

PEKING REVIEW

22

May 31, 1968

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CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG ON THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

A Great Storm

"Renmin Ribao" editorial.

*20 Million Demonstrate in China in Support
Of People's Struggle in France, Europe
And North America*

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.

Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong (August 1946)

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

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

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The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening. 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.

Message of Greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour (October 1966)

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG ON THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

The Young People Are the Most Vital Force in Society

The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.

"Speech at the Meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" (November 6, 1957)

The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you.

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The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you.

Talk at a meeting with Chinese students and trainees in Moscow (November 17, 1957)

The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism.

Introductory note to "A Youth Shock Brigade of the No. 9 Agricultural Producers' Co-operative in Hsinping Township, Chungshan County" (1955), *The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, Chinese ed., Vol. III.

Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, "It

is right to rebel." For thousands of years, it had been said that it was right to oppress, it was right to exploit, and it was wrong to rebel. This old verdict was only reversed with the appearance of Marxism. This is a great contribution. It was through struggle that the proletariat learned this truth, and Marx drew the conclusion. And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.

Quotation contained in "Challenge the Old World" appearing in the August 26, 1966 issue of *Renmin Ribao*

In China, it was among the intellectuals and young students that Marxist-Leninist ideology was first widely disseminated and accepted. The revolutionary forces cannot be successfully organized and revolutionary work cannot be successfully conducted without the participation of revolutionary intellectuals.

The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party (December 1939)

It is necessary to train a great many people as vanguards of the revolution. People who are politically far-sighted. People imbued with the spirit of struggle and self-sacrifice. People with largeness of mind who are loyal, active and upright. People who never pursue selfish interests, but are whole-heartedly for the liberation of the nation and society. People who fear no difficulties, but remain steadfast and advance courageously in the face of difficulties. People who are neither high and mighty nor seekers after the limelight, but are conscientious and full of practical sense. If

China has large numbers of such vanguards, the tasks of the Chinese revolution can be successfully accomplished.

Quotation contained in the August 30, 1967 *Jiefangjun Bao* editorial "Resolutely Support and Care for the Broad Masses of the Left"

The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement.

The Chiang Kai-shek Government Is Besieged by the Whole People (May 30, 1947)

Revolutionary Young People Must Integrate Themselves With the Workers and Peasants

The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so.

The May 4th Movement (May 1939)

Since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas. We encourage the intellectuals to go among the masses, to go to factories and villages.

Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work (March 12, 1957)

Who are the makers of the revolution? What is its main force? The common people of China. The motive forces of the revolution are the proletariat, the peasantry and all members of other classes who are willing to oppose imperialism and feudalism; these are the revolutionary forces opposing imperialism and feudalism. But who, among so many, are the basic force, the backbone of the revolution? The workers and the peasants, forming 90 per cent of the country's population.

The Orientation of the Youth Movement (May 4, 1939)

Our young intellectuals and students must go among the workers and peasants, who make up 90 per cent of the population, and mobilize and organize them. Without this main force of workers and peasants, we cannot win the fight against imperialism and feudalism, we cannot win it by relying only on the contingent of young intellectuals and students. Therefore, the young intellectuals

and students throughout the country must unite with the broad masses of workers and peasants and become one with them, and only then can a mighty force be created. A force of hundreds of millions of people! Only with this huge force can the enemy's strongholds be taken and his last fortresses smashed.

Ibid.

If the intellectuals integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and make friends with them, the Marxism they have learned from books can become truly their own.

Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work (March 12, 1957)

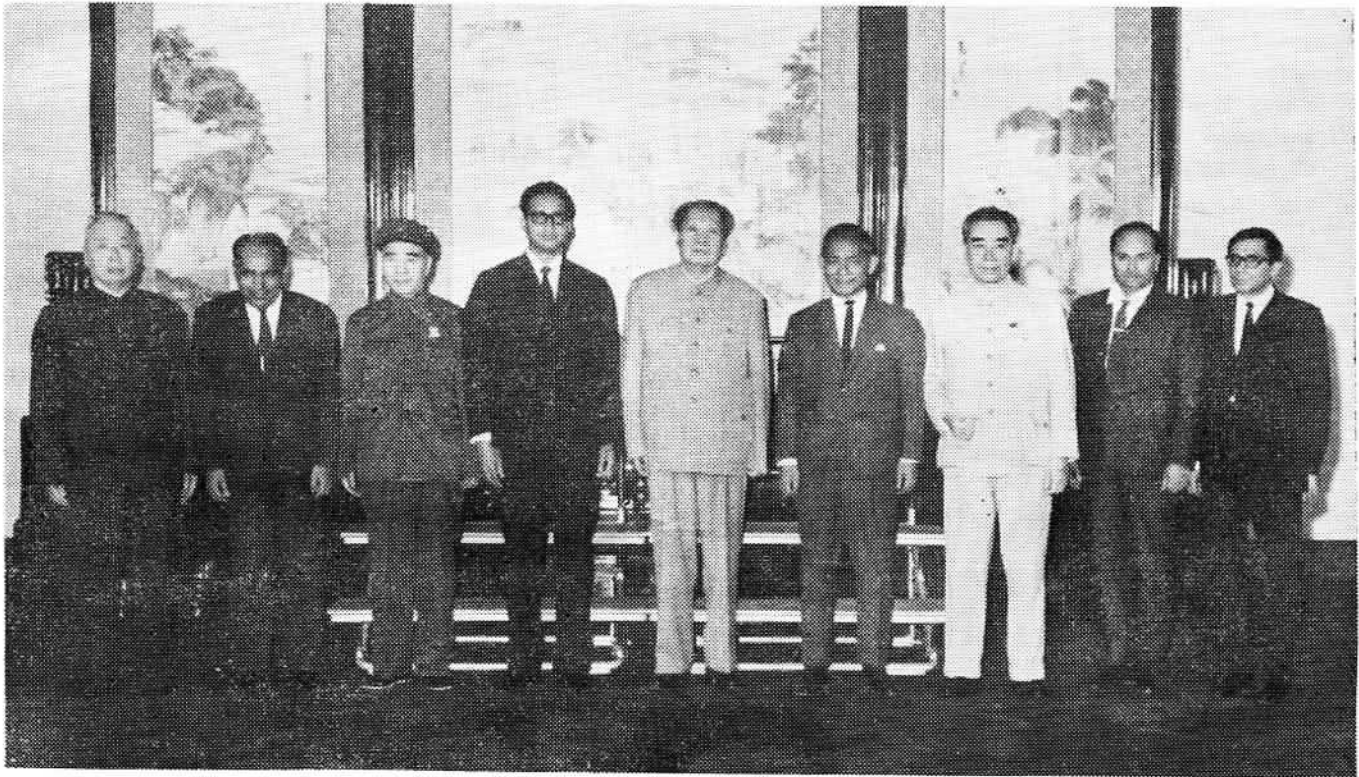
Unless they rid their minds of what is unsound, intellectuals cannot undertake the task of educating others. Naturally, we have to learn while teaching and be pupils while serving as teachers. To be a good teacher, one must first be a good pupil. There are many things which cannot be learned from books alone; one must learn from those engaged in production, from the workers, from the poor and lower middle peasants. . . .

Ibid.

We hope that they [our intellectuals] will continue to make progress and that, in the course of work and study, they will gradually acquire the communist world outlook, get a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism and become integrated with the workers and peasants. We hope they will not stop halfway, or, what is worse, slip back, for there will be no future for them in going backwards.

On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People (February 27, 1957)

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Deputy Prime Minister Bista



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with Deputy Prime Minister Bista and his party.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the afternoon of May 28 received Kirti Nidhi Bista, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his party: Yadu Nath Khanal, Foreign Secretary; Mani Raj Upadhya, editor of *Samaj*; and Basudev Sharma "Tufan," section officer of the Foreign Ministry.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin shook hands with each of them and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

Ranadhir Subba, Nepalese Ambassador to China, was also present.

Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister Bista Visits China

Kirti Nidhi Bista, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Economic Planning of the Kingdom of Nepal, arrived in Peking on May 24 with his party on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi and over 1,000 revolutionary people in the capital gave the friends from the friendly neighbouring country a rousing welcome at the airport.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a banquet that evening in honour of the Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister and his party. Speaking at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship, Vice-Premier Chen Yi praised the new development of the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples and of friendly co-operation between China and Nepal.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that an excellent situation now prevailed in the world and that the anti-imperialist struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples was developing in depth. U.S. imperialism, he said, has sunk into the abyss of defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam. The Afro-American struggle against violent repression has mounted to an unprecedentedly new high. The entire capitalist world is beset with unparalleled grave monetary and financial crises. Recently, mighty workers' and student movements for democratic rights and against the reactionary rule of capitalism have arisen in Western Europe and North America, the heartland of the capitalist world. All this shows that the people of North America and Western Europe are experiencing a new awakening and are displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win, while the reactionary rule of imperialism headed by the United States, beset with crises, is on its last legs.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi continued: More than twenty years ago when U.S. imperialism was still arrogant and swaggering like a conquering

hero in the world, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao pointed out, **"The war boom in the United States of America was only temporary. The strength of the United States of America is only superficial and transient. Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."** Historical developments have fully borne out Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis. From Asia to Western Europe and from Africa to North America, mighty revolutionary contingents of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations are forming to launch sustained and fierce onslaughts on imperialism headed by the United States.

In this struggle, the Vice-Premier said, the modern revisionists have further revealed their renegade features.

It is not strange at all, he added, that the imperialists and modern revisionists are cursing China's great proletarian cultural revolution in every possible way. This shows that they are scared and terror-stricken. We will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and give still more powerful support to the Asian and African peoples and to all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world in their struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and their accomplices so as to fulfil our internationalist duty still better.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke of the efforts made by the Nepalese Government, under the leadership of King Mahendra, in safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy. He added: Our friendship, which is built on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, is full of great vitality. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, contribute their part to

the development of friendship between the two peoples and friendly, good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi wished King Mahendra good health.

Deputy Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista, in his speech, said: The Nepalese people have a profound admiration for the truly remarkable progress in all fields that the Chinese people have made under the guidance of Chairman Mao.

The people of Nepal, he continued, cherish a very deep affection for the Chinese people. We greatly value our relations with the people of China, because they are based on equality, mutual respect, mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence and non-interference, irrespective of political and social systems.

The Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister added: The many-sided and unconditional aid the Government of the People's Republic of China has given Nepal has enriched the friendly relations between our two countries. Yours is a big country, ours is a small one. Understanding, accommodative and honourable relationship between a big and powerful country and a small one is one of the most serious tests of modern statesmanship. I hope, indeed I am confident, in the light of our present experience that we will come successfully through this test. It is a happy phenomenon that in our relation both of us have tried to understand and accommodate each other's point of view, indeed I feel very happy today that the People's Republic of China has always acted with us correctly and in a friendly manner. Deputy Prime Minister Bista expressed the hope that his present visit to China would further strengthen the friendship and co-operation between Nepal and China.

Deputy Prime Minister Bista wished Chairman Mao Tse-tung good health and a long life.

On May 25, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Deputy Prime Minister Bista held talks in a friendly atmosphere.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Guinean-Malian Joint Delegation



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with Ousman Ba (fourth from left, front row), Lansana Beavogui (fourth from right, front row), and all the members of the Guinean-Malian Joint Friendship Delegation led by them.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the afternoon of May 24 received Malian Foreign Minister Ousman Ba, Guinean Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui and all the members of the Guinean-Malian Joint Friendship Delegation led by them.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao shook hands with the Guinean and Malian friends and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

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The members of the delegation were: Kassory Bangoura, Deputy of the Republic of Guinea and roving ambassador; Sekou Camara, Guinean Ambassador to China; Alassane Traore, Chief of the Office of the Malian Foreign Ministry; Moussa Coulibaly, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Malian Embassy in China; Tidiani Traore, Director-General of the Railways of the Republic of Mali; and Mamadou Bah, Chief of the Railway Service of the Republic of Mali.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien.

Guinean-Malian Joint Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet

The Guinean-Malian Joint Friendship Delegation to China gave a farewell banquet in Peking on the evening of May 24. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien were among those who attended.

Speaking at the banquet, Malian Foreign Minister Ousman Ba said: During our present visit to China, we are particularly moved by the honour of having been received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese revolution. This great event once again proves the unbreakable unity between the Chinese people and the people of Guinea and Mali.

The Malian Minister continued: The delegation had the opportunity to appreciate the great sympathy and profound friendship of the Chinese people, a great revolutionary people, for the revolutionary people of Guinea and Mali. We will not fail to convey such striking manifestations of sincere friendship to President Sekou Toure and President Modibo Keita.

Minister Ousman Ba said that he was delighted to congratulate the heroic Chinese people on their tremendous achievements in all fields under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He pointed out that particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, launched and led personally by Chairman Mao, considerable progress had been made by the Chinese people. They had been fully aroused and mobilized. The broad masses of the revolutionary people had come to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought. All this was the result of the unprecedentedly great cultural revolution. Ousman Ba went on to say: China's great proletarian cultural revolution constitutes not only a great success for China but also offers rich lessons for all the countries which are really determined to free themselves from dependence and enslavement. We sincerely wish it complete and rapid victory.

The Malian Minister warmly praised China for its effective and high-quality aid to Guinea and Mali. This aid, he said, is tremendous and is not in any way detrimental to sovereignty or mutual respect. The Chinese experts and technicians working in our countries serve the world revolution with exemplary devotion. He praised their courage, enthusiasm and modesty and attributed this to their creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Speaking of the fine revolutionary situation in Africa, he said: The liberation movements of those colonies which still exist in Africa have come to understand that armed struggle alone can lead to emancipation, and that is why they fight, arms in hands, discarding the illusion that the oppressors of their countries will become wiser and leave of their own accord.

He declared the complete and active solidarity of Guinea and Mali with the peoples of all continents who were struggling against imperialism, for liberation and the defence of independence and sovereignty.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also spoke at the banquet. On behalf of Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and all the Chinese comrades present, he expressed his hearty thanks to the delegation for its kind invitation. He said: The friendly visit by the Guinean-Malian joint delegation has been very successful. Your warm praise for China's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction is an expression of the revolutionary friendship cherished by the Guinean, Malian and other African peoples for the Chinese people, and this is a huge encouragement and support to us. The delegation's visit has further strengthened the friendship and co-operation between China, Guinea and Mali and has made a positive contribution to the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

The Vice-Premier continued: Our Guinean and Malian friends often speak highly of Chinese aid. We are deeply moved by this. Following the teachings of Chairman Mao, the great

leader of the Chinese people, we have always held that it is our bounden internationalist duty to provide assistance as far as we can for the peoples engaged in anti-imperialist struggle. Chairman Mao has taught us, "The just struggles of the people of various countries in the world support each other." The just struggles by the Guinean and Malian peoples are the best support to the Chinese people.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that the present anti-imperialist revolutionary situation throughout the world is excellent. He pointed out: The anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is steadily mounting, and the masses of the people in the capitalist countries are becoming increasingly awakened and are rising in resolute struggle for democratic rights and against reactionary rule at home. Recently, there has been a great upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the workers and students of Western Europe and North America, especially in France. This powerful mass struggle heralds the advent of a mighty revolutionary storm. The days of the decadent rule by monopoly capital are numbered. In this excellent anti-imperialist revolutionary world situation, let us join hands and wage a common struggle to completely destroy the rule of imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism!

China, Guinea and Mali Sign Agreement on Construction of Guinea-Mali Railway

The agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Governments of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Mali on the construction of the Guinea-Mali railway was signed in Peking on the evening of May 24.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the signing ceremony.

The agreement was signed by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Malian Foreign Minister Ousman Ba and Guinean Foreign Minister Lansana

(Continued on p. 30.)

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A GREAT STORM

THE great storm of revolutionary mass movement that has risen in France and Europe and in North America has continued to develop rapidly in the past few days with the momentum of an avalanche. Ten million French workers are on strike and have occupied half of the country's industrial and mining enterprises. With the support of the workers, the Paris students have heroically fought against the reactionary troops and police and have unleashed a new angry wave of struggle. As the workers' struggle gains in depth, the peasant movement is also developing swiftly. This tidal wave of the struggle of the masses of the people is spreading to more and more capitalist countries. A tremendous mass struggle has broken out in the heartland of the capitalist world, one without parallel in several decades. It is pounding fiercely at the decaying and moribund capitalist system.

The enormous strength of the masses has showed itself most conspicuously in this storm. The revolutionary actions by the French workers and students and the broad masses in general, which can move mountains and dry up the seas, have once again showed us how correct the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao that **"imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers"** is.

The just struggles of the peoples of France and of other European and North American countries have had tremendous repercussions all over the world. They have won wide sympathy and support from the revolutionary peoples of all the countries in the world. The continuous mammoth demonstrations in different parts of China in the last few days, in which armymen and civilians totalling 20 million took part, were an expression of the resolute support of the 700 million Chinese people for the revolutionary struggles of the European and North American peoples.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out that **"the proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening."** The vigorous growth of the current revolutionary mass movement in Europe and North America is a sign of this new awakening of the proletariat and the broad masses in these countries.

Like all the old-line renegades and opportunists, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the French revisionist renegade group are playing a most shameless role in this great storm. As soon as the mass movement arose, they sordidly vilified all revolutionary actions which broke their revisionist re-

strictions as acts of "adventurism" and so on and so forth. When the revolutionary mass movement swept aside their calumnies like so much rubbish and quickly turned into a conflagration, they lost no time in gang-ing up with the monopoly capitalist class in an attempt to betray and stamp out the revolution at the earliest possible moment. The purpose is to gain a few crumbs for themselves. We shall wait and see what further wretched clownish performances this bunch will act out on the stage of history.

In this storm, daring to despise the laws and bayonets of the reactionary ruling clique and having no fear of suppression, the revolutionary masses of Europe and North America are persevering in their heroic struggle and have displayed an animated revolutionary spirit.

In this storm, the people of different social strata have put forth various concrete demands and militant slogans. They are unmistakably directing the general spearhead of their struggle at the criminal rule of the monopoly capitalist class and the entire capitalist system. This shows that the masses of Europe and North America have raised the level of their struggle to a new height.

In this storm, the young students have played a vanguard role and are integrating more and more with the workers' movement. The mutual support and inspiration of the student movement and the workers' movement has given a powerful impetus to the further upsurge in the entire people's movement.

In this storm, the broad masses of the European and North American students and workers have broken away from the usual forms of struggle in previous mass movements and have begun to take a series of militant, violent actions, thus creating completely new experiences in struggle for the revolutionary mass movement of the capitalist countries.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves."**

Today, we are in a great new era of world revolution. The national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have dealt heavy blows to imperialism which is headed by the United States, speeded up the development of the political and economic crises

of the imperialist countries and aggravated the class contradictions in them. The broad masses of the working class and the oppressed people have expressed ever more bitter grievances against the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class and the existing social system, and have increased their resistance. The new high tide in the revolutionary mass movements in Europe and North America is a striking expression of the daily deepening and intensifying internal conflicts in the capitalist world.

The extensive dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the world has spurred the development in depth of the contemporary world revolution. The tremendous victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has inspired the people of all countries with the revolutionary will to dare to struggle and dare to win victory. People can see in the vigorously developing revolutionary mass movement in Europe and North America the growing impact of China's great proletarian cultural revolution on the broad masses in these regions.

Elucidating his thesis eleven years ago that the East wind is prevailing over the West wind, Chairman Mao said, "The imperialist camp has a population of only about 400 million and besides, it is divided internally. There will be 'earthquakes' there."

Europe and North America are the age-old lairs of the imperialists. U.S.-led imperialism has always regarded these regions as its solid rear areas where it exercises the strictest control; and the modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionists as their centre, including the renegades, scabs and counter-revolutionary pawns of assorted colours, are all doing their utmost to help the imperialists stabilize their reactionary rule

in these regions. Like a violent earthquake, today's rapid and powerful development of the people's mass movement in Europe and North America has shattered the fond dreams of the international monopoly capitalist class. There is no longer any paradise for imperialism.

Wherever there is the dark rule of the imperialists and reactionaries, the people who make up more than 90 per cent of the population will rise up to make revolution. The development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the broad masses in Europe and North America is inevitable. Neither the monopoly capitalist class, nor the social democrats, nor the modern revisionists can check it. It is definitely not the monopoly capitalist class but the broad masses of the people who are really powerful in Europe and North America. The prospects for the revolution there are very bright.

The people throughout the world rejoice over the great storm of the mass movement in Europe and North America. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people stand firmly on the side of the revolutionary people of Europe and North America. We believe that in their fiery struggle, the working class, the peasants, progressive youth and all revolutionary masses will continuously temper themselves, raise their political consciousness, strengthen their unity and expand their forces. We are confident that provided the working class and the broad masses of Europe and North America unite with the great masses of the revolutionary people of the whole world and persevere in courageous and sustained battle, the system of capitalism and imperialism will be buried.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, May 27)

20 Million Demonstrate in China

Mighty Support

The Chinese people are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to extend resolute support to the great struggles of the people of France and other European and North American countries.

STARTED in Peking on May 21, a mighty movement in support of the revolutionary struggles of the people of France and other European and North American countries has spread to all parts of China. By May 26, 20 million people had taken part in large-scale meetings and demonstrations in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang, Nanking, Wuhan, Kwangchow (Canton), and medium-sized and small cities. The capitals of the prov-

inces and autonomous regions, factories, mines, villages and even distant forest areas and grasslands — all are astir. Red banners are waving and revolutionary songs resounding everywhere. The spirit of proletarian internationalism prevails.

Each day, demonstrators march through the streets in endless streams from morning till evening. They

carry portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao, hold aloft the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and sing revolutionary songs. There are stormy shouts of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet revisionism!" "Down with all reaction!" "We firmly support the just struggles of the workers and students of Europe, North America and Oceania!" "We firmly support the great Vietnamese people's just war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "We firmly support the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America!" "Workers of all countries, unite!" "Long live the great revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune!" "Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!" and "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"

The Chinese people, who are themselves striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, follow with great eagerness the struggle of the French people. In the workshops and collieries, workers are enthusiastically talking about the heroic struggles of the French workers. The Red Guards put up giant slogans hailing the revolutionary actions of the French students. In the people's communes, the members hold solidarity meetings in the fields. P.L.A. men march in salute to the French people who have the revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune. All over the country, people turn on the radio to get the latest news of the worker and student struggles in Paris.

The revolutionary heat wave generated by the struggle of the French workers and students has shaken the entire capitalist world. This is a great encouragement to the Chinese people. At the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicles Works in Northeast China, some 10,000 workers, when they heard of the revolutionary action of the workers of the Renault Motor Works, expressed their unflinching support for them at a mass rally and demonstration. The more than 60,000 workers of this largest French motor trust had occupied the company's plants. At Hopei Province's Kailan Colliery, renowned for its glorious anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition, the miners declared at a demonstration: "We pledge to fulfil the tasks of grasping revolution and promoting production still better so as to make our socialist motherland still more powerful. This will be our practical action to back up the revolutionary struggle of the people of France and other European and North American countries." The sentiments of the Changchun auto workers and the Kailan miners express the resolve of the entire Chinese people.

News of the repression of the rebellious students by the French reactionaries who mobilized tens of thousands of troops and police arouse the greatest anger of the Chinese people. The Red Guards quote the great leader Chairman Mao: "**The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolution on a broader**

and more intense scale." And, they add, it is exactly as Chairman Mao says: the Parisian students have now adopted drastic revolutionary action instead of the usual sit-ins and petitions of the past. They are now locked in heroic street battles with the reactionary troops and police. This is a sign of the new awakening of the French people. The Red Guards are confident that the French students will gain new experience in the struggle against the dual tactics of counter-revolution and win still greater victories.

The demonstrators angrily condemn the perfidious actions of the French and Soviet revisionists. Working hand in glove with French reaction, these renegades are selling out the French worker and student movements. The demonstrators declare that, in calling for "restraint" by the striking workers and forbidding them to support the student demonstrations, and even readying themselves for "negotiations" with the reactionaries and capitalists, the trade union bosses of the French revisionist clique are really out to betray the French working class. These people are therefore the accomplices of French reaction. People's commune members at their meetings, while condemning the Soviet and French revisionists' crime of sabotaging the French people's movement, also refute the fallacy of the "parliamentary road" advocated by China's Khrushchov. The Chinese people, the poor and lower-middle peasants point out, have scored great victories and established a new China of proletarian dictatorship because, under the brilliant leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, they resolutely took the road of thoroughgoing proletarian revolution which he charted. China's Khrushchov and the Soviet and French revisionists are birds of a feather. We are confident, they declare, that the French working class and working people who are heirs to the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune will also sweep aside the French revisionist clique and forge ahead along the revolutionary course pointed out by the Commune.

The demonstrators say: Ours is an age in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is heading for worldwide victory. The fact that the people of France and other European and North American countries have risen in struggle will speed up the development of the general political and economic crisis of the capitalist world. In this unprecedentedly excellent situation, we shall hold still higher the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, unite with the workers of the world and with all oppressed peoples and nations to march ahead and fight courageously for the establishment of a new world free from imperialism, capitalism and all exploiting systems.

The message of the surging demonstrations is clear. The Chinese people are saying to the embattled people of France and other European and North American countries: The 700 million Chinese people firmly support you! Fight on, victory will go to the proletariat and the revolutionary people!

Spearhead of Struggle Directed Against U.S. Imperialism

THE sweeping waves of the progressive student movement in West Europe and North America have been pounding the already shaky reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class in many countries. The movement shows the militant spirit of the students of West Europe and North America who dare to rebel and make revolution. It is eloquent testimony to the steady awakening of the people and to the growth of the revolutionary forces in West Europe and North America.

The West European and North American student struggle against the decadent bourgeois educational system and for democratic rights, a struggle that is directed against U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and against the reactionary ruling circles in their own countries, first broke out in such centres of the main capitalist countries as Paris, New York, Bonn and Rome, and then fanned out across their respective countries, and caused repercussions in other capitalist countries. Even in Spain under reactionary dictatorship and in Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Luxembourg, where the movement was relatively quiet, the students have gone into action.

The number of students who turned out to demonstrate in the streets of Paris swelled from thousands to tens of thousands within one week beginning May 3. Their struggle went from the universities to the high schools, from a limited number of institutions to the entire student body of the capital. It culminated in the 800,000-strong joint mammoth demonstration of students, teachers and workers on May 13. In West Germany, students held demonstrations in nearly ten cities in early February. By April, 300,000 people (mostly students) had participated in demonstrations in more than 500 cities and towns. In Bonn, the West German capital, on May 11, students, together with workers and peasants, held a demonstration of 60,000, the largest in West German history, in opposition to the government policy of speeding up West German fascistization. In the United States, there have been strikes and demonstrations at more than 100 colleges and schools since the beginning of the year. The Italian student struggle against the decadent reactionary educational system spread swiftly, involving Rome, Milan and scores of other cities in only a few months. The student

struggle in Sweden has also assumed unprecedented proportions.

Violence Defied and Old World Challenged

In face of the brutal repression by the reactionary authorities, the progressive students of West Europe and North America have displayed great courage, fearing neither brute force nor sacrifice in their prolonged and staunch struggle against the reactionary police and troops. This has seldom occurred in the history of the student movement there. In their courageous fight against the reactionary police and troops in the streets of Paris, the students, beginning from May 3, carried on for eight successive days. They used over-turned cars, construction timber and paving stones to erect more than 60 street barricades in the student quarter. Singing the stirring *Internationale*, they fought and turned back the fully armed troops and police with sticks, rocks and home-made incendiary bombs. Risking their lives, they bravely picked up tear-gas bombs and shock grenades hurled at them and flung them back at the gendarmes and police. Fighting often lasted through the night and the student quarter was turned into a smoke-covered and burning battlefield. In the United States, Black and white students at Columbia University occupied five buildings during the big strike at the end of April, hoisted red flags and fought a stiff battle against the fascist police sent to suppress them. In Italy, the students seized the guns of the police in one fracas and smashed and set fire to their cars. Even in Spain under Franco's fascist rule, the striking students of Madrid University often fought back against the police sent to check the student strikes. All this shows the heroism of the daily awakening students of West Europe and North America.

The current large-scale student movement is clearly spearheaded against U.S. imperialism, the No. 1 enemy of the people of the world, and against the reactionary rule of the countries in question. Draft-card-burning American students declared their firm refusal to be sent to south Vietnam as cannon-fodder in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression. At the University of California, 866 students took an oath on May 17 that they would never serve in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam. Students in other colleges burnt

(Continued on p. 16.)



Demonstrating students in Rome hold aloft the portraits of the great teachers of revolution, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

The Revolutionary Struggle of French Workers and Students Is Fine!

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, China's great proletarian cultural revolution has inspired the world's revolutionary people to feats of heroism, daring to struggle and daring to seize victory. The powerful and just struggle of the French workers and students against France's reactionary monopoly capitalist class rule has shaken the capitalist bosses and the entire capitalist world. Initiated by university students in Paris and then linked up with the French working class who fought shoulder to shoulder with them in the rebellion, the movement has swept the whole country.

For more than 30 years it was only when the capitalist bosses locked them out that the French workers fought on by occasionally taking over factories. Today, they are in a different fighting mood. Apart from downing their tools, they have occupied more than half of all the factories and enterprises, detained bullying bosses and capitalists, and taken over seaports, airports, power and gas transmission stations, etc.

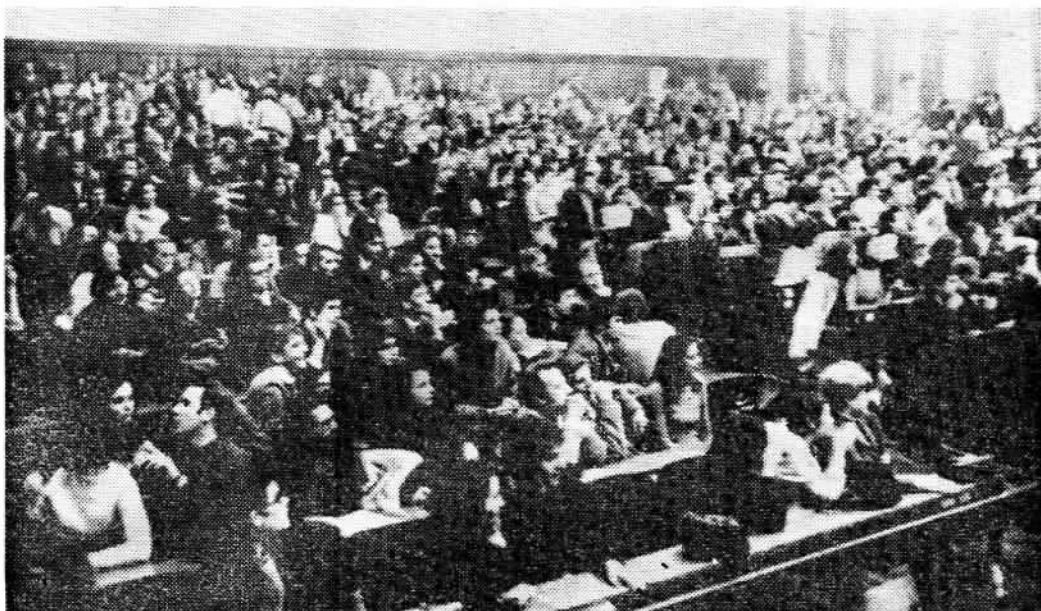
The struggle has drawn one out of every five people in France into the fighting ranks of the strikers. The nationwide general strike stopped all trains, air flights and sea transport, and bus service in all major cities. Most banks, post and telegraph offices, cinema and entertainment houses were closed. Shops put up their shutters. Food became scarce and garbage piled up in the cities.

The masses of students fought alongside the militant 10-million-strong strikers and together they pushed their joint struggle forward in unity. Confronted by growing danger, a worried de Gaulle in his May 24 televised speech lamented that the whole of France is "on the brink of paralysis." He announced a "referendum" for June, but the students who had again been demonstrating for three days running pointedly dismissed de Gaulle's manoeuvre as "delaying tactics."

The day the French President harangued the nation some 20,000 students and teachers valiantly fought against frantically attacking reactionary police and troops in the Place de la Bastille. They stormed into the Bourse and set its main hall on fire, shouting "Let's smash the temple of capitalism."

The revolutionary struggle of the French workers and students has terrified the French ruling circles and the French revisionist clique. But fear is not confined to France. "The disintegration of French society," said a London "Times" editorial, "would be a disaster, for France's neighbours as well as for France herself."

The following photographs and accompanying sketch map furnish brief glimpses into the stirring struggle of the French workers and students.

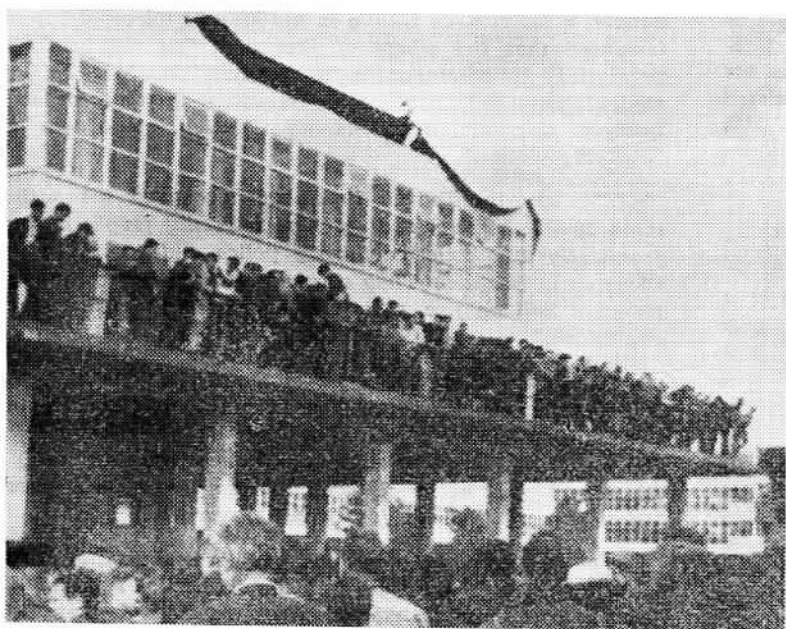


French workers and students hold joint discussion on the current struggle

Paris students set up barricades with overturned cars to meet police attacks.



After occupation by the workers, the red banner flies over a factory of Renault, France's biggest auto monopoly enterprise.



Flames light up the Latin Quarter as demonstrators bravely take on the police.



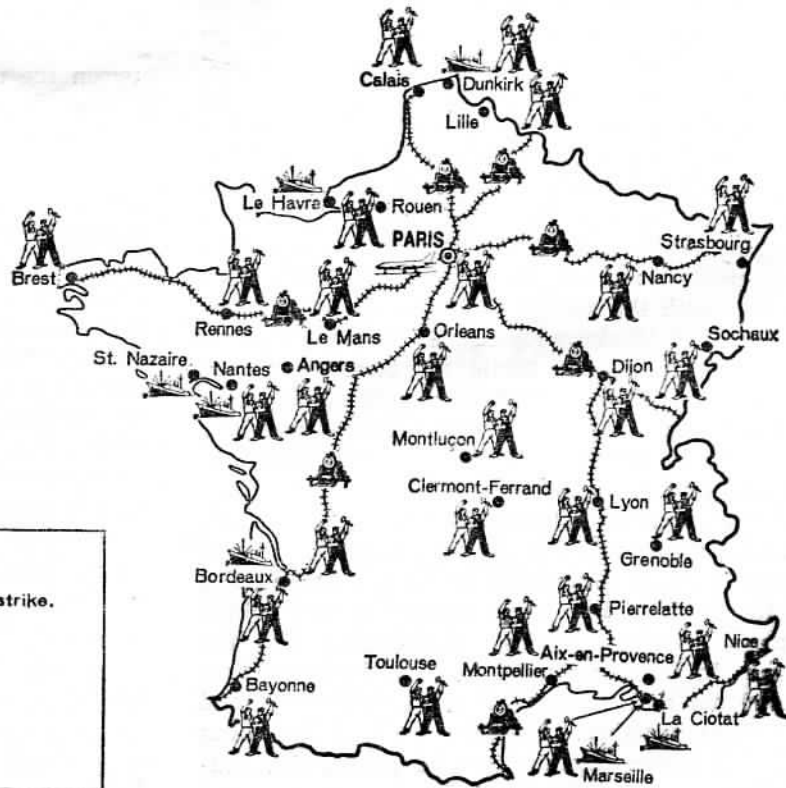
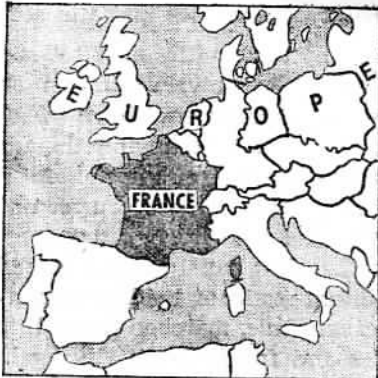


Great masses of people in Paris carry a huge banner "Students, teachers and workers, unite!" in their protest march.



Angry demonstrators on Boulevard St. Michel in Paris.

Sketch Map Showing Situation of the Revolutionary Struggle by French Workers and Students



	Workers and students on strike.
	Trains not running.
	Idle ports.
	Planes grounded.

(Continued from p. 12.)

down campus buildings used to train reserve officers. In West European countries, the students have organized demonstrations in protest against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. They shouted "Yankees, get out of Vietnam!" "Johnson, assassin!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the world's people!" and similar slogans. Risking arrest, even middle and primary school students in Paris splashed red-painted slogans against U.S. imperialism on U.S. buildings and on walls in the French capital. Students in a number of countries have burnt the U.S. stars and stripes and effigies of Johnson and attacked U.S. institutions.

The student struggle for reforms in the decadent educational system and for democratic rights and better living conditions for poor students is developing into a struggle against their governments' reactionary internal and external policies and against the reactionary ruling circles of their own countries. They have especially drawn lessons from the bloody repression against them by the reactionary authorities. This has led them to raise more militant slogans like "Opposition to repression by the capitalist state machine!" and "We must counter bourgeois violence with revolutionary violence." Some of the progressive students in Spain, France and Italy have raised slogans calling for the overthrow of the reactionary regimes in their countries.

Student Struggle Merges With Workers' Movement

The fact that the student movement in West Europe and North America has begun to take the road of merging with the workers' movement is to be noted. This is an extremely important, new development in the people's movement in the capitalist world. In France, Italy, West Germany and Spain, students and workers co-operated and supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder. In solidarity with the struggle of the Paris students, the French working class held a nationwide general strike involving ten million workers on May 13. That day, 800,000 workers, students and teachers in Paris held the biggest demonstration in France since World War II. They carried a 10-metre-long banner with the slogan: "Students, teachers and workers, unite!" Workers joined students in occupying the University of Paris. While the former occupied factories and declared an indefinite political and economic strike, student contingents carrying flags and banners came to the factories from distant places in support of the workers' struggle. The joint struggle by the French workers and students has shaken the whole nation and dealt French ruling circles a powerful blow. Students of Cologne University in West Germany also invited the workers into their university and held a joint mass meeting against exploitation by the capitalists. In Italy, marching together in demonstrations, students and workers shouted, "Students and workers fight together!" Regular contact has been established between organizations of progressive students and workers in other countries.

Irresistible is the revolutionary torrent let loose by the students and workers. On the afternoon of May 24, tens of thousands of university and secondary school students and teachers held demonstrations in four places in Paris on the right bank of the Seine according to plan. Around 6:30 p.m., they held a meeting in front of the Lyons railway station. Slogans calling for solidarity between the workers and students were hung on the gates of the station. Holding high red flags and singing *The Internationale*, the demonstrators shouted all along the route "Workers and students, unite!" "Factories belong to the workers!" "The masses should be the masters!" and slogans opposing the government policy.

Powerful Impact of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

The vigorous upsurge in the progressive student movement in West Europe and North America is inseparable from the tremendous impact of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, this revolution has inspired the revolutionary people of the world with the heroic spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win.

Breaking with the traditional forms of struggle such as sit-ins and petitioning, the students of France, Italy, West Germany, the United States, Spain and elsewhere, have now resorted to courageous acts of resistance and heroically challenged the state apparatus of the capitalist countries. Disregarding intimidation and threats from government authorities, the students occupied university buildings and even the offices of the rectors, took over radio stations of the schools and offices of school journals, detained reactionary faculty members and seized confidential documents relative to student persecution and clandestine communications between the university authorities and the secret police.

Students in many universities have set up their own organizations to run the universities. In France, for instance, "occupation committees" have been set up at the 18 universities. After occupying the universities, students organized discussions on the workers' movement and the student movement, opened courses on the Afro-American struggle and held lively discussions on questions relating to the educational system. In addition, the high-spirited militant students, holding up red flags and singing *The Internationale*, marched through the streets, set up barricades and fought heroically against troops and police. They hoisted red flags in the busy sections of cities and raided newspaper offices and radio stations which opposed the student movement. This put the reactionary authorities in an impossible position and stymied their efforts to deal with them.

It should be pointed out in particular that the successful development of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has speeded up the spreading of Mao Tse-tung's thought in West Europe and North America where the number of students studying Chairman Mao's works and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* has been growing steadily. Some students put up por-

traits of Chairman Mao on the campus of the University of Paris, hoisted the Chinese flag, and posted quotations from Chairman Mao to show their enormous admiration and respect for Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat. In France, Italy, West Germany, and in other countries, students carried Chairman Mao portraits and waved the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in demonstrations. Students in Rome put up "It is good if we are attacked by the enemy, since it proves that we have drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves" and other quotations from Chairman Mao to guide their struggle and inspire their fighting will.

Flames of Struggle Will Burn Still Brighter

The vigorous student movement has thrown fear into the reactionaries of West Europe and North America and sown confusion among them. All of them have resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of violent suppression and political deception to cope with the masses of progressive students. In France, where the student movement has gone forward with particularly great force following the closing of the University of Paris on May 3, the thousands of police, gendarmes and security forces sent by the de Gaulle government used poisonous gas, tear-gas bombs, shock grenades and other weapons to ruthlessly repress the unarmed students and teachers. At the same time, de Gaulle himself came up with his political deception. On the one hand, he hypocritically promised that his government was prepared to consider some "reforms"

in higher education, while on the other, he crudely threatened to do all in his power to "maintain public order." The reactionary authorities of the United States, West Germany and Italy have also subjected the daily growing student movement to barbarous repression.

Confronted by the expanding student movement, the revisionist cliques, renegades and scabs of all breeds in these countries have barefacedly played the despicable role of serving the monopoly capitalist class, and have thus been indignantly condemned and spurned by the students. Thrown into a panic by the seething mass movement, the French revisionist clique, from the very beginning, labelled the revolutionary students "anarchists," "Left adventurists," etc. But when the student movement made big strides, it about-faced and adopted the tactics of sham support but real betrayal, trying to sneak into the student movement to sabotage it from within. But it failed completely because its scheme was exposed by the students.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph." No matter how the reactionary ruling circles of West Europe and North America use their counter-revolutionary dual tactics, and no matter how the modern revisionists serve as their cat's-paw, the flames of the student movement in West Europe and North America will never be stamped out; they will burn with growing intensity as the revolutionary forces of these areas expand steadily,

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Solidly United Under the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought, the P.K.I. Is Leading The Indonesian People to March Onward On the Road of People's War!

— Statement of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia in commemoration of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Party

MAY 23, 1968 is the 48th anniversary of the founding of our respected and beloved Party — the Communist Party of Indonesia (P.K.I.). The Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people commemorate the anniversary of the Party by waging heroic struggles

against the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime, by taking up arms in the countryside and in the mountains and jungles, by persevering in the struggle in the prisons and concentration camps with an unbending and unflinching spirit and holding in contempt all the savage

torture and persecution by the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime. However brutal and ferocious the reactionaries may be, they cannot prevent the Indonesian Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people from commemorating the anniversary of their Party. They commemorate it by steeling their fighting will further in the unfolding of guerrilla warfare, by establishing rural revolutionary bases, by arousing the peasant masses to undertake agrarian revolution, and by persevering in protracted armed struggle to encircle the cities from the countryside and eventually seize the cities and win national liberation.

While commemorating the 48th anniversary of the founding of the P.K.I., we are fully aware of the fact that the road of long-term struggle ahead of us is fraught with difficulties and sacrifices. The rabid white terror that began in October 1965 and the opportunist-revisionist errors committed by the Party in its line in the period, 1951-65, had subjected the Indonesian people's revolutionary movement to severe blows and resulted in the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people. Supported by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet modern revisionists, the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime has further stepped up its oppression and exploitation of the Indonesian people. It has revived and strengthened the imperialist control over the Indonesian economy and has completely sold out the national interest of the Indonesian people. Out of its fear of the revolutionary influence of the great People's Republic of China, it unleashed an unprecedented, savage racist campaign against China and the Chinese nationals in Indonesia. Despite the fact that temporarily the P.K.I. and the Indonesian revolutionary people are confronted with enormous difficulties and despite the fact that temporarily the enemy is still strong and the revolutionary forces are still weak, we are full of revolutionary optimism in facing the future. In commemorating the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Indonesia on May 23, 1967, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the P.K.I. said in a statement: "The victory of the counter-revolutionary forces in Indonesia and their superiority over the revolutionary forces have been achieved not because the counter-revolutionary forces are in rising development. This has happened because the revolutionary forces led by the P.K.I. had undergone major deterioration, as a result of the opportunist and revisionist errors of our Party. This had enabled the counter-revolutionary forces to deal heavy blows at the P.K.I. and the Indonesian revolutionary movement. This victory of the counter-revolutionary forces in Indonesia as well as their supremacy over the revolutionary forces are temporary in nature. It is taking place at a time when the forces of counter-revolution on a global scale are heading for their total downfall. The mainstay of the Indonesian counter-revolutionary forces is shaky. Internally, the Indonesian counter-revolutionary forces rely on a decadent social system, namely, the vestiges of feudalism which is totally opposed by the vast masses of the Indonesian people.

Externally, the Indonesian counter-revolutionary forces rely on U.S. imperialism and are supported by the revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union. This, too, is not a stable mainstay but a shaky one." The developments since this period have shown that the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime is faced with inextricable and daily increasing difficulties. With all the "aid" from the imperialists and modern revisionists, this regime cannot overcome its economic and financial difficulties. The contradictions within the ruling clique resulting from the scramble for power and profit have become more and more acute. What is most important is the fact that led by the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Indonesian people have risen in arms to resist the counter-revolutionary rule.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung teaches us: "**If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs.**" In extremely difficult circumstances and after a relatively short period, the P.K.I. published in September 1966 the "Self-Criticism by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party" and corrected the basic errors of line committed by the Party in the past. The lessons drawn from the experience in blood of the P.K.I. and the Indonesian people's revolutionary movement are not only of great significance to the P.K.I. and the Indonesian revolution; they are also important lessons for the struggles of the revolutionary people throughout the world and for the international communist movement. They have most clearly and profoundly proved that, whenever the revolution departs from Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is bound to suffer losses. They have also proved that the revisionist road of "peaceful transition" preached by the modern revisionists with the C.P.S.U. leading group at the centre is the road to the destruction of the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries.

The "Self-Criticism by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party" has unequivocally stressed: "To achieve its complete victory, the Indonesian revolution must also follow the road of the Chinese revolution. This means that the Indonesian revolution must inevitably adopt this main form of struggle, namely, the people's armed struggle against the armed counter-revolution, which in essence is the armed agrarian revolution of the peasants under the leadership of the proletariat." The P.K.I. has adopted three banners which are in conformity with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and which play an important role in guiding the Indonesian revolution. By consistently carrying out the tasks set by the three banners, we will possess the three main weapons to win victory for the people's democratic revolution in Indonesia: first, a Marxist-Leninist Party, which constitutes the

leading core of the revolution; second, the people's armed forces under the leadership of the Party as the main form of organization of the revolution; third, a revolutionary united front under the leadership of the Party as the embodiment of all revolutionary forces in Indonesia.

From their own experience, the Indonesian Marxist-Leninists regard Mao Tse-tung's thought as the sole guiding ideology of the P.K.I. in building itself anew into a Marxist-Leninist Party capable of leading the Indonesian revolution. In its May 23, 1967 statement, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the P.K.I. has stressed: "The Indonesian Marxist-Leninists unhesitatingly recognize Mao Tse-tung's thought as the peak of Marxism-Leninism in the present era, and are determined to study and use it as an effective weapon in the struggle for the liberation of Indonesia, which inevitably will have to follow the road of people's war as shown by Comrade Mao Tse-tung."

At present, under the leadership of the P.K.I., the Indonesian people have set out on the road of armed struggle. The flames of armed struggle have risen on the main islands such as Kalimantan (especially West Kalimantan), Java (especially East Java), Sumatra and Sulawesi. The people have started to organize their own armed forces, to punish the despotic landlords and local bullies. Overcoming various kinds of difficulties, the P.K.I. has begun to transfer the emphasis of its work from the city on to the countryside, and to switch from peaceful struggle to armed struggle, from legal to illegal and from open to underground activities. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in line with the general principles of Party building at the present time, that is, Party building which serves the armed struggle and stresses the work in the countryside and underground work, the Marxist-Leninists of Indonesia are rebuilding the Communist Party of Indonesia.

In rebuilding the P.K.I. into a Marxist-Leninist political Party which is capable of leading the Indonesian revolution, we must continue to liquidate thoroughly the remnants of the errors of opportunism and revisionism, weed out their ideological roots and eliminate the conditions for their growth, clean up individualist ideology and develop the spirit of being ready to make sacrifices for the interests of the people and the Party. For this purpose, as pointed out clearly by the Political Bureau on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the P.K.I.: "We must more assiduously study, master and practise Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought."

We are now commemorating the 48th anniversary of the founding of the P.K.I. at a time when the international conditions are extremely favourable to the Indonesian revolution as well as to the world revolution. The all-round victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution is of tremendous world significance. The great proletarian cultural revolution has made China a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, hundreds of millions of Chinese people have studied, grasped and applied Mao

Tse-tung's thought — the most powerful ideological weapon for opposing all enemies of the revolution. The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has assured that China which has become the most powerful bulwark of the world revolution will remain red for ever. The great victory of the proletarian cultural revolution won by the Chinese people under the direct leadership of the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China is a telling blow to the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, the modern revisionists with the C.P.S.U. leading group at the centre and all reactionaries of the world including the Suharto-Nasution traitorous regime. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the great proletarian cultural revolution has made Mao Tse-tung's thought the victorious banner of the world revolutionary people's struggle.

Under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Albanian Party of Labour, a Marxist-Leninist Party, the People's Republic of Albania has become a powerful bastion against imperialism and modern revisionism and a beacon of socialism in Europe.

The struggle of the people of various countries against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, against modern revisionism with the C.P.S.U. leading group at its centre and against all reaction is surging forward with each passing day. The Vietnamese people have scored one victory after another in their heroic struggle to smash the aggression by U.S. imperialism, defend the north, liberate the south and reunify their fatherland. The achievements and victories of the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles are a direct assistance to the Indonesian people's struggle to smash the Suharto-Nasution fascist military dictatorial regime.

On the occasion of the commemoration of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the P.K.I., the Indonesian Communists and the Indonesian revolutionary people express their gratitude and deep respect to the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of all countries for their internationalist support to the revolutionary struggle of the Indonesian people.

By uniting solidly under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the P.K.I. will surely lead the Indonesian people ever onward on the road of people's war and surmount every difficulty to win victory.

Long live the armed struggle of the revolutionary people of Indonesia!

Down with the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime!

Long live the great Indonesian Communist Party!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time and the most respected and beloved great leader of the revolutionary people of the world!

May 23, 1968

Chairman Mao's Statement Is a Brilliant Marxist-Leninist Document of Great Historic Significance

— The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand Praises Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression

IN a recent statement, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand extols Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, according to a May 14 broadcast of the "Voice of the People of Thailand." It says that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement is a brilliant Marxist-Leninist document of great historic significance; it is a scientific summing up of the experience of the world revolution and a militant call for the revolutionary people of the world to smash colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation.

Chairman Mao's great statement, it goes on to say, is a powerful support by the 700 million Chinese people to the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. Like a blazing beacon, this great statement has pointed out the correct orientation for the revolutionary struggle of the Black people in the United States, and of the people in Thailand and the whole world. Therefore, it has shaken the whole world and has tremendously inspired and supported the Black Americans and the oppressed and exploited peoples the world over as well as the Thai people in their struggle. The Communist Party of Thailand and the revolutionary Thai people warmly welcome and wholeheartedly support this extremely important statement by Chairman Mao.

It stresses that the present world revolution has entered a great new era of the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The revolutionary people of the world have dealt U.S. imperialism and its lackeys heavy blows. The world revolution is in an excellent situation. On the Vietnam battlefield, U.S. imperialism has been badly mauled by the valiant Vietnamese people. The victories of the revolutionary struggles by the Asian, African and Latin American peoples have thrown U.S. imperialism into serious political and economic crises. The storm of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression has struck hammer blows at U.S. imperialism which is beset with grave difficulties at home and abroad, and has given strong support to the Vietnamese people and the revolutionary people the world over in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand condemns U.S. imperial-

ism for intensifying its military adventures, frantic suppression and political deception in a vain attempt to stamp out the vigorous revolutionary struggles of the peoples. It points out that modern revisionism, with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique as its centre, is actively co-operating with U.S. imperialism in the service of the latter's variety of deceptions.

Chairman Mao correctly pointed out in his statement: **"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."** This serves as another profound lesson to the people of Thailand. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle."** From their own experience, the people of Thailand have come to understand that only by defeating counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence can they win complete liberation.

Members of the Communist Party of Thailand and the Thai revolutionary people will hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought still better. The statement calls on members of the Communist Party of Thailand, commanders and fighters of the Thai people's armed forces and the Thai revolutionary people to respond to Chairman Mao's great call with practical actions so as to completely smash the political deception of the U.S.-Thanom clique and carry the revolutionary armed struggle through to the end.

The liberation struggle of the Black people and the working people in the United States is at one with that of the Thai people; they must support and inspire each other.

In conclusion, the statement says that Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"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."** So long as the Thai people persist in a sustained and energetic people's war against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, victory will surely belong to them.

Chairman Mao's Statement Is Powerful Encouragement to World People's Struggle

— Italian Communist Party (M.-L.) organ hails Chairman Mao's statement supporting Afro-American struggle

NUOVA UNITA, organ of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), on May 4 carried the full text of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's April 16 statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. The statement, which was printed at the top of page one under the headline "In Response to Mao Tse-tung's Great Call to Carry On Class Struggle Resolutely," was warmly acclaimed by the paper as being of great significance.

The paper printed a note in connection with the publication of Chairman Mao's statement. The note said that "the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) hails Comrade Mao Tse-tung's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. This statement is a new creative contribution to Marxism-Leninism, and a powerful encourage-

ment to the struggle of the revolutionary people all over the world.

"The Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) is firmly determined to answer the great call of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to more actively carry on the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of all countries, and its accomplices—the reactionaries of all countries and the modern revisionists.

"The Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) reiterates that it is firmly convinced that the proletariat and the masses of the people the world over, by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will surely win final victory in the struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries and revisionism."

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Guides the People of The World to Advance Triumphantly

— Jacques Jurquet calls on entire French Communist Party (M.-L.) to study and master Mao Tse-tung's thought

L'HUMANITE NOUVELLE, organ of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, published on April 25 an article by Jacques Jurquet, acclaiming the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and paying high tribute to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It also published the full text of Comrade Lin Piao's "Foreword to the Second Edition" of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

Jacques Jurquet said in his article that there are millions of Frenchmen who know about the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and hundreds of thousands of them already have a copy. More and more Marxist-Leninists are now reading and studying this book, and they are striving to grasp the teachings found in it.

The article said that Mao Tse-tung's thought "constitutes the most reliable compass for all revolutionaries,

for the Chinese people, and for the people of the world. It is our most effective weapon at the disposal of the broadest section of the masses."

It added that Mao Tse-tung's thought "is born of the victorious practice of the most gigantic revolution in human history. It has enabled hundreds of millions of the Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party headed by Mao Tse-tung, to get rid of imperialist oppression and exploitation and embark on the bright road of socialism."

The article said that Mao Tse-tung's thought "is the crystallization of the most extraordinary revolutionary experience of all times." "The thought of Mao Tse-tung is forged from the furnace of the fierce class struggle of the Chinese people in about half a century. It is stronger than the highest quality steel in the world, it is more brilliant than the brightest sun."

Mao Tse-tung's thought "is the science of the proletarian revolution. It also explains all our past and enables one to envisage the future with clear-sightedness."

It pointed out that the revisionists attack Mao Tse-tung's thought and try in vain to hinder its dissemination. But, this attempt will completely fail.

The article said: "We hold that Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is inspiring the peoples in their revolutionary struggles, is universal."

It pointed out: "Chairman Mao has at all times stressed the necessity to apply to the specific national and historical conditions the principles of Marxism-Leninism whose import is universal."

In its concluding part, the article called on the entire Party to study and master Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It said: "Our (Marxist-Leninist) Communist Party of France came into being after four years of arduous struggle. It will certainly grow and expand, develop and become consolidated, if its militants, faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, are good at studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's teachings. Only if it applies in a creative and effective way the thought of the greatest revolutionary thinker and activist of our era, can it validly deserve the name of a Party of the era of Mao Tse-tung."

"We must understand it is an indispensable historical necessity to make an effort to spread and organize the study of and help master Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary science of our era." "We must make every effort to master the thinking of the greatest revolutionary leader in our everyday actions and in every one of our struggles," the article declared.

World's Revolutionary People Acclaim the May 16, 1966 Circular

ON the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the revolutionary people of the world warmly acclaimed the historic significance of this brilliant epoch-making document, the tremendous victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the fact that the world has entered a new era with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought — Beacon Of Revolution

E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in an article published in the paper *Vanguard* on the second anniversary of the publication of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., warmly praised this epoch-making document. The full text follows:

Great attention is being paid to the second anniversary of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The importance of this document extends far beyond China. It deals with a fundamental and new

problem of Marxism-Leninism — how to make political revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This Circular, written under Chairman Mao's guidance, was the direct product of the highest development of Marxism-Leninism — the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

In present-day world conditions, whoever in any way belittles or plays down the importance of the thought of Mao Tse-tung does not serve the revolutionary cause of the people.

All present-day events underline the importance of the mastery of the thought of Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao is a beacon light to all oppressed people. The Vietnamese struggle is one brilliant example.

The revolt of the U.S. Black people is greatly assisted by Chairman Mao's call. Chairman Mao's thought offers guidance to the French students and workers in their revolt. The critical condition of capitalism leads to an ever widening revolt everywhere. Chairman Mao's thought provides the scientific guidance for it. This is a reality and it is what shakes the capitalist class to its foundation. The Chinese proletarian cultural revolution has given immense inspiration to all rebellion.

In Australia there has been a very great development of the study of Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Part of the worldwide attack on Marxism-Leninism was the suppression of the thought of Mao Tse-tung. In Australia this was carried out by the Aarons Khrushchovites.

Worldwide, it was led by Khrushchov and the successors of Khrushchov. In China itself it was led by China's Khrushchov.

Really it was and is critical to the capitalists to suppress the thought of Mao Tse-tung just as it was critical to suppress the thought of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

To the capitalists it is even more urgent to suppress Chairman Mao's ideas. This is because their position is more desperate than ever before, and Chairman Mao's thought arms the opponents of capitalism with a priceless weapon. It is the beacon of revolution.

Lin Piao truly said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory." That is a terrible thing for the capitalists: a wonderful thing for us.

Therefore to place Mao Tse-tung's thought to the fore to fight for its supremacy, is to do what the enemy opposes. To do what the enemy opposes is a splendid thing.

Extremely gratifying progress has been made in Australia in grasping the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Many more people are reading Mao Tse-tung. Many more people are struggling to act in accordance with his thought. The *Vanguard* receives a steady and growing stream of material that shows quite clearly that the Australian workers and working people guided by Chairman Mao are throwing aside revisionism, political subjectivism (political wishful thinking), sectarianism (getting together in closed-up circles) and sacred cows. They are recognizing the reality of Australia and its place in the world. So recognizing it they are acting to change it.

Still we can never rest content. New and greater tasks face us. The reality in Australia is that there is a great upsurge of struggle everywhere. This is in a world where struggle is intensifying all the time.

It is of ever increasing importance for greater numbers of people really to grasp the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Chairman Mao Has Brought Marxism-Leninism to an Entirely New Stage — The Stage of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Kuraji Anzai, a Japanese revolutionary Left, said that Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism and brought it to an entirely new

stage—the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. drawn up under the personal guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is a great Marxist-Leninist document. For the first time in history, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has correctly solved in theory as well as in practice questions related to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a restoration of capitalism and ensuring the passage to communism. This is another most important contribution to Marxism-Leninism by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This great historic document shows that only the great thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era.

Anzai said that after the emergence of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries, a most serious and important question has been prominently placed before the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world, that is, how to prevent a restoration of capitalism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and advance to communism in a country where the revolution has achieved victory and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established. This is a new question, one that Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin did not completely solve and could not have completely solved. To fulfil their great historic tasks, all true Marxist-Leninists must correctly solve this question in the fields of theory and practice. It is precisely Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Lenin of our time, who has correctly solved this question in both fields.

Anzai also said that Comrade Mao Tse-tung has in a comprehensive and scientific way summed up not only the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China but also that in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. With supreme courage, he is leading the first great proletarian cultural revolution in the history of mankind. In the course of this great revolutionary movement, the Chinese people have thoroughly uncovered the agents of the bourgeoisie entrenched in the Party, government and the army, overthrown them and seized their power. The brilliant victories of this revolution have given boundless encouragement and inspiration to all people who want revolution and to all genuine Marxist-Leninists in Japan and the rest of the world.

Seimin Miyazaki, Director-General of the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), said that Chairman Mao is leading the Chinese people in the first great proletarian cultural revolution in history with his magnificent plan and originality. China's great proletarian cultural revolution is of tremendous significance not only to the Chinese revolution but also to the international communist movement and the history of mankind as well.

Miyazaki stressed that the road pointed out by Chairman Mao in this revolution is one which the revolutionary people of the world must traverse. It

is making and will make contributions to the revolutionary cause being advanced by the peoples of the world in accordance with the different conditions in each country.

Michio Iwamura, Standing Director of the China Research Institute, said that the great leader Chairman Mao has summed up in an all-round way the international experience of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, scientifically advanced the theory of classes and class struggle under the conditions of socialism, creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage.

Iwamura said that Chairman Mao recently pointed out: **"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."** Chairman Mao has most incisively summed up the essence of the great proletarian cultural revolution. His latest series of directives on the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

Nagashi Ema, a famous Japanese writer, said that the May 16, 1966 Circular is a call by Chairman Mao for the proletariat and broad revolutionary masses of China to make war upon the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party, i.e., modern revisionists. The series of important questions put forward in the Circular has a bearing not only on the future of China, but also on the future of the revolution of the whole world, including Japan. At present, this document is exerting, and will continue to exert in the days to come, far-reaching influence.

In conclusion, Nagashi Ema said that, inspired by the excellent situation in China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary Japanese people will study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way and use Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to step up their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and modern revisionists.

Ananda Kumara, Secretary-General of the Ceylon-China Friendship Association, said that Mao Tse-tung, the greatest revolutionary leader in the world today, has summed up with genius the historical experience of the international communist movement and pointed out the way forward to victory for the revolutionary peoples.

He said the Circular is a death sentence for the modern revisionists who, in many guises, try by all ways and means to restore capitalism. No ghosts and

monsters of modern revisionism can ever escape the sharp eyes of the revolutionaries armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The Circular will certainly go down in the history of the working-class movement as a great document of profound revolutionary truth, he added.

A Nepalese friend, Shrestha, said that the world's revolutionary people have been immensely encouraged and inspired by the victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution led by the great leader Chairman Mao, but the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries have been terribly frightened by it because they fear the truth, and their slanders against it have all gone to complete bankruptcy.

China's Great Cultural Revolution Lights The Road of Revolution for the World's People

A Congolese (B) worker, Bouka, said that the Circular is a very great and important Marxist-Leninist document shining with the brilliance of the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. It has shattered the criminal plots of China's Khrushchov to restore capitalism in China.

Bouka heartily congratulated the Chinese people on their tremendous victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao, the greatest and most distinguished teacher of the world's revolutionary people.

A Congolese (B) friend, Gabriel, elaborated on the great historic significance of the Circular and said that as the 700 million Chinese people resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's instructions as stated in the Circular, it is sure that they will successfully carry out the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarantee that socialist China will never change its political colour.

He stressed that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the Marxism-Leninism of our era which leads the revolution to victory. The revolutionary people of the whole world well understand that in order to make revolution, one must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way.

A Congolese (B) student, Bayonne, said that China's great cultural revolution has illuminated the revolutionary road of the world's people and filled them with confidence in the victory of their revolution. It has greatly deflated the arrogance of imperialism and revisionism and enormously enhanced the spirit of the world's revolutionary people.

He stressed that while imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries rabidly oppose China's great proletarian cultural revolution, we revolu-

tionary people of the world warmly hail the magnificent victory of this revolution.

Takou, a Congolese (K) fighter, said that the Circular drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era, is a glorious, historic and epoch-making document of Marxism-Leninism. It has shattered the dreams of the imperialists and revisionists to restore capitalism in socialist China. The world revolution has entered an entirely new era, the era of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Takou stressed: "Our great helmsman Chairman Mao has charted the bright road leading to communism and has shown us the path that we must follow in revolution. We are determined always to adhere to the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, we will dare to struggle and to win victory, and we will carry out the liberation struggle through to the end."

Another Congolese (K) fighter Bati said that the Circular drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is an extremely important document. It gives heartening support to the fighting revolutionary people, inspiring them to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism of the present era, in order to lead their revolution to success.

Congolese (K) fighter Velle said that the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is an ideological weapon for the revolutionary people. To seize and consolidate power, it is imperative for the revolutionary people and the proletariat to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way and to oppose imperialism, colonialism and revisionism.

A Cameroon fighter, Bally, said that the magnificent victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution during the past two years has demonstrated the brilliance of the scientific theses set forth by Chairman Mao in the Circular, which is a great historic document. He said: "The great victory of the cultural revolution has turned China into a great, impregnable base for world revolution. The cultural revolution has created very favourable conditions in the political and ideological fields for accelerating the collapse of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and revisionism, and for the worldwide victory of socialism."

He concluded: "Experience has proven to us that in order to win final victory, the revolution in Cameroon must rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought. We should study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of our struggle. As long as we persist in following the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, we shall certainly win final victory."

An article by the **Somali Writers Association** on May 16 warmly hailed the second anniversary of the issuance of the epoch-making Marxist-Leninist document—the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

It warmly greeted the great victory won by the Chinese proletarian revolutionaries under the guidance of the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung in the great

proletarian cultural revolution during the past two years.

The article said that Chairman Mao has pointed out that **"after the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly."** Class struggle still exists in socialist society and it is particularly sharp and complicated on the political and ideological fronts. Therefore, it is necessary to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses of the people and give them socialist and communist education so as to free them from the influence of reactionary bourgeois ideology and enable them to understand the importance of carrying out the revolution through to the end for the realization of communism.

The article concluded with the slogan: "Long live the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the red sun in the hearts of the revolutionary people the world over!"

Great Cultural Revolution Deals Mortal Blows at the Imperialists, Revisionists and Reactionaries

A group of young British and foreign workers in London, in a letter to the London office of Hsinhua News Agency, wrote that the publication of this historic document drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, marks an important victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution over China's Khrushchov and his like; it marks a great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought over the modern revisionists and a great victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

It said: "Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the proletariat, is leading the Chinese people towards the glorious future of communism; Chairman Mao is also leading the world's oppressed peoples towards their emancipation from imperialism and capitalism."

A group of British workers in western England wrote a letter in which they said: "The Circular of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. is, without any doubt, a document of the greatest possible historic importance." To realize the importance of this document, all Marxist-Leninists and progressives must study it, because "without a deep understanding of China's proletarian cultural revolution one cannot today call himself a revolutionary; and in fact he would be blind to the true nature of the world situation."

It stressed that the cultural revolution is a source of deep encouragement to revolutionaries. To all reactionaries, it means that their doom is approaching.

A retired British railwayman wrote with feeling that on the second anniversary of the publication of the Circular, "I wish to send my deepest wishes of solidarity to the Chinese people, and my deepest gratitude to Chairman Mao, who is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. - A long life and good health to him!"

How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Repudiating China's Khrushchov

Be Successors to the Revolutionary Cause of the Proletariat

by Proletarian Revolutionaries in the Chinese Communist Youth League's Central Committee Organization

THE youth are the future of a country, and the future of the world. The question of what kind of successors we should train our young people to be is an issue of paramount importance that concerns the future of the country and the destiny of mankind.

Our great leader Chairman Mao shows the deepest solicitude for the young people. He says: "The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you."

The youth movement in China must persist in arming the young people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, guiding them to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, so that in the storm and stress of class struggle they are tempered into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

China's Khrushchov, however, did all he could to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in China's youth movement. He tried to bring the youth movement on to the path of capitalist restoration and turn the young people into successors to the bourgeoisie.

Arming Youth With Mao Tse-tung's Thought — The Basic Task of China's Youth Movement

Our great leader Chairman Mao has always instructed the young people to study Marxism-Leninism. He points out that successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause "must be genuine Marxist-Leninists and not revisionists like Khrushchov wearing the cloak of Marxism-Leninism." This is a question of orientation in bringing about the revolutionization of the young people.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has pointed out: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in

which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all the work of the Party, the army and the country." Arming the younger generation with Mao Tse-tung's thought is the basic guarantee for preventing revisionism and a capitalist restoration and for winning the complete victory of socialism and communism in China.

China's Khrushchov wildly opposed the mastering of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the young people. In 1953, he directed his henchmen to delete from the programme and constitution of the then New Democratic Youth League of China the clauses "to educate the League members in the Marxist-Leninist theories, Mao Tse-tung's thought" and "follow the direction pointed out by our great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung." Instead, they put up a signboard of "educating the young people in the spirit of communism."

Their "communist education" embraced what they called "labour education," "intellectual education," "education in morals and virtues," "education in ideals and the future," "education in civilized behaviour" and so on and so forth. In fact, what they advocated was nothing but holding aloof from politics, seeking only to fulfil production quotas, encouraging the young people to worship the cultural rubbish of the exploiting classes, advocating so-called "friendship," "filial piety" and "honesty" which stand above classes, publicizing egoism and a hankering after a bourgeois way of life. In short, under the signboard of "communism," they peddled a hodgepodge of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. This was sham communist education but real revisionist education.

In recent years, a vigorous mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought has unfolded among the broad masses of young people in our country. Since its very inception, China's Khrushchov and company did everything in their power to sabotage it. In 1963, Chairman Mao issued the great call: "**Learn from Comrade Lei Feng.**" However, China's Khrushchov and another top capitalist roader in the Party did their utmost to oppose the young people of China learning from the great communist fighter Lei Feng. They obstinately denied that the maturing of Lei Feng lay fundamentally in his creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Desperately publicizing such terms as "commonplace," "virtue" and "personal character," they distorted the image of the proletarian revolutionary fighter Lei Feng and, in a futile attempt to lead astray the young people who were enthusiastic to follow the example of Lei Feng, made him a specimen of "self-cultivation."

In 1965, China's Khrushchov and company directed the handful of capitalist roaders in the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League to stir up a gust of evil wind. They opposed getting the young people organized and giving them leadership in their study of Chairman Mao's works; they advocated a laissez-faire policy and vainly tried to sabotage this mass movement.

But in the course of intense revolutionary struggle, China's young people have gained an ever deeper understanding of the fact that to follow the great leader Chairman Mao means victory. They regard the study and defence of Mao Tse-tung's thought as a great historical task confronting the revolutionary youth of our country. For the younger generation, to succeed their predecessors means inheriting Mao Tse-tung's thought. The basic task of the youth movement is to perseveringly arm the young people with Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to ensure that China will never change its political colour.

Class Struggle Is a Main Subject

In arming the young people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the most important thing is to arm them with Chairman Mao's theory on classes and class struggle. And during the period of socialist revolution, it is all the more necessary to arm them with Chairman Mao's great theory for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Class struggle is a main subject for the young people to study.

Like all revisionists in the international communist movement, China's Khrushchov always opposed participation of the young people in the actual class struggles of their time. As early as 1936, the year after the nation-shaking December 9th patriotic student movement broke out under the leadership of the Communist Party, he did his utmost to push a Right opportunist line in the student movement. He abused the students for "going to extremes" and "running risks" and tried to entice them to engage in "cultural activities and recreation" and "reading." All this was aimed to divorce the

young people from the seething movement to resist Japan and save the nation. The following year, he went further to put forward a whole series of bourgeois reformist absurdities to lead the youth movement astray and openly avowed that he would fight for the "vital interests" of the young people including "time for practice," "subsidies" and "jobs."

In May 1939, Chairman Mao published his two brilliant works, *The May 4th Movement* and *The Orientation of the Youth Movement*, in which he most comprehensively and incisively elucidated the orientation and task of the youth movement. Chairman Mao called on the young people to plunge into the great struggles waged by the masses of workers and peasants and fight for the complete victory of the national-democratic revolution. Hardly two months elapsed before China's Khrushchov churned out his notorious poisonous weed — the book on the "self-cultivation" of Communists. He urged the masses of Communists and revolutionary young people to divorce themselves from the fierce national struggle and class struggle and indulge in "self-cultivation" in the style of the feudal and bourgeois classes. All this fully catered to the needs of the Kuo-mintang reactionaries and lured the young people on to the non-revolutionary and counter-revolutionary road.

In the period of socialism, as the proletarian revolution deepens, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the young people becomes all the more acute and fierce.

Our great leader Chairman Mao systematically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world and penetratingly pointed out: "**Socialist society covers a fairly long historical stage. In this stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains.**" Chairman Mao has pointed out time and again that education in classes and class struggle should be strengthened particularly among the young people who are brought up in the new society, so that they would "**Never forget class struggle.**"

After liberation, China's Khrushchov went so far as to preach the theories of "class conciliation" and "the dying out of class struggle" in order to blur the young people's understanding of class struggle. In 1949, he openly spread around the reactionary fallacy that "exploitation has its merits," in an effort to lure the young workers to "co-operate" with the capitalists and oppose the waging of struggles by the young people against the bourgeoisie. In 1952, when the whole nation was engaged in the agrarian reform, the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries and the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, China's Khrushchov spread among the young people the fallacies that "from now on . . . the main thing is to concentrate our efforts on economic construction" and "now it is necessary to save the country through education." He wanted the young peo-

ple to hold aloof from the state and world affairs and engross themselves in reading. Especially after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed, in co-ordination with the class enemies at home and abroad who ranted frenziedly against the dictatorship of the proletariat, China's Khrushchov went canvassing from place to place, flagrantly tempting the young people to divorce themselves from proletarian politics and seek personal fame and fortune.

It was at this crucial moment that in 1957 Chairman Mao made his speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* in which he stressed that ideological and political work among young people should be strengthened and pointed out that **"not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul."**

Shortly after the publication of this brilliant work, China's Khrushchov, again in collaboration with the other top capitalist roader in the Party, dished up a so-called "policy" of "labour, study and unity," one which opposed putting proletarian politics to the fore and negated class struggle. They wanted the young people to hold aloof from politics, engross themselves in production and devote themselves to learning to read and write and studying skills exclusively. They called on the young people to make no distinction between the classes, to refrain from waging class struggle and to unite with everybody.

It is known to all that so long as classes and class struggle still exist in society, young people must put proletarian politics to the fore and cannot divorce themselves from class struggle no matter what kind of work and study they engage in; otherwise, they will lose their bearings. That China's Khrushchov and company opposed the young people taking an active part in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is yet further conclusive evidence of their attempt to woo the young people into serving their plot to restore capitalism.

Be Proletarian Revolutionary Vanguard

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism."**

Our great leader Chairman Mao, more than anyone else, supports the young people in making revolution. He teaches the young people to be daring in making revolution, to dare to rebel against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, dare to rebel against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and against the entire old world. Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of rebellion against the class enemy, the spirit which Chairman Mao advocates, is the very essence of the revolutionary young people of our time.

To push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, China's Khrushchov tried by hook or by crook to

smother the revolutionary rebel spirit of the young people. In 1958, when the young people throughout the country, enthusiastically responding to Chairman Mao's great call to emancipate the mind and break down fetishes and superstitions, vigorously made revolution and rebelled against the bourgeoisie, China's Khrushchov, with ulterior motives, dished up the utterly reactionary theory of "docile tools" and made the maximum efforts to foster slavishness among the young people. He and certain other capitalist roaders in the Party had the shameless impudence to pass themselves off as the incarnation of the Party so as to make the young people follow meekly in their footsteps and become "docile tools" serving their vicious attempt to usurp the leadership of the Party and the state and restore capitalism.

In June and July of 1966 when the Red Guards came into being, China's Khrushchov and his agents in the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League at first slandered this new-born creation in the great proletarian cultural revolution as "illegal" and "reactionary," and attempted to "disband" it by organizational measures. Later, they brutally suppressed it and branded one group of young revolutionary fighters after another as "monsters and demons."

At this critical juncture, our great leader Chairman Mao gave the Red Guards his full attention. He spoke highly of the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards, saying: **"It is right to rebel against the reactionaries!"** And he personally received well over ten million Red Guards from all parts of the country. Following this, the Red Guard movement swept the whole country and shook the world. This brought into full play the Red Guards' role as revolutionary vanguards and made immortal contributions to the great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution.

The class enemies also resorted to other tricks to deceive the young people into serving their counter-revolutionary schemes. In 1957 when the Rightists launched a wild attack on the Party and socialism, China's Khrushchov, working hand in glove with the other top capitalist roader in the Party, incited the young people to join in their attack by shouting that young people should "think independently" and have "the will and character" to "dare to rebel."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, after the scheme of China's Khrushchov to suppress the revolutionary actions of the youth had been smashed, the counter-revolutionary double-dealer Tao Chu and his like, who had always carried out the bourgeois reactionary line faithfully, spared no effort to spread the reactionary fallacy of "doubting all" and "overthrowing all" and incited young people to rebel indiscriminately and bombard the proletarian headquarters.

That is why, in sharp and complex class struggles, we must study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to observe and analyse everything and take a firm proletarian stand. We must have a clear understanding of the socialist and communist orientation, be proletarian revolutionary

vanguards, and fight to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Integrating Oneself With the Workers And Peasants

Integrating oneself with the masses of workers and peasants is the revolutionary orientation which our great leader Chairman Mao has given the youth movement. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice."**

The masses of workers and peasants are the motive force in the making of world history, the main force in the revolution. Only by integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants can the younger generation wage great revolutionary struggles; only by learning from the workers and peasants and establishing the world outlook of serving the people wholeheartedly can they become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Like all other representatives of the exploiting classes, China's Khrushchov always opposed and looked down upon the workers and peasants and opposed the integration of young people with them.

As early as the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, China's Khrushchov actively peddled his sinister book on "self-cultivation" and opposed the integration of young people with the workers and peasants.

After the liberation of China, he did his best to publicize the road of becoming specialists and gaining fame through self-exertion without developing a socialist consciousness. This was a capitalist road which made the young people divorce themselves from proletarian politics and from the workers and peasants and so become intellectual aristocrats standing above the working people.

In 1955, after agricultural co-operation had spread throughout the country, Chairman Mao gave the call: **"All people who have had some education ought to be very happy to work in the countryside if they get the chance. In our vast rural areas there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."**

Responding enthusiastically to this call, group after group of young people went to rural and hilly areas and took the revolutionary road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

In this situation, China's Khrushchov changed his tactics. He went around from place to place harping on the theme that going to the countryside did not necessarily mean losing anything. He said that "after doing farm work for three to five years" and "keeping on good terms with the masses," one could strive "to become chairman of a co-operative, head of a *hsiang*

[an administrative unit comprising several villages] or head of a county" and "member of the Party's Central Committee" and so on and so forth.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution."** By spreading the philistine philosophy of climbing the official ladder and becoming wealthy, China's Khrushchov had the vicious aim of dragging the young people back from the revolutionary road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and into the blind alley of bourgeois individualism.

Innumerable historical facts have proved that whoever divorces himself from the workers and peasants, departs from the revolution and whoever opposes the workers and peasants, opposes the revolution. In the decades of China's youth movement following the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal May 4th revolutionary movement in 1919, many people came to the fore and became men of the day. But it was not long before some of them, as a result of divorcing themselves from the workers and peasants, achieved nothing and became passers-by on the stage of history, while certain others came to oppose the workers and peasants and finally went over to the camp of counter-revolution. Only those who have conscientiously persevered in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and advanced along the road of revolutionization pointed out by Chairman Mao, are able to temper themselves into staunch fighters of the proletariat and keep winning new merit for the people.

Whether or not one perseveres in integrating oneself with the masses of workers and peasants is a question of world outlook. To tempt the young people to depart from the workers and peasants and take the capitalist road, China's Khrushchov at one time advocated "studying behind closed doors" to become specialists and gain fame and at another publicized "going to the countryside to win a name" and climb the ladder later. Both advocated one and the same thing: self-interest.

We must eliminate bourgeois self-interest, foster proletarian devotion to the public interest and earnestly remould our world outlook.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"This change in world outlook is something fundamental."** Only by following Chairman Mao's great instruction to **"fight self, repudiate revisionism"** and constantly studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively in the long-term revolutionary struggle and in the course of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, can we truly share the ideas and feelings of the workers and peasants, overcome bourgeois ideas of all kinds and establish the communist world outlook of wholehearted devotion to the public interest. This is the revolutionary orientation which the younger generation should uphold throughout their lives.

(An abridged translation of the original published in "Renmin Ribao," April 25.)

(Continued from p. 8.)

Beavogui on behalf of their respective governments.

Delegation Leaves for Home

Malian Foreign Minister Ousman Ba, Guinean Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui and the Guinean-Malian Joint Friendship Delegation led by them left Peking for home by air on May 25 after concluding their visit to China.

The guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien, leading members of departments concerned, representatives of the revolutionary mass organizations in Peking and more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

When the Guinean and Malian friends arrived at the airport, the crowd gathered there read out in unison the following quotations from Chairman Mao: **"The colonialists want us to have no unity, co-operation or friendship. We must answer them by strengthening our unity and friendly co-operation and we must bring their schemes to nought."** "People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices!"

Accompanied by Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien, Ministers Ousman Ba and Lansana Beavogui and the other Guinean and Malian guests walked past the crowd to bid the people farewell. The people shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" "We wish President Sekou Toure good health!" and "We wish President Modibo Keita good health!"

Afghan Ambassador Gives National Day Reception

Afghan Ambassador to China Mohammad Asef Sohail gave a reception in Peking on the evening of May 27 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were among those present.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Sohail gave an account of the struggle waged by the Afghan people in winning and safeguarding national independence. He also spoke of the friendly relations between Afghanistan and China. He said: We have lived without the least trace of bickering with our Chinese friends and neighbours. Any problem of mutual concern has been solved on the basis of traditional friendship of long duration. Our Chinese friends have taken a useful part in our country's economic plan, thereby contributing to the further strengthening of our relations. We will do our best to further promote these harmonious relations and friendly ties.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended his warm congratulations to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Afghanistan. He said: The prolonged heroic struggle of the Afghan people for independence has added a brilliant page to the annals of the Asian people's fight against imperialism. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle."** The victory of the Afghan people's struggle for independence, the great victories won by the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' victories in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence have all borne out this wise thesis of Chairman Mao's.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi continued: At present, the broad masses of the people in the imperialist countries and in the capitalist countries of Western Europe are becoming more and more awakened and are coming to understand and grasp this truth. They are freeing themselves from the influence and shackles of a handful of revisionists, scabs and renegades and waging struggles against imperialism and monopoly capital at home

and for democratic rights. The recent gigantic Afro-American struggle against violent repression and the student and workers' movements in the United States and Western Europe have shaken the entire capitalist world. It is certain that with the ever deepening political and economic crises in the imperialist countries, the storm of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against imperialism headed by the United States will become more violent and irresistible. It has now become increasingly clear that the declining, decadent and reactionary rule of imperialism is sinking fast and nearing its doom.

The Vice-Premier said that China and Afghanistan were friendly neighbours, and a profound friendship existed between the people of the two countries. Relations between them, he added, have been very good in recent years. This is because in our relations we have always respected and helped each other, treated each other as equals and neither side imposes its will on the other. We are convinced that, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people will make greater contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between the people of China and Afghanistan and to the development of the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Strong Protest Against British Government's Abetting U.S. Imperialism Using Hongkong As Base for Aggression Against Vietnam

Lo Kuei-po, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the evening of May 27 summoned Donald Hopson, British Charge d'Affaires in China, and handed him a Chinese Foreign Ministry note lodging a strong protest with the British Government against the entry of the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise* into Hongkong and against the British Government's abetting U.S. imperialism

using Hongkong as a base of operations for its war of aggression against Vietnam. The note demanded that the British Government immediately order the aircraft carrier *Enterprise* to leave Hongkong, and put an end to offering Hongkong to U.S. imperialism as a base of operations and a logistics centre for its war of aggression against Vietnam.

The note said: Of late, while the U.S. Government is stepping up its war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. warships directly taking part in the war of aggression against Vietnam have been visiting Hongkong more frequently than ever, making use of that place to carry out a series of activities. On May 24, together with a group of other aggressor ships of the Seventh Fleet, the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise*, regarded as the plague by the Asian people, again entered Hongkong after war operations on the seas off Vietnam. Within a period of less than five months since the beginning of this year, U.S. war vessels of different types visiting Hongkong have reached 146 vessel/times, including those by four nuclear-powered ones.

The note pointed out: In disregard of the repeated serious protests by the Chinese Government and the strong opposition of the Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong, the British Government has become even more unscrupulous in abetting U.S. imperialist aggressor warships going in and out of Hongkong to carry out various activities and still more blatant in offering Hongkong to U.S. imperialism as a base of operations for its naval and air forces and a logistics centre in its aggression against Vietnam, and has even turned Hongkong into a base of operations for U.S. nuclear-powered warships. This not only fully exposes the British Government as an accomplice of the United States in its aggression against Vietnam, but constitutes an ever more serious menace to China's security, and poses a direct grave threat to the lives of Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong. This criminal act of the British Government is a serious

provocation against the people of China, Vietnam and all Southeast Asia. For this, the Chinese Government once again lodges a strong protest with the British Government.

The note went on to say: The British Government owes a debt in blood to the Chinese people for the large-scale suppression and persecution of their patriotic countrymen in Hongkong since May last year. With the old debt still unsettled, it is making a new provocation in collusion with the U.S. aggressors against the Chinese people and the Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong. This can only show that the professions of the British Government about its desire to ease the situation in Hongkong and to improve the relations between China and Britain are false, and that in actuality it is stubbornly pursuing a reactionary policy of hostility towards the Chinese people. Such a line of action on the part of the British Government can only result in a further worsening of the situation in Hongkong and of Sino-British relations, and the responsibility for this must rest solely with the British Government.

In conclusion, the note seriously demanded that the British Government must immediately order the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise* to leave Hongkong, and must put an end to offering Hongkong to U.S. imperialism as a base of operations and a logistics centre for its war of aggression against Vietnam. Should the British Government refuse to come to its senses but, acting as a jackal to the lion, continue to follow obdurately the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. Government and set itself against the people of China, Vietnam and all Southeast Asia to the end, it will certainly eat the bitter fruit of its own making.

Delegation of Fighters Against British Brutality Arrives in Kwangchow From Hongkong And Kowloon

With boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, a dele-

gation of compatriots from Hongkong and Kowloon, who had been imprisoned for fighting against violent repression by the British authorities there, recently arrived in Kwangchow for a visit and to study. Members of the delegation told about the struggle against British violence in Hongkong and Kowloon over the past year and the tremendous victories the patriotic fellow-countrymen there had won. They indignantly denounced the monstrous crimes of the Hongkong British authorities in savagely persecuting the Chinese. The revolutionary people in Kwangchow and all of Kwangtung Province highly praised their dauntless spirit and expressed the determination to firmly support them in carrying the struggle against British brutality through to the end.

Since May last year, the authorities in Hongkong have time and again dispatched large numbers of troops and police to carry out armed suppression of patriotic Chinese and illegally ransack patriotic trade unions, schools and mass organizations. Group after group of Chinese patriots were seriously beaten and illegally arrested. But, armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, these compatriots staunchly declared: "Come what may, we'll always hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and never allow anyone to insult our national dignity!" Holding high the great revolutionary banner that to rebel against imperialism is justified and to fight against violent repression is no crime, the patriotic Chinese workers in Hongkong and Kowloon have stood in the forefront of the struggle to defend the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the sacred right to study and disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought, and safeguard the dignity of the great socialist motherland and the freedom to work and of residence. They have formed a mighty force and launched a valiant struggle against British violence.

The great teacher Chairman Mao's instruction "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" has encouraged

tens of thousands of patriotic workers, students and people of other walks of life to courageously participate in the struggle. This has dealt the bloody repression by the fascist British authorities in Hongkong a powerful counter-blow, bringing ignominious defeat to the enemy.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, and making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." Members of the delegation said that they had arrived at a deep understanding that the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung was the most powerful and the sharpest weapon in their struggle against British violence in the past year. Large numbers of patriotic Chinese who had been unwarrantedly arrested showed great courage and used the enemy's "court" as a forum to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought and expose the enemy's atrocities. While in prison, they defied obstruction and threats and persisted in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. Their copies of the treasured revolutionary

books by Chairman Mao were taken from them, but they recited quotations from Chairman Mao and passages from the "three constantly read articles" from memory. They also wrote down the quotations and passed them on to their fellow-fighters in prison. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung heightened their militancy and imbued them with courage and the confidence that they would win and the Hongkong British authorities would be defeated. They said that every victory they had won in prison was a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

While in Kwangchow, the delegation visited the Museum of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement where Chairman Mao taught in 1925-26. Members also visited factories, rural people's communes, P.L.A. companies which had been cited for heroism and schools where they gave reports to the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. fighters and Red Guards, exchanged experience on what they had learnt from Chairman Mao's

works and told how they creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought. The masses of revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. fighters and Red Guards, who were filled with hatred for the British imperialists and deep concern for their Hongkong and Kowloon compatriots, extended their enthusiastic welcome and regards to the members who had come from the forefront in the fight against British brutality and, through them, paid high tribute to all patriots in Hongkong and Kowloon. They warned the Hongkong British authorities that brutal persecution of patriotic Chinese must be stopped immediately and that the just demands raised by the Chinese Government and the patriotic Chinese must be fully accepted. They reaffirmed their determination that, together with the people of the whole country, they would provide powerful backing for the patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon and give their just struggle all-out support.

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