship between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Albania!

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

November 28, 1967

Splendour of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Worldwide Study of Chairman Mao's Works Forms a Great Irresistible Current

THE past year or more since the unfolding of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has witnessed the big circulation of Chairman Mao's works throughout the world. Both the amount and extent of their distribution abroad during the period under review are without precedent.

Preliminary figures show that over the said period, Guozhi Shudian (China Publications Centre) distributed abroad more than 4.6 million copies of Chairman Mao's works in 25 languages, namely, Albanian, Arabic, Burmese, Dutch, English, French, German, Hausa, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Nepalese, Norwegian, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese and Esperanto. This figure, 4.6 million, exceeds the total distributed abroad in the 17 years following the founding of our People's Republic and is more than 6.5 times the total for the corresponding period in 1964-65.

In addition, according to incomplete statistics, 845 unauthorized translations and editions of Chairman Mao's works in 65 languages have been published in 55 countries and regions. These include 43 editions of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung*, and 802 editions of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*], selected readings from Chairman Mao's works and separate pamphlets. Chairman Mao's writings, poems, and statements and talks made in recent years in support of world's people's revolutionary struggle that have been carried in foreign papers and publications are countless.

Foreign language editions of Chairman Mao's works published in China have now found their way

to 148 countries and regions throughout the five continents. The radiance of his writings now shines everywhere, from the embattled jungles in Southeast Asia to the rugged Andes regions in South America, from the southern tip of Africa to Iceland near the Arctic circle.

Today, Chairman Mao's works have become the most popular books among the broad masses in many countries. More often than not, his works were sold out within hours or even minutes after their delivery and even before these bookshops found time to put them on the shelves. Nearly every day crowds of people were seen waiting outside some bookshops wanting to know if these treasured books were on sale. And the moment they knew that Chairman Mao's works were available, they spread the news far and wide and streamed in in groups to buy them. A bookshop in a certain country was always crowded with people whenever Chairman Mao's works were on sale; they formed long queues stretching from the counter to the street.

When news about *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* being published in foreign languages reached abroad, letters and telegrams placing orders kept pouring into China from every part of the world. The numerous letters sent in by readers all express the one and same wish: to get this red treasured book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* as early as possible. Bookshops in many countries have written time and again to expedite the shipment, every time they placed larger orders. A Japanese reader said in his letter: "The way the Japanese people are flocking to buy this book is unprecedented. I believe in the future, the number of Japanese youth wanting this book will increase with each passing year."

The revolutionary people in all lands who are locked in a life-and-death struggle with imperialism,

Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism.

revisionism and all reaction are anxious to obtain the invaluable revolutionary works of Chairman Mao in no time. An Asian friend wrote in his letter: "In delivering Chairman Mao's treasured books into the hands of the revolutionary people of the world a minute sooner, you will help make the world revolution achieve its victory a minute sooner."

An African friend expressed his burning desire to obtain Chairman Mao's works by writing in his letter in a careful hand 12 Chinese characters saying: "Chairman Mao's works are like food and weapons." He added, "Please send me *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and other works by Chairman Mao. . . . I hope that I can receive them as soon as possible. The books will be a great help to my African compatriots and me in our study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. To free ourselves completely from imperialist domination, we must act according to Chairman Mao's teachings and instructions."

A friend in Latin America in a letter to Guozi Shudian earnestly requested that a complete set of all the works by Chairman Mao that have been published be sent to him. He said: All those who want to topple imperialism and overthrow the capitalist system of exploitation must study Chairman Mao's works.

The worldwide spreading of Mao Tse-tung's thought has been an earth-shaking event. The world's revolutionary people warmly hail it as "a great contribution to the international communist movement," and as having "promoted the revolutionary cause of the world's people." The revolutionaries and progressive press of the world have highly appraised the great importance of Chairman Mao's works in promoting the cause of world revolution. V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, said that the theoretical work of Comrade Mao Tse-tung has made "the science of Marxism-Leninism the daily guide and working tool of tens of millions to a degree never before known" and has made "Marxism-Leninism a mass question among the toiling people." The Canadian monthly *Progressive Worker* in an article points out that the writings of Chairman Mao "constitute a milestone in the development of Marxism-Leninism and indicate that a new era of Marxism-Leninism has been reached — the era of the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Revolutionary people the world over most sincerely praise, and in glowing terms, Chairman Mao's works which shine forth with golden radiance as "Marxist-Leninist classics at their highest in the present era," the "sharpest and most powerful ideological weapon" for the oppressed peoples of the world and their "ever-burning beacon" on their road to freedom and liberation.

The revolutionary people of the world have realized that in reading Chairman Mao's works, they can "draw tremendous spiritual strength" from them and "find the orientation" for their revolution like a captain who "finds his bearings when sailing the seas." Inspired by the infinitely brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, they are "waging struggles, overcoming one difficulty after another and creating a brand-new world." Revolutionaries of many countries take the study of Chairman Mao's brilliant works as a most important task. They have expressed their determination to "imprint Chairman Mao's teachings in our minds" and "infuse them in our blood." They have said that they will "devote our whole lives to the study of Chairman Mao's great works," "always follow Chairman Mao in the revolution and march from victory to victory under the banner of his thought."

While themselves studying Chairman Mao's writings hard, revolutionaries of many countries are determined to plant the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought all over the world, defying difficulties and sacrifices in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought with great courage. A Syrian friend said: "I think that Chairman Mao's works should be published in all languages to meet the needs of the people of the world, so that Mao Tse-tung's thought may illuminate every dark corner like a torch and the people of all countries may learn how to serve the people and how to win victories." A Japanese friend said: "No matter what difficulties or obstacles may crop up in the days to come, we are resolved to study Mao Tse-tung's thought in earnest and disseminate it among the Japanese people." An African friend said: In my country, one is thrown into prison the moment he is found by the reactionary government with a copy of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. But still, we try by every means possible to bring home the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*.

The clerks of a bookshop in Colombia have suffered from constant political persecution and some of them have even been jailed because of their enthusiasm in circulating Chairman Mao's works. But far from being discouraged, they studied hard Chairman Mao's teaching that "**work is struggle**" and his instruction as contained in the brilliant work *Serve the People*, that "**in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage.**" They have drawn boundless confidence and strength from these teachings.

Not long ago, three rank-and-file revolutionaries of different nationalities were arrested in London for selling *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* outside Hyde Park — known as the "showcase of democ-

racy" of British imperialism. The three revolutionaries defied fascist violence with the utmost bravery and steadfastness. When the judge of the bourgeois court threatened them with fines and imprisonment, they fearlessly challenged his unwarranted verdict and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao" and other revolutionary slogans. Panic-stricken, the reactionaries were nonplussed. The ugly farce staged by the British authorities outside Hyde Park and their fascist outrages in court, far from preventing the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have aroused more and more revolutionary masses to propagate and defend it.

Throughout the past decade and more, a sharp struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines has raged over the work of distributing Chairman Mao's writings abroad. China's Khrushchov mortally fears and bitterly hates the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. To realize his scheme of restoring capitalism, shortly after the founding of the People's Republic, he began to exert through his agents in publishing circles direct control over the work of distribution abroad. He tried in a thousand and one ways to undermine the distribution of Chairman Mao's works, to prevent and undermine the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought and greatly suppressed the number of Chairman Mao's works for distribution. In the meantime, large quantities of poisonous weeds — feudal, capitalist and revisionist works — were sent abroad spreading poison in the world. Here is a striking contrast:

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Victory Certainly Belongs to the African People

— In commemoration of the 3rd anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L) Against U.S. Aggression"

THREE years ago today, at the crucial hour when U.S.-led imperialism launched armed aggression against the Congo (Kinshasa)*, our great leader Chairman Mao made a statement of tremendous historic importance in support of the Congolese people against U.S. aggression.

Chairman Mao's statement, which condemned U.S. imperialism's barbarous aggression against the Congo (K), exposed the wild ambition of aggression in Africa and the whole world on the part of this most ferocious imperialism, and lent powerful support to

* The Congolese capital Leopoldville was renamed Kinshasa in June, 1966. Hence, Congo (K), instead of Congo (L). — Ed.

while the first lot of the fourth volume of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* (English edition) distributed abroad amounted to only 446 copies, the first batch of the sinister book on "self-cultivation" (English edition) distributed abroad numbered as many as 9,968 copies. These hard figures are undeniable criminal evidence of the frenzied effort by China's Khrushchov and his collaborators to prevent and sabotage the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the world.

However, things turn out just as Chairman Mao wrote in one of his poems: "And mayflies lightly plot to topple the giant tree." Mao Tse-tung's thought is great and invincible truth. The people of the world are eager to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, from which to seek the truth to fight against the imperialists and the revisionists and overthrow the dark rule of the reactionaries. This is a powerful historical trend which no one can stop. Whoever tries to resist and stay the trend will, like a mantis trying to stop a cart, eventually be crushed by the wheel of history. China's Khrushchov has been dragged out in the current unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution and all his schemes against Mao Tse-tung's thought and its dissemination have utterly failed. Nor will all other reactionary forces in the world that are opposed to Mao Tse-tung's thought come to a good end. The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung will spread to every corner of the world, along with the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples.

the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the Congo (K) and the African people as a whole.

Chairman Mao's statement issued a great militant call to the people of Africa and the whole world, showed them the road of victory in defeating imperialism and its running dogs, and greatly inspired the revolutionary people of Africa and the whole world with a determination to carry on the fight, and strengthened their confidence in victory.

Chairman Mao's statement is the powerful ideological weapon for all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in their struggle for liberation.

In the past three years, the anti-imperialist struggle of the Congolese (K) people and the African move-

ment for national independence have been successfully developing exactly in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

The patriotic armed forces in the Congo (K), by continuously smashing the "encirclement and annihilation" and "mopping up" campaigns of the counter-revolutionary armed forces of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, have successfully persevered on the road of revolutionary armed struggle. Having seriously studied Chairman Mao's great thought on people's war, they are opening up rural base areas, building up people's armed forces and unfolding flexible guerrilla warfare. The anti-imperialist armed forces in Mozambique, Angola, "Portuguese" Guinea, Zimbabwe and other regions also are persevering in the struggle. The anti-imperialist armed struggle is developing further in depth and is gradually spreading to the southern part of Africa; the guns of resistance to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism can be heard in places which formerly were relatively quiet. People in countries which have achieved independence also continue to forge ahead in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The 300 million African people, aroused as never before and filled with revolutionary vigour, are now struggling for the complete destruction of imperialist fetters and for the founding of a new Africa that is free and liberated. The "Dark Continent" of the old days has been turned into a vigorous and militant continent.

Chairman Mao pointed out in the statement that the purpose of U.S. imperialism in carrying out armed aggression against the Congo (K) "is not only to control the Congo, but also once again to enmesh the whole of Africa — particularly the newly independent African countries — this time in the toils of U.S. neo-colonialism." Numerous events in the last few years have further proved that U.S. imperialism is step by step taking the place of old colonialism and has become the most ferocious enemy of the African people.

Colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States have committed all sorts of evil in Africa. They have plotted counter-revolutionary military coups d'état in the newly independent states, carried out disruptive and subversive activities, and even sent troops to engage in armed suppression, in a vain attempt to bring the African countries which have already won independence back to their former status of colonies. They are using every kind of sinister trick to place, in the name of "aid," the African countries under their political, economic and military control and to strangle the national-liberation movement through the instrumentality of the United Nations. They have been busy grooming their agents and dressing up these betrayers of the national interest in the garb of "national heroes" so as to deaden the militancy of the African people and disintegrate and undermine their anti-imperialist struggle. The U.S. neo-colonialists are making the Congo (K) their main stronghold in Africa and using their puppet Mobutu to step up their expansion there. The African people can achieve full indepen-

dence and complete liberation only by freeing themselves from the U.S. neo-colonialist trap and ousting U.S.-led colonialism and neo-colonialism from Africa lock, stock and barrel.

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has played an ignominious role as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the fierce struggle between the African people and U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. It has spared no efforts to advocate that the African countries should "march forward by peaceful means and along the non-capitalist road." This simply means abolishing the African people's anti-imperialist revolutionary tasks, putting out the raging flames of their armed struggle against imperialism and opposing their carrying on the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism after gaining independence. Working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, this clique has done its best to undermine the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the Congo (K) and other African countries, and it has vainly attempted to strangle the struggle of the Arab people against aggression. It has also tried every possible means to smash its way into this continent in the name of "aid" in order to expand its own neo-colonialist forces.

The towering crimes committed by the traitorous Soviet revisionist clique in Africa have done serious harm to the national-liberation movement of the Congo (K) and other parts of the continent. The lessons learnt in blood have been understood by the Congolese (K) and the other African people—the struggle against imperialism must go hand in hand with the struggle against the traitorous Soviet revisionist clique.

Chairman Mao pointed out in the statement: "By strengthening national unity and persevering in protracted struggle, the Congolese people will certainly triumph, and U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated." This conclusion of Chairman Mao's is of extreme importance to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism in Africa as a whole.

The rule of imperialism in Africa with the United States at the head is crumbling at a quickening tempo. But the nearer it approaches destruction, the more desperately it tries to cling to its colonial possessions, on which the imperialists rely for their survival, to make frantic last-ditch struggles and to kick back. The task confronting the African people in their revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle is therefore very difficult indeed. To win complete liberation, the African people must wage a protracted struggle. On their path forward, they are bound to run into twists and turns and meet setbacks of all kinds. But they are sure to win in the end, provided they are determined to carry on the fight in defiance of all difficulties.

The people of all countries inspire and help each other in their just struggles; this has always been the case. The Chinese people and the people throughout the world stand four-square behind the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the Congo (K) and

(Continued on p. 28.)

Struggle Between the Two Roads In China's Countryside

by the Editorial Departments of "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and
"Jiefangjun Bao"

THE present situation in the countryside is excellent. The hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants, like the revolutionary masses in the cities, have been fully aroused. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism"** and have considerably enhanced their socialist consciousness. The great revolutionary movement has brought with it a new upsurge in production. The farms have gathered a bumper harvest this year. There are signs of prosperity everywhere in the rural areas.

In carrying forward the great proletarian cultural revolution at the present time in the countryside, an important fighting task is deeper criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which China's Khrushchov advocated for the rural areas and elimination of all its poisonous influence.

China is a big country with more than 500 million peasants. The success or failure of China's democratic revolution depended on whether or not the peasant question could be solved correctly. The success or failure of China's socialist revolution likewise depends on how that question is solved. Since the nationwide victory, the question of whether the Chinese peasants will be led to socialism or capitalism has been decisive for the future of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the future of the socialist system.

It is precisely on this question of primary importance that all through the decade and more since China's liberation, a sharp, tit-for-tat struggle has been going on between the two roads and the two lines.

On the eve of China's liberation, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The serious problem is the education of the peasantry,"** and **"Without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism."**

Our great helmsman Chairman Mao has formulated a Marxist-Leninist line for the socialist revolution in the countryside. It is a line to wipe out rural capitalist exploitation and bring about the collectivization of agriculture. It is a line to bring about a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the agricultural front and lead the peasants forward along the broad road of socialism.

But what did the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road — China's Khrushchov — do on the question of agriculture in the last decade and more?

Before the socialist transformation of agriculture was in the main completed, he did his utmost to pro-

tect and develop the rich peasant economy and oppose the socialist collectivization of agriculture. And after the basic completion of that transformation, he made big efforts to restore capitalism and disintegrate the socialist collective economy. He madly sabotaged the socialist revolution in the countryside, and came out against the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. He pursued an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a line which represented a vain attempt to restore capitalism in the rural areas, a line which would, in fact, allow the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists to make a comeback.

In holding to the socialist road, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and digging out the roots of revisionism, it is of the utmost importance for us today to use Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for systematic and thorough repudiation of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov.

China's Khrushchov—Rabid Advocate Of a Rich Peasant Economy

The founding of the Chinese People's Republic marked the conclusion in the main of the democratic revolution and the start of the socialist revolution in China.

In March 1949, Chairman Mao in his *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* said that **"after the country-wide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem"** the basic contradiction internally was **"the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."**

Chairman Mao also pointed out: **"scattered, individual agriculture and handicrafts, which make up 90 per cent of the total value of output of the national economy, can and must be led prudently, step by step and yet actively to develop towards modernization and collectivization; the view that they may be left to take their own course is wrong."**

In accordance with this Marxist-Leninist concept of Chairman Mao's on uninterrupted revolution, that is, the concept of moving over without interruption from the stage of bourgeois democratic revolution to the stage of proletarian socialist revolution, it was necessary to go into action after the land reform and, striking

while the iron was hot, immediately develop the mutual-aid and co-operative movement, step by step build socialist relations of production in agriculture, guide the peasants on to the socialist road and restrict and eliminate capitalism in the countryside.

In direct contravention of this proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao's, China's Khrushchov — representing the interests of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists — immediately jumped in with his rabid advocacy of capitalism and desperate opposition to socialism.

It was just a little over a month after the close of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party that this man, China's Khrushchov, went to Tientsin and shamelessly lauded the capitalists, putting forward his notorious proposition that "exploitation has its merits."

No sooner had the whole country been liberated than this man, China's Khrushchov, went around fervently advocating development of the rich peasant economy. In January 1950, in his sinister "instructions" to the big renegade An Tzu-wen, he talked such nonsense as: "at present exploitation saves people and it is dogmatic to forbid it. Exploitation is needed now and it should be welcomed."¹

Directly contradicting the view that agriculture and handicrafts should not be "left to take their own course," put forward by Chairman Mao in his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee, China's Khrushchov said: "Hiring of farm hands and individual farming should be left to take their own course" and "it's good if some rich peasants should emerge from this course." He also campaigned for "no restriction"² on the hiring of hands to till the land, which he said, was "legal" and "benefits the poor people too."³

He babbled: "The type of peasant household which owns three horses, a plough and a cart should increase to 80 per cent (of the total number of rural households) in the next few years."⁴

In a speech he gave in June of the same year, he said: "The policy of preserving the rich peasant economy . . . is a long-term policy."⁵

These are the cries of a bloodsucker, and in them we can discern the greed and frenzy of the exploiting classes, the rural capitalist forces, in their vain attempt to strangle socialism. From first to last, it is the bourgeois philosophy of man-eat-man!

"Exploitation saves people"! "It is legal to hire hands"! What exploitation "saves" is bourgeois "people," and his "it is legal" is capitalist legality. Is it not crystal clear what evil slime was hidden in the very bones of this No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party, when he so rabidly eulogized the system of exploitation and described as "paradise" the diabolical enslavement of hired hands?

"Develop the type of peasant household which owns three horses, a plough and a cart"! It is elementary

knowledge that in China's vast countryside, a peasant household owning three horses, a plough and a cart was by no means a middle peasant but a rich peasant household. To "develop" such peasant households would mean developing a rich peasant economy, with the result that capitalism would win out in the rural areas, the poor and lower-middle peasant masses would sink back into the misery of oppression and exploitation, the worker-peasant alliance would be undermined and the dictatorship of the proletariat ruined.

"No restriction"! The zealous praise which this No. 1 capitalist roader heaped on the rich peasant economy had no other purpose than to "restrict" and smother the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the socialist road and clear the way for the capitalist forces. What he clamoured for was "no restriction" upon capitalist exploitation. Such is the class content of what he called "freedom"!

China's Khrushchov turned things upside down to deceive the masses when he said: "When peasant households each owning three horses make up 70 per cent (of the total number of rural households), collective farms can be set up in the future."⁶

There was bitter hatred in his slander of the poor peasants when he said: "Don't imagine that all those who oppose individual farming are collectivists."⁷

This was the greatest insult to the poor peasants and a gross distortion of the socialist collectivization of agriculture! Chairman Mao has pointed out that the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have "a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." They suffered cruel exploitation at the hands of the landlords and rich peasants and have an intense hatred for the system of exploitation. Although their livelihood had improved to a certain extent or even to a great extent following the land reform compared with the past, many of them (the poor peasants) were still in considerable economic difficulties, while others (the lower-middle peasants) were still not so well off. This decided their resolute opposition to individual farming, their resolute opposition to the system of capitalist exploitation, and their enthusiastic desire to take the road of socialist collectivization. They are the force our Party relies on in the rural areas, where they constitute the main force of the socialist revolution. To attack the poor peasants is to attack the revolution and oppose socialism. To rely on the rich peasants to set up so-called collective farms would produce not socialism, not even a particle of it, but one hundred per cent capitalism.

The absurd "theory" that collectivization could be brought in only when "70 per cent of the peasant households [had] three horses each" had no other purpose than to provide a fig-leaf for naked capitalist exploitation. It is a sheer fraud, for it is absolutely impossible for 70 or 80 per cent of the individual peasants to become rich peasants. Furthermore, everyone knows that once a rich peasant economy prevailed in the rural areas, more than "70 per cent" of the peasants would inevitably be forced down once again into the utter

destitution and suffering under the oppression of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Such were the "benefits" which China's Khrushchov had in store for the "poor people."

China's Khrushchov summed up his whole anti-socialist theory in a programme negating the socialist revolution, namely: "At the present time, we must strive for the consolidation of the system of new democracy."⁸

What this meant was protection of the interests of the bourgeoisie and the development of capitalism in town and countryside. In the last analysis, it meant dragging liberated China back to the old road of semi-colonialism and semi-feudalism.

Chairman Mao severely condemned this reactionary programme. In a talk in June 1953, directly opposing it, he declared that this formulation was harmful. He pointed out incisively: **The period of transition is full of contradictions and struggles. Our present revolutionary struggle is even more deep-going than the armed revolutionary struggle of the past. It is a revolution that will thoroughly bury the capitalist system and all other systems of exploitation. The idea of "establish[ing] the social order of new democracy" does not conform to the actual situation in the struggle and is obstructive to the development of the socialist cause.**

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line thoroughly exposed the reactionary essence of China's Khrushchov's line for developing capitalism and pointed out the way forward for the great socialist revolution. Thus there began a great socialist revolution involving hundreds of millions of peasants! Thus there began a still sharper and more intense struggle between the two roads!

China's Khrushchov Is the No. 1 Capitalist Roader Who Tried to Strangle Agricultural Co-operation

A basic Marxist-Leninist principle and a consistent concept of Chairman Mao is that the proletarian revolutionary Party should lead the peasants along the road of co-operation. In 1943, Chairman Mao issued the great call **"Get Organized!"** in which he incisively pointed out: **"Among the peasant masses a system of individual economy has prevailed for thousands of years, with each family or household forming a productive unit. This scattered, individual form of production is the economic foundation of feudal rule and keeps the peasants in perpetual poverty. The only way to change it is gradual collectivization, and the only way to bring about collectivization, according to Lenin, is through co-operatives."**

Following completion of land reform after the liberation of the whole country, the agricultural mutual-aid and co-operative movement developed to a new stage under the guidance of this correct line of Chairman Mao's.

In 1951, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in Shansi and other places, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, demanded that the mutual-aid teams be raised to the level of agricultural co-operatives on an experimental basis. This was a great revolutionary undertaking. However, working behind Chairman Mao's back, China's Khrushchov wrote the following vicious comment on a report: "After the land reform, the peasants' spontaneous tendency towards capitalism and class polarization began to find expression in economic developments in the countryside. Some comrades in the Party have already expressed fears of such spontaneous tendency and class polarization, and have attempted to check or prevent them. They cherish the illusion that this tendency can be checked or prevented by means of mutual-aid teams and supply and marketing co-operatives. Some people have already expressed the opinion that steps should be taken gradually to shake the foundations of private ownership, weaken it until it is nullified, and raise the agricultural mutual-aid organizations to the level of agricultural producers' co-operatives as a new factor for 'overcoming the peasants' spontaneous tendency.' This is an erroneous, dangerous and Utopian conception of agricultural socialism."⁹

In attempting to strangle agricultural co-operation, see how bitterly this No. 1 capitalist roader hated the enthusiasm with which the poor and lower-middle peasants were taking the socialist road!

These remarks of China's Khrushchov were a confession of his opposition to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and of his intense hatred for the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. He had the audacity to slander the socialist line of agricultural co-operation as an "illusion" and vilify as "dangerous" and "Utopian" the new-born things of socialism which emerged and developed in real life by breaking through the capitalist forces. His anti-socialist, counter-revolutionary bourgeois stand is here exposed to the full. We can almost hear him gnash his teeth in his hatred for socialism!

On reading these remarks, our great leader Chairman Mao was filled with deep indignation; he resolutely refuted these absurdities. Chairman Mao has creatively and in a most comprehensive way developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of agricultural co-operation under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was he who personally formulated the first decision of the Central Committee of the Party on mutual-aid and co-operation in agricultural production and victoriously guided the advance of the agricultural co-operative movement. The conspiracy of China's Khrushchov went bankrupt.

In 1953 when the national economy was in the main rehabilitated and the land reform was in the main completed throughout the country, Chairman Mao put forward our Party's general line and general task for the transitional period. He pointed out: **After the success of the democratic revolution, some people remained bogged down in their original positions. They did not**

understand the change in the character of the revolution; they still continued with their "new democracy" and failed to take up socialist transformation. This was liable to lead them to commit mistakes of the Right deviation. Speaking of agriculture, the socialist road is the only road for agriculture in our country. Development of the mutual-aid and co-operative movement and constant development of the agricultural productive forces is the centre of the Party's work in the countryside.

Guided by the beacon of the general line for the transitional period, the socialist enthusiasm of the peasant masses soared to new heights and semi-socialist elementary agricultural co-operatives sprang up everywhere like bamboo shoots after rain. Confronted by this excellent situation, the No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party and his collaborators were thrown into a panic. They hurriedly issued orders and, exclaiming against "rashness," forced the peasants to "withdraw from the co-operatives and return to mutual-aid teams." A number of newly established elementary agricultural co-operatives were thus smothered at birth.

1955 saw a nationwide upsurge in agricultural co-operation in response to Chairman Mao's great call. But seizing the opportunity presented by Chairman Mao's absence from Peking, China's Khrushchov once again masterminded criminal activities against "rashness." In May of that year, he and another top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road concocted the reactionary policy of "holding up," "contraction" and "checking up," and he personally ratified a plan for drastically slashing the number of co-operatives. In a little over two months, 200,000 co-operatives were dissolved in the country.

To this day, this Khrushchov of China adamantly refuses to admit his guilt. But there is so much conclusive evidence, no attempts at evasion on his part will work. His hundred and one sly sophistries only serve to expose more fully his incorrigibly reactionary features and his heinous crimes.

Seeking "theoretical" grounds for his opposition to the agricultural co-operative movement, China's Khrushchov had recourse to the out-worn weapon of "the theory of productive forces" taken from the revisionist rubbish heap of his forerunners, Bernstein, Kautsky, Bukharin and their like. He declared: "Only with the nationalization of industry can large quantities of machinery be supplied the peasants, and only then will it be possible to nationalize the land and collectivize agriculture."¹⁰

His "theory" of "mechanization before co-operation" long ago went ignominiously bankrupt during the movement for the socialist transformation of agriculture. He denied the great revolutionary role of the masses, the main and most active factor in the productive forces. He completely negated such factors as the tremendously stimulating impact of the relations of production and the superstructure on the productive forces. According to his "theory," in countries where the productive forces are not yet well developed, the

proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants, after winning victory in the democratic revolution, are not entitled to and should not turn the democratic revolution into the socialist revolution without delay; instead, they must let capitalism develop first. Without machinery, they deserve to be exploited by the capitalists and rich peasants.

If things had been done in accordance with his "theory," this would have led inevitably to the abandonment of both socialist agricultural co-operation and the socialist industrialization of our country.

If things had been done in accordance with his "theory," would the socialist revolutionary cause not have been forfeited long ago; would not our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat have been turned into a state of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie?

It is quite obvious that "mechanization before co-operation" was nothing but a pretext used by China's Khrushchov to oppose the socialist transformation of agriculture and the socialist revolution. His criminal purpose was to develop capitalism in China's rural areas, let landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and the Rightists stage a come-back and make the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants beasts of burden for the landlords and rich peasants.

At the moment when the agricultural co-operative movement was facing strangulation by the No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party, our great leader Chairman Mao made his famous report, "On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation," and later wrote the preface and editor's notes to the book *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*. In these epoch-making documents written with genius, Chairman Mao solved the problem of the socialist transformation of agriculture in a scientific, systematic and comprehensive way. He has thus tremendously enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism and completely smashed, both in theory and in practice, the wild attacks by China's Khrushchov and company.

Chairman Mao spoke highly of the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of the peasants. He said with great warmth: "Daily and hourly throughout the countryside the socialist factors are increasing. The great majority of the peasants are demanding the formation of co-operatives. A large number of intelligent, capable, fair-minded and enthusiastic leaders are springing from the midst of the people. This is a very encouraging situation."

Chairman Mao denounced the opportunism of China's Khrushchov and others who vainly attempted to stem the tide of history. He penetratingly pointed out that "taking the stand of the bourgeoisie, of the rich peasants, or of the well-to-do middle peasants with their spontaneous tendency towards capitalism, they always think in terms of the interests of the few."

Chairman Mao has given a profound exposition of the dialectical relationship between agricultural collectivization and socialist industrialization and repudiated the absurd "theory" of "mechanization before co-opera-

tion" put forward by China's Khrushchov. Chairman Mao pointed out: ". . . with conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)." ". . . we must on no account regard industry and agriculture, socialist industrialization and the socialist transformation of agriculture as two separate and isolated things, and on no account must we emphasize the one and play down the other."

Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis solves this important problem of universal significance: In countries where industry is less developed, it is necessary and possible — after the proletariat has led the democratic revolution to victory — to turn the democratic revolution into the socialist revolution in good time and, relying on the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and promote a leap forward in the social productive forces. While industry cannot provide agricultural machinery in large quantities, it is possible and necessary to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasant masses and first accomplish the socialist collectivization of agriculture and develop agricultural production, thus paving the way for socialist industrialization and the mechanization of agriculture.

The evil wind of opportunism was stemmed and the healthy wind of socialism prevailed. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant theories, the peasant households went into action in their tens of millions. The roaring waves of the great socialist revolution launched by the hundreds of millions of peasants quickly smashed and swept away the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov and his handful of monsters and demons. In this upheaval they were clearly exposed in their true colours as Right opportunists. The great mass movement of agricultural co-operation swept forward with unprecedented speed and momentum. In just over a year, starting from the latter half of 1955, agricultural co-operation was achieved ahead of schedule all over the country and the socialist transformation of agriculture was in the main completed. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line won a tremendous victory in the struggle between the two lines.

China's Khrushchov Is Source of the Sinister "San Zi Yi Bao"

China's productive forces greatly increased after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. In 1958, inspired by the Party's general line for building socialism, which was worked out by Chairman Mao himself, a great leap forward took place in the national economy and a new form of social organization, the people's commune, appeared throughout the vast countryside. The establishment of people's communes all over the country was a leap forward to a new phase in agricultural collectivization and accelerated the collapse of the rural capitalist forces.

Our class enemies, however, were unreconciled to their failure. They harboured a violent hatred for the new victories of socialism in the rural areas and dreamt of nothing but restoring capitalism.

At the time when our national economy was encountering temporary difficulties as a result of the Khrushchov renegade clique's sabotage and three consecutive years of natural calamities, and when the imperialists, the modern revisionists and all the reactionaries were staging a big anti-China chorus, the handful of top Party capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov thought it was time to restore the reactionary rule. They directed their flunkys, big and small, to launch a fierce all-out attack on socialism in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and other fields.

The No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party vilified the people's communes, saying, "the peasants have gained nothing from the collective economy in the last few years."¹¹ As a result of his incitement, a gust of sinister wind blew up in the rural areas — the *San Zi Yi Bao* (the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households). This was a big performance put on by him in a vain attempt to break up the people's communes and restore capitalism.

He went so far as to bluster: "Don't be afraid of capitalism running amok," "the free markets should continue to exist"¹² and "we must fall back as far as necessary both in industry and in agriculture, even to the extent of fixing output quotas based on the individual households and allowing individual farming!"¹³

Another top capitalist roader in the Party elaborated this in a more figurative way. He said: "So long as it raises output, 'going it alone' is permissible. Whether cats are white or black, so long as they can catch mice, they are good cats."

In a search for "bullets" with which to attack the proletarian revolutionary line of our great teacher, Chairman Mao, these two top capitalist roaders in the Party also sent out their lackeys in all directions to "investigate" the "experience of fixing output quotas based on the individual households."

The reactionary essence of the *San Zi Yi Bao* which they put forward was to disintegrate the collective economy of socialism, restore individual farming and give free rein to capitalism in the countryside, under the pretext of "increasing production."

As may be recalled, in order to carry out the *San Zi Yi Bao*, China's Khrushchov issued "instructions" and made "reports." How arrogant he was then! But now this big shot, who has "cultivated" himself to the very marrow of his bones, has the cheek to claim that he "did not attack" the people's communes during the three years of temporary difficulties.

The facts are all here, but he still tries to deny them. What effrontery!

The *San Zi Yi Bao* as advocated by China's Khrushchov catered to the needs of the capitalist forces in the countryside, encouraged the spontaneous capitalist tendency of the well-to-do peasants and gave the green light to speculators and new bourgeois elements. All kinds of devices for the restoration of capitalism made their appearance in the few places where "the fixing of output quotas based on the individual households" was forcibly carried out in accordance with the sinister instructions of China's Khrushchov. These included the "responsibility plots," "the allocation of land to individual households" and "the system of responsibility for fixed output quotas" which seriously affected and weakened the collective economy.

For a certain period when the evil wind of *San Zi Yi Bao* was blowing, the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists under the wing of China's Khrushchov became supremely conceited thinking that, when all seemed lost, they had hit on a fine way of restoring capitalism. They chanted in high glee: "Just when you come to the edge of the mountain and the end of the river, and the road seems lost; a village appears with rows of willow trees and bright blossoms."

All this shows that the *San Zi Yi Bao* so vigorously advocated by China's Khrushchov was a gust of evil wind that brought together the urban and rural capitalist forces in a frantic attack against the socialist positions in the rural areas. It aimed to undermine the collective economy of the people's communes, to subvert socialism and to turn red China into a land of darkness. This all-out effort to restore capitalism was intended to prepare the way for their usurpation of Party and state leadership.

They were not alone in this. The top capitalist roader in the Party was peddling in China exactly what Khrushchov and his successors Brezhnev and Kosygin and their like had done in the rural areas of the Soviet Union.

The chieftains of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique were very keen on "the principle of free marketing of products" and prohibited "administrative regulation" of market prices. They declared: "The level of profits should be made the basis for the objective assessment of the operations of collective and state farms." Time and again they relaxed the restrictions on private plots and connived at the private partitioning of public land. They allocated plots to teams and households on a large scale, and openly and "legally" allocated nationalized land to teams for long-term cultivation, allowing a family with only two, three or more able-bodied men to form such a team.

It is just under the rule of this kind of counter-revolutionary revisionist line that in the villages of the Soviet Union, the individual economy has run rampant, the socialist economy has completely collapsed and social polarization has grown steadily, with the rich becoming

richer and the poor becoming poorer. There has been an all-round restoration of capitalism there.

Comrades, just think of the kind of situation that would have emerged in the rural areas of China if we had allowed the conspiracy of China's Khrushchov to succeed!

The Big Struggle in Connection With The Socialist Education Movement

In the autumn of 1962, at the crucial juncture when the capitalist forces represented by China's Khrushchov were launching a ferocious attack against socialism, Chairman Mao himself convened the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, a session of great historic significance. Chairman Mao sharply criticized and repudiated the Right opportunist line of China's Khrushchov and checked the evil wind of capitalist restoration which the latter had stirred up.

At this session, Chairman Mao, issuing his great call to the whole Party and the people throughout the country — "never forget class struggle" — and setting the great task — "we must conduct socialist education" — sounded the clarion call of the proletariat for an all-out counter-attack against the bourgeoisie. Like a thunder clap, it startled all the ghosts and monsters.

The socialist education movement in the rural areas, launched on Chairman Mao's instructions, was a revolution on the political and ideological fronts, a deeper development of the socialist revolution in the rural areas in new historical conditions. In connection with this great revolutionary mass movement, too, a fierce struggle took place between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov.

The proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao found concentrated expression in two great Marxist-Leninist documents drawn up under his personal leadership. They are "The Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Some Problems in Current Rural Work" (that is, the ten-point decision) and "Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas" (that is, the 23-article document).

According to Chairman Mao's line, it is imperative to "grasp the class struggle as the key, grasp the struggle between the road of socialism and the road of capitalism as the key" to resolve "the contradiction between socialism and capitalism."

According to Chairman Mao's line, it is imperative to "rely on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary cadres, the revolutionary intellectuals and other revolutionaries, and pay attention to uniting more than 95 per cent of the masses and more than 95 per cent of the cadres," in order to "wage a sharp, tit-for-tat struggle against the capitalist and feudal forces which are wildly attacking us."

According to Chairman Mao's line, "the main target of the present movement is those within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road." "Of those in authority taking the capitalist road, some act on the stage while the others operate from behind the scenes." Supporting these persons in authority "there are certain people at the higher levels — at the commune, district, county, prefecture and even at the provincial level and in the central departments — who are opposed to building socialism."

This Marxist-Leninist line hit the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party headed by China's Khrushchov where it hurt and destroyed their fond dream of restoring capitalism. Finding the situation unfavourable, they resorted to counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics, took over the slogans of the socialist education movement and dished up a bourgeois reactionary line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence.

The one who stepped forward first was another top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road. That villain always colluded with China's Khrushchov in opposing the socialist revolution in the rural areas. He had participated in the big effort to cut down the number of co-operatives and in advocating the *San Zi Yi Bao*. And now he stepped forward once again. Just about four months after the "ten-point decision" on the great socialist education movement was published, he hurriedly concocted a "second ten-point decision (draft)" in direct opposition to the "ten-point decision."

Using the counter-revolutionary method of "removing the burning brands from under the boiling cauldron," the "second ten-point decision (draft)" negated the essential content of the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads and completely discarded the line, principles and policies concerning the socialist education movement which Chairman Mao had explicitly formulated in the "ten-point decision." On the pretext of setting out clear-cut "criteria for implementing specific policies," it used a hundred and one devices to absolve the capitalist forces in the rural areas, tie the masses hand and foot, and in every way protect the agents of the bourgeoisie within the Party. On the pretext of conducting "socialist education," it directed the spearhead of the struggle against the poor and lower-middle peasants. In producing this monstrous poisonous weed, that other top capitalist roader in the Party tried in vain to carry out the bourgeois reactionary line to stamp out the revolutionary flames of the socialist education movement which Chairman Mao himself had lit. This is just one of the many towering crimes perpetrated by that other top capitalist roader in the Party in opposing socialism and trying to restore capitalism.

Following this up closely, China's Khrushchov arranged for his wife Wang to go down and "work at a selected spot" and concoct her notorious "experience at the Taoyuan production brigade." He then brazenly

advertised this "experience" and peddled it all over the country. He even hatched a "revised draft" of the "second ten-point decision (draft)," after altering and polishing this up in accordance with that "experience." This typical expression of the bourgeois reactionary line, "Left" in form and Right in essence, was a reactionary programme in opposition to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In producing this bourgeois reactionary line which was "Left" in form and Right in essence, China's Khrushchov was plotting to usurp the leadership of the socialist education movement and lead this great revolutionary movement astray. This was a big conspiracy hatched by him to savagely suppress the poor and lower-middle peasants and wrest power from the proletariat. For a time, in some places under his control and under the pernicious influence of this line, "Left" in form but Right in essence, quite a few poor and lower-middle peasants were branded "counter-revolutionaries" and stripped of their power. Serious damage was thus done to the fine fruits of the socialist education movement conducted under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

China's Khrushchov went to great lengths to bypass the cardinal issue of the contradiction between socialism and capitalism; instead, he glibly defined the nature of the socialist education movement as being "the contradiction between being clean and being unclean on the four questions" (politics, ideology, organization, and the economy — *Tr.*), and "the intertwining of the contradictions inside the Party and the contradictions outside the Party, or the intertwining of the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves on the one hand, and of the contradictions among the people on the other," and so on and so forth. In playing this deceitful trick, China's Khrushchov wanted, firstly, to make the revolutionary people forget about the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and forget about the dictatorship of the proletariat, and, secondly, to direct the spearhead against the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and against the large number of good and comparatively good cadres, so as to protect the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party from being exposed. It was a most vicious scheme.

China's Khrushchov was mortally afraid that the broad revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres would be truly aroused and would grasp Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's principles and policies. For this would mean exposure for his hirelings. Therefore, he chose the Kuomintang method of "tutelage" to suppress the masses, strike at the revolutionary cadres and take all the spirit out of the movement in a futile attempt to clamp the lid tight on the class struggle and turn the socialist education movement into a mere formality.

In the final analysis, the purpose of China's Khrushchov and his partners in writing off the struggle between the two roads, suppressing the masses and striking at the revolutionary cadres was to muddy the waters, confuse the class line-up, shift the target of

the struggle and strike at the many, in order to shield the capitalist roaders in the Party and shield themselves.

This bourgeois reactionary line produced by China's Khrushchov, which was "Left" in form and Right in essence, was a line for bringing the socialist education movement into the orbit of capitalist restoration, a line for disintegrating the dictatorship of the proletariat and turning it into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

As soon as this line was put forward, it met with resistance and opposition from the revolutionary masses and from broad sections of the revolutionary cadres. The publication of the historic "23-article document," which had been drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal leadership, announced the bankruptcy of this bourgeois reactionary line. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the socialist education movement achieved great successes. The capitalist forces in the rural areas suffered telling blows. The people's communes were further consolidated and the positions of socialism in the rural areas were further strengthened. And the great proletarian cultural revolution that followed has carried the movement of the socialist revolution in the rural areas forward to a completely new stage.

Take "Fight Self-Interest, Repudiate Revisionism" as the Key, Carry the Struggle Between the Two Roads In the Countryside Through To the End

Closely following the great helmsman Chairman Mao, the 500 million Chinese peasants have successfully navigated past hidden reefs and dangerous shoals, overcome evil winds and dense fogs and sailed along the socialist course in brilliant struggles over the last 18 years.

The history of the struggle between the two roads and the two lines in the rural areas during these 18 years has provided us with extremely rich experience. The following are among the most important points:

First, "socialist society covers a fairly long historical stage. In this stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains." Since the overthrown landlords and rich peasants are never reconciled to their doom and are always attempting a come-back, and since the influence of the bourgeoisie, the force of habit of the old society and the spontaneous tendency of the small producers towards capitalism continue to exist in society, the class struggle in the rural areas has always been very complex and sharp, and extremely fierce at every turning point in history. The struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov on the question of socialist revolution in the countryside is

precisely the concentrated reflection of this struggle inside the Party. In order to persevere along the socialist road, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres must carry the struggle between the two lines inside the Party through to the end, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov and liquidate its pernicious influence.

Second, the fundamental question in all revolutions is the question of political power. In the final analysis, the struggle between the two roads and between the two lines in the rural areas is the struggle between the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its subversion. In order to attain their criminal aim of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat under the new historical conditions of this dictatorship, the class enemy invariably adopts the methods of causing corruption, division and demoralization, of pulling out our cadres or sneaking into our ranks, and of using both soft and hard tactics in seeking agents inside the Party. The handful of capitalist roaders in the Party are the principal and most dangerous enemies of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. And China's Khrushchov is their behind-the-scenes boss. The bourgeois reactionary line he obstinately pushed in the rural areas was a most important component of his counter-revolutionary scheme for restoring capitalism in China and turning the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Should we permit the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party to usurp state power, we would go backward and again be plunged into our old sufferings.

Third, after the realization of agricultural co-operation, the socialist revolution is not yet completed on the economic front. The struggle between the consolidation of the socialist system of collective ownership and the attempt to sabotage it remains an outstanding question. The enforcement of the *San Zi Yi Bao* on a large scale was an important measure adopted by the class enemy to corrode and disintegrate the socialist system of collective ownership. The proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants must use the tremendous power of the dictatorship of the proletariat to consolidate and develop the socialist system of collective ownership so as to take the road of a common prosperity.

Fourth, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are our social basis in the rural areas for the building of socialism. They are the force on which we rely for realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat in the rural areas. In order to restore capitalism in the rural areas, China's Khrushchov always persevered in the bourgeois class line of reliance on the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists to hit at the poor and lower-middle peasants. We must act in opposition to this and persevere in the proletarian class line of reliance on the poor and lower-middle peasants and unity with the middle peasants throughout the historical period of socialism, so that the seals of power are held in the firm grip of those who persevere along the socialist road.

Fifth, "the serious problem is the education of the peasantry." "The basic task of political work" of the Party in the countryside "is constantly to imbue the peasant masses with a socialist ideology and to criticize the tendency towards capitalism." But China's Khrushchov desperately tried to hit at the socialist initiative of the peasants and put material incentives into active operation; he did his utmost to induce and utilize the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism, in order to serve the restoration of capitalism. It was a grave struggle to win leadership over the peasants in the ideological sphere. The peasant masses and the revolutionary cadres must place proletarian politics to the fore, persist in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and vigorously fight bourgeois "self-interest" while relentlessly repudiating the revisionism of China's Khrushchov, so as gradually to root out revisionism.

For 18 years, China's Khrushchov stubbornly stuck to his bourgeois reactionary stand, took the poor and lower-middle peasant masses as his enemy, and made trouble, failed, made trouble again, failed again till the current great proletarian cultural revolution brought about his doom. His bourgeois reactionary line against the socialist revolution in the countryside is likewise being swept into the dust-bin of history.

The struggle between the two roads and the two lines in the countryside must be carried through to the end. The great proletarian cultural revolution in the vast countryside must be carried through to the end in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Let the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought fly high for ever over China's countryside!

NOTES

1 2467 "Instructions to An Tzu-wen and Others," January 23, 1950.

3 "Letter to Seventh Elder Sister," May 2, 1950.

5 "On the Question of Land Reform," June 14, 1950.

8 "Speech at a Session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference," November 4, 1951.

9 "Comment on the Report Submitted by the Shansi Provincial Party Committee: 'Raise the Mutual-Aid Organizations in the Old Liberated Areas to a Higher Level,'" July 3, 1951.

10 "Speech at the Conference on Propaganda Work," May 7, 1951.

11 "Speech to Cadres Going to the Grass-Roots Level," July 18, 1962.

12 "Instructions on the Question of Prohibiting the Buying of Goods 'Through the Back Door,'" October 22, 1961.

13 Speech, June 1962.

Chairman Mao says: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

Revolutionary Peasants Fight Revisionism

Tachai Goes Ahead in the Struggle Against China's Khrushchov

by CHEN YUNG-KUEI*

CHINA'S Khrushchov is the most dangerous enemy of our proletarian dictatorship and the deadly enemy of our 500 million peasants. Using the position and power he usurped and in his pose of a "veteran revolutionary," he peddled his capitalist trash in the countryside to undermine the collective economy. In defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the Tachai Brigade persisted in taking the socialist road and waged long, tit-for-tat struggles against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shansi Province.

Serious Struggle in Co-op Movement

As early as during the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao taught us: "Among the peasant masses a system of individual economy has prevailed

for thousands of years, with each family or household forming a productive unit. This scattered, individual form of production is the economic foundation of feudal rule and keeps the peasants in perpetual poverty. The only way to change it is gradual collectivization." He also said: "Only socialism can save China." For many years now, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our Tachai have borne in mind these words of Chairman Mao.

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Tachai's revolutionary peasants have the deepest love for Mao Tse-tung's thought. Here they are studying that precious book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, during a break in farm work. Second left in the front: Chen Yung-kuei, author of this article.

Whatever the storms, we are determined to take the socialist road. From the forming of mutual-aid team, farm co-op to the establishment of people's commune, Tachai has always advanced in the van.

Precisely as Chairman Mao has foreseen: **"The agricultural co-operative movement has been a severe ideological and political struggle from the very beginning."** **"Undoubtedly there are people who will never change, who would prefer to keep their thinking ossified down to the Day of Judgement."** The agricultural co-operative movement was from the very beginning opposed by the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements working hand in glove with those agents of the bourgeoisie who had sneaked into the Party and government, and they tried to sabotage it. China's Khrushchov was their general behind-the-scenes boss as well as the principal saboteur in the agricultural co-operative movement.

When the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shansi, following Chairman Mao's teachings, raised the demand in 1951 to move ahead from mutual-aid teams to farm co-ops, China's Khrushchov said: "... some people have already expressed the opinion that steps should be taken gradually to shake the foundations of private ownership, weaken it until it is nullified, and raise the agricultural mutual-aid organizations to the level of agricultural producers' co-operatives as a new factor for 'overcoming the peasants' spontaneous tendency.' This is an erroneous, dangerous and Utopian conception of agricultural socialism." Should we weaken the foundations of private ownership or strengthen them? Should we advance from mutual-aid teams to co-operatives or retreat to individual farming? Hadn't we poor and lower-middle peasants suffered enough under individual farming?

In the spring of 1952, we in Tachai demanded that our mutual-aid team be turned into a co-op of the

primary stage. But the leading cadres of the county dared not give their approval for fear of contradicting China's Khrushchov.

When approval was finally granted in 1953, they said that our co-op must be limited to the size of 30 households. But our mutual-aid team was made up of 49 households and none of them wanted to be left out and return to individual farming. So we had to run a co-op that on the record had 30 households but in fact had 49.

Chairman Mao said: **"Opportunists who want to stem the tide are to be found almost everywhere, but the tide can never be stemmed."** Not only in our Tachai and Shansi Prov-

ince, but throughout the country, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants ignored what China's Khrushchov advocated. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, they transformed their mutual-aid teams into farm co-ops and then advanced further to establish people's communes. What China's Khrushchov feared most was to weaken the basis of private ownership, but we have insisted on weakening it. Furthermore, we have worked consistently to create conditions for thoroughly uprooting the evil basis of private ownership.

In that same period, China's Khrushchov shouted about "consolidating the new democratic order" and preached the "four freedoms" (freedoms of usury, hiring labour, buying land and running private undertakings). He described exploitation as "meritorious" and "glorious," advocated peasant households each with three horses, a plough and a cart, and set the goal of increasing the number of such households to 80 per cent of the total within a few years. What was all this if not reviving the overthrown landlords and rich peasants?

This same person ruthlessly slashed the number of agricultural co-ops in 1955 just when the co-operative movement was surging ahead. In 1962 when the country was still facing temporary economic difficulties, he attacked the three red banners—the Party's general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune—and advocated the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

Thanks to the timely instructions of our great helmsman Chairman Mao at each key moment, we were able to see through the enemy's schemes, ensure

the victorious development of the socialist collective economy and defeat the ambitions of China's Khrushchov to revive and restore capitalism in the countryside and once again enslave our poor and lower-middle peasants.

Bankruptcy of Attempts to Negate Tachai

Chairman Mao says: "The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch." "The class enemies will certainly seek opportunities to assert themselves."

After the socialist transformation of agriculture was, in the main, completed, China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shansi tried by every means to undermine the socialist collective economy. They alleged that the people's commune was premature, that the advanced co-op was inferior to the semi-socialist co-op, that the fixing of output quotas based on the household was a good system and that there was no need to fear inundation by capitalism.

However, guided by the beacon light of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, Tachai, Shansi and the entire country continued to advance triumphantly.

In 1960, after the people's communes were established, Tachai was hit by an exceptionally severe drought. It was almost without precedent in local history. There was little rain in Shansi during spring, summer and autumn, the crucial periods for the growth of crops.

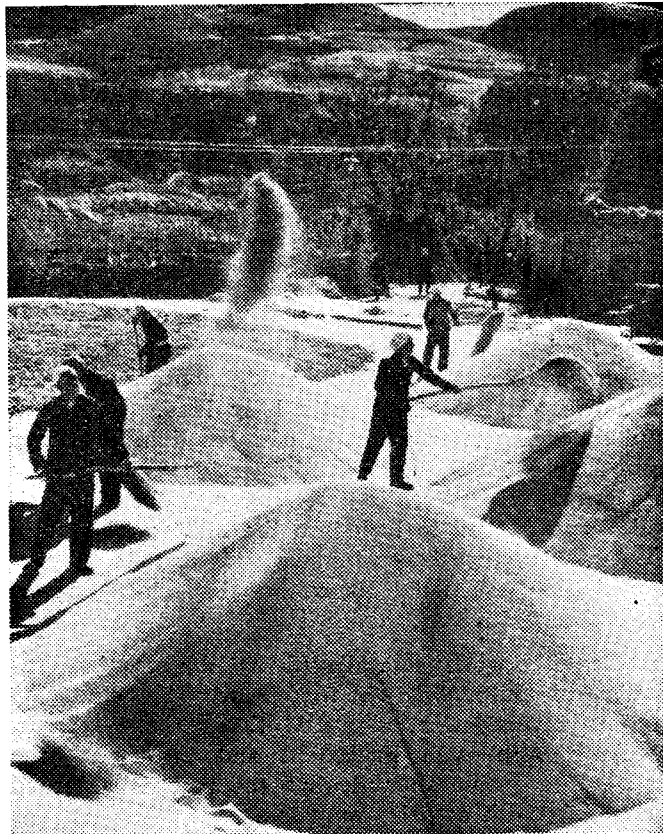
Yet the Tachai Brigade that year produced more grain, sold more to the state and distributed more to its members than in any previous year.

This shows the tremendous superiority of the people's commune, that Chairman Mao's policy of self-reliance is entirely correct and that once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the masses it is turned into a tremendous material force for transforming the world.

The new successes steadily won by Tachai as it advanced along the socialist road attracted nationwide attention. Especially since our great leader Chairman Mao issued his great call: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," comrades from many other provinces, counties and people's communes in the country and a steady stream of foreign friends from different parts of the world have visited Tachai. This is a great inspiration to Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants.

The achievements of Tachai hurt China's Khrushchov and his agents and battered their revisionist line on the agricultural front. They regarded Tachai as a thorn in their side and intensified their opposition and sabotage.

A new Party secretary of Hsiyang County in 1961 led a dozen or so persons to Tachai to investigate its "boasts and exaggerations." Since they could not realize their scheme, they unjustly charged that in our reports we understated our acreage. They compelled



Resolutely responding to Chairman Mao's call to "grasp revolution, promote production," the Tachai Brigade reaped its biggest harvest ever this autumn. Chen Yung-kuei (left) winnowing millet with other members of the brigade.

us to reduce our yield figures. They crudely smeared the red flag of Tachai and tried to negate the superiority of the socialist collective economy.

Availing themselves of the opportunity of the socialist education movement, they renewed their efforts in the winter of 1964. A work team was sent to Tachai. Controlled by the handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the old county, special administrative region and provincial Party committees, this work team faithfully followed the reactionary line advanced by China's Khrushchov which is "Left" in form but Right in essence.

During its two months stay in Tachai, it did not make a single effort to organize the cadres and members of the brigade to study Chairman Mao's works. On the contrary, it actively publicized the "advanced experience" of China's Khrushchov.

Members of the work team stayed away from the poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres at the grass-roots level while maintaining close contact with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements and relying on them for information against the brigade. The poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the brigade became the main target of attack.

Thus, the work team taught us a lesson by negative example. The facts showed that the team had

come not to help Tachai but to sabotage and discredit it. We waged a tit-for-tat struggle against it.

The work team classified Tachai as a "third-class brigade with serious problems," and widely circulated the slander that Tachai had won its reputation by fraud. Acting in line with the intentions of China's Khrushchov, the work team deprived the brigade cadres of all administrative and Party power and took over on the following grounds:

They charged the Tachai Brigade with owning more land than it had reported because they said it was impossible to raise such a high output of grain as Tachai claimed on its arid hilly land. A special land surveying team made up of more than 70 cadres from the provincial, special administrative region, county and commune authorities and from neighbouring brigades was formed to look into the matter. This team spent over 50 days in careful surveying and finally confirmed that Tachai did not own a single inch of land more than it had reported.

Next the work team alleged that the record of Tachai's grain output must be inaccurate. They organized another investigation, ploughed through the records, checking with each household and rechecking the stores. The result showed that the records accorded completely with actual production.

Then the work team raised doubts about the amount of grain the brigade reported it had sold to the state. But enquiries made at the county food bureau confirmed that the brigade's reports for the years in question were entirely correct.

Refusing to admit defeat, the work team attacked Tachai's system of management as unreasonable because it stresses the political consciousness of the members rather than work points and material incentives. We refuted their charge with the fact that after the system was introduced, the average number of work-days put in by the members increased from 250 in 1962 to 260 in 1963 and 280 in 1964.

We told them that this system was good because it put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, not work points. It was created by the members themselves by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The work team concocted another charge—that the people of Tachai did not eat well enough. To this we replied: First, compared with the old miserable days, our diet had improved beyond recognition. Second, Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard to develop production by self-reliance not to live better but to aid the country's socialist construction and assist the world revolution. Third, industry and thrift were in conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings.

The work team had to retreat crest-fallen. Later, people were sent to Tachai by the Party Central Committee to carry out the socialist education movement along with the members of Tachai. The result of the

movement showed that Tachai had all along adhered to the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee politically, ideologically, organizationally and economically.

China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shansi never learnt from their defeats. In 1965 and 1966, they once again secretly collected information against Tachai in an attempt to sabotage it. But the great proletarian cultural revolution dealt the final death blow to their vicious attempts.

Settle Accounts With China's Khrushchov

Tachai has been able to frustrate the enemy's attempts at sabotage; it has continued to stride forward against all adverse currents. The decisive factor in this is the correct leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we have been able to hold firm to the socialist orientation despite all storms. We have been able to defeat serious natural calamities as well as sabotage by the class enemy.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself has taught us more profoundly that the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines is long and very sharp and complicated in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chairman Mao teaches us that under the dictatorship of the proletariat the main target of revolution is the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, the representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the apparatus of the proletarian dictatorship.

China's Khrushchov is the chief of the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road hidden in different areas and departments, as well as the general behind-the-scenes boss of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements in the countryside.

This handful are very sly, cunning and vicious because they wave "red flags" to oppose the red flag. They hate Tachai and tried by every means to sabotage it because they dreamt of wrecking the socialist economic base in the rural areas.

We poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai know from our own experience that Mao Tse-tung's thought is our life-blood and the socialist collective economy is what we rely on. We will fight to the end anyone who opposes Mao Tse-tung's thought and sabotages the people's communes. China's Khrushchov has exerted himself to the utmost in doing all sorts of evil things and it is now time to settle accounts with him. We are resolved to unite closely with proletarian revolutionaries throughout the country and completely overthrow, refute and discredit China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shansi. We poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai must eliminate the bad influence these persons had on the agricultural front!

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Peking Meeting to Exchange Experience in Running Mao Tse-tung's Thought Study Classes

A MEETING of more than 1,300 people representing various trades and professions in Peking was called by the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee on November 16 to exchange experience in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes.

Among those present were leading members of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, representatives of factories, mines, enterprises, schools and people's communes, and commanders and fighters of People's Liberation Army units charged with the work of supporting the Left, assisting industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Following Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's October 1 call for a nationwide movement to run classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought with Chairman Mao's instruction of "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism**" as the guiding principle, (see *Peking Review*, No. 41, page 9) the revolutionary masses have enthusiastically responded and various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have been set up all over China. In Peking alone, close on 10,000 study classes were set up with half a million workers, peasants, Red Guards, members of the P.L.A., revolutionary leading cadres and revolutionary intellectuals being enrolled. This has been achieved on the basis of the ardent love of the revolutionary masses for Chairman Mao and their boundless faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought, and with political and ideological help from the People's Liberation Army.

At the meeting it was pointed out that these classes have greatly stimulated the mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, making Mao Tse-tung's thought more widespread and enabled Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to reach deeper into the hearts of the people.

These classes put in the fore the study of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and "the three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*), thus arming the participants with these powerful weapons to "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism**" and, as a result, established the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought in people's minds

and furthered the ideological revolutionization of the people.

In concentrating on the unprecedentedly excellent situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country, the classes studied and publicized the great victory of the proletarian cultural revolution, the great victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. A more accurate understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, gained through the classes, enables the revolutionary masses to carry through Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on the great proletarian cultural revolution with a higher degree of consciousness.

The raising of the people's political consciousness in this way is developing and strengthening the mass movement to forge revolutionary alliances and establish revolutionary "three-in-one combinations," the movement of "struggle-criticism-transformation," and the revolutionary mass repudiation of revisionism. In both factories and people's communes, it is helping the campaign of "**taking a firm hold of the revolution and promoting production.**" In schools, these study classes are playing a great role in bringing about a mass movement for a proletarian revolution in education. After universities, colleges, middle and primary schools resumed classes the revolutionary teachers and students pledged to be proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, thoroughly destroy the revisionist educational line represented by China's Khrushchov, and create a new high tide in the proletarian educational revolution.

In the course of study, large numbers of revolutionary cadres, including leading cadres at various levels, have boldly come forward. Some have taken up important posts in leading groups. Of the 18 counties and districts under the Peking municipality, 14 have already set up revolutionary committees or preparatory groups for the establishment of these committees.

As the result of the exchange of experience, two common principles emerged for running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well:

Firstly, it is necessary to take a correct attitude towards Mao Tse-tung's thought and have a deep class feeling for Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the people all over the world. The fundamental task of the classes is to establish the absolute authority of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Therefore, the greatest attention must be concentrated on the fact that Chair-

man Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the banner of our epoch. The question of attitude to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the demarcation line between revolution and counter-revolution, between genuine and sham revolution, and between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism.

Secondly, it is necessary to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, with emphasis on application. Experience has proved this to be essential for the successful running of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. People should be encouraged to air their selfish thoughts and ideas boldly at these classes, for only so can they be discussed and criticized, one's world outlook transformed and revisionist influences in one's mind uprooted.

In order to consolidate and carry forward the success already achieved, the meeting called on leading comrades at all levels and responsible members of mass organizations to be personally responsible for leading Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and to take this

as their primary task. They themselves should be models in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and should take the lead in "fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism."

The meeting decided that every unit must plan and ensure that all its revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses take it in turn to attend Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes.

A similar meeting lasting 18 days and attended by 1,300 representatives was held by the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in the Peking area. This meeting ended successfully on November 19. Experiences in creatively studying and applying the works of Chairman Mao were exchanged and summed up. Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao received all those attending. Comrades Chen Po-ta and Hsieh Fu-chih made important speeches at the meeting which also commended many advanced units and individuals who had excelled in studying Chairman Mao's works.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

China Stands Erect As the Base of World Revolution and the Standard-Bearer Of Marxism-Leninism

— Article by the Editorial Department of Albania's *Zeri i Popullit* hailing the unprecedentedly excellent situation in China's great cultural revolution

AN article by the editorial department of *Zeri i Popullit* on November 17 warmly hailed the new, great victories in China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Under the title "Revolutionary Great Alliance of the Proletariat — A Powerful and Irresistible Tide of the Chinese People," the article first of all acclaimed the new victories of the proletarian revolutionaries in Inner Mongolia and some other parts of China in achieving revolutionary great alliance under the guidance of Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

The article said that the great proletarian cultural revolution is developing very successfully in China. It quoted Chairman Mao as saying: "The situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is not just good but excellent. The entire situation is better than ever before. The important feature of this excellent situation is the full mobilization of the masses. Never before in any mass movement have the masses been mobilized so broadly and so deeply as in this one."

The article pointed out: The revolutionary great alliance has become a powerful and irresistible tide in China's proletarian cultural revolution as this revolution now enters into a new stage of development. This great revolution is achieving new and more profound victories. In the fierce class battles, in the resolute struggle for the annihilation of the counter-revolutionary bourgeois headquarters, a new revolutionary generation is being tempered in the People's Republic of China, a generation which will ensure that the torch of the Marxist-Leninist thinking of Comrade Mao Tse-tung will pass on from generation to generation, that the road to the emergence of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism will be barred once and for all in this great socialist country and that the great People's China will never change its bright red colour. This revolution of world historical significance has smashed the revisionist plots of China's Khrushchov and his collaborators and defended the fruits of victory of socialism, thus enabling China to stand erect and even stronger as the most powerful bulwark of socialism, the powerful rev-

olutionary base of the peoples of the world and the standard-bearer of invincible Marxism-Leninism.

The formation of revolutionary great alliance has shown the firm determination of hundreds of millions of revolutionaries to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. These victories immeasurably gladden all those who are true friends of the Chinese people and who uphold the cause of revolution and socialism. The Albanian people, a loyal friend and comrade-in-arms of the fraternal Chinese people, wholeheartedly congratulate them on the new victories achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution and hail the triumph of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. As Comrade Enver Hoxha once said, **"The Chinese revisionists have already been discovered and fully exposed and isolated. Their positions have been crushed from their foundations and their counter-revolutionary front has been defeated and liquidated in all directions. The proletarian revolutionaries, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist teachings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are taking power into their own reliable hands and are achieving the great revolutionary union."**

The article said: These victories are of great significance not only to the Chinese people but to all the revolutionaries of the world. They are inspiring the oppressed peoples in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and for national and social emancipation. The great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution in its irresistible, triumphant forward march has become a shining example for the Communists and the people in those countries where the revisionist cliques are in power. It shows them how to rise in revolution and overthrow the revisionists who have usurped the leadership of the Party and the state, and how to bring their own countries back to the course of socialism.

The brilliant victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China have shocked and alarmed all

the enemies of revolution and socialism. In their wild chorus, the U.S.-led imperialists, the modern revisionists grouped around the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique of renegades and the reactionaries of various countries continuously smear and curse this revolution, exert themselves to the utmost in degrading its victories, and conceal from their own peoples the truth and realities of China. Once more openly unmasking his counter-revolutionary features, the renegade Brezhnev in his November 3 speech vented his spleen on People's China, shamelessly attacking the great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution by means of the most monstrous slanders. His lackeys of all descriptions, from Tite — that inveterate agent of U.S. imperialism — to the traitor Dange and his ilk, have responded to the baton in the Kremlin and followed him in his hysterical anti-China outcries. This is by no means an indication of strength. On the contrary, it testifies to the terror that has gripped the enemies, who are scared to death by the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and by its great repercussions among the peoples who have risen and will rise up in still greater numbers in the future in their struggle to throw off the capitalist, colonialist and revisionist yoke.

In the victories of the great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the enemies have seen the final destruction of their anti-China, counter-revolutionary plots and their own approaching doom.

There is no force on earth that can block the triumphant march of the great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution. The hundreds of millions of masses of Chinese workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary students and revolutionary cadres are daily consolidating the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries and further strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in the great People's China. The People's Republic of China will for ever remain red, and will always be a bastion of socialist revolution and invincible Marxism-Leninism, the article concluded.

Resolutely Carry On the People's War and Smash the Monstrous Political Swindle of U.S. Imperialism-Thanom Group

— Statement by a spokesman of the Communist Party of Thailand

A SPOKESMAN for the Communist Party of Thailand recently issued a statement entitled "Resolutely Carry On the People's War and Smash the Monstrous Political Swindle of the U.S. Imperialism-Thanom Group" to expose the attempt of the treacherous

Thanom-Praphas group to hoodwink the people by proclaiming a bogus constitution and holding sham elections, according to the "Voice of the Thai People." The statement stresses that armed struggle is the only way out for the Thai people in their effort to drive U.S.

imperialism out of Thailand, overthrow the treacherous Thanom-Praphas group and win genuine national independence and democracy.

The puppet Thanom-Praphas group, it says, made such a gesture indicating that a bogus constitution will be proclaimed and bogus elections will be held shortly just at a time when it is stepping up the selling out of the country in the service of U.S. imperialism, and intensifying its suppression, slaughter and arrest of the patriotic and democracy-loving people, thus plunging all the people of the country into the abyss of unprecedented misery. This, in fact, is a monstrous political swindle engineered jointly by U.S. imperialism, the puppet Thanom-Praphas group and revisionist renegades. Their aim is to make use of this political swindle to split and undermine the revolutionary ranks and stamp out the raging flames of the people's armed struggle so as to maintain their reactionary rule and continue their dirty work of national betrayal, fascist dictatorship, and bringing havoc to the country and the people.

In the past few years, it says, all patriotic and democracy-loving people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, have risen resolutely and persevered in fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression and the selling out of national independence and undermining of the freedom and rights of the people by the Thanom-Praphas bandit gang. This gang has suppressed and arrested the patriotic and democracy-loving people who are opposed to it and has revealed more and more clearly and flagrantly its treacherous and reactionary nature. It is willing to be a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism. It has reduced our beloved country into an out-and-out U.S. imperialist colony of a new type. Our country has become an important strategic base for U.S. imperialism to wage an aggressive war. It has allowed the United States to station its B-52 bombers in Thailand and use the air bases in our country to conduct savage raids on Vietnam and Laos. At the same time it has sent Thai troops to fight in the war of aggression against south Vietnam and taken part in the suppression of the Laotian people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. Worse still, it has participated in the U.S. strategic plan for encircling and threatening the People's Republic of China. The traitorous Thanom-Praphas group has also allowed scores of thousands of pirate U.S. troops to come to Thailand to sully our national honour, ride roughshod over the Thai people, bullying them and trampling them underfoot at will. It is working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists to plunder the people and suck their blood, plunging them into untold suffering, hunger and poverty. Consequently, the movement against the crimes of the U.S. imperialism-Thanom bandit gang has spread to the whole country.

The statement says that in the past few years, lessons drawn by the people at the cost of their

bloodshed and through their undaunted struggle have taught our people to organize themselves into a revolutionary and patriotic armed force to resist and hit at the reactionary and treacherous armed force of the U.S. imperialism-Thanom bandit gang. This has opened the eyes of the people to the fact that armed struggle is the only way to drive out U.S. imperialism and overthrow the Thanom-Praphas group, win genuine national independence and democracy and improve the life of the people.

In the past two years, it continues, the armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand has won the enthusiastic support of the people. The surging flames of the armed struggle lit in northeast Thailand have spread to the plains and hilly areas in south, central and north Thailand. The armed struggle has inspired all the people of the country and they have pinned their hope on it.

It points out that the development of the people's armed struggle has increasingly struck terror into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and the Thanom brigands. They have mapped out all kinds of plans and have sent out more troops to conduct a feverish suppression of this struggle. But the patriotic people's armed forces have not only effectively resisted the suppression but have dealt the U.S. imperialism-Thanom gang one blow after another, inflicting losses on them. Instead of being wiped out, they have grown in size and strength. It is against this background that the U.S. imperialism-Thanom clique resorts to the above-mentioned political swindle in an attempt to dupe the people and mislead them into engaging in peaceful and parliamentary struggle. The junks they are peddling, such as the "constitution," "political parties" and "elections," are designed to deceive the people in the hope of creating confusion and split in the ranks of the revolutionaries, isolating the patriotic people's armed forces and making them renounce armed struggle and surrender. But this vile scheme of the U.S. imperialism-Thanom gang cannot fool the people. From their personal experience, the people have realized that the road of peaceful and parliamentary struggle cannot solve the problems facing the country and the people but can only be an instrument facilitating the fraud of that gang.

The Communist Party of Thailand and the Thai patriotic people's armed forces under its leadership are determined to unite with all the patriotic and democracy-loving people to carry out resolutely the line of armed struggle and to persist in the people's war, the statement says. No matter what savage and brutal tactics the U.S. imperialism-Thanom group may adopt in their suppression campaign and how they alternate political swindle with armed suppression, they will gain nothing. On the contrary, these will expose more clearly their reactionary features as aggressors and traitors. Our Party and the entire patriotic and democratic forces will deal fierce counter-blows at the

U.S. imperialism-Thanom group and smash all its schemes.

It points out that the road of people's armed struggle is a bright road. Our patriotic struggle for democracy is a progressive and just struggle. The patriotic people of the whole country and the revolutionary people throughout the world stand on our side and support us. Our present difficulties and the twists and turns on the way are only temporary. So long as we are resolute, fear no sacrifice and overcome all difficulties, we will gradually win victory. The U.S. imperialism-Thanom brigands are opposed by people at home and abroad because their aggression and treachery are reactionary and unjust. There is not the slightest doubt that they will be destroyed.

The statement calls on the Thai people to denounce the treachery and oppression by the Thanom-Prapphas group, resolutely expose and combat its political fraud, strongly oppose its sham democracy and bogus elections, actively participate in, support or co-ordinate with the armed struggle and fight for the expulsion of U.S. imperialism and the overthrow of the Thanom-Prapphas clique, for the establishment of a coalition government pursuing a policy of independence and democracy and bring about prosperity and progress in our beloved country.

It concludes with the slogans "U.S. imperialism and the Thanom traitorous gang will surely be destroyed!" "The Thai people will surely win!"

Chairman Mao Has Developed Marxism-Leninism With Genius

— Organ of the Communist Working Circle of Denmark warmly acclaim: "Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG is further developing Marxism-Leninism and has already brought it to the new stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought, said *Kommunistisk Orientering*, organ of the Communist Working Circle of Denmark, recently in an article entitled "The October Revolution 50 Years!"

The article pointed out that the October Revolution was a confirmation in practice of the correctness of such basic Marxist-Leninist theses as proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It continued: "With genius and in a creative way Lenin applied the scientific method of Marxism and its universal truths to the Russian reality and to the international reality of his time. Thereby he further developed Marxism and brought it to the new stage of Marxism-Leninism. Through his practical revolutionary activity and his theoretical summing up of the experience of the proletariat he found new universal truths, which he set forth in his works.

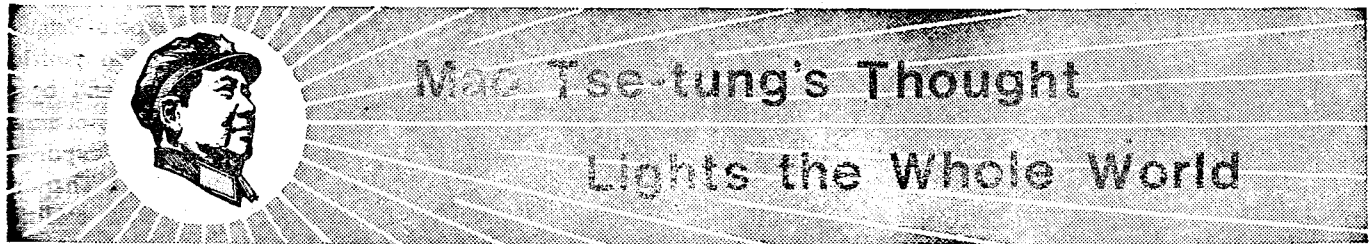
"With genius and in a creative way Mao Tse-tung applied and is still applying Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese reality and to the international reality of today. Thereby he is further developing Marxism-Leninism and has already brought it to the new stage of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Through his practical revolutionary activity and through his theoretical summing up of the experience of the proletariat he has found and is still finding new universal truths, which he is setting forth in his works."

The article noted that the Communists of Western Europe have been enlightened by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese revolution under his leadership. "Only Mao Tse-tung's thought has taught us to understand correctly the lesson of the October Revolution for us. Only Mao Tse-tung's thought has taught us to read Lenin correctly," it stated.

The article pointed out that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's concrete analysis of the concrete conditions in China, his concrete analysis of the rampancy of revisionism in the Soviet Union, his concrete analysis of the classes in socialist society, and the great cultural revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in socialist China made us revolutionary Communists in Western Europe open our eyes to the "concrete analysis of concrete conditions" which was described by Lenin as the "living soul of Marxism."

It said that while the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is "celebrating" the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution with the intensified restoration of capitalism on all fronts in the Soviet Union, "We must celebrate it by once again — with the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought — studying, and this time really understanding Lenin's analyses of the objective reality — in Russia and in the whole world at that time — and thus learn how to analyse the Danish, the West European, capitalist reality."

The article concluded by acclaiming: "Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!" "Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!"



Congolese (K) Patriotic Armed Forces Hail Third Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement

The western front political commission of the patriotic armed forces of the Congo (Kinshasa) has recently issued a statement marking the third anniversary of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L) Against U.S. Aggression*.

The statement, entitled "Long Live the Third Anniversary of the Statement of Comrade Mao Tse-tung Supporting the Congolese (Kinshasa) People Against U.S. Aggression," stressed: "Chairman Mao's statement is an event of great importance in the revolutionary life of our country."

The statement said: "For a long time, we have been seeking the road of progress in our struggle for national liberation. The experience we have acquired and the lessons we have drawn from the struggle show that only by mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolutely relying on it can we win final victory."

It pointed out that the third anniversary of Chairman Mao's statement "comes at a time when China's

great and important proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has achieved brilliant and decisive victories and when the Congolese people under the oppression of U.S. imperialism and its lackey Mobutu have finally found the great truth in the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung."

It said that Chairman Mao pointed out three years ago that "the United States has all along attempted to control the Congo." It continued: "Just as three years ago, U.S. imperialism is today doing its utmost to systematically suppress the national-liberation movement in our country while its accomplices, the modern revisionists, are sowing defeatism and creating division in our ranks. The U.S. imperialists firmly support their lackey Mobutu and provide his fascist regime with considerable military aid: aircraft, weapons, troops, etc."

The statement stressed: "We are deeply convinced that U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the world, its accomplices and its lackey, Mobutu, can never, with their bombs, aircraft and troops, achieve anything against our people who are determined to arm themselves with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the spiritual atom bomb of unparalleled might."

(Continued from p. 10.)

the other African people. The struggle of the Congolese (K) people and the other African people is a source of great inspiration and support to the people the world over.

Chairman Mao pointed out in the statement: "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world." "U.S. imperialism has over-reached itself. Wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck. It is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world."

Blustering and riding roughshod everywhere as it does, U.S. imperialism is actually not so powerful. It is nothing but a paper tiger. Whatever aggression U.S. imperialism commits can be crushed. This is a truth that has been borne out in the struggle of the Chinese people and in the struggle of the Vietnamese people; it will certainly be borne out in the struggle of the people of the Congo (K) and the people of all Africa.

In his statement of support for the struggle of the Congolese people, Chairman Mao sent out this great militant call to the people of the world: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

Mankind has entered the new era in which the thought of Mao Tse-tung is its great banner. An excellent situation prevails in the world today. No matter how frantically imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the traitorous Soviet revisionist clique at the centre, and the reactionaries of all countries may struggle, in the end they will be drowned in the tidal wave of the people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Africa belongs to the people of Africa!

The world belongs to the people of the world!

After quoting Chairman Mao that **"U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world,"** the statement went on to point out: "Such an imperialist and rapacious power which has stretched its arms too far and aroused the just indignation of the peoples is certainly doomed to death."

The statement went on: "We are deeply moved by the active solidarity with our struggle expressed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the revolutionaries of the world, for in his statement Chairman Mao has declared on behalf of the 700 million Chinese people: **'People of the Congo, you are not alone in your just struggle. The entire Chinese people are behind you.'**"

It quoted Chairman Mao: **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."**

It said: "In face of the numerous problems that have arisen in the course of our struggle, we have acquired the habit of studying and applying this precious quotation from the statement supporting the people of the Congo (Kinshasa). Those who cannot understand the depth and significance of this call are persons without any revolutionary practice. This part of the statement of the great and most beloved teacher of the international communist movement and the liberation movement is a rousing call to battle, a solemn call for complete selflessness, the spirit of sacrifice and abnegation—the essential condition for the victory of the people's war. We fully support the historic statement of November 28, 1964 in support of our struggle."

The statement also said: "The imperialists led by the Yankees, the modern revisionists with the C.P.S.U. leadership as their centre, and all their lackeys shall be swept away by the peoples of the world and thrown on to the garbage heap of history."

It concluded with: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the struggle of the peoples!" "Down with U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism!" and "Motherland or death! We shall win!"

Algerian People Have Great Esteem For Chairman Mao

News spread rapidly of the arrival in Tebessa in eastern Algeria of the Chinese experts on water conservancy. Many people were hoping to get a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* or a Chairman Mao badge from them. As the Chinese experts were very busy, leaving for work early in the morning and returning late, there were always some small girls waiting in front of their hotel when the Chinese experts left for work. They were there, waiting for them to pin a Chairman Mao badge on their dresses.

Comrades in the Chinese Posts and Telecommunications Delegation visiting Constantine were stopped in front of the post office by several Algerian friends asking for Chairman Mao badges. An old worker walked away happily after he got one. He hurried back in about 10 minutes and told a Chinese member of the delegation earnestly: "My Chinese brother, I have a Chairman Mao badge but it is not enough. I must have another for my son."

In the city of Annaba, an old postal worker named Hammami had two requests for the comrades in the Chinese delegation: A Chairman Mao badge and a visit to his own home. These were an expression of his respect for Chairman Mao and his friendship for the Chinese people. Both requests were fulfilled. When the Chinese visitors found out that he was a veteran partisan, they proposed a toast to his health. But the old worker, raising his glass and looking at the glittering Chairman Mao badge on his coat, said: "Let us drink to the health of Chairman Mao. A long, long life to him!"

Singing "Sailing the Seas Depends on The Helmsman"

Guinean friends love to sing *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*, a song extolling Chairman Mao and his brilliant thought. When the Chinese Shu Kuang (Aurora) Song and Dance Ensemble was performing in the city of Mamou, two Guinean workers asked permission to mount the stage with their children and sing *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* together with the Chinese artists. They sang it in Chinese with great reverence, giving expression to the Guinean people's love for Chairman Mao and New China.

One day, members of the Chinese ensemble out for a stroll suddenly heard a verse: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, the growth of everything depends on the sun; fields of grain thrive on the rain and dew, and making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." They turned and found a group of young men and women singing to express their welcome to the Chinese friends.

At the conclusion of a performance by the ensemble in the city of Kinkon, many people in the audience stood in a heavy downpour and sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* together with the Chinese artists.

Wherever the Chinese ensemble went, many Guinean workers, peasants and students approached the artists to be taught this song. When the ensemble arrived in the city of Pita, a Guinean friend went to see the artists and asked them to sing three songs for him: *The East is Red*, *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *Long Live Chairman Mao*. He recorded them on a tape recorder and said that these three songs expressed the feelings of the people of the world. He later told his Chinese friends that when his family and

neighbours heard these songs they felt that they were in New China, in red Peking together with the great leader Chairman Mao.

"Long Live Chairman Mao!"

Five Chinese characters to be learnt. An elderly chauffeur in Mali served for a while as a driver for the Chinese friends working in Mali. Although he was illiterate, he earnestly asked his Chinese friends to teach him to write the five Chinese characters meaning "Long live Chairman Mao." Although these characters are difficult to write, he was undaunted and worked at it conscientiously every day. He would show great joy whenever his Chinese friends told him that he had written a word correctly. After painstaking practice, the old driver finally succeeded in writing the five Chinese characters correctly and beautifully.

A child's voice. Chinese experts were riding in a car from the Malian river port of Kuolikoro to Bamako, the capital. On the way they suddenly heard somebody shout in Chinese: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" They wondered who could be shouting such a heart-warming slogan in such an out-of-the-way place. They knew that many Malians liked to learn a few Chinese words from Chinese experts. So it was not strange to hear Malian people speak Chinese in places where there were Chinese experts. But in a place like Kuolikoro where Chinese experts had never been before, how was it that somebody was shouting slogans in such good Chinese? Obviously, the inspiring words "Long live Chairman Mao!" have spread far and wide in Mali. All the Chinese experts eagerly looked out of the car. They saw on a slope not far away a five- or six-year-old boy. Waving his little hand, he ceaselessly shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!" His pleasant voice rang in their ears for a long time.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

The Chinese People Pledge Staunch Backing To the Cambodian People

On November 23, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement strongly condemning Nguyen Van Thieu, chieftain of the south Vietnamese puppet clique, for his war threat against Cambodia. Nguyen Van Thieu has recently raised the clamour that the puppet troops of south Vietnam "reserve the right to pursue the enemy across the frontier of Cambodia." In its statement, the Royal Government of Cambodia sternly declared that all attacks by a possible aggressor would receive the counter-blow it deserves and that the U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the hostile acts perpetrated by the south Vietnamese puppet troops. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support this just stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Of late, U.S. imperialism and its vassals, Thailand and the south Vietnamese puppets, have been encroaching on Cambodian territory and air space and have incessantly attacked the sentry-posts on the Cambodian border, killing or wounding Cambodian frontier guards and inhabitants. In the meantime, U.S. imperialism has set in motion its propaganda machine, repeatedly spread the lie that "camps" of the South Vietnam Liberation Army have been "discovered" within Cambodia and brazenly declared that it could not guarantee against encroachments on the Cambodian border by the U.S. and the south Vietnamese puppet troops in their fighting. The series of provocations by U.S. imperialism and its vassals against Cambodia and the war clamour of Nguyen Van Thieu, chieftain of the south Viet-

namese puppet clique, have revealed that the Johnson government is plotting to step up the expansion of its aggression against Cambodia.

At present, the situation is excellent in the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people have grown ever stronger in the fighting and have dealt heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors. U.S. imperialism has been reduced to an unprecedentedly passive and difficult position. In order to avert its defeat, U.S. imperialism is putting up desperate struggles, trying hard to find a way out by expanding the war. The intensified acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism against Cambodia are a component part of its scheme to expand the war of aggression against Vietnam.

China and Cambodia are friendly neighbours. U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. Following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Government and people have always given firm support to the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian people in their just struggle against the aggression perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and its vassals and for the defence of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Should U.S. imperialism dare to expand its war of aggression against Vietnam to Cambodia, the Chinese people will firmly stand on the side of the Cambodian people and pledge staunch backing to them.

November 26, 1967

Criminal Plans Devised at U.S.-Japan Talks

FOLLOWING his intense counter-revolutionary activities in Asia and Oceania, Eisaku Sato, the pro-U.S. traitorous Premier of Japan, hastened to the United States to see his master Lyndon Johnson. They conferred behind closed doors on November 14 and 15, and hatched criminal plans to jointly oppose China, escalate the war of aggression against Vietnam, enforce neo-colonialism in Southeast Asia, and suppress the revolution in Asia. This is a serious step by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries in their total collaboration—political, economic and military—to carry on their policy of aggression and war in Asia more energetically.

The U.S.-Japan communique on the talks begins with the outcry against the “threats” of China’s nuclear weapons, saying that the United States and Japan would “create conditions” to protect Asian countries from China’s “threats.” Behind this is a big conspiracy by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. China has developed nuclear weapons purely for self-defence and the Chinese Government has time and again stated that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. How then can China’s nuclear defence constitute a “threat” to the Asian countries? As a matter of fact, it is U.S. imperialism that threatens the Asian nations with nuclear weapons, while China’s development of nuclear weapons is an enormous encouragement and support to the people of Asia and the world in general. By raising a hue and cry about China’s “threats,” the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries want to go further in making Japan a U.S. imperialist base for nuclear warfare and to arm Japanese militarism with nuclear weapons.

The communique also reveals that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will further “strengthen their co-operation” in order to “contain” China, check China’s influence and suppress the ever-growing national-liberation movement in Asia. This fully shows the counter-revolutionary features of the Sato government in trailing behind U.S. imperialism and making itself the enemy of the peoples of China and the rest of Asia.

Sato’s recent visit to the United States has proved once again that his government is an arch accomplice of the U.S. imperialists in their aggression against Vietnam. He publicly and shamelessly stated that the “United States efforts in Vietnam were well understood and appreciated” and clamoured that Japan “would not favour a U.S. withdrawal until an enduring peace in Asia is achieved.” In the communique, Sato also openly expressed his support for the south Vietnam puppet regime. On the other hand, he feigned “impartiality,” saying that “Japan is determined to do all

it can in the search for peace.” He put forward a proposal calling for “reciprocal action.” Actually, his “reciprocal action” is long-discredited U.S. hogwash. By exerting itself in serving the U.S. aggression against Vietnam, the Sato government is obviously trying to gain a stronger foothold in south Vietnam so as to realize its expansionist designs. Like the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists are the sworn enemies of the 31 million Vietnamese people.

The Sato government and U.S. imperialism have made a sinister deal on the question of Southeast Asia as a whole. The U.S. demand was that the Sato government should give all-out backing to the U.S. positions of aggression in Southeast Asia and act as Washington’s chief steward in that region. Japan, on its part, wanted to get U.S. permission for its expansion into Southeast Asia and the re-establishment of its spheres of influence. For months preceding the Washington talks, Sato had run back and forth in his visits to countries and regions in Southeast Asia and Oceania for no other purpose than to strengthen the Northeast Asia military alliance, knock together a new Southeast Asia bloc, and then join them together in a so-called “Asian and Pacific community” stretching from south Korea in the north to Australia and New Zealand in the south, with the United States as its behind-the-scenes boss and Japan as its core, and finally, in combination with the Soviet revisionist clique and the Indian reactionaries, to build up an anti-China ring of encirclement. All this is an important component part of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism.

That the Sato government is carrying out such rabid expansion abroad and actively preparing for a war of aggression is determined by the nature of Japanese monopoly capital and is the inevitable outcome of the revival of Japanese militarism under the wing of U.S. imperialism. In recent years, Japanese monopoly capital has rapidly expanded, with its industrial output ranking third in the capitalist world. It has outstripped West Germany and ranks second in the capitalist world in the output of iron and steel. Japan’s foreign “aid” and loans and investments abroad amount to more than 3,000 million U.S. dollars. But Japanese monopoly capital is very weak and is dependent on U.S. monopoly capital. Sato has made this pilgrimage to Washington because Japanese monopoly capital badly needs U.S. support in seeking and expanding its markets abroad, especially in Southeast Asia.

As for U.S. imperialism, more than ever it needs the service of Japanese militarism. The strength of the people of Asia has become unprecedentedly powerful. The flames of struggle against U.S. imperialism

and its lackeys are raging across the length and breadth of the continent. The 31 million Vietnamese people are giving the U.S. aggressors a sound thrashing, putting them in a very precarious position, while the people of Laos, Burma, the Philippines, Thailand, India and Indonesia are embarking on or persisting in the road of revolutionary armed struggle. In these circumstances, U.S. imperialism has to make further use of the Japanese reactionaries as pawns in its aggression. This is a reflection of its very weakness.

Clearly, Japan under the rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is a source of war in Asia. Japanese militarism is a big accomplice of U.S. imperialism in Asia and a dangerous enemy of the people of all countries on the continent.

Likewise, the Soviet revisionist leading clique follows the policy of colluding with and fostering Japanese militarism. The Sato government in its frantic anti-China activities and expansion abroad has not only enjoyed the backing of U.S. imperialism, but has also been abetted by the Soviet revisionist clique. Working together, U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and Japanese reaction have entered into a close counter-revolutionary alliance in Asia.

The contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the Japanese people are irreconcilable. U.S. troops are still stationed in Japan in large numbers, and Japan is under semi-occupation by U.S. imperialism. During his visit to the United States, Eisaku Sato completely disregarded the strong demand of the Japanese people for the recovery of their lost territory. He servilely mumbled that the U.S. military bases at Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands "play a vital role in assuring the

security of Japan and other free nations in the Far East." The communique of the U.S.-Japan talks prates about their determination to "maintain firmly" the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty," and resorts to trickery over the question of Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands to fool the Japanese people. The talks have further revealed that Eisaku Sato and company are contemptible and shameless traitors to the Japanese nation.

From the very outset, the Japanese people showed strong opposition to Sato's counter-revolutionary trips around Southeast Asia and to the United States, and they staged impressive protest demonstrations. The Kenji Miyamoto revisionist group in the Japanese Communist Party, however, actually sided with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, and did its utmost to disrupt and heap abuse on the Japanese people's demonstrations. This once again showed up its renegade features.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."

The Japanese people today have become more awakened than ever before. They strongly demand that U.S. imperialism get out of their country and get out of the Western Pacific area. Sato and his bunch of faithful accomplices and lickspittles of U.S. imperialism can never escape the severe punishment which will be meted out to them by the great Japanese people and the other Asian peoples.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, November 21.)

Another Big Betrayal of the Arab People By Soviet Revisionists

THE United Nations Security Council on November 22 adopted what was purported to be a British resolution on the Middle East situation. Though labelled "made in Britain," it was a joint product of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. It represents another big conspiracy on the part of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in colluding to use the United Nations to force the Arab countries to capitulate completely to the aggressor. It is the product of another big deal on the Middle East question between the United States and the Soviet Union following their Glassboro talks, and signifies another act of big betrayal by the Soviet revisionist leading clique against the Arab people.

Under U.S. and Soviet manipulation, the United Nations did not utter a single word of denunciation against the war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism and its stooge, Israel, in the Middle East last June, still less did it take any measure to check the aggression. However, after Israel had occupied large

tracts of Arab territory, the United Nations stepped forward to impose a "ceasefire" on the Arab countries. More than ever, the "British" resolution adopted by the Security Council this time is a continuation of this attitude of conniving at Israeli aggression. On the one hand, it contains no call for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops. On the other hand, it demands that the Arab countries which are victims of aggression should "respect and acknowledge" the legal existence of Israel, a U.S. tool of aggression, allow it to occupy more Arab territory, guarantee "freedom of navigation" in the Suez Canal and through the Tiran Straits, and also agree to further U.N. intervention in Middle East affairs. This resolution is obviously meant to help the U.S.-Israeli aggressors realize what they failed to fully realize by means of war.

The adoption of this resolution by the Security Council is the result of betrayal by the Soviet revisionist leading clique. Ever since the opening of the current General Assembly session, this pack of renegades headed

by Brezhnev and Kosygin have been stepping up their co-ordination with U.S. imperialism and simultaneously exerting sustained pressure on the Arab countries. While Gromyko was making frequent contacts with Rusk, Kosygin repeatedly exchanged messages with Johnson in a flurry of manoeuvres. What warrants particular attention is the fact that the Soviet revisionist clique had put forward a draft resolution on November 20 which, on the surface, seemed to demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops. But two days later, as soon as the U.S. delegate welcomed the "British" resolution as completely conforming to the U.S. position, the Soviet revisionists lost no time in withdrawing their own resolution and swung their support to the "British" resolution. This show, which the Soviet revisionist leading clique put on together with U.S. imperialism in the United Nations, has once again laid bare its cunning sham support and real betrayal.

Moreover, in co-ordination with its acts of betrayal in the United Nations, the Soviet revisionist leading clique carried an article in *Pravda* on the "Middle East crisis" three days before the Security Council approved the "British" resolution. This article blatantly attacked the Arab people for having taken an "irresponsible" attitude towards Israel, and, playing the part of a black-mailer, it tried to advise the "Arab statesmen" to "keep calm" and "apprehend the actual situation. . . ." What was it driving at by such nonsense? It was nakedly trying to force the Arab countries to capitulate and give up their struggle against the Israeli aggressors, abandon their independence, sacrifice their state sovereignty, surrender their national dignity and submit themselves to being carved up and ravaged by the U.S.-led old and new colonialists and their lackeys. Has not this remarkable piece of writing completely revealed the true features of the Soviet revisionist leading clique as a pack of renegades and accomplices?

Through this resolution passed by the Security Council, the Arab people can see more clearly than ever

that U.S. imperialism is their most ferocious enemy, that the Soviet revisionist leading clique is the No. 1 henchman of U.S. imperialism and that the United Nations is a tool of U.S. imperialism and a stock exchange for the United States and the Soviet Union to make political deals.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle."** The Arab people have further grasped this great truth through their own experience in struggle.

The contradiction between the Arab people on the one hand and the colonialists and neo-colonialists, headed by the United States, and their lackeys on the other is irreconcilable and cannot be solved by the conclusion of a deal between the United States and the Soviet Union. The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist leading clique will never succeed in their attempt to bind the 100 million Arab people hand and foot with a United Nations resolution, put out the roaring flames of their anti-imperialist struggle and stabilize the positions of neo-colonialism. The new schemes of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the latest treachery of the Soviet revisionist leading clique can only arouse stronger indignation and opposition among the Arab people.

Today, the national-liberation movement in the land of the Arabs is continuing to grow in depth and the Palestinian people are persevering in their heroic armed struggle and striking at the Israeli aggressors again and again for the liberation of their homeland. We are convinced that so long as the 100 million Arab people are closely united and persevere in long-term struggle, they will certainly surmount all difficulties, defeat all their enemies and win final victory.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, November 25.*)

An Illegal Debate, a Null and Void "Resolution"

AT the current United Nations General Assembly, U.S. imperialism once again engineered its followers to illegally "pass" a "resolution" on the "Korean question." The "resolution" claims that "the objectives of the United Nations in Korea" are "to bring about . . . a representative form of government." It calls on "the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to intensify its efforts to achieve these objectives." It maintains that "the United Nations forces presently in [south] Korea" should remain there. Thus, the United Nations has recorded in its annual another document of disgrace.

The United Nations is an instrument of U.S. imperialism for the latter's aggression in Korea. It has taken a direct part in the U.S. war of aggression against

Korea and committed heinous crimes against the Korean people. A large U.S. aggressor force is still hanging on in south Korea and continuing to enslave and trample on the Korean people under the U.N. flag. The United Nations is not qualified at all to discuss the "Korean question." The question of the reunification of Korea can only be settled by the Korean people themselves and the United Nations has no right whatever to interfere. Stage-managed by U.S. imperialism, the U.N. debate on the "Korean question" is entirely illegal and its "resolution" is null and void.

The so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is an illegal body thrown together by the United States. In the

more than a dozen years of its existence, it has done nothing good to promote the "unification" of Korea, much less to contribute to its "rehabilitation." Instead, it has devoted all its efforts to whitewash U.S. imperialism's occupation of south Korea. U.S. imperialism is using it as an instrument to obstruct the reunification of Korea and maintain its colonial rule in south Korea. To achieve the reunification of Korea, it is imperative, first of all, for the U.S. aggressor forces to get out of south Korea and to disband the "Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." The illegal "resolution" passed by the U.N. General Assembly not only approves of the U.S. aggressor forces hanging on in south Korea, but calls on the "Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to intensify its efforts" to bring Korea under "a representative form of government." This is clearly intended to "legalize" U.S. imperialism's prolonged occupation of south Korea and to extend U.S. imperialism's colonial rule in south Korea to the north. What arrogance and ambition!

It is entirely to meet the needs of U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression in Asia that the U.N. General Assembly passed the illegal "resolution." The U.S. imperialists have always maintained south Korea as a bridgehead of their aggression in Asia. Now, more than ever, they need to consolidate this base of aggression to facilitate the dispatch of more south Korean puppet troops to south Vietnam to escalate their war of aggression there. Therefore, the illegal "resolution" passed by the United Nations under the thumb of the United States is a provocation not only to the Korean people but also to other Asian peoples.

The Soviet revisionist ruling clique played the most shameful role in this farce directed by the United States.

It glibly announced that it supported the Korean people, but on the other hand it agreed that the United Nations could discuss the "Korean question," thus acknowledging that the United Nations has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea. The representative of the Soviet revisionist clique did not dare to utter even a single word on a matter of substance — that the United Nations is a tool of U.S. aggression in Korea. It is obvious that the Soviet revisionist clique is planning to bring the "Korean question" into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet collaboration through the United Nations, so as to make political deals with the United States at the expense of the Korean people's interest. This is the most shameless betrayal of the Korean people.

The Korean people's determination to reunify their fatherland cannot be deterred. They will never tolerate the prolonged occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism. Just as our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: Whenever U.S. imperialism invades a place it puts a noose round its own neck, and "the longer the U.S. aggressors remain in these places, the tighter the nooses round their necks will become." None of the U.N. "resolutions" can save U.S. imperialism from its inevitable defeat.

The Chinese people have always resolutely supported the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and for the reunification of Korea. We are convinced that the Korean people's will to reunify their fatherland is bound to be realized and that the U.S. aggressors will be driven out of Korea.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, November 26.*)

Heroic Collective United in Mao Tse-tung's Thought

THE heroic story of a 20-day battle fought by Chinese People's Liberation Army men against heavy rock-falls at an important construction site is being told all over China.

It was an epic battle, a tribute to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, which united this collective of P.L.A. men.

The story goes back to between the end of March and the middle of April, and the main battle took place at Section 5 in the central part of the project known as site No. 1124.

Section 5 was always known to be a particularly difficult section. It was composed of irregular layers of loose rock interspersed with layers of soil. Its great

length and span were such that a considerable part of the work on it had to be done by the workers hanging in the air from a height. Heavy rain fell when excavation of this section first began, penetrating the layers of soil and causing constant rock-falls. A number of precautionary measures were taken by the leadership of the construction site, yet the situation became steadily worse and soon there were signs of an impending landslide.

Two alternatives faced the engineering corps: They could stop all work on Section 5 and wait till the landslide was over. This would delay the whole project, seriously affect its quality and cause a great loss to the state and the people. Alternatively, they could

seize every moment and in the face of great danger try to finish the work before the landslide began.

Chairman Mao has said: **"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."** With the consciousness that they were defending the great proletarian cultural revolution and their impregnable socialist state, commanders and fighters of five P.L.A. companies undertook the heart-stirring battle to prevent an unusually big landslide. Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as their supreme command, they defied danger and sacrifice, and, not without cost in lives and blood, safeguarded an important national defence undertaking and proved their heroic mettle as utterly selfless, unconquerable proletarian revolutionary fighters.

When the decision to do battle was taken, letters and pledges of determination poured into the Party committee from all the battalions and companies. The difficult task was assigned to the Second Company of one engineering unit. This company was engaged at the time in an educational course on the struggle between the two lines. The commanders and fighters were studying hard and trying to apply Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," namely, *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. With boundless love for their great leader Chairman Mao and intense hatred for China's Khrushchov, they took on the assignment with great zeal. They plunged into the work as soon as they arrived at the site.

The battle began on March 27. Before starting work, all the men gathered together, recited the famous article *Serve the People* and sang songs composed for quotations from Chairman Mao. Thus inspired, they made their way to the northern part of the section, the most dangerous part of all.

In the very forefront was Liu Kuo-lu of Squad Six. This fighter, son of a former hired labourer, had only recently become a Communist Party member. He had written in his diary: "The man whose mind is pre-occupied with self is most afraid to die and is even afraid of dust falling. The man whose mind is pre-occupied with the collective is most courageous and even dares to rush forward in the face of an avalanche."

Rocks kept rolling down on to the shack the men had erected as shelter. While working, the fighters kept repeating the quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** They carried out their work quickly and calmly.

When the avalanche came, it came with overwhelming speed and suddenness. Beginning late one evening around 9:00 p.m., it was of terrific proportions.

The only warning was a thunderous crack like a clap of thunder. Lumps of rock, totalling scores of cubic metres in volume, hurtled down, severing the electric cables and extinguishing all light. The temporary high-altitude bridges that had been put up collapsed, huge steel pipes broke, steel rails twisted and all the protective shelters and scaffolding were crushed. Eight

comrades fell from the scaffolding on which they had been working and a deputy squad leader pushing a cart was buried beneath the falling earth. They were in great danger.

All comrades were filled with the greatest courage and strength as they recalled the great teaching of Chairman Mao: **"We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. . . . and all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other."**

Immediately groups of fighters from different companies came running to the rescue. Their purpose — save their class brothers! Save the project! — could be read in their faces and their urgent action.

Reciting the inspiring words, **"This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield,"** nine comrades from three companies were first on the spot, regardless of the lumps of stone falling everywhere in the dark. Within a few minutes they saved four of the men, while three further landslides took place in succession.

The order to rescue the five remaining comrades was given to the Ninth Company, but everyone within earshot instantly shouted: "I belong to the Ninth Company!" Hundreds of men from various companies all went forward to do the rescue work, declaring that they belonged to the Ninth Company.

This reminded the old Regimental Commander Lo Yi and the Deputy Political Commissar Chang Shu, who were in command at the construction site, of the old days when their men asked to act as the vanguard storming the enemy line. Later, summing it all up, they agreed: "The eager spirit shown is a natural result of studying Chairman Mao's works and giving prominence to proletarian politics by these men under the direct leadership of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. No enemy on earth can withstand a collective of heroes united in the thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

When the Ninth Company fighters found Squad Leader Fan Chin, he was almost buried in a pile of ballast and timber. Liu Jui-ting of the Seventh Company, who had "sneaked" into the battle, found Fan Chin without his protective helmet. He immediately put his own helmet on Fan Chin's head, but almost simultaneously another comrade placed his helmet on Liu Jui-ting's head. Many more comrades rushed forward to hand over their helmets, though lumps of rock were still descending.

Battalion Commander Hsing Chen-hai, who was in charge of the rescue work, gave the sharp order: "Bring some planks of timber!" He proposed fixing up a lean-to as protection for all the comrades there.

Meantime warning whistles blew, announcing more falling rock and stones, but, defying danger, the members of the shock force came carrying big planks. And as they came they repeated aloud and in unison the quotation: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and sur-**

mount every difficulty to win victory." A rough shelter was soon built.

Comrade Hsing Kuang-tien shielded Fan Chin's head with his own body. Men united in the thought of Mao Tse-tung feel closer to each other than parents and children. The love of proletarian revolutionary fighters for each other is deeper than the ocean. Even when a big rock fell on Hsing Kuang-tien's helmet, he stayed in position holding up Fan Chin's head. Clenching his teeth as he saw lumps of rock descending the slope uninterruptedly, Hsing Kuang-tien swore to himself never to give in even though the heavens collapsed.

Another landslide came and a wide crack appeared in the emergency shelter. Communist Chen Ta-wen immediately planted his back against the hole. Rocks showered down on his back and shoulders, but he stood firm and protected the shelter from further damage. His action was typical of a man inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching that a Communist **"should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself."** And standing firm amidst the danger, this Communist repeated aloud the great leader's words: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."**

After a terrific fight that lasted two hours, Fan Chin was extricated from under the mass of rock, earth and timber and brought to safety. In all, the battle to rescue their class brothers who were trapped took the men more than 20 hours. Every second of it was a brilliant illustration of the power of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and of revolutionary collective heroism, and an indictment and condemnation of the "philosophy of survival" preached by China's Khrushchov.

Four of our comrades-in-arms gloriously gave their lives in the struggle against the almost non-stop series of rock-falls. In a blood-stained pocket of hero Liu Kuo-lu, inside a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, was a piece of paper—inserted as a bookmark—before the chapter "Dare to Struggle and Dare to Win." Neatly written on the paper were the words, "the sacrifice of the few is the cost of happiness for the many." These moving words voiced the common feeling deep in the hearts of all the martyrs who were determined to live and die for the people.

A campaign to "praise our great leader Chairman Mao, learn from the heroes, repudiate the sinister book 'on self-cultivation' by China's Khrushchov" spread among the P.L.A. men.

An average of as many as 43 rock-falls occurred every eight hours at Section 5. To resume transport work, the men had to rebuild the high-altitude temporary bridge and exert tremendous efforts to prop up various declining, dangerous spots.

Members of an engineering company of another division won the honour of undertaking this hazardous

task. They, too, first armed themselves ideologically by studying and discussing the "three constantly read articles."

Company Leader Kao Kuei-cheng led a number of men in making a careful investigation at the most perilous spot. They charted the distribution and frequency of the landslides and, together with other work-site leaders, technicians and fighters, mapped out a plan for the new battle.

Collectively, a large number of fighters performed the remarkable feat of carrying 17-metre-long steel girders weighing 850 kilogrammes each right into Section 5 and fixing them into position. This made a considerable difference.

Company Commander Kao Kuei-cheng was in the thick of the work at the site for as long as 26 hours running. He was always in the forefront of the hazardous work, always entered a danger area first and was the last to leave. On one occasion before some blasting had to be done, warning signals were given for all the men to leave the work site. The company commander remained, counting all his comrades as they withdrew. Before leaving, the sudden thought struck him that there might still be some comrades farther up the site who had not heard the warnings. At the risk of his life he hurried round for a final check-up. Scarcely had he left the danger zone when a series of thunderous explosions took place.

There is also the case of fighter Ho Kuei-shan who was fixing a horizontal beam when he heard a shout warning him of a rock-fall. To stop work might mean safety for himself, but the beam might fall and injure his comrades below. Keeping to Chairman Mao's teaching on **"utter devotion to others without any thought of self,"** he carried on and finished his work despite the danger to his life.

All the fighters of the company sustained themselves with frequent recitation of quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and songs based on the quotations.

Work went on heroically without let-up for nine days and nights. They read Chairman Mao's quotations before they started work as though they were orders. They recited Chairman Mao's quotations while they worked as though they were direct instructions. And when they finished they reviewed their work through the study of quotations from Chairman Mao. Encouraged by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, they rebuilt the temporary bridge in just three days and in three more days successfully blocked any more landslides.

In discussing the feats of the fighters of site 1124, people praise their conquest of the landslides as a triumph for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

An account of the heroic P.L.A. collective has been published in *Renmin Ribao* and other Peking papers.

ROUND THE WORLD

The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them.

The mobilization of the common people throughout the country will create a vast sea in which to drown the enemy, create the conditions that will make up for our inferiority in arms and other things, and create the prerequisites for overcoming every difficulty in the war.

— Mao Tse-tung

SOUTH VIETNAM

Dry-Season Victories

After a brilliant battle record in the rainy season (140,000 enemy troops put out of action), the army and people of south Vietnam have scored fresh victories in the current third dry-season campaign by delivering hammer blows at the enemy.

From the Quang Tri-Thua Thien area south of the demilitarized zone to the Mekong Delta, from the coastal provinces to the Central Highlands, the people's liberation armed forces have launched widespread attacks since the end of October and everywhere inflicted heavy casualties on the U.S. and puppet troops.

Excelling in fighting battles of annihilation, they have been wiping out the enemy not only by companies, but sometimes by regiments.

The battle around Loc Ninh district, Thu Dau Mot Province, shows how this is achieved. From October 29 to November 2, the army and people there mounted a heavy attack on

the Loc Ninh stronghold on Highway No. 13 and put out of action 2,800 enemy troops, including some 2,000 Americans. Four American battalions were knocked out.

Following a bombardment, the liberation forces destroyed the enemy's defence positions at Loc Ninh soon after they launched their attack in the small hours of October 29. They stormed into the district town and occupied a sub-sector command post and puppet government offices even before the enemy had time to return the fire. More than 500 enemy troops were put out of action. On the night of October 30, the liberation forces mounted a fierce attack on a 5,000-strong joint U.S.-puppet relief force, which had men of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division as its core. Supported by heavy gunfire, the liberation fighters attacked with full force and prevented the enemy from reaching the town or running away. After three hours of bitter fighting, an entire enemy column including three U.S. battalions was knocked out.

Giving full play to the strategy and tactics of people's war, the liberation forces are adept at catching the enemy mobile forces on the move and annihilating them in large numbers. Such American outfits as the 1st, 4th and 25th Infantry Divisions and the 173rd Airborne Brigade as well as the marines have all suffered heavy losses.

Starting from November 4, the liberation forces launched a series of surprise attacks and have pinned down 6,000 troops of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division and the 173rd Airborne Brigade in the Dak To area, Kon Tum Province. The mountainous terrain was used to full advantage and in eight days between November 4 and 11 the liberation forces put out of action 11 U.S. companies, killing and wounding over 1,000 Americans. On November 11 alone, four U.S. companies were wiped out in the attacks as well as in ambushes of the relief forces.

The U.S. marines also suffered heavy losses at the hands of the local army and people on the Quang Tri-Thua Thien battlefields. More than 1,400 of them were killed or wounded in October alone.

During the current dry-season campaign, the people's forces have also systematically and successfully sprung many surprise attacks on enemy airfields, bases and command posts, feats which have cost the enemy dearly.

On the evening of October 30, the liberation forces of Quang Nam Province unleashed a lightning raid on

An editorial in *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily), entitled "Strive to Create More Heroic Collectives Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thought," comments that the heroism of the five companies at construction site 1124 underlines this truth: Heroic collectives armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are invincible; fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the most selfless men with the greatest courage, wisdom and skill.

It says that such a heroic collective is a product of the careful nurturing undertaken personally by the great leader Chairman Mao over several decades, and

that it flows from the direct command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao for a number of years, during which they have held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, given prominence to proletarian politics, persisted in the "four-firsts," developed the "three-eight" working style, developed democracy in the three main fields and launched the movement to create "four-good companies." (see last issue of *P.R.*, p. 16) And more particularly, it is the result of the great proletarian cultural revolution of the past year and more, which has brought the revolutionization of our army to new heights.

the An Hoa airport south of Da Nang. After five minutes of fighting, they destroyed or damaged 50 U.S. planes and killed or wounded more than 300 U.S. aggressors.

On the evening of October 31, when puppet president Nguyen Van Thieu was staging his inauguration celebration farce in Saigon, the liberation forces mortared the "independence palace," creating pandemonium in the ranks of the enemy. America's Vice-President Humphrey who came specially from the United States to buck up its running dogs, had a narrow escape.

In the twelve days ending November 4, the army and people of Ben Tre Province made successive attacks on Ben Tre city and the nearby airport and strongpoints putting out of action or winning over more than 1,700 enemy troops altogether, including the entire 41st Commando Battalion and the 3rd Battalion of the 10th Regiment, 7th Division, of the puppet troops. On November 5, the people's forces of My Tho Province, with the help of the local population, stormed into the township of the Cai Lay military sub-district, putting out of action more than 800 enemy troops, including an entire puppet battalion.

These remarkable victories won by the south Vietnam people's liberation armed forces in the current dry-season operations once again testify to the correctness of the following thesis of our great leader Chairman Mao: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful." With the initiative on the battlefield firmly in their hands, the army and people of south Vietnam will grow ever stronger in the fighting and win still bigger victories in this dry-season campaign. U.S. imperialism may put up a desperate struggle and dispatch more and more cannon-fodder to south Vietnam, but it cannot extricate itself from the dire straits it is in. A defeat more ignominious than any before is lying in store for it.

BURMA

People's Forces Grow

The people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma and the forces of the Burmese National Democratic United Front have won victory after victory in their guerrilla warfare against the counter-revolutionary suppression campaigns of the Ne Win government. The news from the Pegu, Irrawaddy, Akyab and Tenasserim Divisions in Lower Burma has been especially encouraging.

In August, the people's forces, in an engagement in Minbu District in Upper Burma, wiped out a squad of reactionary police. On August 28, they raided Minbin railway station of Yamethin District, Mandalay Division, and burnt the station building.

On September 7, they thrust into Kyauktaw town, Akyab District of Akyab Division in western Burma, and captured a quantity of arms. They also captured supplies in three government warehouses there.

On September 12, they wiped out a squad of reactionary police and collected some small arms in a fight in Minhla, Tharrawaddy District. On October 12, they captured 12 policemen in Ngaputaw, Bassein District.

In a recent raid on a police post in Palaw, Mergui District, the people's forces eliminated all the 20 policemen and carried off 20 rifles. They captured 25 elephants and 290 tons of teak wood from the Tharrawaddy district government. Under sustained attacks, the reactionary

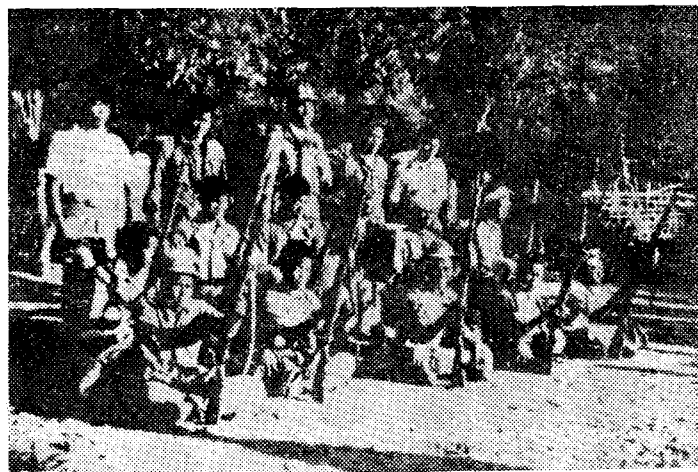
troops and police in the district were compelled to withdraw from the Okpo strongpoint in October.

On November 5, the people's forces attacked a joint patrol of reactionary troops and police in the Pyu area. Reports in the Burmese reactionary press admitted that two soldiers were killed and another wounded. On November 10, they attacked another joint patrol which set out from Mindon in Upper Burma, killing one enemy and wounding another.

The people's forces have gone into the towns and countryside in the enemy-occupied areas to mobilize the masses to struggle against the reactionary Ne Win government. In some places, they have, upon the request of the masses, executed reactionary village heads and policemen who had committed heinous crimes against the people.

On October 28, the people's forces slipped into the town of Zigon, Tharrawaddy District, and killed or wounded four reactionary policemen in a cinema and carried off their weapons.

The people's forces have been active along the Rangoon-Mandalay and Rangoon-Prome railways. They wrecked the lines, blew up bridges and attacked enemy trains. On August 15, the people's forces of the Irrawaddy Delta wrecked several miles of railway in Henzada District by removing the rails and sleepers. On September 30, they disrupted a section of the railway near Phayathonzu in Pegu District. On October 13, they ambushed a train near



A guerrilla detachment led by the Communist Party of Burma

Gyobingauk, an important town along the Rangoon-Prome railway.

On October 21 and 23, they blew up a train at Zeyawaddy along the Rangoon-Mandalay railway and another near Minhla. During the fight on October 21, the people's forces fielded more than 150 men. They blew up a bridge and 300 feet of the railway and, as a result, a whole freight train of 16 wagons was derailed.

The Burmese people's forces have also attacked or intercepted cargo boats and trucks of the reactionary Ne Win government along the coast, on rivers inland and on highways. They recently closed a section of the highway between Tavoy district town and Ye in Tenasserim.

INDONESIA

Sparks of Prairie Fire

Reports leaking out from Djakarta show that the Indonesian people have made an important breakthrough in lighting the torch of armed struggle in their island country's vast countryside.

In this respect, West Kalimantan has registered the greatest progress. According to *Suluh Marhaen*, the people's forces raided the Singkawang air force base ammunition depot on July 16. They killed four reactionary soldiers and captured two mortars, over 100 rifles and more than 20 cases of ammunition. A Western news agency reported that they also laid an ambush in mid August, during which at least two reactionary soldiers were killed. Antara reported that on August 24, the people's forces waylaid at Sanggauledo, Sambas region, a reactionary army patrol which was so badly shot up that it did not "know from which direction the attack came." Radio Djakarta revealed on October 2 that the people's forces killed several reactionary soldiers on October 1 in an assault at Tanggal-Laboh, Singkawang.

Antara disclosed that on October 12 after two hours of fierce fighting with the reactionary troops, a detachment of the people's forces speedily moved to the jungles in Buduk area. Later, this detachment ambushed a

supply column of the reactionary army in the Sanggauledo area. The report admitted that the people's forces were able to concentrate a superior force and utilize the strategically favourable terrain to spring a surprise attack. During the ambush, they annihilated six enemy soldiers and captured a number of weapons. The Indonesian National Co-operation News Agency reported on October 20 that the West Kalimantan people's forces ambushed a reactionary army unit near Mount Merabuk in the Bengkajang area shortly after this unit was transferred there from Java.

Reactionary Indonesian papers have revealed that the people's forces are active in Sambas, Seluas, Tebas and Sanggauledo in West Kalimantan. The residents in the region have a long tradition of revolutionary struggle. In 350 years, they were never conquered by the imperialists. Guerrilla operations are now widespread there.

Antara revealed that a unit of the people's forces in East Kalimantan ambushed reactionary troops and police in late August.

In North Sulawesi, the people's forces recently fought reactionary troops in the mountainous Lembu-wean area.

This enemy has a weak and fragile foundation, he is disintegrating internally, he is alienated from the people, he is confronted with inextricable economic crises; therefore, he can be defeated.

— Mao Tse-tung

STERLING DEVALUATION

Chaos Ahead

The Wilson government's devaluation of the pound by 14.3 per cent (the official rate of exchange has been reduced from U.S. \$2.80 to 2.40) is a result of the rapid deterioration of Britain's financial and economic situation. It takes place at a time when the general crisis of the capitalist world is being steadily aggravated and the process of the British colonial empire's decline is speeding up.

This is the third devaluation of the pound in British history. The first

In Central Java, popular armed struggle is reported to have forged ahead in the mountainous Merapi region where the people have a revolutionary tradition. According to western news agencies, a detachment of the people's forces attacked a reactionary army patrol in early September. They safely slipped away after the encounter. In the Plosoklaten area of East Java, the revolutionary people are also carrying on an armed struggle.

West Java is the nest of the Indonesian fascist military regime. Despite the white terror, the local people, true to their revolutionary tradition, have established guerrilla forces in Garut and Pengalengan. Antara admitted on October 23 that the Garut force, "fully armed," fought a battle recently with the reactionary army and then speedily moved to the nearby Karasak Mountain.

In South Sumatra, another area where the military regime exercises the tightest control, a people's armed force also emerged recently.

A single spark can start a prairie fire. The Indonesian people's armed struggle is bound to grow and grow vigorously. The Suharto-Nasution military regime is doomed. It will be consumed by the flames of people's war no matter what last-ditch stand it may make.

to the amount of \$3,000 million to replenish the empty treasury and prop up the crisis-ridden pound.

In order to shift the burden of financial difficulties on to the working people, the British Labour government announced that it will curtail home consumption. It was made very clear that despite price rises due to the dearer cost of imports, including food, there will be no corresponding rise in wages.

A basic reason for the devaluation is that, with the decline of the British colonial empire, Britain's economic position has been going from bad to worse. It has registered enormous deficits in its international payments year after year and the position of sterling has become ever more unstable. Statistics show that from 1964 to the end of 1966, Britain's international payments deficits reached an accumulated total of £1,200 million.

For years the Labour government has turned to the United States for loans and tried to shift the burden on to the working people at home, but the adverse balance of payments position has not changed. It is estimated that the deficits for this year and next will continue to increase. Britain is thus gradually being drained of its gold and foreign exchange reserves and sterling's position in the capitalist world is in great jeopardy.

By devaluation, the Wilson government hopes, among other things, to stimulate exports and improve its international payments position and thereby solve the sterling crisis. But this is just like drinking poison to quench thirst. As many organs of the Western monopoly press have had to admit, instead of curing the chronic ills of the British economy, devaluation will bring many undesirable consequences to the entire capitalist world.

As a matter of fact, the devaluation has already thrown the crisis-ridden financial and monetary system of the capitalist world into near chaos. As of November 21, a dozen countries or regions had been forced to devalue their currencies. While the stock markets in major capitalist countries registered a heavy slump, there has been a mad scramble for gold. All this constitutes particularly heavy pressure on the U.S. dollar to which the pound is closely tied. With the U.S. international balance of payments worsening as a result of the steady escalation of the war of aggression against Vietnam (the deficit has risen for the fifth consecutive quarter), it can be predicted that the dollar's precarious position will become shakier still. The great alarm shown by the capitalist world because of the British devaluation is a sign that still harder times are ahead for it.

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