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The Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Revolutionary Fighters

Nationwide Effort to Run Great Schools of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Carrying out Chairman Mao's May 7, 1966 directive to turn the
nation and the army into great revolutionary schools.

"Stalin Group" in Soviet Union Acclaims China's Great Cultural Revolution

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S

LATEST DIRECTIVE

The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.



Our great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao on May 8 received revolutionary fighters from different parts of the country. Chairman Mao claps warmly in greeting them.



The Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Revolutionary Fighters



Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrade Chou En-lai warmly greet the revolutionary fighters.

OUR great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun and Wang Tung-hsing on May 8 received the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the Party and government cadres and representatives of the revolutionary masses from different

parts of the country, who are attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Peking. They also received representatives of revolutionary workers and staff and the responsible comrades of military control committees attending the national railway and transport conference and those attending other conferences being held in Peking.

Our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao

received these revolutionary fighters at a time when hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians are closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, and, advancing from victory to victory, are seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This expresses that greatest concern which they have for and gives the greatest encouragement to the working class, the broad revolutionary masses and the P.L.A. commanders and fighters all over the country.

Present on the occasion were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Yeh Chien-ying; and Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee Li Hsueh-feng;

Leading comrades of the departments concerned of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Su Yu, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wen Yu-cheng, Tan Fu-jen and Hsiao Li;

Leading comrades of the P.L.A. units under the Peking Command: Cheng Wei-shan, Liu Ke-ping and Chen Hsien-jui;

And Comrade Yu Chiu-li.

To rousing cheers, Chairman Mao strode into the reception hall. Chairman Mao is in high spirits

and in excellent health. Extremely happy, Chairman Mao waved very cordially and warmly clapped his hands in greeting those present.

The people's red hearts turn to Chairman Mao. At this glorious moment, with deep proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, the revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres and young revolutionary fighters, nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, cheered repeatedly: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" They shouted: "Long live the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" and "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

The revolutionary fighters pledged to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, strive hard to apply what they study, carry out Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions in an all-round way and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Even after the reception, the revolutionary fighters continued to wave their treasured red books of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. For a long time, they went on cheering "Long live



Thousands of red hearts turn to the red sun. The revolutionary fighters cheer again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao!" and sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *Wishing Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life*.

With tears of joy, many shouted elatedly: "We have seen Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao is in ex-

cellent health!" Others stood in front of Chairman Mao's statue in the vestibule of the reception hall and solemnly swore: "We will always study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters."

Free Copies of Chairman Mao's Works For Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

The revolutionary committees of Peking, Hopei, Hunan, Kiangsi and Kweichow have recently presented a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* to every poor and lower-middle peasant household. Some of the revolutionary committees also presented these families with Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — and Chairman Mao badges.

In addition, the revolutionary committees of Hopei and Peking distributed Chairman Mao's works to the dependants of P.L.A. men and martyrs, to commune members other than poor and lower-middle peasants and urban revolutionary residents.

Grand meetings to celebrate the happy occasion have been held by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary masses in these provinces and in Peking. As when celebrating a festival, they carried high the red flag and beat drums and gongs. Many of the peasants were in their holiday best.

When the trucks and carts laden with the treasured books arrived, the revolutionary peasants gathered at the entrances of their villages to welcome them. They sang the song *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao and shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!"

At meetings, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants pledged that they would be ever diligent in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, faithfully follow the great leader's teachings, be his good fighters and

always be loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Speakers at the celebration meetings angrily accused the handful of capitalist roaders of obstructing and even suppressing the revolutionary masses in their study of Chairman Mao's works. The speakers also repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov and his agents in their areas. In many places, the meetings became forums on experiences in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In Wenchiasih, Liuyang County, Hunan Province, where Chairman Mao mustered the revolutionary army after the Autumn Harvest Uprising in 1927, the poor and lower-middle peasants, after receiving the treasured *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, decided to bring about a new upsurge in the mass drive to study and apply Chairman Mao's works. At the meetings, they discussed measures to further improve the organization of the studies.

Many old poor peasants of the Tuchia and Miao nationalities living in the hills of western Hunan were too excited to sleep the night following the distribution of the books. Hugging Chairman Mao's books to their chests, they stood before pictures of Chairman Mao and cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"

The poor and lower-middle peasants in the Maoping People's Commune in Ningkang County, a former revolutionary base, held a meeting in front of the building where our great leader Chairman Mao once lived.

There they studied Chairman Mao's works and with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, repudiated the revisionist trash of China's Khrushchov aimed at restoring capitalism in the countryside.

President Toure Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

President Sekou Toure of Guinea received Chou Hua-min, head of the Chinese Government Trade Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and other members of the delegation in Conakry on the evening of May 8 and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

During the talk, President Toure warmly praised the deep and militant friendship forged between the Guinean and Chinese peoples in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. He expressed great appreciation for the excellent co-operation between Guinea and China in the economic and trade fields. He said: "The relations of co-operation existing between our two countries have proved to be very sincere and fruitful. For this we extend our very sincere congratulations."

Speaking of Chinese aid to Guinea, he said: "The aid of the Chinese people and their government to Guinea is sincere and disinterested. For this we express our thanks to the great Chinese people." The President added: "Guinea has deep confidence in the political line of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party. The historic struggle waged by the Chinese people has pointed out the way to us." At the end of the talk, he requested the Chinese delegation to convey his cordial greetings to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Conakry that day on a visit.

Nationwide Effort to Run Great Schools Of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

In his May 7, 1966 directive, our great leader Chairman Mao called upon the entire people and the People's Liberation Army to turn the nation and the army into great revolutionary schools. This brilliant directive is a great programme for building socialism in China. It is a guiding principle for taking the road of revolutionization in building the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a powerful ideological weapon for winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Guided by the brilliant light of this great directive of Chairman Mao's, earth-shaking changes have taken place in our motherland during the great cultural revolution over the past two years. Never before has Mao Tse-tung's great thought been so broadly spread as today. The mass drive to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works has advanced in one upsurge after another. People of all trades and professions — in the army, industry, agriculture, education, commerce, the service trades and Party and governmental organizations — are determined to turn their respective units into great red schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Below we print three reports which, we hope, will help our readers to know how our army men and people are forging ahead courageously along the bright road charted by Chairman Mao's May 7 directive. — Ed.

Red Flag Atop the Snow-Capped Mountains

ON Tangla Mountains, the "Roof of the World" in Tibet, there is a P.L.A. depot serving stop-over lorry drivers which has made outstanding contributions in response to the call given by Chairman Mao in his May 7 directive — "The People's Liberation Army should be a great school."

Established in 1964, the depot at first was manned by a political instructor, a doctor, a cook and a soldier. Now it has a staff of seven.

They faced their first test as soon as they arrived — to become acclimatized to the thin air and severe cold at that high altitude. Resolute in face of difficulties, the political instructor together with his three comrades repeatedly studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, particularly the following quotations: "What is work? Work is struggle." "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." "To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai." They drew immense encouragement and strength from them.

When Chairman Mao's May 7 directive was relayed to them, the comrades gained a clearer understanding of the direction they should take in building their depot. They resolved to turn it into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and temper themselves into staunch fighters of the proletariat.

Yang Szu-tzu, an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works, suffered from high-altitude sickness. But he persevered in doing his job without any thought of self. Following the shining example of Comrade Chang Szu-teh, the immortal fighter to whom Chairman Mao paid high tribute in his article *Serve the People*, he set his mind on wholeheartedly devoting himself to the people.

Out of consideration for his health, the authorities at a higher level decided to transfer him to work at a lower altitude. On hearing this, he talked to the leadership on many occasions. He said: "I am a son of poor peasants and a soldier of the people. Who should come here to defend the motherland if not I? Who should work in Tangla if not I? Fear of death? Isn't this precisely the 'philosophy of survival' of China's Khrushchov?" Answering his repeated appeals, the leadership finally complied with his request to let him remain in Tangla.

Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, the fighters at the Tangla depot are transforming their surroundings while remoulding their own ideology. They have built houses, enclosing walls and pillboxes. "The harsh conditions here," the fighters said, "have fostered our revolutionary spirit; the cold climate has tempered our revolutionary will."

The fighters on Tangla are filled with revolutionary drive and enthusiasm, for they have closely linked their work with the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, and with defending the great proletarian cultural revolution and upholding the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching that **"the People's Liberation Army should be a great school,"** they are determined to turn their depot into a centre for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. Everywhere, in the canteen, hostel and courtyard, they have put up portraits of Chairman Mao and quotations from his works, so that the army men who have travelled over mountain and valley are cheered by the warmth of the red sun in their hearts as soon as they arrive.

The depot has also organized a propaganda team to spread Mao Tse-tung's thought among the army men who stop over. Some read out items in the newspapers, some relay domestic and international news picked up from the radio and others propagate Chairman Mao's latest instructions in songs or other artistic forms.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching in the May 7 directive that our army **"should also engage in agriculture and side occupations,"** the Party branch of the depot has organized the fighters to go in for productive labour. They collected yak dung to overcome a shortage of cooking fuel. To make fresh dishes, they hunted wild goats, gathered wild scallions, grew bean sprouts, raised pigs and went fishing. In defiance of cold and fatigue, the comrades went to the river to catch fish before daybreak, returning at eight or nine o'clock in the evening. Though their legs were benumbed in the icy water, they kept on doggedly while singing quotations from Chairman Mao set to music.

In this great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the fighters have brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of **"serving the people"** **"wholly"** and **"entirely."** Since truck convoys often stop over for lunch, they prepare the best dishes for that meal. On occasions when truck convoys arrive at other hours, the fighters do not hesitate to offer them their own fare.

Between late January and mid February this year, the area around the Tangla Mountains was sealed off by heavy snow and a number of convoys were held up at the depot. Some two to three hundred people were having their meals at the depot every day. Heedless of hardships, the seven cadres and fighters splendidly fulfilled their tasks.

May 17, 1968

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the fighters there have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching in his May 7 directive that our army **"should always be ready to participate in the struggles to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution."** Each and every one of them has written articles or drawn cartoons denouncing the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. They have held eight meetings to repudiate the fallacies and crimes of China's Khrushchov. Recalling the sufferings of the labouring people in the old days in contrast with the happiness in the new society, the fighters have enhanced their own class consciousness and their consciousness of the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line.

The cadres and fighters at the depot have also run a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism. When they first came here, they were in varying degrees subject to high-altitude sickness. Selfish considerations had flashed through some comrades' minds: they were either afraid of hardships or worried that they would break down after a time. In the study class, all comrades consciously combined fighting self-interest with repudiating and digging up the roots of revisionism. While denouncing the fallacy of "the merger of self-interest and public interest" preached by China's Khrushchov, they have made big efforts to foster devotion to the public interest and boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao.

Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching in the same directive that our army **"should also do mass work,"** the cadres and fighters have set up an evening school for the Tibetans living near by. They help them study Chairman Mao's works and teach them to read and write and to sing quotations from Chairman Mao set to music. As a result, the formerly illiterate Tibetans can now recite the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*], and quotations from Chairman Mao set to music have become their favourite songs. The depot's medical personnel often go to give medical treatment to Tibetans dozens of kilometres away.

Integrating Industry and Agriculture Speeds Up Ideological Revolutionization

IMPLEMENTING the principle of integrating town and countryside and industry and agriculture, the workers and staff of a machine-building plant in north-

east China have achieved significant successes in building a rural side-occupations production base worked mainly by machines.

In building this base, the workers and staff of the Jianhua Machine-Building Plant in Tsitsihar, Heilungkiang Province, have closely followed Chairman Mao's directive issued on May 7, 1966: "While the main activity of the workers is in industry, they should also study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. They, too, should take part in the socialist education movement and in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations."

By undertaking agricultural production and side occupations while mainly engaging in industrial work, the workers and staff raised their class consciousness and transformed their world outlook. The workers' families have volunteered for farm work and have become an important labour force. Together with the workers, they are being tempered and are advancing along the road of revolutionization.

A Class Struggle. A sharp, complex class struggle took place in the plant around this question: While mainly engaging in industry, should the workers go in for agriculture and side occupations?

Since the plant was built on a vast expanse of wasteland, the workers proposed a plan to open up the area and to achieve self-sufficiency in grain in five years, with a view to revolutionizing the enterprise and their thinking. Their proposal was made in line with Chairman Mao's May 7 directive.

The Party person in authority taking the capitalist road in the plant resorted to all sorts of methods to prevent the workers from carrying their plan out. He hypocritically admitted that the plan "is grand and inspiring," but he tried to strangle this new thing at birth by saying that the workers "should be more practical, should take into account the unfavourable factors and not just think of the rosy prospects."

The masses of the workers saw through his deceptions. They declared: "We want to be workers with a high proletarian consciousness who develop in an all-round way. We want to be revolutionaries who, with hammer in hand, are able to do factory work; who, with hoe, are able to do farming; who, with pen, are able to express ourselves in writing; and who, with gun, are able to fight the enemy." Firmly determined, they overcame many difficulties and achieved success in agriculture and side occupations in 1966.

Unreconciled to his defeat, the capitalist roader in the Party again made trouble in the spring of 1967, when ploughing was under way. He shouted that "going in the direction of running farms is wrong," and

said, "I am not able to manage agriculture," in open violation of Chairman Mao's May 7 directive. Studying Chairman Mao's teaching on classes and class struggle, the workers fought him tit for tat and overthrew him.

With the help of the People's Liberation Army men, the workers set up a provisional leading group for guiding agriculture and they launched production campaigns.

The workers and staff of this plant not only overfulfilled the state plan in an all-round way last year, but also gained great successes in agricultural production. They and their families sowed crops on 17,600 *mu* (1,170 hectares), six times the previous year's acreage. Grain production shot up to 1,340,000 *jin* (670 tons), six times the 1966 output. Vegetables jumped to 770,000 *jin* (385 tons), 2.8 times the total in 1966. The workers and their families now can produce a considerable part of the grain that they consume every year.

Self-Reliance. A major question facing the workers was what road the machine-building plant should take in going in for agriculture. Should it rely on the industrial workers' own efforts or should it employ large numbers of peasants? The workers took the road indicated by Chairman Mao and opened up the wasteland themselves. They knew that this would do more than guarantee grain production; it helped revolutionize their thinking.

While their families organized full-time farming groups, the factory workers themselves arranged to till the land in rotation. Last year each worker spent an average of five days on the farms while ensuring the fulfilment of the industrial plan.

The workers and their families met many difficulties because at first they had no agricultural machinery, and were limited in funds and seed. One conservative-minded person scoffed at them, saying that "if I am to eat the grain you grow, I will have to wait until I'm so old that my teeth will have fallen out." Some others also lacked confidence.

The question was: What could be done? The workers had to decide whether to open up the land in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle or ask for state help and wait for it.

Drawing courage and strength from Chairman Mao's teaching: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious," the workers and their families ploughed the wasteland and overcame one difficulty after another. When there was a shortage of draft animals, the workers pulled the ploughs themselves. A dry spell threatened the crops last year. The workers dug irrigation canals and pumped water from wells. They got tractors by doing repair work and by assembl-

ing parts of worn-out tractors, thereby guaranteeing the sowing on time and saving the state 30,000 yuan.

New villages have been built on the reclaimed wasteland. Simple, comfortable housing covering 1,000 square metres of floor space has been erected to serve as temporary dormitories for workers taking part in agricultural production.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Essence. Chairman Mao has said: "Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." In creating farms in line with Chairman Mao's May 7 directive, the workers and their families have armed themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought and have deepened their love for Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and his proletarian revolutionary line. At the same time, they have repudiated the revisionist theories of China's Khrushchov by revolutionary mass criticism and raised their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The workers, most of whom come from the cities, have established warm friendships with the nearby poor and lower-middle peasants while taking part in farm work. Their wives have also raised their political understanding. Their minds are no longer confined to a narrow family circle. They concern themselves with affairs of state and the world and they work in the spirit of fearing no hardships or difficulties and the tradition of hard work and plain living.

The implementation of Chairman Mao's directive in this area has begun to narrow the gap between the worker and the peasant and town and countryside. A generation of new-type people who have a high degree of socialist consciousness and are skilled in labour, and who can do both factory and farm work, is developing.

Tongji University's Programme For Revolutionizing Education: Six Months' Practice

IT is already six months since Shanghai's Tongji University began putting into practice its tentative programme for revolutionizing education (see *Peking Review*, Nos. 47 & 48, 1967) drawn up in accordance with Chairman Mao's well-known May 7, 1966 directive. In this directive, our great leader pointed out: "... This holds good for students too. While their main task is to study, they should, in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They also should criticize the bourgeoisie. The period of schooling should be shortened,

education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue."

Tongji is a university specializing in civil engineering. Last August, revolutionary teachers and students there studied this new directive of Chairman Mao and launched into criticism and repudiation of the old revisionist educational line. They also went to the factories and work-sites and sought the workers' opinions. After this, they decided that they would transform Tongji into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought combining tuition with designing and building. Only then, could it train "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture" as stipulated by the Chinese Communist Party's educational policy.

The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee promptly gave them its support. This bold experiment to create an entirely new proletarian education, coming from Tongji's revolutionaries during the great proletarian cultural revolution, also received the support of the Building Administration and associated designing units in Shanghai municipality. Thus the May 7 Commune—named in honour of the day on which our respected and beloved leader issued his important directive—was set up. It had a membership of 1,200 including a part of Tongji's faculty and student body, as well as workers and designers. In the past six months, they have been trying out their new programme in industrial and civil architectural construction at three different work-sites.

Ending the Domination of Schools by Bourgeois Intellectuals. Power in the May 7 Commune belongs to the revolutionary teachers and students and revolutionary workers and technicians. This is in vivid contrast to the past, when bourgeois intellectuals dominated the university in all respects. The commune leaders elected by the members are people with very high proletarian consciousness and political levels. They are loyal to the fundamental orientation charted by Chairman Mao of "education serving proletarian politics and education being combined with productive labour." The commune revolutionaries, under their leadership, have found through practice an entirely new educational road.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "to learn warfare through warfare," Tongji's revolutionary teachers and students, in addition to necessary classroom studies, also take part in designing and building together with the workers and designers, learning as they work. Following Chairman Mao's instruction that "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and workers teach each other," not only the teachers, but workers and designers as well as students give lectures. This has fundamentally changed the previous state of affairs when bourgeois intellectuals monopolized the

teaching platform. The curriculum has been greatly simplified. Teaching is carried out in architectural and structural designing and building, and this is now integrated with actual construction work. Formerly, the curriculum included over 30 subjects taking five years to complete; now, it has been cut by half and takes only three years. Teaching material has also been revised, some being taken from former textbooks and simplified, and some being newly written by the collective in the course of practice.

Criticizing the Bourgeoisie. The realization of this programme is a great revolutionary transformation involving the complete revolutionizing of the old educational system and principles and methods of teaching. Naturally, it met with resistance from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" under their wing. At the same time, it met with obstruction from the old forces of habit. In the last half year, the commune revolutionaries have waged sharp struggle against all this.

At first, the capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" tried to strangle the new-born commune in its cradle, attacking it as "utopian communism" and saying that, under it, "the quality of teaching will inevitably suffer." When the revolutionaries insisted on carrying out their programme, a handful of class enemies, in an attempt to exclude the workers who had most practical experience from taking part in the teaching, slandered them as "good for nothing except mixing mortar." The revolutionaries, however, did not waver in the materialist view that knowledge comes from practice and clearly saw through the class enemies' scheme to speak for the bourgeois intellectuals, who were divorced from social practice, and let them continue to dominate the school. They persisted in going forward. Then a few bourgeois intellectuals who had wormed their way into the commune covertly spread fallacies in favour of giving prominence to professional work and technique, so that the revolutionary teachers and students should continue to take the revisionist road of being divorced from proletarian politics. Others tried to lead the commune on to the wrong path from the ultra "Left."

The commune revolutionaries waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the class enemies. Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's words that "**before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must first be swept clean,**" they unfolded a big revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign to eliminate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of China's Khrushchov. The revolutionary teachers, students, workers and technicians, on the work-sites, criticized and struggled against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and some bourgeois reactionary academic "au-

thorities" from the university and the associated building and designing units. They also exposed bad elements hidden in the commune. At the same time, they held a succession of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes.

Through a better understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary determination of the commune revolutionaries was strengthened, and they overcame interference and sabotage from various quarters, thus enabling the new-born proletarian educational system to grow and eventually be perfected.

Fine Classroom for Training New Communist People. From this half year of revolutionary practice, the revolutionary teachers and students feel strongly that this combination of the school, the building unit and the designing unit is a fine way for the intellectual to "**integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants**" and become habituated to physical labour. It has speeded up the revolutionization of intellectuals.

In this new type of schooling at the work-sites, the teachers, students and workers join together in Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, in designing and building, and in physical labour. Together they criticize the bourgeoisie and struggle against the class enemies. Writing down their opinions, the teachers and students said: "Going among the worker masses has given the greatest stimulus to our ideological remoulding, to the fundamental transformation of our world outlook, and to the revolutionization of our thinking."

The half year of practice has made them understand particularly profoundly this teaching of Chairman Mao's: "**Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible.**" They said that the commune has closely integrated the three great revolutionary movements, and this has tempered them as well as the workers. The commune is a school for tempering and bringing up successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The past six months of practice is only a beginning. The revolutionary teachers and students firmly believe that running education this way conforms in the main to Chairman Mao's May 7 directive, which advocates the orientation of turning every field of work into a great school of communism. They are determined to advance in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings with great strides and to carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in education.

Liaoning Provincial and Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committees Established

UNDER the warm solicitude and wise leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader, the heroic 28 million revolutionary people of Liaoning Province, after struggling valiantly for the last two years, have won the decisive victory in the proletarian revolutionaries' struggle to seize power. The Revolutionary Committees of Liaoning Province and Shenyang Municipality were gloriously established at the same time. Following in the wake of north China, the northeast becomes the country's second region where all the revolutionary committees at the provincial level have been established. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought! It is also a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Liaoning is an important industrial base in China. Its strategic position is extremely important. For a long time, China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in northeast China and Liaoning, Ma Ming-fang, Ku Cho-hsin, Yu Ping, Chou Huan and their like, recruited deserters and accepted renegades there, formed cliques to further their selfish interests and vigorously pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an attempt to restore capitalism. To save themselves from their doom, during the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, they stubbornly carried out the bourgeois reactionary line and repressed the revolutionary masses in a vain attempt to put out the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The great leader Chairman Mao gave very important instructions at every key juncture of the cultural revolution in this province. The working class in Liaoning has closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, held fast to the general orientation of the revolutionary struggle and played its full role as the main force in the revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, holding high the great revolutionary banner — **"It is right to rebel against the reactionaries,"** and displaying the fearless revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, the working class in Liaoning, along with the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary young Red Guard fighters and the masses of revolutionary people, waged a resolute struggle against the handful of top capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov in the Party, the renegades, special agents and diehard capitalist roaders hidden in the Party and the other reactionaries. They have won one victory after another.

The birth of the Liaoning Provincial and Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committees proclaims the complete bankruptcy of the plot by China's Khrushchov and his agents in northeast China and Liaoning to restore capitalism. It deals all class enemies at home and abroad a heavy blow.

There was an air of jubilation in Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, on May 10. Facing the rising sun, and carrying huge portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao, holding red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and singing revolutionary songs, 600,000 revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army enthusiastically gathered to celebrate the triumphal birth of the Liaoning Provincial and Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committees.

The rally opened amid the strains of *The East Is Red*. Comrade Chen Hsi-lien, Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke first. He said that Liaoning Province was on the front line of national defence where the class struggle was very acute and complicated. The handful of diehard capitalist roaders in the Party, renegades and special agents, and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who had not reformed themselves would not take their defeat lying down. They would invariably engage in more cunning and hidden sabotage. Following their establishment, the Revolutionary Committees of Liaoning Province and Shenyang Municipality must grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, carry out revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and sustained way, take the initiative to launch a vigorous attack on the class enemy, thoroughly repudiate and discredit China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents in northeast China and Liaoning, and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious counter-revolutionary revisionist influence they had spread.

He said that we must follow the brilliant example set by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, make a success of revolutionizing the leading organs, the revolutionary committees, and build them into strong command posts which are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In conclusion, Chen Hsi-lien said: Liaoning Province is an important industrial base in our country and it has the glorious task of supporting the motherland's socialist construction. We should make further efforts to implement Chairman Mao's great policy, "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparations against war," put revolution in command of production, strive to fulfil and overfulfil the plans in industrial and agricultural production and in railways, communications and transport, and do a better job in all fields of work. We must hold aloft the banner of "supporting the army and cherishing the

people," closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, and be determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

With thunderous cheers and applause, the rally adopted a message of salute to the great leader Chairman Mao.

The rally was followed by a grand celebration parade.

Renmin Ribao and *Jiefangjun Bao* published a joint editorial of warm greeting.

People of the Whole World, Unite Closely And Strengthen the Solidarity With The Afro-American Struggle!

Delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party warmly welcomes Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression

THE delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party has issued a statement warmly welcoming Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. Entitled "People of the Whole World, Unite Closely and Strengthen the Solidarity with the Afro-American Struggle!" and signed by Jusuf Adjitorop, head of the delegation, the statement reads in full as follows:

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, issued a statement on April 16, 1968, in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. Chairman Mao's statement is not only the powerful support of the Chinese Communists and the 700 million Chinese people for the just struggle of the Afro-Americans; it also fully reflects the support of the revolutionary people throughout the world for the just struggle of the Afro-Americans. At the same time, it is a great call for intensifying the support for the just struggle of the Afro-Americans by launching an offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices.

The Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people wholeheartedly welcome and support this extremely important statement of Chairman Mao's.

This Marxist-Leninist document has encouraged the Afro-Americans' struggle and pointed out the direc-

tion for it. It points out: Their struggle is inseparable from that of the white working people in the United States and will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class; their struggle is an inalienable component part of the struggle of the revolutionary people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism, a component part of the contemporary world revolution. The Afro-Americans realize more and more clearly from their own experience of struggle that the counter-revolutionary violence of the U.S. monopoly capitalist rulers can be defeated only by means of revolutionary violence. Chairman Mao has pointed out penetratingly: "Martin Luther King was an exponent of non-violence. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists did not on that account show any tolerance towards him, but used counter-revolutionary violence and killed him in cold blood." Only by taking the road of armed violence and overthrowing the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class can the Afro-Americans and the rest of the working people of the United States achieve complete emancipation.

Chairman Mao has elucidated the very difficult position U.S. imperialism has found itself in at home and abroad as a result of the political and economic crisis gripping the United States and how powerful the forces of the Afro-Americans and of the revolutionary people of the world have become. He has also pointed out to the revolutionary people of the world

the urgent task they must carry out in their struggles.

The storm of the Afro-American struggle on a scale unprecedented in the history of the United States is a dagger struck deep into the heart of U.S. imperialism. It is a tremendous contribution to world revolution, and just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has clearly pointed out: "It shows that an extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the more than 20 million Black Americans." The big monster U.S. imperialism which has extended its claws of barbarous aggression all over the world is met with the ever fiercer resistance from the revolutionary people of the world. In Vietnam in particular, it is being beaten black and blue by the heroic and great Vietnamese people in war. Now in its own home it has no peace; it is panic-stricken in face of the onslaught of the Afro-American struggle. Chairman Mao has pointed out most penetratingly that the Afro-American struggle "is a tremendous support and inspiration to the struggle of the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism and to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism."

The heroic and spirited struggle of the Afro-Americans against the ruthless suppression by the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class is a tremendous impetus to and support for the struggle of the Indonesian Communists and the Indonesian revolutionary people. The Indonesian Marxist-Leninists and the Indonesian revolutionary people, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, are advancing along the revolutionary road, unfolding a protracted war, a revolutionary people's war to smash the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime, a watch dog of U.S. imperialism and a partner of Soviet modern revisionism, so as to establish the people's democratic power in Indonesia. The Indonesian people's armed struggle that has started is a concrete expression of solidarity with the Afro-Americans in

their struggle. Its flames will certainly spread more furiously and will join up with those of the struggles of the Black Americans and the revolutionary people of the world to burn to ashes our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its accomplices!

Chairman Mao has said: "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people." This scientific thesis by Chairman Mao is now being translated into reality by the Afro-Americans' surging struggle which is part of the struggle of the revolutionary people of the whole world against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. We are hailing, with full confidence, the bright future as pointed out by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, "The complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."

Let us all take action and carry through Chairman Mao's great call—unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices!

Long live the struggle of the Black people and all the working people in the United States!

Long live the struggle of the revolutionary people of the whole world!

Down with U.S. imperialism and its accomplices!

Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought, the beacon light illuminating the road of struggle of the revolutionary people of the whole world!

Long live Chairman Mao, the most respected and beloved great leader of the revolutionary people of the whole world!

Third Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting Dominican People's Resistance to U.S. Armed Aggression Hailed

MAY 12 was the third anniversary of the publication of our great leader Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting the Dominican People's Resistance to U.S. Armed Aggression." Latin American friends in Peking and Havana warmly acclaimed this great statement. They pointed out in interviews with Hsinhua correspondents that it was of paramount significance today in guiding the struggles of the Dominican people

and other people of the world against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

Latin American friends in Peking. Colombian friend Leopoldo Cruz said that Chairman Mao's statement had shown for us the correct road of advance. Through experience in their struggle, he said, the Latin American people had realized that U.S. imperialism is only a paper tiger. They also understood that to defeat the

counter-revolutionary alliance of the U.S. imperialists and the oppressors in their own countries, there must be a revolutionary party established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and a people's army led by the Party and a broad anti-U.S. united front must be formed. Chairman Mao's wise strategy on encircling the cities from the countryside must be grasped as a result of their own experience.

The awakening Latin American people realized that a new enemy was on the counter-revolutionary side, he added. "This enemy is modern revisionism, which is headed by the Soviet ruling clique. Soviet revisionism plays the role of a lackey of U.S. imperialism. It has exposed itself to the Latin American people in its true renegade colours."

Leopoldo Cruz said that the revolutionary forces in Latin America were being organized on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. "The flames of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal people's war are flaring up everywhere in Latin America," he said.

Candido da Costa Aragao, a Brazilian friend, said that Chairman Mao's deep love for the people had made him highly esteemed everywhere in the world. Chairman Mao's voice always supports the oppressed people's fight against tyranny in a clear-cut way, he said. It represents the masses of the oppressed people. Chairman Mao's statement is a powerful weapon for the oppressed people fighting against their oppressors.

Referring to the victorious struggle of the Latin American people against U.S. imperialism, he pointed out that the only way to deal with U.S. imperialism was to take up arms and engage in armed struggle. Only by using revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence could the revolutionary people defeat imperialism and win independence and liberation.

A. Fernandez, a friend from Peru, said that Chairman Mao's statement "is of practical significance to the development of the anti-U.S. struggles of the people throughout Latin America. The people of Latin America warmly welcome the statement and celebrate the third anniversary of its publication."

A. Fernandez stressed that the people of Latin America would surely be victorious in their revolution-

ary struggles if they followed Chairman Mao's teaching which is embodied in his statement supporting the Dominican people's resistance to U.S. armed aggression.

Latin American friends in Havana. A Cuban friend said: "The Latin American people are awakening and carrying out resolute struggles to get rid of the oppression and enslavement by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. Through their active struggles, they have come to understand more and more the correctness of Chairman Mao's wise thesis that '**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**' and that '**the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution.**'"

He went on: "In order to achieve victory in their revolution, the Latin American people must hold aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, uphold the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and resolutely carry out armed struggle against imperialism and its running dogs."

This Cuban friend emphasized that this struggle must be carried out under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, which should be disseminated in all parts of the world. He exclaimed with enthusiasm: "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

A Venezuelan friend said: The statement is of tremendous significance, "for it gives the Latin American people a powerful, inspiring call to battle; it points out most clearly what road should be followed by the people who are subjected to constant U.S. imperialist aggression; and it most sharply exposes the imperialist designs which are camouflaged under the hypocritical pretext of 'defending freedom,' but whose real aims and actions are to slaughter the people of other countries with planes, warships and guns."

A Panamanian friend said that in his statement, "Comrade Mao Tse-tung unveils the true features of imperialism and gives immense encouragement to the struggles of the people of this continent. We are convinced that in our mounting struggle, we Latin American people will firmly unite with the heroic Chinese people, make our revolutionary struggle deep-going, learn from their instructive experiences and apply them in accordance with our own conditions."

Mounting Latin American People's Struggles Against U.S. Imperialism and Its Lackeys

The statement issued on May 12, 1965 by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the world's revolutionary people, in support of the Dominican people's resistance to U.S. armed aggression, has been a tremendous support and inspiration to the revolutionary struggle of the people in the Dominican Republic and the whole of Latin America. The Latin American peo-

ple's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is developing steadily.

In the Dominican Republic: Three years ago, the revolutionary Dominican people launched an armed

(Continued on p. 19.)

President Ho Chi Minh's Letter to President Nguyen Huu Tho

- Praises big victories won recently by armed forces and people of south Vietnam.
- Calls army men and people to be resolved to fight and win, fight continuously and fiercely to win still bigger victories.
- Exposes U.S. imperialism's lip service to "peace" negotiations while stepping up the war.

President Ho Chi Minh sent a letter on May 8 to President Nguyen Huu Tho and the Members of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation praising the magnificent victories won recently by the liberation armed forces and people of south Vietnam, reported Vietnam News Agency. The letter reads in full as follows:

To President Nguyen Huu Tho,

To the Members of the N.F.L. Central Committee,

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the N.F.L. the compatriots have risen up in unison and the fighters and cadres in south Vietnam have mounted the general offensive since early spring this year, fighting very well, winning very big victories.

Upholding revolutionary heroism and combining armed attacks, political struggle and propaganda among enemy troops, the armed forces and people in south Vietnam have:

— defeated 1.2 million enemy troops including more than 500,000 U.S. troops,

— fought victoriously both in the towns and the countryside, and attacked with skill enemy bases, airfields, ports, storages and communication lines,

— liberated many more vast areas with dense population,

— fought while engaging in construction, hence the unusually vigorous growth of both their military and political forces,

— done equally very well in implementing the policy of the N.F.L., the army men devotedly defending and assisting the people, the people giving the army men their unreserved love, helping them, and fighting side by side with them against the aggressors.

For the last few days the armed forces and people of south Vietnam, from Quang Tri-Thua Thien region to the Cape of Ca Mau, from the plains to the highland, have again launched concerted attacks on the U.S. and its puppets, winning very big victories, inflicting heavier

defeats on the enemy and increasing their consternation and confusion.

So all the armed forces and the entire people of heroic south Vietnam — the old and the young, women and men, the Kinh people and the highland peoples, the main forces as well as the regional army and the militia and guerrilla forces, have all performed outstanding military feats. The whole south Vietnam is fighting very well, gaining more strength and winning greater victories in the process.

I am very elated at this, and I ask the President and the Members of the N.F.L. Central Committee to convey my best regards and warmest congratulations to all the compatriots in south Vietnam, to all the officers and men of the patriotic armed forces on all battlefields. I send my regards to all patriotic personalities, all elders, all foster mothers of the army men. I praise the youth and young pioneers for their enthusiasm in resisting U.S. aggression and saving the country, and for their many exploits.

The victories won by the south Vietnamese armed forces and people are very big, all-round victories which are gladdening the people across the country and our friends on all the five continents. The cause of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation followed by our entire people is making tremendous progress, and is speeding steadily toward complete victory.

Our people love peace very much. But there cannot be genuine peace unless there is independence and freedom. Peace will come directly after the U.S. imperialists have put an end to their war of aggression in Vietnam, brought home all their troops, and let the Vietnamese people decide their own destiny themselves.

The U.S. imperialists at present are losing heavily in Vietnam, and are caught in isolation and confusion, both in the world and at home. Yet they keep acting very obdurately and cunningly. They are talking of "peace" negotiation while stepping up the war.

Our compatriots and fighters, therefore, should unite more closely, sharpen vigilance and increase the resolve to fight and to win, develop their strong points

and correct their weakness, brave all hardships and sacrifices, fight continuously and on all battlefields, in order to win still bigger victories.

With north and south Vietnam being of one mind and emulating each other in annihilating the enemy and saving the country, it is a certainty that the U.S. aggressors will be completely defeated.

The day will certainly come when the compatriots in south Vietnam are liberated.

It is certain that our fatherland — Vietnam — will have complete independence and freedom, will surely be reunified and enjoy peace.

Forward!

Complete victory will be ours!

My cordial greetings of determination to fight and to win.

Ho Chi Minh

Central Committee of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Issues Appeal

It calls on the liberation army to launch fierce and repeated attacks, wipe out more U.S. and puppet troops and resolutely win complete victory. It also calls on the people of south Vietnam to overthrow the Saigon puppets and establish revolutionary power.

THE Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has issued an appeal to all compatriots and fighters in south Vietnam, according to the Giai Phong Press Agency of south Vietnam.

The appeal, dated May 6, 1968, reads in full as follows:

Dear Compatriots and Fighters,

The gunfire of our simultaneous attacks has again rung out in Saigon, Hue, Da Nang, and many other towns and cities, in district capitals, and at military headquarters, key organs, military bases, airfields, and storages of the United States and its puppets on all battlefields from Quang Tri Province to the Cape of Ca Mau.

Our army and people are dealing thunder blows at the United States and its puppets and have performed new, extremely glorious exploits, meting out due punishment to the perpetrators of countless crimes against our people.

The whole south Vietnam, inspired by the fresh victories, is dashing forward.

The whole south Vietnam is rocking under the gunfire of the offensive and rising up in a seething determination to fight and win.

Dear Compatriots and Fighters,

Since the start of the general offensive and widespread attacks mounted by our armed forces and people early this spring, the U.S. aggressors' ultimate defeat has become a foregone conclusion. But, obdurate as they are, the U.S. aggressors have not given up their aggressive designs against our country.

Along with their crafty manoeuvres, they continue to intensify their war of aggression, sending in additional troops and weapons, pouring in more money, feverishly drafting more troops, and conducting a series of operations to massacre our people and destroy our villages and towns.

However, the determination of our entire people and army remains unshakable: so long as the United States goes on with its aggression in south Vietnam, we are resolved to fight and defeat it.

We decidedly refuse to be enslaved again and lose our country again. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. The goal of the just struggle of the Front is quite clear. The situation is developing in our favour.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen — the Thieu-Ky clique — are being driven into ever tighter straits. The complete defeat of the U.S. aggressors, the collapse and disintegration of the Thieu-Ky puppet army and administration are unavoidable.

Dear Compatriots and Fighters,

In these hours of the valiant and glorious struggle of our entire people, let us clearly and firmly grasp our revolution's objectives. With our iron-like determination and limitless efforts, let us courageously overcome all difficulties and hardships, and brave all sacrifices. Let us mount repeated attacks and fight vigorously to defeat the U.S. aggressors, overthrow the puppets, win back total power for the people, wrest back independence, national sovereignty and freedom, and bring happiness to the entire people.

Let the officers and men of the liberation army launch fierce and repeated attacks, wipe out as many

U.S. and puppet effectives as possible, destroy as much of their means of war as possible, score new victories every day and every hour, overcome the aggressive designs of the U.S. aggressors, smash the puppet army, and resolutely win complete victory.

Let our compatriots in the towns and those rural areas still under enemy control rise up in arms. Let them take up whatever weapons at their disposal: guns, knives, axes. Let them co-ordinate with the liberation armed forces in eliminating cruel enemy agents, round up spies, topple the puppet administration, and establish revolutionary power. Let them organize themselves, assist the liberation armed forces, resolutely beat off enemy counter-attacks, defend the revolutionary power, protect the people's life and property, and firmly maintain their control.

Let our compatriots in the liberated zones carry out the slogan "All for the front! All for the defeat of the U.S. aggressors!"

Let the officers and men of the Saigon puppet army and police and personnel of the Saigon puppet admini-

stration definitely take the path of an honourable life. Let them rise up, wipe out the cruel agents, serve the fatherland, dissociate themselves from the enemy ranks and cross over to the people's side with weapons to save the country and their own families.

Dear Compatriots and Fighters,

The unprecedentedly great and all-round victories we have recorded since the start of the general offensive and widespread attacks early this spring have eloquently testified to the invincible strength and unequalled wisdom of our armed forces and people.

The fight between us and the enemy has entered a crucial phase. The U.S. aggressors and the puppet traitors are resorting to every possible cruel manoeuvre, looting, arson, rape and massacre. But no reactionary force can resist the solidarity and dauntless fight of our army and people.

Let us overcome all hardships and difficulties and march forward bravely. Complete victory will certainly be ours.

(Continued from p. 16.)

uprising to overthrow the traitorous Cabral dictatorship. Although the uprising met with bloody repression by U.S. imperialism, the revolutionary Dominican people have never ceased their struggle. A number of revolutionaries have already gone to the countryside to mobilize and organize the masses.

Massive struggles against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorship have recently taken place one after another in the cities. Students in Santo Domingo, the capital, held street demonstrations in March, opposing U.S. imperialism and the Balaguer dictatorial regime in defiance of an official ban by the reactionary authorities.

In Brazil: The flames against U.S. cultural aggression were rekindled last March and have been raging ever since. Tens of thousands of students in early April held large-scale anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship demonstrations to protest naked U.S. cultural infiltration and bloody suppression by the reactionary authorities. The struggle swept Rio de Janeiro; Goiania, capital of Goias State; Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul State; Recife, capital of Pernambuco State; and over a dozen other major cities.

On March 29, more than 10,000 students, angrily shouting "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Down with dictatorship!" demonstrated in downtown Rio de Janeiro. They strongly protested the killing of a patriotic student by U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial regime. The patriotic just struggle of the Brazilian

students against U.S. imperialism is now developing in depth.

In Chile: Chilean workers launched a large-scale and protracted strike in March. Recently, more than 95,000 workers in the copper mines, power industry, and a dozen other important branches of the economy set off a new wave of strikes in opposition to the U.S. policy of plunder. Many teachers, students and other patriotic intellectuals have boycotted classes or engaged in other forms of struggle in support of the just fight of the striking workers.

In Uruguay: In Montevideo, the capital, nearly 10,000 workers staged a street demonstration on May 1. The demonstrators marched on the U.S. Embassy. They shouted "Down with the Yankees" and courageously fought with the police who were sent to suppress them.

In Bolivia: On the same day, more than 10,000 workers demonstrated against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial government in La Paz, the capital.

In Ecuador: Workers recently launched anti-U.S. struggles in some major cities. A meeting was also held recently by more than 2,000 peasants in Quevedo, Los Rios Province, condemning U.S. imperialism as the arch criminal responsible for the poverty and starvation of the people of Ecuador.

In Argentina: There were recent demonstrations by workers in Buenos Aires, the capital, and in Santa Fe and Tucuman Provinces and other places against the ruthless plunder and exploitation of Argentina by U.S. imperialism.

The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

"Stalin Group" in Soviet Union Acclaims China's Great Cultural Revolution

THE "Stalin Group," a revolutionary organization in the Soviet Union, which is opposed to the Khrushchovite revisionist clique, has recently distributed an article entitled "The Truth About the Cultural Revolution," ardently extolling China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao. It severely condemns the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its crime of restoring capitalism in the Soviet Union and vilifying China's great proletarian cultural revolution. It has given expression to the heroism of the Soviet proletariat and its determination to carry out proletarian revolution.

The article says that the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat is one in which a tenacious and acute class struggle goes on, the struggle between two roads: the road of the proletariat and the road of capitalism. Restoration and the struggle against restoration is the main content of the class struggle throughout the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the period of transition from capitalism to communism.

The article points out that in a socialist country there are three ways in which capitalist restoration may emerge:

First: Prior to the victory of socialism, it may still be possible for the exploiting classes, which have been overthrown but have not yet been liquidated, to recapture political power.

Second: A restoration may emerge as the result of imperialist aggression.

Third: By way of peaceful evolution.

It is much easier to fight against the first two ways of capitalist restoration, for in these two cases we are confronted by a definite enemy who can be seen clearly and we know exactly where to strike. But peaceful evolution is another matter. It is the most dangerous and sinister way.

Peaceful evolution is particularly dangerous to the working class and to the entire labouring people because:

1. We have to deal with an enemy in disguise who is in our own ranks and camouflages himself with our slogans, an enemy whom it is extremely difficult to unmask.
2. The threat of peaceful evolution is generally underestimated.

The article says that peaceful evolution is the gradual change in the nature and essence of the socialist state and the Communist Party as a result of the degeneration of the Party and state leadership. The final outcome of peaceful evolution is the restoration of capitalism.

Referring to the reason why the danger of peaceful evolution exists in socialist countries, the article points out that, while the proletariat is capable of prevailing over the bourgeoisie politically and economically in a comparatively short historical period, the struggle in the ideological sphere goes through a very, very long period, for this concerns the living souls of men. It is impossible for the new ideas, new customs and new habits of socialism to achieve a dominant position immediately after the political and economic changes; this

requires considerable time, particularly so to achieve complete victory. Moreover, there is the corrupting influence from capitalist encirclement. This hostile ideology breeds a loss of ideals, anti-communism, bourgeois individualism, the mentality of private-ownership, the desire for wealth, nationalism, chauvinism, cosmopolitanism, bourgeois ethics, etc. The influence of this ideology in our countries has had its effect in the degeneration and bourgeoisification of our peoples. In short, there are many in our society and in other socialist countries who have been contaminated by bourgeois ideology — political degenerates, careerists, “communist” red-tape officials, bureaucrats, people who concern themselves only with their own welfare, money grabbers and out-and-out anti-socialist, hostile elements. Inevitably these persons have wormed their way into the Party (including its leading bodies), principally because ours is a ruling Party. In actuality, they are the agents of the internal bourgeois elements, remnants of the exploiting classes and international imperialism. If they are not rendered harmless, the possibility of their usurping power in the Party and the state will arise at certain times.

The agents of the bourgeoisie and international imperialism who have sneaked into the Party can seize political power only by means of liquidating the Marxist-Leninist leadership.

The article explains this by citing the example of the Khrushchov clique's usurpation of power in the Soviet Party and state. It points out that the usurpation of power by Khrushchov and his gang began with the death of J.V. Stalin. Stalin's death was followed by rabid struggles of the political degenerates to seize power in the Party and the country. When they saw their chance to seize power, they tried their utmost to elbow the Marxist-Leninist core out of the leadership by vilifying it. It was for this purpose that they brought forth the myth of “personality cult” with a view to undermining and then elbowing out the Bolshevik core of our Party and paving the way for the replacement of the Lenin-Stalin proletarian line with a new line, a degenerate, revisionist line.

The article goes on to explain that the conspiratorial activities of the revisionists to usurp political power and their peaceful evolution begin in the fields of ideology and culture and in the shaping and preparing of public opinion.

They “operated” along three lines:

1. To wage a “struggle against past errors” — which means to discard the “old” ideology (Marxism-Leninism).

2. To “creatively develop Marxism-Leninism” — which means to create a “new” ideology.

3. To foster bourgeois ideology in literature, art and daily life — to distract the working class and the entire labouring people from politics, and to cultivate in them acquisitiveness and the pursuit of personal gains.

To make a long story short, they began by replacing the proletarian ideology with the bourgeois ideology.

The article says: After making a detailed study of the possibilities of capitalist restoration, we have come to the conclusion that peaceful evolution is the principal danger in the socialist countries after the establishment and consolidation of the new system; that peaceful evolution is carried out by those degenerate elements who have usurped the leadership of the Party and the state and by the enemies of the working people; and that the seizure of power by the revisionists and peaceful evolution start from the fields of ideology and culture and from the creation and preparation of public opinion.

After the usurpation of power by the revisionists in the first socialist state, the Soviet Union, and in a number of other states, a whole series of questions of struggle against the revisionist renegade cliques have become especially acute for the international proletariat and the communist movement.

The article stresses that the theory about the great proletarian cultural revolution put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has provided answers to these questions.

In dealing with the basic points of Chairman Mao's theory about the great proletarian cultural revolution, the article points out:

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a resolute offensive against the bourgeoisie and its agents on the ideological front, and its role is to complete the political and economic destruction of the bourgeoisie with its destruction ideologically.

The strategic objective of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to eliminate the threat of capitalist restoration, the possibility of peaceful evolution in the socialist countries, and to defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The tasks of the great proletarian cultural revolution, or in other words, the specific ways and means of attaining the strategic objective, can be summed up as follows:

Expose, repudiate and isolate the degenerate elements and careerists who have wormed their way into the Party; and weed out those who have come into the Party by chance as well as the inactive members;

Build up the organs of the state and the Party into organs which are free from bureaucratism and maintain the closest possible contact with the people;

Liquidate the bourgeois trends in the ideological and cultural spheres; declare war upon bourgeois ideology, customs and habits and stop their inflow from abroad; promote the further flourishing and development of our proletarian ideas and culture, and propagate and disseminate Marxism-Leninism constantly and everywhere;

Develop to the utmost the political activity of the broad masses of the people and draw them into taking a continuous and decisive part in all state affairs; and

Bring up in the course of this struggle a new generation of iron-like and unswerving Communists, and educate the youth to carry on the revolution.

How can these tasks be achieved? What is the method to fulfil these tasks? This method, the method of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is the mass line.

This revolution has aroused and stirred up the broadest masses of the people. It has shown to the people that politics is not just a matter for the leaders, as the revisionists and the degenerate elements have tried to convince the people; politics is also the concern of the people, a concern of first importance directly related to them. This revolution has shown that it is the masses who can best and most thoroughly expose the degenerate elements, careerists and the enemies of the people and that it is the masses that should judge who are bad and who are good among the leaders — who are the friends of the working class and all labouring people, and who are their enemies. To put it briefly, the masses, led by the Bolsheviks, alone can uproot and liquidate the bourgeois line; only by relying on the masses and only through the actions of the masses, is it possible to fulfil the magnificent tasks of the great proletarian cultural revolution and attain its objective — the prevention of capitalist restoration.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is the continuation and development of the universal road of the October Revolution and is the law of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. All the states under the dictatorship of the proletariat will inevitably have to go through this phase of socialist revolution.

In short, the great proletarian cultural revolution, identical in class content but which varies in national form, is a universal law of Marxism-Leninism.

The article then exposes and condemns the crimes of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique who have resorted to all sorts of tricks to distort the real situation in China and to slander China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

It says: The Soviet people are eager to know what is really happening in China. But the official Soviet propaganda has left no stone unturned to distort what is actually happening there. In this campaign of vilification, the Soviet newspapers and magazines have used both their "own" information and that from the capitalist news agencies; this fact itself has proved that the Soviet propaganda organs and the capitalist propaganda organs have an identity of interests. Moreover, the "reports" in the capitalist press seem to be more "moderate" and "objective" than the unscrupulous articles in *Pravda* and other official Soviet organs. Precisely for this reason, the capitalist propaganda machines have remarked that the Soviet Union has provided them with the most useful material — indeed the "best," the most complete and systematic collection of all anti-China slanders spread by the enemies of People's China, the Chinese Communist Party and the

great proletarian cultural revolution. Therefore, this makes the exposure of the anti-China slanders an urgent and necessary task for all those who are loyal to Lenin and Stalin and who want to struggle against degeneration.

The article points out that all struggles are for political power. No one can deny the fact that the whole Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people are taking part in this struggle — a struggle of the labouring masses. This is to say, China's cultural revolution is no quarrel among individuals; it is a principled struggle waged in the interests of the whole Party and the entire people.

The cultural revolution is a principled struggle waged by the Chinese Bolsheviks headed by Mao Tse-tung against the opportunist faction within the Party.

This struggle is the logical continuation and outcome of the long-term struggle between the Chinese Communist Party and the Khrushchov-type revisionists. The Soviet revisionist politicians have spread rumours describing the seizure of power from the opportunists by the masses under the leadership of the Bolshevik core of the Chinese Communist Party as unprincipled quarrels among groupings. Such rumours are aimed at discrediting the struggle of the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party and thereby supporting the enemies of the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party. It is out-and-out anti-China and anti-communist propaganda.

Exposing the falsehood of the Soviet revisionists that the "Chinese working class does not support the cultural revolution" and their slander against the Chinese youth, the article stresses that the Chinese workers have taken into their own hands the administration of the enterprises; they are the backbone of the new leading organs of the Party and state, and they are the advanced contingent of the cultural revolution. These facts alone give the lie to their vicious fabrications.

The participation of the Chinese youth in the great cultural revolution is very important for the youth themselves. Their tempering in battle in the furnace of the cultural revolution provides them with valuable experience in actual struggle and enhances their communist spirit; it is the best way of bringing up a new generation of fighters who will be successors to the older generation of the Chinese Bolsheviks. It provides the Party with reliable and inexhaustible reserves in the youth.

Exposing the Soviet revisionists' slanders against the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the article points out that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is actually playing a great role in the great proletarian cultural revolution. What is the Chinese People's Liberation Army? It is an army composed of the workers and peasants; it is simply the people who are armed. The People's Liberation Army is not just a section of the workers and peasants who are armed, but the most disciplined, most enlightened and most highly principled section of the workers and peasants.

The article castigates the Soviet revisionists' calumnies that China's great proletarian cultural revolution "is directed against the Chinese Communist Party."

The fact that the broadest masses of the people are taking part in the cultural revolution together with the Party does not in the least impair the prestige of the Chinese Communist Party, because the masses act strictly under the leadership of the Party and in accordance with its instructions. Participation in the struggle against bourgeois degeneration and opportunism only Bolshevizes the masses, rallies them around the Marxist core of the Party, educates them in the spirit of communism and in revolutionary practice, that is, turns them into mighty reserves of the Party.

The fact that the masses are actively fighting for the cause of the Party under the leadership of the Party of Mao Tse-tung testifies to the maturity of the Chinese Communist Party, the correctness of its policies and the great unity between the Chinese Party and the people. The Chinese Communist Party is powerful precisely because of the support of the masses. The cultural revolution provides a convincing proof of this.

It is precisely those now talking nonsense about the "destruction" of the Chinese Communist Party who are supporting the counter-revolutionary revisionist elements in this Party and instigating them to oppose the Chinese Communist Party and its line.

Is there anything strange in that the degenerate elements in the Soviet Union and the bourgeoisie in the West are sorry for their overthrown friends?

If the Bolsheviks were to show pity on their enemies, that would be strange indeed.

Refuting the slanders spread by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique that China's great proletarian cultural revolution "is directed against the Soviet Union and the Soviet people," the article asks: Is not the struggle against opportunism in China in the interest of the Soviet people? Indisputably it is in their interest. It is not in the interest of the Soviet "leadership," as can be judged by what is carried in the Soviet press, because the Soviet leadership fears that the determination of the Chinese Communists and working class to combat opportunism and degeneration will "infect" the working class and all working people in the Soviet Union. It is not in the interest of the Soviet leadership because, since the time of Khrushchov, the Soviet leadership itself has all along been a degenerate one, following an opportunist line and consequently constituting a base for all the opportunist elements such as the Yugoslav revisionists or the opposition in China; it is an obstacle in the way of the world revolutionary movement and a parasitic ulcer on the body of the Soviet working class and labouring peasants. This is why the official propaganda organs of the Soviet Union have poured out a torrent of lies and slanders against the Chinese Communist Party and its leaders.

What warrants attention is that these propaganda organs of the Soviet Union use a "special method." This

"special method" lies in the fact that they keep silent on the basic and principled differences between the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, so as to achieve the main aim of the Soviet "politicians," namely, to fool the working people of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and to fool the Communists of the whole world.

The Soviet "politicians" know full well that, if the Soviet working people are allowed to make an analysis of these differences, then it will inevitably lead to the exposure of these same Soviet "politicians," and to acknowledging the necessity to struggle against the highly placed degenerate elements in the Soviet Union. This is what they are scared of.

The leaders of the cultural revolution and those who are taking part in it are only opposed to the degenerate elements in the Soviet Union—such as the Soviet leaders on top—but they do not oppose the Soviet people.

No doubt, the struggle against the degenerate elements called for by the cultural revolution is in the interest of the Soviet people. Therefore, it is the authors of these false "accusations," who have been exposed by us—it is they who are against the Soviet people, against the Party founded by Lenin and Stalin, and against the revolution.

In conclusion, the article points out that the great proletarian cultural revolution in China is an unavoidable movement against opportunism and degeneration.

This revolution is being carried out by the masses themselves under the leadership of the Chinese Bolsheviks in a way that is truly Leninist. This method is fundamentally opposed to the method of top-level politics behind the scenes without the participation of the masses (in order to deceive the masses), a method being used by all renegades, including the "politicians" in the Soviet Union.

China's cultural revolution has set a brilliant example of struggle against degeneration and against capitalist restoration brought about by liquidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and establishing the rule of the revisionist elements.

All the accusations hurled by the Soviet revisionist politicians at the cultural revolution are false and aimed at hoodwinking the working class in the Soviet Union and other parts of the world.

The vicious anti-China campaign, dictated by the fear of the Soviet degenerate elements that they may lose their privileges and power and by the fear of their own people, has united them with the most reactionary circles of world capitalism and has demonstrated the community of the interests of them all.

The Soviet revisionists' anti-China campaign, which has exposed its own architects, points to the pressing necessity to overthrow the regime of the degenerates—the new bourgeois elements—in the Soviet Union and the necessity subsequently to carry out in the Soviet Union a proletarian cultural revolution.

One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Soviet Revisionists Intensify Collaboration With Asian, African and Latin American Reactionaries

FACED with the rising Asian, African and Latin American people's revolutionary movements, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism, has been intensifying its counter-revolutionary collaboration with U.S. stooges in Asian, African and Latin American countries. It aids and supports them in suppressing the people's revolutionary struggles, and at the same time lines them up in its campaign against China.

Since coming to power, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has not only completely taken over Khrushchov's mantle, but has gone even further in carrying out a line of capitulation and betrayal. While entering into all-round collaboration with U.S. imperialism, the clique has been working hand in glove with the latter's running dogs. Collusion with the reactionaries of various countries is a component part of Soviet-U.S. collaboration.

Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has made particularly frequent political, economic and military contacts with the reactionaries of Asian, African and Latin American countries. From January to March, it successively resumed or established diplomatic relations and exchanged ambassadors with the reactionary governments of Colombia, "Malaysia" and Ghana. Kosygin, Baibakov, Gorshkov and other Soviet revisionist political and military chiefs, as well as various kinds of high-ranking Soviet delegations, have respectively journeyed to India, Japan, Indonesia and other countries for underhand activities. In the meantime, the clique has kept increasing economic and military "aid" to the reactionaries of Asian, African and Latin American countries in order to prop up their rule.

Infiltration Into India

Birds of a feather flock together. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the reactionaries of Asian,

African and Latin American countries band together because they are at one in opposing communism, China, the people and revolution.

In Asia, the clique is intensifying its collaboration with and actively supporting the reactionaries of various countries for the primary purpose of ganging up with U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to oppose the Chinese people who are armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Last June, during the secret Glassboro talks between Soviet revisionist chieftain Kosygin and U.S. imperialist chieftain Johnson, Soviet-U.S. collaboration to oppose China was discussed as "the most urgent question" in which they had "the largest common interests."

For the purpose of opposing China, the Soviet revisionist clique spares no expense to rear anti-China hatchetmen in Asia, the Indian reactionaries above all. Over the years, the more rabidly the Indian reactionaries opposed China, the greater were the stakes this clique of renegades put on them. To co-ordinate with U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression against China and shove together an anti-China cordon, this clique has given the reactionary Indian Government nearly 900 million U.S. dollars' worth of "military aid" since 1962, when the Indian reactionaries launched an abortive armed aggression against China. This amount far exceeded the 340 million-dollar "military aid" U.S. imperialism gave India over the same period. The Soviet revisionists' "military aid" included large numbers of aircraft, artillery, tanks, war vessels, submarines, guided missiles and other modern weapons.

After Kosygin's visit to India this January, the Soviet revisionists again provided India with new military aid, according to Pakistan press reports. The "aid" includes over 170 SU-7 supersonic fighter-bombers, four submarines, 100 tanks and large numbers of long-

range artillery pieces. As the Western press has revealed, India recently decided to sign a naval agreement with the Soviet Union under which Moscow will provide New Delhi with 21 war vessels, while India will allow Soviet fleets to use the bases on Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In the field of "economic aid," the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique of renegades gave India 7,500 million rupees in the last three years or so; this tops the list of Soviet revisionist "foreign aid." It is nearly double the total of 3,800 million rupees in loans granted to the Indian reactionaries in the ten years of Khrushchov's rule. At present, Soviet revisionist "aid" makes up 13.7 per cent of the total foreign aid received by them, and it ranks next to "U.S. aid" and puts the Soviet revisionists in second place. By this "aid," they have gained control of one-quarter of India's iron and steel industry, one half of its petroleum refining industry and one-fifth of its electricity.

Alongside the Soviet revisionists' economic expansion in India, trade between the two countries has also increased considerably in recent years. Today, the Soviet revisionists have reached third place in the reactionary Indian Government's total volume of foreign trade, tailing close behind the United States and Britain.

In this way, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has tightened its grip on India under the cover of "aid," and strengthened its counter-revolutionary collaboration with the Indian reactionaries. The Soviet Union has now become India's greatest "military aid" giving country, the second largest creditor country and the third largest trading country.

Khrushchov's successors have also given energetic support and encouragement to the Indonesian fascist military junta in its massacre of the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people and its rabid anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign. The planes which fly over West Kalimantan and elsewhere trying to put down the people's armed struggle are Soviet made. The arms used to murder the overseas Chinese are also supplied by the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists. To provide favourable conditions for the Indonesian reactionaries, the Soviet revisionist renegades formally agreed in November 1966 to defer payment by the Suharto-Nasution clique of Indonesia's U.S. \$1,200 million military debt to the Soviet Union. This betrayal of the Indonesian revolution by the Soviet renegades was so patent that the Italian paper *Avanti* commented that the Kremlin "displayed so much goodwill to the state treasury of Gen. Nasution, Gen. Suharto and the others responsible for the big massacre" that it "kindly agreed to defer payment of the debt incurred for the purchase of weapons used to massacre hundreds of thousands of Communists and their families." This showed that for the Soviet revisionists "opportunism precedes the ideal for which hundreds of thousands of Indonesian Communists have sacrificed their lives."

Out of their need to oppose China and communism, the new tsars in the Kremlin have increased their all-round collaboration with Japanese militarism. To win over the Japanese reactionaries, they have even surrendered to Japanese financiers the right to exploit Siberian resources and agreed to the opening by Japan of an air route over Siberia and a sea route to the Arctic. This is a big sell-out of Soviet sovereignty, which has brought humiliation to the Soviet nation.

In addition, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has chummed up with the reactionaries in Thailand, Burma and other countries as well as the Rahman clique of "Malaysia." The aim is to follow U.S. imperialism in setting up in Asia an encirclement of China. In the last year, officials of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique contacted the reactionaries of these countries secretly and openly. The Soviet revisionist press blatantly declared that the "Association of Southeast Asian Nations" formed by the reactionaries of the Asian countries with its spearhead directed against China is not "something negative." The *Times of India* disclosed that after the British Labour government's announcement of its decision to withdraw troops from east of Suez ahead of schedule, the Soviet revisionists manoeuvred to bring about an understanding between "Malaysia" and Indonesia on so-called defence requirements, the purpose of which is to prevent China's influence from reaching the Malay Peninsula and Indonesian archipelago following the withdrawal of British troops.

Butchers' Partner

Yet another aim of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's collaboration with the reactionaries of the Asian, African and Latin American countries is to preserve the reactionary rule in these countries and support it in putting down the people's revolutions there. For instance, the huge quantities of munitions and weapons used by the Suharto fascist military clique to massacre the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people are supplied by the Soviet revisionists as well as the U.S. imperialists.

Although the true face of the reactionaries in these countries is already exposed, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has nevertheless been trying to dress up these types and make them presentable. Indonesia, under the fascist rule of Suharto, has been extolled as "an independent country . . . actively fighting imperialism." "Malaysia" is not a product of neo-colonialism in the eyes of the Soviet revisionists. In Africa, the Soviet Union has resumed diplomatic relations with the puppet regime of Mobutu, a stooge groomed and set up by U.S. imperialism in the Congo (K), and "promised" to promote "friendly relations" with the reactionary set-up in Ghana which came to power after a military coup. It has done much the same thing in Latin American countries, supporting the dictators and going out of its way to put "muscle" into their hated regimes.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, this clique has been hard at work peddling trash — “peaceful transition” and the “parliamentary road” — and advocating a so-called “non-capitalist road.” All of this is designed to undermine the revolutionary struggles of the people in these countries and offset the powerful impact of Mao Tse-tung’s thought. Such a betrayal has been widely condemned by the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. *Patriotic Reminiscences*, a weekly published by Indian revolutionaries, lashed out at the Soviet clique for “leading the working class astray” and “giving the capitalists and landlords active assistance.”

All Vermin Will Be Destroyed

In ganging up with the reactionaries against the revolution in Asian, African and Latin American countries, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has completely fitted in with what is required by U.S. imperialism in its counter-revolutionary “global strategy,” performing such chores which U.S. imperialism itself cannot do very well.

Averell Harriman, a highly placed official in the Johnson Administration, openly called for “parallelism” in U.S.-Soviet collaboration at the end of last year. With reference to this matter, the *Washington Evening Star* pointed out with much satisfaction that since the Glassboro talks between the American and Soviet chieftains Johnson and Kosygin there has been increased “co-operation” between the two sides. The

United States and the Soviet Union, the paper said vehemently, have “a common interest,” and must take “concerted” actions. By stepping up their shady dealings with the reactionary regimes in many countries, the Kremlin renegades have indeed measured up to the expectations of the “big boss.”

But in the Asia, Africa and Latin America of today, where the mainstream of the revolution is rushing forward irresistibly, all those who set themselves against the people will be swept away. The wheel of history will not move as U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the reactionaries in Asia, Africa and Latin America please. Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: “We are now in a great new era of world revolution. . . . The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off.” No matter how hard the Soviet revisionist renegade clique may work for U.S. imperialism, no matter how it may sweat to support the reactionaries of all countries, it cannot save U.S. imperialism and these reactionaries from the doom that awaits them, nor can it save itself from the same fate. On the contrary, such exertions will only further expose its counter-revolutionary features and open the eyes of the revolutionary people — that to fight U.S. imperialism it is at the same time necessary to fight modern revisionism whose centre is the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

Soviet Revisionism—No. 1 Accomplice of U.S. Imperialism in Suppressing Afro-American Struggle

THE Soviet revisionist ruling clique has once again proved itself to be the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the people of the world and, in particular, the Afro-American struggle against violent repression which has placed the U.S. ruling circles in dire straits. It has aided and abetted the Johnson Administration in its counter-revolutionary dual tactics in dealing with the Black people. It has wantonly vilified the current wave of the Afro-American struggle and strenuously tried to absolve the U.S. imperialists from their crime of cold-blooded suppression of Black Americans. It has brazenly preached non-violence, class conciliation and “peaceful reform.” Through its vain efforts to help U.S. imperialism to put down the surging Afro-American struggle against violent repression, the Soviet

revisionist clique has again clearly revealed its renegade features.

Maligning Afro-Americans’ Just Struggle And Preaching Non-Violence

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the proletariat, has pointed out that “the seizure of power by armed force. . . is the central task and the highest form of revolution.” The assassination by the U.S. imperialists of Martin Luther King, the Afro-American clergyman and exponent of non-violence, has taught the Black masses in the United States another profound lesson—that they will never win complete emancipation by non-violent means and that they must follow the course of violent revolution as pointed out by Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung’s thought, i.e., they must meet the counter-revolutionary violence of the U.S. ruling

circles with revolutionary violence. The latest world-shaking storm of the Afro-American mass struggle against violent repression is a sign of the greater political awakening of the Afro-Americans, and this has been heartily acclaimed by all the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Yet, the Soviet revisionist clique, out of its intense hatred for the revolutionary awakening of the Afro-Americans and their revolutionary violence, hastily came forward to support the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the U.S. imperialists and tried to mislead the Afro-American movement on to the course of non-violence.

With a view to upholding the already bankrupt doctrine of non-violence and thereby to hold down the Afro-American struggle, the Soviet revisionist clique has, since the beginning of the recent struggle of the Afro-Americans against violent repression, had its propaganda machine grind out all sorts of misrepresentations and slanders concerning the Black people's heroic mass actions and provide excuses for the Johnson Administration's cold-blooded suppression of the struggle. In its numerous reports and commentaries, the clique, with motives that cannot bear the light of day, madly played up the so-called property "losses" and "damage" the struggle had caused and vilified the just struggle as "racial disturbances."

Openly taking the position of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class, the Soviet paper *Izvestia* on April 6 used the words of the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, Lyndon Johnson, to accuse the Afro-Americans of "resorting to blind violence" and disrupting "peace and order."

A TASS report on April 10 stressed "the losses brought to the American cities" by the current wave of the Black people's struggle. It stooped so low as to cite the comments of the *New York Times* to malign the struggle, alleging that the entire foundations of order, reason and faith which support civilized society are crumbling and that this represents the most terrible of consequences.

While giving vent to its intense hatred for the revolutionary violence of the Black masses, the Soviet revisionist clique, out of its renegade instinct, went on to prettify the U.S. Administration's criminal actions in calling out troops and police in large numbers for the violent suppression of the Afro-American struggle; it brazenly declared that all this was intended to "restore order" in the cities and to "clear the people from the streets."

In addition to these distortions and slanders, the Soviet renegades and scabs had their newspapers, periodicals and news agencies publish numerous commentaries and articles in which they had the effrontery to urge the Afro-Americans to place their struggle for freedom and emancipation under the banner of non-violence. The Soviet revisionists asserted that by refraining from "acts of violence," it is possible to "bring an end to the Negroes' lack of rights and do away with their poverty," and that "non-violent anti-war

actions" and "appeal to the conscience" of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class "may lead the country to progress," and all that sort of rubbish.

What is more, the Soviet revisionist clique, in these commentaries and articles, peddled to the awakening Black masses Khrushchov's catch phrases of "a world without wars" and "peace is everything that counts." It preached that despite the existence of the imperialist and colonialist system, the Afro-Americans can extricate themselves from their prolonged and grinding poverty if there is no war raging in the world.

More preposterous still, *Trud*, organ of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, on April 11, and TASS, on April 7, went so far as to hoax the Black people in the United States by saying that once the war in Vietnam is brought to an end, the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and its chief steward, the Johnson Administration, which are riding roughshod over the people of the United States, may "turn to devote the country's enormous wealth to the oppressed people" and spend "the 30,000 million dollars now being spent every year on the bloody war in Vietnam" to "improve the living conditions of the population of American cities."

In a nutshell, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has used every conceivable means to try to induce the Afro-Americans to disarm themselves in the face of U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary violence and bow to the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. This shows its extremely evil intention.

Prettifying U.S. Ruling Circles, Urging Class Conciliation and "Peaceful Reform"

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has declared: "Racial discrimination in the United States is a product of the colonialist and imperialist system. The contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and the U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction. Only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and destroying the colonialist and imperialist system can the Black people in the United States win complete emancipation."

In order to gloss over the class contradictions between the Black masses in the United States and the U.S. ruling circles, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has energetically preached class conciliation and "peaceful reform" and boosted and publicized the measures taken by the U.S. ruling circles to dupe the Black people. Thus, it is aiding and abetting the Johnson Administration in maintaining the U.S. colonialist and imperialist system.

Following Martin Luther King's assassination by the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionist press collected and spread the U.S. official humbug about the incident to absolve the U.S. imperialist ruling circles from their crime. Singing the U.S. official tune, it played up the statements of Johnson, Humphrey and others about the "grief" and "shame" they felt when they learnt of the assassination.

On April 11, under the headline, "Progressive America in Mourning," the Soviet revisionist papers featured reports of such farces as Johnson going to church in memory of Martin Luther King, Humphrey attending the funeral and the White House order to fly the flag at half mast. Thus, the Soviet press represented the crocodile tears of the U.S. ruling circles as "sympathy" and "support" from them for the Black people, and made a big fanfare.

When talking about the question of freeing the Afro-Americans from their poverty and securing them the rights denied them, the Soviet press strenuously preached the revisionist line that this can be accomplished "peacefully" by means of "parliamentary democracy." It claimed that "the conditions of the Black people" would improve if they "demand that the Administration and Congress take the necessary measures" — something which sounds almost like a fairy tale.

On April 10, the U.S. Congress passed a "civil rights" law to lull and dupe the Black people. The Soviet revisionists received the news like a godsend and hastened to praise U.S. imperialism, saying that the law which "prohibits racial discrimination in the rent and sale of housing" represented a "concession" on the part of the U.S. ruling circles.

They also published a report prepared quite some time ago by the "Special Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders," an organ in the service of the U.S. President. The deceptive nature of the report was obvious as it recommended that the U.S. authorities introduce certain "reforms" to quieten down the Afro-American struggle. Yet, an article in *Trud* of April 7 wrote that "it was a sober-minded report" and that its recommendations constituted "an earnest programme for social reform." A TASS report on April 17 struck the same note.

Soviet Clique Consistently Opposes Afro-Americans' Struggle and Is Their Deadly Enemy

The treacherous actions of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique against the latest Afro-American struggle are not accidental; they are a continuation of the clique's criminal activities over the last many years in serving as a faithful accomplice of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class in its attempt to stamp out the flames of the Afro-American struggle.

In the summer of 1964, the Black masses rose in extensive violent struggle against racial oppression with those in Harlem of New York taking the lead. The Khrushchov clique then openly ranged itself with the U.S. ruling circles and opposed the Black people's struggle. Its mouthpiece, TASS, unashamedly came forward as the guardian of the colonialist system by abusing the masses of Afro-Americans in their heroic struggle as "participants in boisterous disturbances" and vilifying the struggle as "outbursts of vandalism and violence." It branded as "extremist" those Afro-American organizations which advocate the use of rev-

olutionary violence to meet counter-revolutionary violence.

On the other hand, trying to curry favour with the reactionary U.S. authorities, it lauded their fascist measures to crack down on the Black Americans as "operations meant to restore law and order" in the cities.

Taking over from Khrushchov his counter-revolutionary mantle, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique committed many more crimes against the Afro-American struggle. In January 1965, for instance, the Afro-Americans in Selma, Alabama, embarked on a massive struggle for electoral rights which won wholehearted support and response from the Black people in more than 20 other cities. It was during that period that the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique showered the Johnson Administration with praise for its "civil rights bill" which was supposed to "ensure the right to vote" but was actually designed to benumb the fighting will of the Afro-Americans. Thus, this clique aided and abetted the U.S. ruling circles to practice political deception on the Black people. It asserted that the "bill" which was only an empty promise was "necessary," as it "prohibits all restrictions and procedures aimed at denying people the right to vote or curtailing this right on racial grounds or because of the colour of one's skin." TASS tried hard to present the chieftain of U.S. imperialism in the most favourable light by reporting that "Johnson called on the representatives and senators to work overtime, in the evening and even on holidays, so as to enact the bill to ensure the electoral rights of the Negroes."

To Combat Imperialism, It Is Imperative to Combat Revisionism — This, too, Applies to the Afro-American Movement

When exposing Kautsky, the arch renegade of the Second International, the great Lenin quoted the words of the German philosopher Feuerbach that those who try to comfort the slaves instead of arousing them to revolt against slavery are helping the slave-owners. For years, the U.S. ruling circles, in addition to their violent repression of the Afro-American struggle, have resorted to political chicanery in their efforts to bring the struggle into the orbit of non-violence. By spreading illusions about "peaceful reform," they hope to torpedo the Black people's struggle for freedom and emancipation. And what the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has been doing on this question in the past years is eloquent proof that it is truly the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in attempting to put out the raging flames of the Afro-American struggle.

To combat imperialism, it is imperative to combat revisionism. In order to overthrow the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and win complete emancipation, the Black people in the United States must see through the counter-revolutionary nature of the Soviet revisionists and join hands with the other revolutionary people of the world in resolutely combating modern revisionism.

A Clumsy Anti-China Performance

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE Soviet revisionist ruling clique has made a big noise and whipped up another anti-China campaign lately over the expulsion of the captain and second mate of the Soviet ship *Komsomolets Ukrainy* and over the ship's expulsion from a Chinese port under armed escort. From Vladivostok to Moscow it held "mass" rallies, gave press conferences and issued "statements" and "appeals." It has turned on its propaganda machine, keeping up the din in its press and on television and radio.

- The Soviet revisionist clique's foul farce is an extremely clumsy one.

It tried hard to appear as if it had been wronged, that the second mate of the *Komsomolets Ukrainy* had never surreptitiously taken photographs of Chinese naval vessels at a Chinese port and the topography of the Humen Fortress, nor had he carried out espionage activities. Similarly, it pretended that the ship's captain had never openly violated Chinese law, nor had he directed his crew to stage provocations against the Chinese side. However, all the evidence is there. The captain of your ship has confessed all and has made a written confession. How can you possibly deny this? When your men violated Chinese law and port regulations on Chinese territory, we certainly were obliged to take necessary measures to safeguard our state sovereignty and the dignity of our law. We can tell you frankly: If you dare to carry out espionage activities in China, you are surely going to be severely punished.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has said that **when things are going badly for them, the representatives of the exploiting classes "generally resort to tactics of attack as a means of defence . . . they fabricate rumours out of thin air and hurl them at you."** The Soviet revisionists have acted exactly in this way. When their men were caught red-handed while carrying out espionage activities in our port, they brazenly turned things upside down and made countercharges. This only serves to show what outright rogues they are.

The Soviet revisionist renegades try their best to paint themselves as "heroes" in aiding the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; and they unscrupulously attack the Chinese people for having allegedly "undermined" the

"assistance" to Vietnam. However, it is this gang of renegades which has really undermined assistance to Vietnam! In the name of "assisting" Vietnam, they have actually engaged in espionage activities and collaborated with U.S. imperialism to disrupt the great rear area of assistance to Vietnam in its war of resistance against U.S. aggression. Their assistance to the Vietnamese people is sham support, but real betrayal. What gall do they have to talk about "assisting Vietnam"? Now, they have kicked up a big fuss against China in connection with the expulsion of the responsible personnel of a Soviet ship from a Chinese port because of espionage activities. By doing so they are trying to create a pretext to cover up the fact that their assistance is a sham, in order to hoodwink people at home and abroad.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has all along carried out espionage activities in China. Whenever this sinister gang of renegades is caught red-handed, they try by all means to deny everything or become mad and retaliate unscrupulously. This time too, they have resorted to this trick. They have again brought up the so-called question of "taking photos" by Chen Chi-hsien, a member of a Chinese experts' team. Though they had to admit long ago that the charge was false and had to apologize to the Chinese side, still they cooked up some "reasons" and arbitrarily expelled him. This shows how low these renegades have sunk!

The Soviet revisionist clique put on this anti-China farce not only to cover up its crimes in a Chinese port but also to meet its domestic and external needs. Rule by this handful of renegades at home is becoming more shaky every day. At the same time, the modern revisionists centred around the Soviet revisionist clique are torn by contradictions and falling apart. Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, this clique is trying to divert the attention of the people, curry favour with U.S. imperialism and strengthen its control over its underlings by means of the campaign against China. But unbridled anti-China activities cannot save the clique. On the contrary, they can only further reveal its counter-revolutionary features and hasten its doom.

(April 29)

ACROSS THE LAND

Rural Spring Production Drives Ahead

HOLDING high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production," the hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in China's rural areas are carrying ahead a vigorous spring production campaign. To do a good job of spring farm work is of great importance in getting a still richer harvest in the country this year, in winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and in implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities, and everything for the people."

Kwangtung Province, south China, has concluded the work of transplanting early rice. This task is now occupying commune members in the Yangtse valley. North China has sowed its sorghum and will soon complete its cotton sowing; commune members in this region are busily taking manure to the fields, harrowing and sinking wells. Preparatory work for spring farming has been rated well done in the northeastern provinces. They have sowed the spring wheat and are now sowing sorghum, maize and soya beans. The country's winter wheat is generally growing sturdily.

Throughout the busy spring season, China's rural areas are persevering in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Many production teams hold their study classes in the fields, on work sites and in households. In Heilungkiang Province alone, more than eight million persons have attended such rural study classes. In these classes the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in different parts of the country have repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by China's Khrushchov and his agents such as "the

dying out of class struggle," "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, the fixing of output quotas based on the household," and the "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise). They launched fierce offensives against the enemies of the proletariat. This revolutionary mass repudiation promotes the revolutionization of the people's thinking and thereby helps the progress of spring farm work.

Excellent Situation in Shantung And Hopei's Coal Industry

THE situation in the revolution and production on the coal-mining front in Shantung and Hopei Provinces is excellent. With the help of the P.L.A. men supporting the Left, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff are creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, and are taking firm hold of revolutionary mass criticism

and repudiation. They persist in making revolution when they are up from the pits and work hard when they are underground. They have concentrated their fire on exposing and repudiating China's Khrushchov and his agents in the coal-mining industry and have eliminated the counter-revolutionary revisionist poisonous influences they spread.

Chairman Mao's great call — "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" — penetrates still deeper into the minds of the people. Taking the Tachai brigade as their example, commune members put proletarian politics to the fore, develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and plunge themselves into the spring production drive.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army maintains its glorious tradition of being a fighting unit, a work unit and a production unit. Its commanders and fighters help the commune members run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes on the one hand, and take an active part in the spring farm work on the other. The commune members have warmly acclaimed them.

In Tsaochuang, Tzupo and several other big coal-mines in Shantung Province, Mao Tse-tung's thought



The workers of the Yaojie Coal-Mining Bureau's No. 3 Mine in Kansu Province are implementing Chairman Mao's instruction — "Grasp revolution and promote production" — with actual deeds. Here they are at the coalface.

study classes have been set up at all levels, from the coal-mining bureaus down to the work groups and even in the workers' families. The revolutionary miners and staff have turned every place into a battlefield where they carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and each one has himself become a revolutionary critic. This has been combined with the actual class struggle in their own units. They study Chairman Mao's theses, select one to refute a particular fallacy of China's Khrushchov and wage a struggle against their own selfish ideas in the light of this thesis. Through fighting self and repudiating revisionism, the revolutionary workers and staff have further fostered the idea of working in the mines for the revolution. They have developed a keen sense of responsibility as masters of the state and consciously observe socialist labour discipline. They have tried by all means to tap every potential for raising productivity. Up to April 25, the average daily coal

output in Shantung Province was 2.02 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of last year. Splendid successes have also been achieved in other sections of the industry.

By putting revolution in command of production, the revolutionary workers and staff of Hopei have also steadily raised that province's coal output. Production in February was 3.6 per cent above that of January; in March it was 5.8 per cent higher than in February and the average daily output in April has shown another considerable increase.

Second-Stage Work on the New Pienho River

THE second stage of work on the New Pienho River in east China is now under way. This is a big key project in eliminating calamities resulting from waterlogging on the northern Anhwei plain. Assisted by Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of the People's Liberation Army, more than 200,000 workers

from the people's communes are creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command over everything at the work sites.

Extending from Suhsien County in Anhwei to Hungtse Lake in Kiangsu Province, this new river channel calls for the excavation of more than 130 kilometres of river bed. It will divert the flood waters on the upper reaches into Hungtse Lake and ensure the timely discharge of accumulated rainwater. With the completion of this project and other related projects, 10 million *mu* of farmland will be benefited in Anhwei as well as another 5 million *mu* in two nearby provinces — Honan and Kiangsu.

The planning and designing of the New Pienho River embodies Chairman Mao's strategic policy of "preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities, and everything for the people," and his tremendous concern for the revolutionary people in the areas north of the Huai River.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

The Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Biao Receive Revolutionary Fighters

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Nationwide Effort to Run Great Schools of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Liaoning Provincial and Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committees Established

People of the Whole World, Unite Closely and Strengthen the Solidarity With the Afro-American Struggle!

Third Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting Dominican People's Resistance to U.S. Armed Aggression Hailed

3

Mounting Latin American People's Struggles Against U.S. Imperialism and Its Lackeys

16

President Ho Chi Minh's Letter to President Nguyen Huu Tho

17

Central Committee of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Issues Appeal

18

"Stalin Group" in Soviet Union Acclaims China's Great Cultural Revolution

20

Soviet Revisionists Intensify Collaboration With Asian, African and Latin American Reactionaries

24

Soviet Revisionism — No. 1 Accomplice of U.S. Imperialism in Suppressing Afro-American Struggle

26

A Clumsy Anti-China Performance — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

29

15

ACROSS THE LAND

30

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