

PEKING REVIEW

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October 18, 1968

**Chairman Mao Warmly Congratulates
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His 60th Birthday**

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*The Revolutionary Mass Movement Is the
Locomotive for the Advance of History*

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class. It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. On its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle.

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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.

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Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Functioning cadres should also go down in turn to do manual labour.

Chairman Mao Warmly Congratulates Comrade Hoxha on His 60th Birthday

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on October 15 cabled a message to Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, extending heartfelt, warm and fraternal congratulations to him on his 60th birthday. The full text of the message reads as follows:

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Albanian Party of Labour,

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Esteemed and beloved Comrade Enver Hoxha,

On your 60th birthday, I extend, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people and in my own name, heartfelt, warm and fraternal congratulations to you.

You are the founder of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and the great leader of the heroic Albanian people. The transformation of Albania from a poor and backward country into an advanced and staunch socialist country is closely linked with your correct leadership.

You have creatively integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Albanian revolution. You have led the Albanian people in establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat through armed struggle, in building socialism through self-reliance, in carrying out the revolutionization movement in a sustained and deep-going way and in waging tit-for-tat struggles against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism and all reaction. You have made outstanding contributions to the cause of the world proletarian revolution and to the enrichment and development of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, your glorious record has proved that you are really worthy to be called a great heroic Marxist-Leninist fighter.

The revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Albania has stood the tests of fierce international class struggles. The power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and



truly invincible. May our two Parties and two peoples unite even more closely with the genuine Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world and fight shoulder to shoulder for the final burial of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the common enemies of the people of the world!

May the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people win new victories and achievements. May the friendship between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Albania remain evergreen. I wish you, the great leader of the Albanian people and the closest friend of the Chinese people, good health and long life.

Mao Tse-tung

Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Communist
Party of China
October 15, 1968

Premier Chou En-lai Greet Laotian Revolutionary Day

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on October 11 sent a message to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, extending warmest greetings on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the Laotian Revolutionary Day.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the Revolutionary Day of Laos, I extend, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China, our warmest greetings to the Laotian people and to the Neo Lao Haksat.

Under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, the Laotian people have been waging a heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and winning great victories. The victories of the Laotian people, like those of the Vietnamese people, are heavy blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and a powerful encouragement to all revolutionary peoples the world over. Your victories provide fresh evidence that **a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war.**

The present world revolutionary situation is excellent. U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats on the battlefields in Vietnam and in Laos. The aggression committed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique against Czechoslovakia has accelerated the general bankruptcy of modern revisionism. The crimes committed by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in their collusion and vain attempt to divide the spheres of influence and redivide the world have aroused more vigorous resistance from the world people. The struggle of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has entered a new historical period.

In this new historical period, the Laotian people, with a glorious tradi-

tion of revolutionary struggle, will certainly win greater victories in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through bringing into full play their thoroughly revolutionary spirit and persisting in the protracted war. The Chinese people and Government, loyal to the consistent teachings of the great leader, Chairman Mao, will resolutely support the Laotian people in their revolutionary struggle until final victory.

Albanian Party and Government Delegation Leaves for Home

The Albanian Party and Government Delegation led by Beqir Baluku, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence of the People's Republic of Albania, left Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, for home by plane on October 9 after concluding a friendship visit to China.

Several thousand civilians of all nationalities in Sinkiang and representatives of the People's Liberation Army gave the Albanian comrades-in-arms a warm send-off at the airport. Accompanied by Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy-Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., Wang En-mao and Pei Chou-yu, Vice-Chairmen of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, and Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Foreign Minister, Comrade Baluku and the other Albanian comrades went around the airport to bid the crowd farewell. The airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and the roar of shouting slogans and cheers while they were doing this. As the plane took off, the crowd waved their red-covered treasured books *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in wishing the Albanian comrades-in-arms bon voyage.

The distinguished guests arrived in Urumchi from Peking by special plane on October 7 for a visit. They were seen off at the Peking airport by leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Cultural Revolution Group under it and other departments: Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien and Wen Yu-cheng, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien and representatives of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of Peking workers.

Sinkiang armymen and civilians, who are fighting at the forefront against imperialism and revisionism, greatly admire the Albanian people's fearless revolutionary spirit and their heroism in scorning U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. The visit to Sinkiang by the Albanian delegation came soon after the establishment of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and amid the excellent situation in which the great proletarian cultural revolution has won great victories throughout China. It is a great encouragement and support for the eight million people of Sinkiang and a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. When the delegation arrived in Urumchi, several hundred thousand revolutionary people of all nationalities in the city turned out in the street to give the heroic envoys from the country standing at the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forefront in Europe an extremely hearty and extremely ceremonious welcome.

The weather was fine following a snowfall. Red flags fluttered everywhere. Arches had been erected and large welcoming banners hung along the main streets. When the distinguished guests riding in open cars drove through the streets, revolutionary people of all nationalities in their colourful costumes danced to the accompaniment of throbbing tambourines to express their hearty welcome and militant greetings to

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Peking Working Class Plays Leading Role in Cultural Revolution

"The working class must exercise leadership in everything" — this clarion call is being translated into action in China's capital.

Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams formed by industrial workers have entered all 59 institutions of higher learning and a number of other educational and cultural establishments.

Revolutionary committees were set up in practically all factories and mines by the eve of National Day to ensure that the working class exercises leadership in all these enterprises.

The workers have seized power in deciding technical matters from the bourgeois technical "authorities" and are pressing ahead with the technical revolution.

In response to Chairman Mao's call, **"grasp revolution and promote production,"** a new upsurge in industrial production has begun. The city's gross industrial output was more than 10 per cent higher in August than in July.

In all this, the Peking working class is guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. A mass campaign for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works is sweeping all factories and mines.

There were two particularly memorable events in August for Peking's workers: On August 5, the great leader Chairman Mao presented mangoes to the workers' propaganda team shortly after it entered Tsinghua University; on August 15, Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received representatives of Peking's working class.

The workers acclaim this as an expression of Chairman Mao's great concern, trust, support and encouragement. They declare: "Chairman Mao supports us workers and we will live up to his expectations."

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: **"Our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class. It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. On its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle."**

"The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions."

Towards the end of July, when the cultural revolution was moving forward rapidly, some of the universities and colleges in Peking lagged behind as a result of the underhand activities of the reactionary bourgeois forces there working to split the revolutionary students and teachers.

To end this situation, workers from many factories took the initiative to form a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team. The team first entered Tsinghua University on July 27. It energetically spread Chairman Mao's latest instructions through broadcasts, big-character posters, forums and visits to the students' dormitories and the homes of the teachers and staff.

The workers helped the revolutionary students, teachers and staff run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. They gave vivid lessons in class education by recalling from their own experience the sufferings of the labouring people in the old society. They mercilessly denounced China's Khrushchov who attempted to restore capitalism and pull China back on to the old road.

They helped the revolutionary students and teachers see through the scheme of the class enemy to split the revolutionary ranks. As a result, the revolutionary students and teachers quickly united and launched fierce attacks on their common enemy.

The workers joined the revolutionary students and teachers in the mass criticism and repudiation of the revisionist educational line pushed by China's Khrushchov. Big-character posters filled the campus. The Red Guards praised the workers' articles of criticism as being sharp and pungent, full of deep love for Chairman Mao and bitter hatred for China's Khrushchov.

These Red Guards made considerable contributions during the early and middle stages of the cultural revolution by rebelling against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Tsinghua University. Today they pledge to learn from the working class and under its leadership carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

An article by the workers' propaganda team in Tsinghua University in *Renmin Ribao* declared: "The working class must take over the field of education, which was the domain of bourgeois intellectuals. . . . It is necessary to break their monopoly in universities like Tsinghua so as to train reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

The workers' propaganda teams pledge to end the bourgeois educational system and turn the old colleges into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They promise to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to re-educate the intellectuals and help them integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The workers' propaganda teams are also moving into other areas of the superstructure to lead the work of struggle-criticism-transformation.

This is a historic mission for the working class at present. In the course of fulfilling this task, the working class will itself be steeled in the class struggle and a group of outstanding worker-cadres are expected to emerge. They will strengthen every aspect of the state organs and the revolutionary committees at all levels.

Closely Follow Chairman Mao's Great Strategic Plan

Ever since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the Peking working class has closely followed the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao and has carried out every one of his latest instructions.

As soon as Chairman Mao wrote his historic big-character poster "**Bombard the Headquarters**" in August 1966, the workers rose in rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party. "**It is right to rebel against reactionaries**" was the watchword. By January 1967, they had seized back the power which had been usurped by the capitalist roaders.

Owing to instigation by the capitalist roaders and other class enemies, workers in many factories at one time split into two opposing groupings.

In September 1967, Chairman Mao issued the call: "**There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings.**"

Responding to this call, the workers in 95 per cent of the factories and mines in Peking achieved revolutionary great alliances within a few days, setting the pace for the whole city.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "**In every place or unit where power must be seized, it is necessary to carry out the policy of the revolutionary 'three-in-one' com-**

ination in establishing a provisional organ of power which is revolutionary and representative and enjoys proletarian authority. This organ of power should preferably be called the revolutionary committee."

Between February and March this year, there was a high tide of establishing revolutionary committees in the city's factories and mines. By May Day, 95 per cent of the enterprises had established such committees.

In response to Chairman Mao's call, "**Carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously,**" a high tide of struggle-criticism-transformation has come into being.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "**Struggle-criticism-transformation in a factory, on the whole, goes through the following stages: establishing a three-in-one revolutionary committee; carrying out mass criticism and repudiation; purifying the class ranks; consolidating the Party organization; and simplifying the administrative structure, changing irrational rules and regulations and sending office workers to the workshops.**"

What has happened at the Peking General Knitwear Mill gives a glimpse of the tremendous changes that are being brought about by this struggle-criticism-transformation.

A "three-in-one" revolutionary committee was established at the mill last November. On the committee are representatives of the workers and other revolutionary masses, representatives of revolutionary cadres and representatives of the People's Liberation Army. The committee runs the factory in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov in running enterprises came under heavy fire. The workers denounced such fallacies as "production first," "reliance on experts to run the factory," "material incentives" and "bonuses in command."

The capitalist roaders in the mill stressed material incentives. They used bonuses to get the workers to observe labour discipline and to stimulate production. They treated the workers as wage labourers instead of politically conscious socialist workers.

The capitalist roaders adopted the method of individual responsibility in the knitting shop. They assigned a number of machines to a worker and gave him quotas on quantity, quality and consumption of raw material. Bonuses were graded according to how he met the quotas.

This actually only served to sow discord among the workers and encourage non-co-operation. As the

workers pointed out, the capitalist roaders by this vicious means attempted to turn the genuine class friendship between workers into dirty capitalist money relations.

After they had taken power, the workers abolished the old practice of individual responsibility and replaced it by collective responsibility in tending the machines. This has greatly promoted mutual aid and co-operation. Many machines which lay idle because of the old practice have been put into operation and production has soared.

The mill topped its production quota for July by 22 per cent though many of its workers joined the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and left for Tsinghua University. Its August quota was fulfilled five and a half days ahead of time.

In the course of purifying the class ranks, the workers have ferreted out renegades, enemy agents and other hidden class enemies. Some are precisely those who sabotaged the change-over from individual responsibility to collective responsibility in tending the machines.

The mill also sets a good example in simplifying administrative structure. Before the cultural revolution, this mill of some 2,000 workers had an administrative staff of 229 people. Red tape caused dissatisfaction on the part of the workers.

Now the administrative staff has been reduced to only 24 people. The rest have gone to work in the shops. And the 24 full-time cadres also take part in physical labour three days every week.

Of the 19 members on the revolutionary committee, only the chairman and five vice-chairmen are among the 24 full-time cadres. The others continue to work at their benches. The committee members go where there are problems and tackle them on the spot. They are in close contact with the masses.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Guides the Mill

The greatest change, however, takes place in people's thinking. The political consciousness of the workers has continued to rise through the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The workers declare: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the thought of the working class. It represents the fundamental interests of the working class. We workers treasure Chairman Mao's works and will always follow his teachings."

Everywhere in Peking's factories and mines there are portraits of Chairman Mao and quotations from

him. The workers study Chairman Mao's works every day. Alongside each machine they hang a placard with a quotation chosen to link up with some outstanding current question in the revolution or in the day's work.

Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes are being constantly run throughout the factories and mines. They are the places where the workers "**fight self, repudiate revisionism**" and foster loyalty to Chairman Mao. The workers declare: "Loyalty to Chairman Mao is our highest ideal and greatest happiness. Loyalty to Chairman Mao means victory."

Woman worker Hsu Teh-hsiu of the Peking Transformer Factory is an activist in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. She has closely followed every instruction from Chairman Mao at every stage of the cultural revolution.

She is a standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of her factory. She always bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs.**" She remains an ordinary worker — actively taking part in physical labour and forging close ties with the masses. She works on the shop floor and handles administrative work there, too. This is most welcomed by the masses. She is now a member of the workers' propaganda team in Tsinghua University.

The working class exercises leadership not only in the management of the factories but also in technical matters. The Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Plant provides a typical example.

Taking advantage of their power, the handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" in the factory used every means to deprive the workers of the right to have any say on technical matters.

The capitalist roaders smeared the workers and said: "The workers are stupid. Their duty is to use the tools. As to technology, that's the business of the experts and authorities."

In 1959, they asked several technicians who lacked practical experience to design an urgently needed automatic large-size composite machine tool. The latter simply copied the design of an imported machine tool of this type.

But the prototype was a complete failure, deficient in accuracy, surface finish, automatic control, and so on. The workers raised many suggestions to improve it. The capitalist roaders brushed aside these suggestions but invited some technical "authorities" who had studied abroad to tackle the problem.

At a loss, the "authorities" stared at each other. So the machine tool was scrapped and lay idle for nine years.

During the cultural revolution, the workers overthrew the handful of capitalist roaders and reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities." As soon as they took power, the workers tried to find ways and means to improve the scrapped machine tool.

The workers drew encouragement from Chairman Mao's teaching: "The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." They formed a "three-in-one" group with revolutionary technicians and leading cadres to tackle the problem. Eventually in March this year, they successfully put the machine tool into operation.

This very fact blasted the myth about the bourgeois technical "authorities." The wisdom and creativeness of the formerly repressed workers had been released. Technical innovations have come forth one after another. Three important new products have been turned out in the last few months.

The workers say: "Workers have rich practical experience. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will perform wonders which the bourgeois 'experts' and 'authorities' dare not even imagine."

Many other factories have reported new technical achievements since the workers took power over technical matters. The Peking No. 3 Steel Rolling Mill successfully transformed a four-high mill for cold rolling into an eight-high mill. The machine now turns out thin strip steel 2.5-centimillimetres thick instead of the original one-decimillimetre thick strips. This marks a new advance in China's steel rolling technique.

The Peking No. 2 Steel Rolling Mill trial produced shaped flat spring steel which is of vital importance in the manufacture of heavy-duty lorries. Formerly, the steel was imported from a revisionist country. But that country has deliberately suspended its export to China. The workers therefore have named the steel "No. 1 anti-revisionism" type.

Chairman Mao teaches: ". . . it is only the working class that is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary. The entire history of revolution proves that without the leadership of the working class revolution fails and that with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs."

The great proletarian cultural revolution has always been under the leadership of the working class. The Chinese Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class. The proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader represents in a concentrated way the interests of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of labouring people.

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and all his instructions reflect the pressing demands of the working class and of the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people and embody the proletariat's firm and strong leadership of the cultural revolution.

Under working-class leadership, the great cultural revolution will bring about profound changes in all fields, fiercely storm all those parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base and greatly stimulate the development of the productive forces.

Old and New Cadres on Taking Part in Collective Productive Labour

CHAIRMAN MAO has recently pointed out: "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Functioning cadres should also go down in turn to do manual labour."

Following the publication of this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's, the masses of cadres throughout the country have been discussing and studying it again and again. Those cadres who have gone down to do manual labour are particularly impressed by it. With deep emotion, in the light of their own experience, they have written letters to the press or articles ac-

claiming its great significance. They say: This is an expression of that deepest concern which Chairman Mao has for the masses of cadres. It once again points out the road for the revolutionization of organizations and of cadres and is a fundamental measure for opposing revisionism and preventing its emergence, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensuring that our country will never change its political colour. They reaffirm their determination to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, persevere in joining in collective productive labour, become one with the masses of workers and peasants and always maintain the revolutionary qualities of the labouring people.

In the following, several old and new cadres tell about the experience they have gained in going down to do manual labour.

Wen Jung-hsi, student of the "May 7" Cadre School and former vice-chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Heilungkiang Province:

I was a shepherd in my childhood. It is Chairman Mao who saved me from untold sufferings. In the past decades, I followed Chairman Mao in making revolution and was never conquered by enemies with guns in battle. But after I entered the cities, I stayed in offices and had a car for my use. Gradually I forgot Chairman Mao's teachings and discarded the time-honoured traditions of the revolution. I became divorced from labour and the masses and the process of "peaceful evolution" began in my head. As a result, I began to slide down a very dangerous road. Again it is Chairman Mao who has saved me, this time by personally initiating and leading the present great proletarian cultural revolution. Now, the leadership has sent me to study in the "May 7" Cadre School. Though in my fifties, I feel scores of years younger in the school. I feel again the revolutionary vitality and vigour I had back in the days of my youth when I first joined the revolution.

I have revived and carried forward the revolutionary traditions which I forgot after entering the cities. When I take up the shepherd's whip which I laid down decades ago, deep thoughts and emotions stir me. During those difficult years of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation, the cadres of our Party fought and lived together with the masses and our relations with them were as close as those between fish and water. Finally we defeated our enemies and won the victory. Taking up the whip again today means for me a fresh start in reviving and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions. It encourages me to maintain those traditions and be always a revolutionary. As I drive my flock, climbing mountains and wading rivers, and grazing them from dawn to dusk, I feel I am again following the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. The further I walk, the closer I feel to Chairman Mao and the deeper are my feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Liu Chin-fu, head of the Civil Aviation Bureau of Kiangsu Province:

Early last year, when there was a big increase in the number of passengers and the volume of freight, the Party committee of the bureau put me in charge of the freight transport section. I decided at the time to take part in the actual work of transport so that, on the one hand, I could help the comrades solve certain problems there, and on the other hand, temper myself in the course of labour. At first, the transport workers politely treated me as a bureau "head" and would not let me carry heavy loads. That made me think: Since I came specifically to do manual work why did the

workers treat me in this way? Seeking the reasons, I realized that I had not shed my airs. When moving freight, I dressed neatly and did not look like a worker. After that, I made up my mind to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, throw aside my airs and be in fact an ordinary transport worker. Wherever there was hard and heavy work, I went to do it along with my worker comrades.

In summer last year, the number of passengers and the volume of freight again rose sharply and our airport was very busy. One day at noon, three planes landed on our field. There was a lot of loading and unloading to do. After working the whole morning, I ached all over. After lunch, I had just lain down on my bed for a rest when I heard the noise of the comrades downstairs moving freight. At that moment, a sharp struggle began in my mind. Should I continue to rest or go to work? Having worked all through the morning, I thought, I have every reason to take a rest because of my advanced age and my poor physique compared with the others. But the shouting of the comrades at work and especially their voices reciting quotations from Chairman Mao kept coming to my ears. I could sleep no longer. I immediately got out of bed and hurried downstairs to join the work.

In tempering myself through labour over a period, I learnt much from the worker comrades. My relations with the masses became closer and my class feeling deeper. When loading or unloading cargo, the transport workers would call to me: "Hi! Take this over there!" or "Bring that over here!" None of us stand on ceremony. All are on intimate terms with each other. When we worked in the cargo holds, I would fan the others when not handling a load, and they would do the same for me when I was working. A small fan cannot lower the temperature much, but we feel happy all the same. Our fanning produces not so much a cool breeze but an interflow of feeling among the labouring people. It is an expression of mutual help and concern among class brothers. It helps us overcome bureaucracy and maintain the fine qualities of the labouring people.

I came from a poor peasant's family. At 13, I was working as a child-labourer for a capitalist. I joined the army in 1945. Later on, although I became a cadre, I still lived and fought together with the rank-and-file fighters, so I was able to retain the qualities of a revolutionary fighter. But after entering the cities following the victory of the revolution, when wartime conditions gave way to those of peacetime, my position rose and so did my salary and standard of living. Gradually, in the past decade and more, under the influence of revisionist ideas spread by China's Khrushchov, I became divorced from the labouring masses, and my class feelings for them waned. Then the great proletarian cultural revolution touched me to the soul, and enabled me to return among the rank-and-file fighters. Working together with them much of the time gave me the best opportunity to learn from them again. I

am determined to study Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently in the course of doing manual work and try to retain for ever the vigorous revolutionary spirit of the proletariat.

Chen Jung, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Huaian County in Hopei Province:

I used to work among the workers and fight side by side with the broad revolutionary masses. I wore grease-stained overalls. Working, studying and living together with the workers all the time, I had a deep proletarian feeling for them.

In the great cultural revolution, I became vice-chairman of our county revolutionary committee. With the change in my position, my thinking, too, unconsciously changed.

For some time, I did mainly desk work and attended many meetings. I took less and less part in manual work and had less contact with the masses. I exchanged my greasy overalls for more expensive clothing. This change caused a great deal of comment among the workers. Some observed: "You're putting on more airs along with your rise in position."

Then the P.L.A. comrades who had come to help the Left had a talk with me during which they pointed out my fault. At one of the "fight self, repudiate revisionism" meetings, the other members of the standing committee of the county revolutionary committee also criticized me. These criticisms brought the facts home to me. I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: **"It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."**

This was a big lesson to me. It made me realize keenly that, though there were no more grease stains on my clothes, my mind had become stained with bourgeois ideas. I began to see that living above the masses was the beginning of becoming divorced from them. If it should develop further, I would have become an "official lord" above the heads of the masses. So I again put on my greasy overalls and went to work in the workshop. Seeing this, the workers right away greeted me warmly: "Old Chen, you are back! Fine, let's get to work together like we used to." I said: "I promise always to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and work and make revolution together with you, serve the people wholeheartedly and be a servant of the people all my life."

All this has made me see clearly that only by constantly taking part in productive labour can our cadres maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the masses, prevent the restoration of capitalism, consolidate the dictator-

ship of the proletariat and ensure that our Party and country never change their political colour.

Tien Ying-feng, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kaiyang County in Kweichow Province:

As I look back, in the light of Chairman Mao's latest instruction, at the road I have traversed, I feel keenly that the moment we divorce ourselves from manual work, we begin to change our political colour.

I came from a poor-peasant family. I began to do manual work in my childhood. But after I joined in revolutionary work, over the past decade and more, I did nothing but desk work and took no part in manual work, and my thoughts and sentiments began to change. I gradually forgot the bitter old days when my family used to eat bran and wild vegetables and wear straw sandals. Bourgeois ideas of wanting the best food and clothing grew. Later, I became a standing committee member of the old county Party committee. My "official position" rose, and I put on more airs. I didn't pay attention to what the poor and lower-middle peasants said, and I fell further and further away from them. This led me into committing many mistakes in my work, which caused losses to the revolution.

As a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, however, I came to realize that the most important cause of my mistakes was that I had become divorced from manual work and from the masses. One must frequently take part in manual work if one is to make a thoroughgoing change of old ideas and style of work. I therefore applied to move my family to settle in the countryside. The provincial revolutionary committee quickly gave its approval.

In these past few months of studying Chairman Mao's works together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and living, working and eating with them, I feel the weakening of the old ideas in my mind, and the strengthening of proletarian feelings for the labouring people.

In the county revolutionary committee, I am responsible for the group which leads production. So I go back to the county office once every fortnight or so to discuss and arrange matters, and then return to my production team to join in manual work. In this way both my work in the revolutionary committee and manual work in the production team are taken care of. Before, when I seldom left the county town, I often felt unsure of things when we discussed problems of work. Now, the poor and lower-middle peasants often raise suggestions and criticisms to me, and tell me what's on their minds, and so I learn a lot of things and hear of problems that I wouldn't have known about sitting in the office. This first-hand information gives me a sure knowledge of things to use in making decisions in arranging work and solving problems. All this shows that taking part in manual labour is not a handicap but, on the contrary, a great help to my work in the county.

How a County Revolutionary Committee Revolutionizes Itself

HAVING seized back power from the handful of capitalist roaders, the proletarian revolutionaries in China have founded their own red political power — revolutionary committees — in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country (except Taiwan Province). The revolutionary committees are doing their utmost to revolutionize themselves so that socialist China will never change its political colour. The following account of the progress of the revolutionary committee of a famous county in Kiangsi Province, east China, furnishes a vivid example of how such a new organ of red power becomes, as Chairman Mao teaches, a **“revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses.”**

Always Following Chairman Mao To Make Revolution

Ningkang County in Kiangsi Province is part of the Ching kangshan revolutionary base, the first base of its kind founded by Chairman Mao in the late twenties for waging armed revolutionary struggle. The Ning-kang County Revolutionary Committee has set itself as its primary task the carrying forward of the revolutionary traditions and ensuring that it itself remains always loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Soon after the committee was established in March this year, all its members, wearing straw sandals and carrying their bedrolls on their backs, marched 15 kilometres to a village where Chairman Mao once lived and where he wrote the Marxist classic *Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?* There they invited veteran revolutionaries who had taken part in the great revolutionary struggles led by Chairman Mao to recount the story of those militant struggles. They ate coarse food similar to that eaten by the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in those difficult days. Standing in front of a house where Chairman Mao once lived, they pledged themselves to be always loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and resolutely defend the red political power, so that the red flag of the Ching kangshan Mountains would be handed down from generation to generation.

In order to be loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it is essential to put the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung above everything else. The

first decision the county revolutionary committee made was to launch a mass campaign for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

No matter how busy they are, members of the committee consider that their first task is to arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have laid it down explicitly that the leading members should join the rank-and-file staff in studying Chairman Mao's works for at least one hour every day and two half-days every week and that they should devote one whole day every month to exchanging experience gained in their studies. In addition, all committee members must arrange at least one day every quarter to hold meetings to fight self and repudiate revisionism, and hear the criticisms and opinions of representatives of revolutionary mass organizations.

Developing Criticism and Self-Criticism

The county revolutionary committee is a three-in-one combination made up of representatives of the revolutionary cadres, representatives of the People's Liberation Army and representatives of the revolutionary masses. Each member pairs up with another to form a “red pair,” an arrangement which enables them to give each other mutual care and effective mutual political help.

Wang Lun-wu, former deputy county head and now a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, and Yin Teh-tsai, a 21-year-old student representing revolutionary mass organizations, form such a mutual-help pair.

In the initial stages of the cultural revolution, Wang Lun-wu had carried out the bourgeois reactionary line of repressing the masses which was pushed by China's Khrushchov. Later, he was severely criticized by the revolutionary masses for this. So in the early days after being elected to the revolutionary committee, he worked rather gingerly.

Yin Teh-tsai, noticing this, talked it over with him. He said: “Old Wang, the masses have elected you, this shows they trust you. You shouldn't hold back from work and responsibility. Your timidity and over-caution show that you are preoccupied with self-interest.”

This criticism made Wang Lun-wu conscious of his mistake. He made up his mind to correct it and began to show more initiative in doing his work.

Linking Up Closely With the Masses

The Ningkang County Revolutionary Committee takes Chairman Mao's teaching "**Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs**" as its guiding principle in revolutionizing itself.

Soon after it was formed, it made a decision that in ordinary times, most of its members should go to the grass-roots level and work there so as to establish close ties with the masses, while only one or two members should remain in the office to handle routine work.

In the first four months following the formation of the committee, Kuo Teh-jun, its chairman, visited almost all the production brigades of the people's communes in the county. Wherever he went, he first of all talked things over with the poor and lower-middle peasants to collect their opinions about the work of the committee. In one such talk, someone pointed out that since Ningkang County used to be an old revolutionary base, it has many places of historic importance. These places, proposed the speaker, should be preserved well and exhibition centres built there to show the brilliant victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

There are over 60 such revolutionary sites in Ningkang. But China's Khrushchov and his agents in Kiangsi Province, who hated Mao Tse-tung's thought, had let many of these places go to rack and ruin.

Kuo Teh-jun was much moved by the poor and lower-middle peasants' love for and loyalty to Chairman Mao. He relayed this proposal to a meeting of the county revolutionary committee which quickly set up an office to propagate the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao in Ningkang. After a few months of

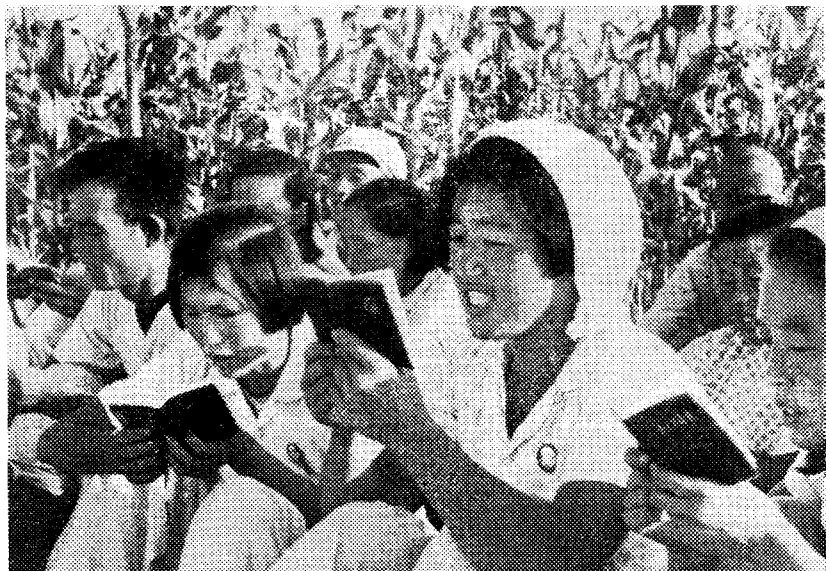
Yin Teh-tsai is a daring revolutionary pathbreaker who came to the fore in the cultural revolution. When the county revolutionary committee was established, he was elected a standing committee member and was very popular among the masses. They flocked to his office seeking advice. As time passed, he began to feel irritated by the noise and routine and sought a quieter place to study and work. So he moved into another building which had formerly been occupied by the few leading members of the old county Party committee and people's council.

This came to Wang Lun-wu's notice and he had a heart-to-heart talk with Yin. He first described how he himself had become divorced from the masses and had made mistakes in the past. Then he said: "Little Yin, now our status has changed. But we should not lose the fine qualities of the working people, for if we do we shall become revisionist. This evolution often begins with seeking privileges and with getting divorced from the masses. Watch out for sugar-coated bullets, young comrade!"

This enabled Yin Teh-tsai to see that moving from an ordinary office building where contact with the masses was easy into a grander one where it was more difficult for the masses to visit him was a danger signal. He thought: "Chairman Mao teaches us to **'serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses,'** yet I keep away from the masses. How far have I deviated from our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings!" He immediately moved back to his old office and began to keep a closer check on himself.

At one meeting held to fight self and repudiate revisionism, vice-chairman Lo Hou-sheng was criticized by a representative of the revolutionary masses for having appointed too many former leading cadres to leading posts in the administrative sections under the revolutionary committee. For instance, one section with a total staff of seven had a section leader and four deputy leaders. Lo's critic pointed out that this was not giving first consideration to the needs of the revolution but to the sensibilities of certain people. "This smacks of the old, revisionist style of work," he said. The whole matter was then discussed on the plane of whether the cultural revolution should be carried through to the end or whether the old ideas and habits be allowed to creep back.

Lo Hou-sheng readily accepted the criticism. Everyone present learnt a lesson from this and it has given fresh impetus to the work of simplifying the county's administrative structures.



At work in the fields, Lu Yu-lan (first from right), member of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, studies quotations from Chairman Mao together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

intensive work collecting and studying revolutionary relics and mementoes, several of these places of historic revolutionary importance are now open to visitors.

Now in his fifties, Kuo Teh-jun was first secretary of the old county Party committee before the cultural revolution. A carpenter and farmhand before he joined the revolution, he was a hard-working person when he was first transferred to Ningkang County in 1962. As time went by, however, he grew complacent and left off taking a regular part in political study, particularly the study of Chairman Mao's works. Gradually, he assumed the airs of a bureaucrat and overlord who never went to the countryside except by car. His sentiments became different to those of the masses and he made many mistakes.

In the cultural revolution, Kuo Teh-jun was sharply criticized by the masses. It was only after he showed signs of having returned to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as a result of thoroughgoing self-criticism that the revolutionary masses declared themselves satisfied and elected him chairman of the county revolutionary committee.

"My bitter lessons have taught me that when I deviate from Chairman Mao's mass line, I lose mass supervision of my work and this leads surely to a slide down the road of peaceful evolution," he said.

Kuo Teh-jun now devotes most of his time to working in the countryside and engaging in manual labour. If you happen on him in a suit of much-washed, faded blue cotton and in straw sandals on a country path, you would certainly not recognize in him the "official" who in the past would never go to the countryside except by car.

How the leading members of the Ningkang County Revolutionary Committee have revolutionized their ideology is shown in their new style of work. This is characterized by close ties with the masses and reliance on them, an absence of official airs and no seeking of privileges, working as ordinary people, and prompt, efficient action. Gone is the old, corrupt working style of the former organizations which gave leadership from on high and was divorced from the masses, was bureaucratic, and snarled everything up in bureaucratic formalities.

Implementing Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions

These changes can be seen from the way the county revolutionary committee implements Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions.

The April 10 joint editorial of *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* relayed the following new instruction from Chairman Mao: **"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 the revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bour-**

geoisie." When the leading members of the Ningkang County Revolutionary Committee heard this instruction broadcast over the radio at six o'clock in the morning, they immediately organized all the staff of government organizations and state enterprises in the county to study it that same morning. In the meantime, they relayed it by telephone to every rural people's commune in the county and asked them to make it known to all production brigades and production teams.

Following this, members of the county revolutionary committee went to the people's communes, production brigades and teams to organize Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to help the masses deepen their understanding of this instruction and discuss how to implement it. Shortly afterwards, a mass movement was launched throughout the county to dig out hidden obdurate capitalist roaders, renegades and enemy agents as well as the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. In a few weeks of class struggle, a handful of hidden and extremely harmful Kuomintang remnants was ferreted out.

The county revolutionary committee also responds promptly to the demands of the people. The revolutionary committee received a report one evening that a militia company leader of the Heqiao People's Commune had been poisoned. The leading members of the revolutionary committee suspected a class enemy was at work. Vice-chairman Ku Chin-ming and several staff members cycled to the scene within a few hours. They mobilized the masses of the Heqiao commune to make a thoroughgoing investigation. Before long, the active class enemy was uncovered and a struggle meeting was held. His crimes were publicly exposed and the fallacious revisionist theory of "the dying out of class struggle" advocated by China's Khrushchov was mercilessly repudiated against the background of this case.

Like other such committees throughout the country, Ningkang County Revolutionary Committee holds that its most important task is to revolutionize the thinking of the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Acting on Chairman Mao's instruction: **"Running study classes is a good method and many problems can be solved in them,"** the revolutionary committee organized altogether some 2,000 Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in the first half of this year. They were attended by all the revolutionary people in the county, with some people taking part in such a class more than once. Study classes are run in government organizations, people's communes, production brigades, production teams and even in families.

From their own experience, the leading members of the Ningkang County Revolutionary Committee have concluded that the best way to lead the masses is to lead them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, that the key in doing work is grasping class struggle, and that the revolutionary committee and the masses should never forget the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao in Ningkang and the Chinggangshan region and the revolutionary traditions of Ningkang.

Situation of World Revolution Is Excellent

OUR great leader Chairman Mao pointed out ten years ago: **The general characteristic of the international situation is: "The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."** The development of the international situation in the past decade and the current world reality have proved the correctness and profundity of this famous scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's.

The World Has Entered the Era With Mao Tse-tung's Thought as the Great Banner; Socialist China Has Become the Impregnable Fortress of World Revolution

Ours is an era in which Mao Tse-tung's thought is the great banner. Today, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is spreading ever more widely to the whole world. Integrated with the hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses, Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is pushing ahead with an incomparably tremendous force the development of the world revolution in depth. This is the most important hall-mark of the present excellent world situation.

As a result of the earth-shaking great struggle, China's great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has completely destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchev hidden inside the Party and has scored a decisive victory on a nationwide scale. This is an event of great joy for the Chinese people as well as for the world's revolutionary people. As a result of this great revolution, the fond hopes of imperialism and revisionism to restore capitalism in China have been completely shattered. The dictatorship of the proletariat in China has become more consolidated and socialist China as the powerful fortress of the world revolution has become stronger and stronger. This is bound to have far-reaching impact on the whole international communist movement.

The Albanian People Stand Heroically at the Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Revisionist Front; the World Marxist-Leninist Forces Are Growing And Becoming Stronger Daily

The heroic Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, have achieved great successes in the revolutionization movement and socialist construction. This year Comrade Enver Hoxha has called for educational revolution and working-class supervision, thus further advancing the development of the revolutionization movement. Stand-

ing heroically at the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist front, the Albanian people have made new contributions to the international communist movement. The recent revolutionary action by the People's Republic of Albania to withdraw from the Warsaw Treaty deals the Soviet revisionist renegade clique a telling blow.

The raging flames of anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggles have tempered the genuine Marxist-Leninist Leftist forces throughout the world. Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in all countries are growing and becoming stronger. Even in countries under the tyrannical rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and its followers, new Marxist-Leninist Parties and revolutionary organizations have appeared holding the torch of opposing modern revisionism. In the course of the sharp international class struggle, a handful of traitors to Marxism-Leninism will inevitably break away from the revolutionary ranks. However, the whole international communist movement and the revolutionary struggle of the world's people are advancing triumphantly with an irresistible force.

Flames of Armed Struggle by Asian, African And Latin American Peoples Burning Fiercely; Revolutionary Mass Movement in Europe and North America Vigorously Rising

The national-liberation movement, especially the people's armed struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America which are the main areas of the world revolutionary storm in the present era, has witnessed a tremendous development. The heroic Vietnamese people have won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus contributing to the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism. Revolutionary armed struggle is flourishing everywhere in the vast areas of Southeast Asia. The Palestinian people and the people of other Arab countries, the people of the Congo (K) and the people of many other African countries are adhering to armed struggle. The flames of people's armed struggle have also been lighted in some Latin American countries. **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** **"A single spark can start a prairie fire."** These magnificent revolutionary truths of Chairman Mao's are deeply entering the hearts of the people with each passing day and have become a powerful ideological weapon for the oppressed nations and peoples to win emancipation.

The storm of the people's revolutionary struggle not only is engulfing Asia, Africa and Latin America but is also spreading to Europe and North America, which are the heartland of imperialism. This is an important

development in the present international situation. The Afro-American struggle against violent repression broke out in more than one hundred American cities this spring. This was followed by large-scale revolutionary mass movements unfolded by broad masses of workers and students in France and other West European countries. Fighting heroically and supporting each other in these struggles, the revolutionary masses directed their spearhead at the rule of the monopoly capitalist class and the rotten capitalist system itself. This fully demonstrates that the people of Europe and North America have awakened as never before.

In April, our great leader Chairman Mao issued another statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. Chairman Mao points out: **"The Afro-American struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed Black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class. . . . The struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to merge with the American workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class."** This great statement of historic significance by Chairman Mao has indicated the road to liberation for the Black people in the United States and the other oppressed peoples in the world and has tremendously encouraged the world's people to engage in revolutionary struggle.

U.S. Imperialism Ridden With Deepening Political And Economic Crises; Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Beset by Internal and External Difficulties

Like the rising sun in the east, the strength of Marxism-Leninism, of socialism and of the people's revolution is showing unparalleled enormous vitality, while imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries in all countries, like the sun setting beyond the western hills, are beset with difficulties and find the going extremely tough.

The political and economic crises in the imperialist countries headed by the United States have daily become more and more serious. Violently pounded by the revolutionary struggle of the peoples, the rule of the international monopoly capitalist class is becoming increasingly unstable. The class contradictions in the imperialist countries have sharpened unprecedentedly. Suffering resounding defeat in its policies of aggression and war, the United States — the No. 1 imperialism — in particular, is in dire straits at home and abroad and has no way out. Early this year, the most serious and most deep-going financial crisis in 40 years, which arose from the dollar crisis, swept the whole capitalist world. The economic condition of each major capitalist country is as bad as the other. To stave off

their own doom, the imperialist countries have tried to shift the crisis on to each other and are locked in intense tariff and trade wars. The contradictions among the imperialist countries have become increasingly sharp. Every sign further testifies to the wise thesis of our great leader Chairman Mao: **"The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis."**

The position of modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionists is not any better than that of imperialism. The all-round restoration of capitalism, by which the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has put the country into a mess, has met with the people's seething resentment. Abroad, this clique has intensified its counter-revolutionary collaboration on a global scale with U.S. imperialism and pursued a policy of social imperialism. This not only evokes strong denunciation and opposition from the people of all countries, but also accelerates the disintegration of the modern revisionist bloc. The sinister February Budapest meeting was a big exposure. The recent move by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique of sending hundreds of thousands of troops to flagrantly invade and occupy Czechoslovakia, to ride roughshod over it, to shoot down the masses and to create puppets by using bayonets is another naked revelation of its ferocious features and fragile nature. It is also a proclamation of the general bankruptcy of modern revisionism.

These two big reactionary forces — U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism — are in their decline. The reactionaries of all countries, who depend on them, have been thrown into utter panic and do not know what to do to maintain their rule.

In a word, whether it is imperialism, modern revisionism or reaction, all are sitting on a volcano. Their days are numbered.

New Historical Stage of Opposing U.S. Imperialism And Soviet Revisionism Ushered In; Stepped-Up Struggle of World's People Will Send Two Arch Tyrants to Their Graves

However, imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction will never take their defeats lying down; they will put up furious counter-attacks. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are working hand in glove in a vain effort to redivide the world. They have feverishly rigged up an anti-China military ring and whipped up one anti-China adverse wave after another in the international arena. They have continued to gang up in suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Especially worth noting is the fact that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, in close co-ordination with U.S. imperialism's "peace talks" fraud, is doing its best to sell out the Vietnamese revolution and plotting to stamp out the wrathful flames of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for

Excellent World Situation

The Albanian people led by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha are unfolding a revolutionization movement of profound significance for socialist revolution and have won one great victory after another. The heroic, valiant Albanian people are closely rallied around the Albanian Party of Labour. With pick in one hand and rifle in the other, they are safeguarding and building their socialist motherland. This great beacon of socialism in Europe is shining in ever greater splendour.

The ranks of the Marxist-Leninists in many West European countries are growing. The imperialist bloc is speeding to disintegration. U.S. imperialism's domination over Western Europe has weakened. Devaluation of sterling has thrown the capitalist monetary system into unprecedented confusion. The political and economic crises of the U.S. and West European capitalist countries have worsened. Since May the great storm of workers' and students' revolutionary struggle has swept France. In some other West European countries revolutionary mass movements followed in rapid succession.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has brought about all-round capitalist restoration at home and is pushing a policy of capitulation and betrayal abroad. Acting as U.S. imperialism's accomplice and stepping up collaboration with it to redivide the world, it has degenerated into social-imperialism. Its sudden invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia in August has further exposed its vicious social-imperialist features and has been denounced and opposed by the world's revolutionary people. Modern revisionism, headed by Soviet revisionism, is crumbling. Each day is harder for it.

The South Yemeni people's armed struggle against British colonial rule has triumphed. The People's Republic of Southern Yemen was established on Nov. 30, 1967. An imperialist plot for armed subversion was smashed.

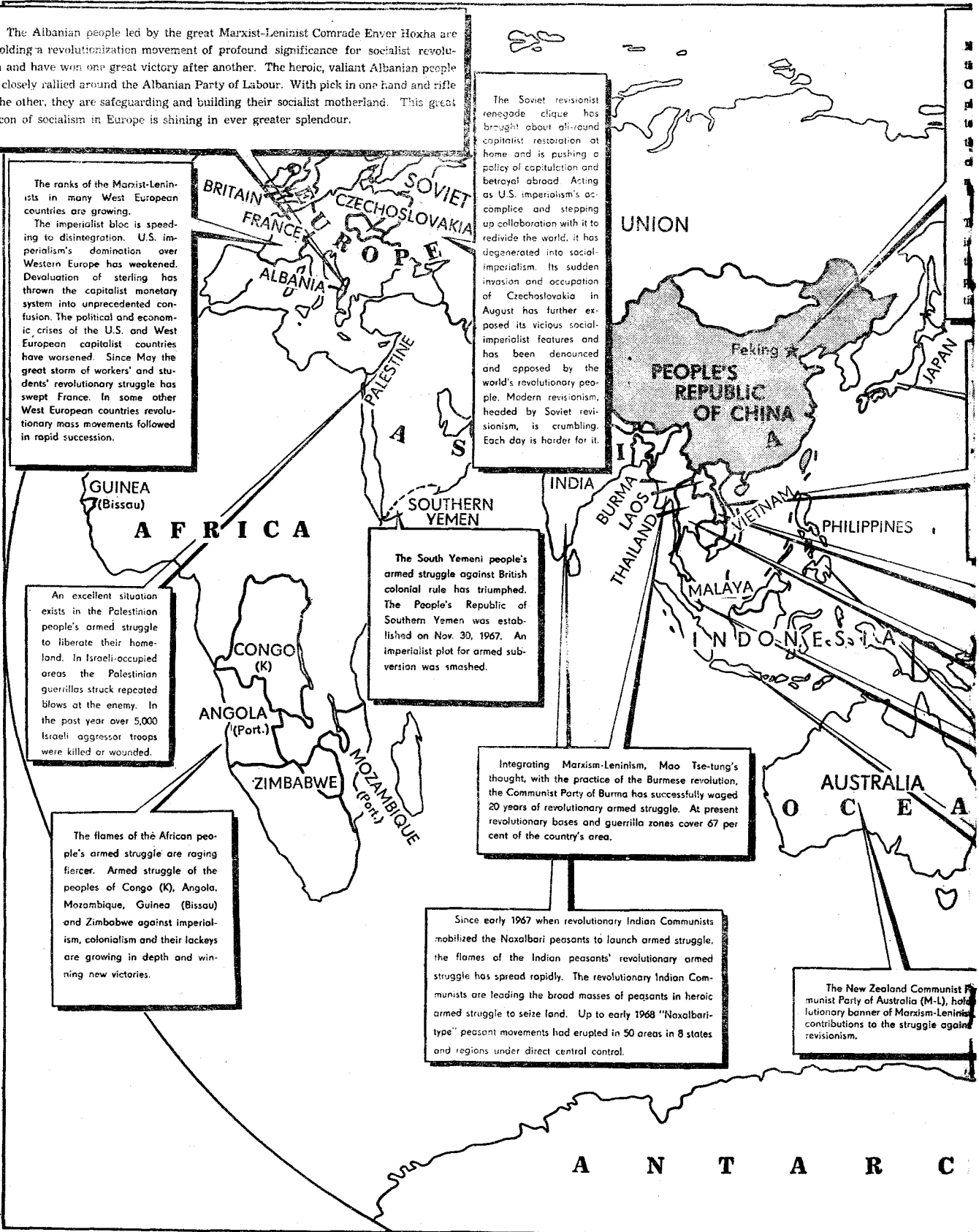
An excellent situation exists in the Palestinian people's armed struggle to liberate their homeland. In Israeli-occupied areas the Palestinian guerrillas struck repeated blows at the enemy. In the past year over 5,000 Israeli aggressor troops were killed or wounded.

The flames of the African people's armed struggle are raging fiercer. Armed struggle of the peoples of Congo (K), Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Zimbabwe against imperialism, colonialism and their lackeys are growing in depth and winning new victories.

Integrating Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the practice of the Burmese revolution, the Communist Party of Burma has successfully waged 20 years of revolutionary armed struggle. At present revolutionary bases and guerrilla zones cover 67 per cent of the country's area.

Since early 1967 when revolutionary Indian Communists mobilized the Naxalbari peasants to launch armed struggle, the flames of the Indian peasants' revolutionary armed struggle has spread rapidly. The revolutionary Indian Communists are leading the broad masses of peasants in heroic armed struggle to seize land. Up to early 1968 "Naxalbari-type" peasant movements had erupted in 50 areas in 8 states and regions under direct central control.

The New Zealand Communist Party of Australia (M-L), holding the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, has made contributions to the struggle against revisionism.



A N T A R C

(A Sketch Map)

Initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, the great proletarian cultural revolution has won decisive victory throughout China. Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, China's revolutionary people are forging ahead to seize all-round victory! Revolutionary people of the world hail the splendid victory of China's great cultural revolution and socialist China's becoming more consolidated and powerful.

The world has entered the era where Mao Tse-tung's thought is the great banner. The great, scientific thought of Mao Tse-tung is being spread throughout the world and has become the most powerful ideological weapon of the world's revolutionary people.

Brilliant victories won by the Vietnamese people in their arduous and resolute war against U.S. imperialism have contributed to the anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples.

The Japanese people's anti-U.S. patriotic struggle is steadily mounting. The ranks of the genuine Marxist-Leninist Left are growing rapidly in the struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, Soviet revisionism and Japanese revisionism.

The Johnson Administration is beset with difficulties at home and abroad. It has suffered severe defeats in its war of aggression against Vietnam. The political and economic crises at home have further sharpened. The broad masses of the working people in the U.S. are daily awakening. The flames of the Afro-American struggle against tyranny have blazed in more than 100 cities. The Afro-American struggle is now integrating with the workers' movement. On April 16, our great leader Chairman Mao issued his "Statement in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression." Afro-Americans and revolutionary people of the world warmly acclaim Chairman Mao's statement and are resolved to launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the world's people.

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have liberated two-thirds of the country. In 7 months of dry season fighting, from last winter to this spring, they won a brilliant victory in wiping out over 16,000 enemies.

The Communist Party of Thailand, integrating Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the practice of the Thai revolution, is leading the Thai people in revolutionary armed struggle. After 3 years of guerrilla warfare the Thai people's armed forces are now active in 30 of the country's 71 provinces.

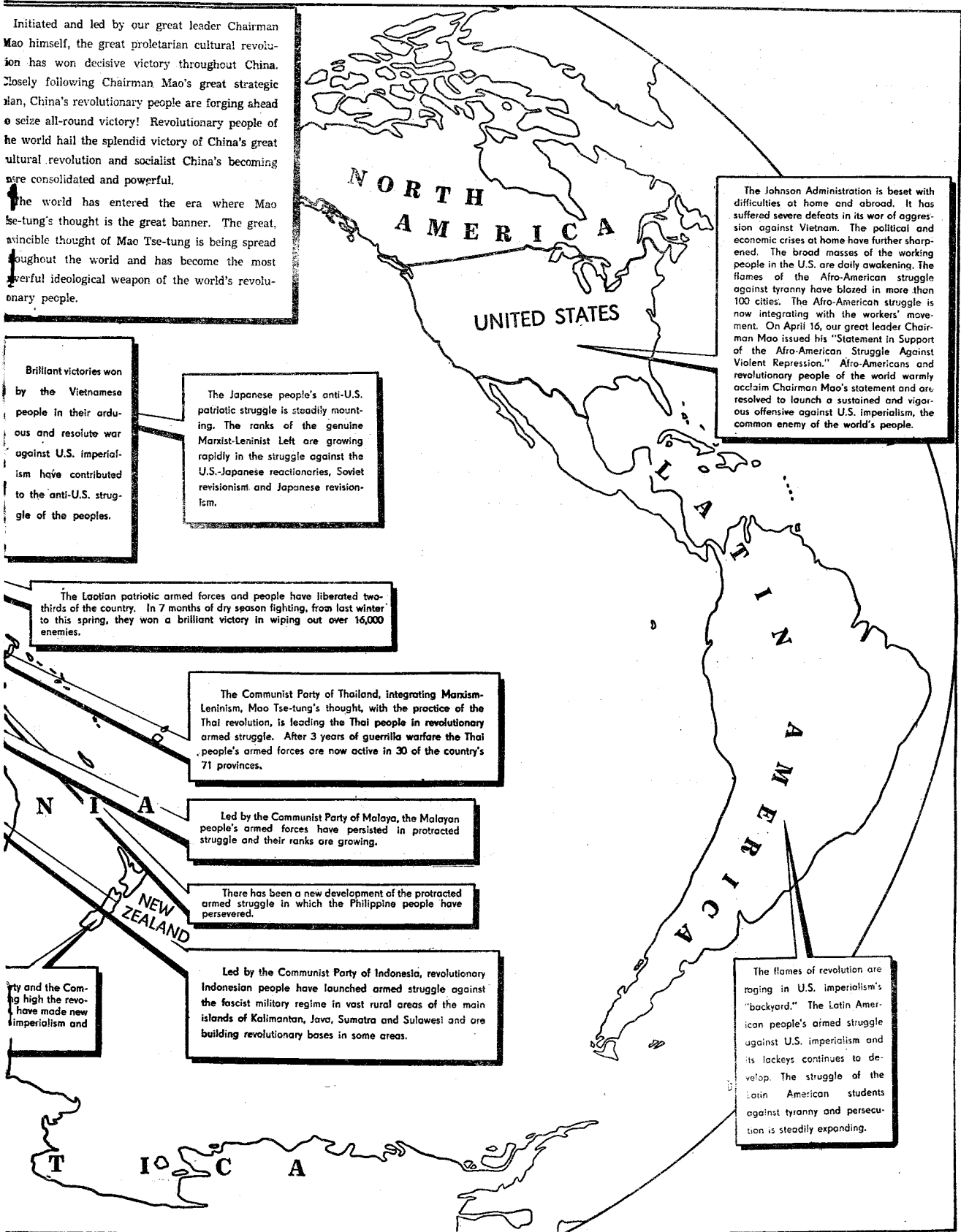
Led by the Communist Party of Malaya, the Malayan people's armed forces have persisted in protracted struggle and their ranks are growing.

There has been a new development of the protracted armed struggle in which the Philippine people have persevered.

Led by the Communist Party of Indonesia, revolutionary Indonesian people have launched armed struggle against the fascist military regime in vast rural areas of the main islands of Kalimantan, Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi and are building revolutionary bases in some areas.

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The flames of revolution are raging in U.S. imperialism's "backyard." The Latin American people's armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys continues to develop. The struggle of the Latin American students against tyranny and persecution is steadily expanding.



national salvation. All this does not in the least show that they are strong, but shows that they are putting up a desperate death-bed struggle.

The feverish counter-attack by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism only serves to arouse the world's people. Today, a new historical stage of opposing U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has arrived. Becoming more closely united, the people of the whole world are launching a sustained and fierce attack on their two arch enemies.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other."** The struggle waged by the people the

world over against imperialism and revisionism is an enormous encouragement and support to the Chinese people. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered in the raging flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million Chinese people resolutely support the struggle for liberation and independence of the oppressed nations and states, resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries, resolutely stand on the side of the revolutionary people of the world to strive to the end for the overthrow of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction in all countries, and for the building of a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without the system of exploitation.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Magnificent Victory of China's Great Cultural Revolution Inspires Polish Working Class

— Message of greetings for China's National Day from General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland

- Modern revisionism is in stage of disintegration
- The Communist Party of Poland resolutely leads the Polish working class in struggling against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Polish revisionist clique

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, has received a message of greetings from Kazimierz Mijar, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

Peking

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

Comrade Mao Tse-tung:

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland extends, on behalf of the Party, the working class and all the labouring people of Poland, the most heartfelt regards and congratulations to you, dear Comrade

Chairman, to the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party.

The establishment of revolutionary committees after two years of ideological and political struggles is of world historic significance. This is the result of the revolutionary struggle and hard work of the 700 million people. This is an indestructible victory for the revolutionary thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung during the period of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This victory has strengthened the economic and defensive power of China — the mainstay of the world revolution.

The great Chinese people under the leadership of the heroic working class and its vanguard — the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung — have scored new historic achievements in the past year: new growth in industrial and agricultural production; brilliant development and progress in science, technol-

ogy and culture; and all-round development and strengthening in the socialist construction of China.

The protracted, arduous and uncompromising struggle against the defenders of bourgeois ideology and supporters of China's capitalist development has won complete victory on all fighting fronts. Except Taiwan Island which was seized by force by U.S. imperialism, revolutionary committees have been established throughout China, thus victoriously accomplishing a historical stage in the cultural revolution. This victory enables the state and people to prevent the danger of Khrushchov revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in China. This brilliant achievement in the great proletarian cultural revolution led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is a firm victory for the dictatorship of the proletariat of the 700 million people and a new victory in the revolutionary application of the theory of Marxism-Leninism to practice. It has strengthened the international forces of the proletariat and the people of the colonies and dependent countries who are striving for their own national and social liberation.

The aggression against the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic committed by the Soviet renegade clique and its satellites, including Poland, is a counter-revolutionary and brutal violation of the law and principles of sovereign international relations ensuring every nation the right to settle its own destiny. The barbarous aggression has torn off the mask of the renegades to communism and exposed them to the whole world as traitors. While paying lip-service to socialism and proletarian internationalism, they are nationalists and great-power chauvinists in action. They signed friendship treaties, but they resort to fascist terrorism and blackmail in daily life. Armed force and the big stick are the highest law to these renegades to communism.

The unprecedented capitulation of the Dubcek revisionist clique before the armed threats of the aggressors of five countries and its betrayal of the interests of the working class and the people of Czechoslovakia reveal to the proletariat of the world that countries under the rule of modern revisionism are in the stage of inevitable counter-revolutionary disintegration. The increasing bourgeois contradictions between them cannot be covered up or eliminated by means of secret compromise. The familiar rule of the fascist mailed fist is now in operation.

The Communist Party of Poland denounces the Gomulka clique for launching a bandit-like invasion against a fraternal country and the Czechoslovak people, an invasion that is alien to and against the interests of the Polish working class. The Gomulka clique which has taken part in the aggression against Czechoslovakia under the instigation of the Soviet renegades has brought disgrace to our state and people. This disgrace can be

washed away only by the Polish working class. Only by overthrowing the Gomulka revisionist clique through revolutionary struggle and by establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in Poland can this disgrace be erased and fraternal revolutionary friendship between the peoples of Poland and Czechoslovakia built up.

The Warsaw Treaty has been turned into a tool for the Khrushchovite revisionists to intimidate and blackmail its members. The withdrawal of the People's Republic of Albania from the Warsaw Treaty finally exploded the lie about the defensive nature of the treaty and fully exposed its aggressive and counter-revolutionary nature. People see very clearly that the Warsaw Treaty, under the manipulation of the Soviet revisionists, serves their great-power interests in collaborating with U.S. imperialism to dominate the world. It also aims at strengthening the rule of the Gomulka clique in Poland which subserviently serves the renegades in the Kremlin.

The Communist Party of Poland is leading the struggle of the Polish working class. It will never approve the attempt to subordinate the revolutionary interests of the Polish proletariat and socialism to the national interests of the Soviet big-nation chauvinist clique. Our Party has the pressing and constant task of struggling against U.S. imperialism and against Moscow and Warsaw modern revisionism.

The great achievements of the Chinese people and particularly the tremendous successes in the past two years in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung are an inspiration to us Polish revolutionaries and the Polish working class and a beacon light guiding the struggle for the victory of the Polish revolution and socialism.

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the world front of struggle against U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism!

Long live the solidarity of the renascent international revolutionary movement of Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the fraternal friendship between the Polish and Chinese peoples and may it constantly be strengthened!

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Kazimierz Mijar, General Secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland

September 22, 1968

Integrating Mao Tse-tung's Thought With the Revolutionary Practice in Thailand Is Decisive Factor for Winning Thai Revolution

—The Communist Party of Thailand calls for more intensive study of Mao Tse-tung's thought

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand issued a message on September 10 in connection with the publication of volumes 1 to 4 of the Thai edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, according to the Voice of the People of Thailand. It calls upon all members of the Communist Party of Thailand, all cadres, all fighters in the people's armed forces and all revolutionary people to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought on a more widespread and intensive scale and to integrate Mao Tse-tung's thought with the practice of the Thai revolution so that the radiance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung shines on all Thailand. The full text of the message reads:

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Decisive Factor for Victory of Thai Revolution

At a time when the people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, are holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and winning victory after victory in the armed struggle to resist the U.S. imperialist aggressor and to overthrow its lackeys, the Thanom-Prapas clique, China printed and published all four volumes of the Thai edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. This is of great significance in the life of our Party and a great delight to the people of our country who have been longing for them. They now can study these works more easily, more deeply and on a more widespread scale. The publication of the Thai edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* is a lofty internationalist assistance to the Thai people's revolution from the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, especially when our people are waging a fierce armed struggle.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage. 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. Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the revolutionary people the world over, it becomes an inexhaustible source of material strength and makes possible the elimination of the old world and the creation of a new world without imperialism,

without capitalism and without the system of exploitation.

At present, to accept or not to accept Chairman Mao Tse-tung as the great teacher of the world revolutionary people and to accept or not to accept Mao Tse-tung's thought as Marxism-Leninism developed to the highest level in our era and as the beacon light illuminating the path of the revolution of the world's people is the demarcation line between true and sham Marxist-Leninists.

Therefore, in the statement on the 24th anniversary of the founding of our Party issued in December 1966, our Party called on all Party members and all fighters in the people's armed forces to study Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously, to remould their world outlook and to improve their working style. In the statement on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Party last December, our Party once again called on Party members and fighters in the people's armed forces to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and to carry the armed struggle resolutely through to the end.

Ever since our Party called on all Party members, cadres and fighters in the people's armed forces to launch a campaign to study Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously, they and all revolutionary people have seriously responded to this call. A lively atmosphere of creative study and application of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's brilliant works prevails everywhere. Particularly widespread is the study of the "three constantly read articles" — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. Persistent efforts have been made in the remoulding of their world outlook and emphasis laid on "eradicating self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest" and building up of a communist world outlook. All these have raised the class consciousness of our comrades and imbued them with a world-shaking militant spirit of not being afraid of difficulty and death. Furthermore, they have also persisted in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide all revolutionary practice, and as a result our revolutionary work has advanced effectively.

Our Party members, fighters in the people's armed forces and the revolutionary people have boundless respect for Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Mao Tse-tung's

thought. Our revolutionary armed struggle now has spread to 30 provinces. The successive victories won in the armed struggle in the northeastern, southern, central and northern parts of Thailand and the repeated defeats of the "mopping-up operations" and suppression by the U.S.-Thanom clique lie in the fact that our Party upholds the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and widely promotes the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among Party members, fighters in the people's armed forces and the revolutionary masses throughout the country. Facts have proved that in order to study Mao Tse-tung's thought effectively, it is imperative, first of all, to acknowledge profoundly that Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist in the present era, to have a proletarian stand and deep class sentiments, and to grasp Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's directive that in studying Chairman Mao's works "One should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying."

All four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* in the Thai language now have been published. Therefore, we once again call upon all Party members, all cadres, all fighters in the people's armed forces and all revolutionary people to develop even more extensively and profoundly the campaign of

creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's works, to thoroughly remould one's own world outlook, to work and solve various questions effectively with the stand, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung's thought, to study Chairman Mao Tse-tung's military writings wholeheartedly and to let the radiance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung shine on the soil of Thailand.

The integration of Mao Tse-tung's thought with the revolutionary practice in Thailand is the decisive factor for winning the Thai revolution. As long as we follow Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings, follow the revolutionary path pointed out by him — rely on the peasants, build up base areas in the countryside, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seize political power throughout the country — we, the Thai people, are able to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, liberate the nation and the people and achieve genuine national independence and people's democracy. Let us advance courageously under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and score even greater new victories.

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the world's revolutionary people, a long, long life to him!

**The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Thailand**

September 10, 1968

A Storm Is Shaking the "Backyard" of U. S. Imperialism

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

YOUNG Mexican students have recently unfolded torrential waves of struggle against persecution and slaughter. Large numbers of student youth have waged heroic, sustained and vigorous struggle against the reactionary troops and police in protest against the bloody suppression and the forcible occupation of the schools by the Mexican reactionaries. In this struggle, the young students have fully demonstrated their militant spirit of defying brute force and have struck fear into the hearts of U.S. imperialism and the Mexican reactionaries.

Mexico which borders on the southern boundary of the United States has long been under the strict control of U.S. imperialism. It has been regarded as a comparatively "tranquil" place among the Latin American countries. Now, in Mexico too a powerful revolutionary mass movement has broken out. With the support and participation of broad sections of

workers, peasants and other working people, the struggle against persecution and slaughter waged by the student youth since late July has developed swiftly and vigorously. The raging fires of the struggle have spread from the capital, Mexico City, to many other important cities throughout the country. In scale, duration and intensity, the struggle is unprecedented in the history of Mexico. It has shaken the entire "backyard" of U.S. imperialism — Latin America — and has dealt a telling blow to U.S. imperialism and the Mexican reactionaries.

Panic-stricken by this powerful mass struggle, the Mexican reactionary authorities are vainly trying to suppress this just struggle of the students with bullets and bayonets. For more than two months, they have incessantly ordered out specially trained "riot squad" and fully armed troops supported by tanks and armoured cars to frenziedly attack the masses of

students. They ruthlessly fired at the demonstrators and bayonet-charged the students. They forcibly occupied the campuses of many major schools, killed or wounded several hundred patriotic students and made several thousand arrests. They thought they could subdue the students by fascist white terror. But the law of class struggle invariably goes counter to the expectations of the reactionaries: The more ruthless the suppression by the reactionaries, the more vigorous the people's resistance becomes. The just struggle of the Mexican people will never be stifled by the butcher's knife of the reactionaries.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale."** Things turn out exactly like this. The naked fascist atrocities of the reactionary Mexican authorities have not only aroused the indignation and still stronger resistance of the people throughout the country but have also met with the stern condemnation by the people of Latin America and the world, who express great sympathy and give support to the just struggle of the Mexican student youth. The persecution of the student youth by the reactionary Mexican troops and police can only serve to further arouse the Mexican youth and broad sections of people to rise in revolution on a more intense scale.

The U.S. imperialists have long treated Mexico as their colony de facto and have committed aggressions, interventions and all sorts of other evils in the military, political, economic and cultural fields in that country. Historically, U.S. imperialism has launched barbarous wars of aggression against Mexico. It is still occupying large tracts of Mexican land. Enslaved and plundered by U.S. imperialism, the broad masses of the Mexican people have long since been kept in a state of poverty and oppression. They are increasingly aware from

their own experience that the disasters weighing down on them in various forms are the result of U.S. imperialist aggression. U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Mexican and other Latin American peoples.

At present, in the whole of Latin America south of Mexico, workers' strikes, peasants' struggles to seize land, and student struggles against brutal repression and for democratic rights have risen in successive waves. Revolutionary armed struggles have also been developing in a number of countries and regions. The spearhead of all these struggles is directed at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The people of the Latin American countries, who are subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, plunder and enslavement, are everywhere awakening. The "backyard" of U.S. imperialism is in the grip of revolutionary upheavals. A new and bigger revolutionary storm is brewing in the whole of Latin America.

In their struggles in the days to come, the Mexican and other Latin American peoples are bound to meet with twists and turns as well as difficulties of all kinds. U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and lackeys will resort to more ruthless and sinister counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics to deal with the revolutionary people, trying their utmost to split and disintegrate the revolutionary ranks and to strangle the revolutionary mass movement. But none of the intrigues and plots of the reactionaries will succeed. The Mexican and other Latin American peoples will redouble their vigilance, unite more closely and launch a more sustained and vigorous offensive against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Mexican and other Latin American peoples and are convinced that they will surely win bigger victories in their struggles.

(October 10)

Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique's Fascist Dictatorship

Soviet Workers in Abyss of Suffering

"Renmin Ribao" editor's note: The important criterion for judging whether a state is under the dictatorship of the proletariat or of the bourgeoisie is the position the working class occupies in that state — that of the ruling class or of the ruled. In a state under the proletarian dictatorship, the working class must exercise leadership in everything. The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, no matter what flag it flaunts, must ruthlessly oppress and enslave the working class. This is determined by the nature of the bourgeoisie as plunderers and exploiters.

Ruled by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the Soviet working class today is once again plunged into the abyss of darkness and misery, as it was before the October Revolution. The workers are suffering wanton political persecution and every kind of economic exploitation. In today's Soviet Union an all-round restoration of capitalism has taken place

and the dictatorship of the proletariat has long been turned into a bourgeois dictatorship, a fascist dictatorship. The following report provides vivid material of this fact.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: "The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power." The reason the Soviet working class today is again suffering oppression and enslavement is that a pack of renegades and revisionists has usurped the political power the former gained after a heroic fight. With political power, the proletariat and other working people have everything. Without it, they lose everything. The bitter lesson to be drawn from the capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union tells us that after seizing political power the working class must never forget class struggle and must firmly grasp and consolidate its political power. On no account should it relax its vigilance for a single moment. The working class must occupy all positions and exercise leadership in everything.

BETRAYING the proletarian revolution, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has restored capitalism in the Soviet Union in an all-round way. Founded by the great Lenin himself, the first socialist state in the world has been turned into a capitalist country and the dictatorship of the proletariat there into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The Soviet working class, once the master of the Soviet state, is deprived of all its rights.

Workers Oppressed in Every Way

The great Lenin pointed out: "The proletariat should become the ruling class in the sense of being the leader of all who work; it should be the ruling class politically."

After overthrowing the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and seizing political power in the October Revolution under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet working class was in the leading position for a long time in all fields in the Soviet state. Unfortunately, it has today lost the political power it seized, and the loss of political power means the loss of everything. Soviet workers now have no political rights, no guarantee of livelihood and no freedom of action.

Having usurped the leadership of the Party and the government, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has gone all out to strengthen the state machinery under its control. It is carrying out a fascist dictatorship over the Soviet working class and other labouring people and has brought down a white terror on them.

In June last year, the Soviet revisionist authorities called out tanks and armoured cars to bloodily suppress demonstrating workers in Chimkent city in Soviet Central Asia. Dozens of people were killed on the spot and many others were wounded or arrested.

In Kharhov, striking workers have also been put down by force of arms.

A lumber worker in Georgia was exiled to a frontier region simply because he had shown his dissatisfaction with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's vicious attacks on Stalin.

The Soviet Communist Party under the control of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique long ago degenerated from a Marxist-Leninist Party into a re-

visionist party, from a proletarian party into a bourgeois party. The Soviet revisionist renegades have entrenched themselves in the Party's leading posts at all levels. Large numbers of bourgeois elements have been pulled into the Party while Party members of working-class origin and all true Communists upholding Marxism-Leninism have been attacked and excluded in a thousand and one ways. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has completely turned the Party under its control into an instrument of the privileged bourgeois stratum for maintaining its reactionary rule and suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

Ruthless Exploitation and Enslavement

The "new economic system" being pushed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique with intensified effort in the different departments of the national economy is a great, all-round retrogression to capitalism. The Soviet revisionists are pushing this system in order to give the small privileged bourgeois stratum more and still greater privileges and to completely reduce the workers to wage slaves.

The bourgeois elements who don the cloak of "directors," "managers," "experts" and so on take advantage of their privileges in controlling and dominating the means of production to lord it over the workers. They openly oppress and exploit the workers, use enterprises under their control as instruments for amassing personal wealth and engage in free competition and speculation.

The Soviet workers have been indignantly and firmly opposing the vicious actions of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. This has struck fear in the hearts of the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique. In order to oppress the workers still more, in December 1966 it cooked up a so-called "resolution on strengthening labour discipline," threatening to apply to the hilt "administrative measures provided by law" and to strengthen the role of the prosecution departments and the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

The introduction of the "new economic system" has resulted in further polarization of Soviet society. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has long insti-

tuted a policy of high pay for the heads of enterprises. Now, the "new economic system" gives them the right to "fix by themselves" wage scales and bonuses which are paid in proportion to wages. The higher one's pay, the bigger one's bonus. Members of the privileged bourgeois stratum, who account for only a small percentage of the population, are getting richer and richer while the workers and other toiling people who constitute more than 90 per cent of the population are getting poorer and poorer.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has deliberately created large numbers of unemployed as an army of labour reserves so as to increase the exploitation of the workers. Just as in the capitalist countries, industrial and mining enterprises in the Soviet Union, in order to squeeze out more profits, often institute large-scale lay-offs under the pretext of "reducing superfluous personnel" and "cutting down the staff."

Among dismissed workers, women are especially discriminated against. In many factories, the first to be dismissed are women workers with many children and those who cannot work temporarily due to pregnancy or because they have to look after their babies.

The heads of enterprises constantly increase the exploitation of those workers left on the job by forcing them to do the work of the dismissed workers as well. One worker has to do the work of two or even three. In some enterprises, various pretexts are created to reduce the wages of the workers arbitrarily. The daily wage of the miners in a mine in the Rostov region is 13 rubles. But the head of this mine only pays them three rubles each and pockets the rest.

Poisoning the Minds of the Soviet People With Bourgeois Culture

Since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has forcibly occupied all the cultural and ideological fronts and seized control of the leading positions there, bourgeois ideas dominate all of the ideological and cultural fields in the Soviet Union today.

Revisionist literature and art which have now become important instruments in the hands of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in exercising control over the minds of the Soviet workers and other labouring people are entirely in the service of the revisionist political line. In the literary and art works which the renegades have turned out on a mass scale, they completely betray the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, frenziedly attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, and viciously slander and besmirch the working class. These renegades do their utmost to play up the terror of war, preach the philosophy of survival, and advertise material incentives, the omnipotence of the rouble, the idea of "me first" and other bourgeois ideas.

In the guise of "cultural co-operation" between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet revisionist renegades also spare no effort in peddling the most reactionary, most rotten and most vicious imperialist culture. They have translated and published a large number of the most reactionary and decadent American "literary" works in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet screen has also been turned into a tool to propagate "Western culture." One Soviet revisionist chief admitted that quite often several hundred copies of American films are shown in rotation in different parts of the country.

To cater to the needs of the all-round restoration of capitalism, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is pushing a whole set of bourgeois policies on running schools and a revisionist line in education.

It is trying its best to follow the bourgeois policy of "running schools by experts," thereby enabling bourgeois scholar tyrants and reactionary "academic authorities" to seize the power in the institutes of higher learning and monopolize everything so that they can peddle all their reactionary ideas at will.

In the educational system of the Soviet Union today, the children of the privileged bourgeois stratum enjoy all kinds of special favours, while the children of the workers, peasants and other labouring people as well as the working youths are discriminated against and crowded out.

The Soviet revisionist press has revealed that children of working people, as well as working youths, have great difficulty in entering college. Even the few lucky enough to get into college are likely to be forced out at any time. An article in *Sovietskaya Rossiya* said that "In Ural University the number of students who were flunked out has nearly trebled in the last five years"; many of these were worker students.

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

The Soviet revisionist renegades will never escape the punishment of history for their ruthless oppression and exploitation of the working class. By continuously strengthening their revolutionary struggle, the Soviet working class and the other working people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will eventually overthrow the renegade Soviet revisionist clique's rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(Hsinhua report)

Revolutions are the locomotives of history, said Marx. Revolutions are festivals of the oppressed and the exploited. At no other time are the mass of the people in a position to come forward so actively as creators of a new social order, as at a time of revolution.

— V.I. LENIN

*Two Tactics of Social-Democracy
in the Democratic Revolution*

Repudiating China's Khrushchov

The Revolutionary Mass Movement Is the Locomotive for the Advance of History

by Proletarian Revolutionaries of the Higher Military Academy of
The Chinese People's Liberation Army

OUR great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "To protect the masses or to repress them — here is the basic distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

Different classes, parties and state systems adopt fundamentally different stands, viewpoints and attitudes towards the masses and mass movements. To protect the masses or to repress them is a watershed dividing revolution from counter-revolution.

The proletariat is the most revolutionary and progressive class in the history of mankind. The class interests of the proletariat represent the fundamental interests of the masses. Proletarian revolutionaries must take protecting the masses and working for the basic interests of the masses as their point of departure.

The interests of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes are diametrically opposed to those of the broad masses. Their interests are built on exploitation and oppression of the people.

Proceeding from the interests of the reactionary classes, China's Khrushchov always wildly sabotaged and suppressed the revolutionary mass movement in a vain attempt to drag China back to the dark period of Kuomintang reactionary rule.

We must hold high the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to thoroughly repudiate the reac-

tionary fallacies spread by China's Khrushchov in regard to the revolutionary mass movement.

The People Alone Are the Motive Force in The Making of World History

Chairman Mao teaches us: "History is made by the people." "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." This is Chairman Mao's most incisive generalization of historical materialism.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao points out: "People's revolution under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the locomotive for the advance of history."

The great victory of the Chinese revolution is a victory for the revolutionary mass movement under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the past, under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, China's revolutionary people in their hundreds of millions fought heroically and overthrew the three big mountains — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — which weighed down on the Chinese people, and thus won the victory of the democratic revolution. Immediately afterwards, they brought about the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce and thus won the basic victory of the socialist revolution.

At the present time, Chairman Mao, the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, has personally initiated and is leading hundreds of millions of proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary people in China in continuing the great political revolution

under conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and a decisive victory has been won. The great proletarian cultural revolution is a mass movement which has no parallel in the history of mankind. Chairman Mao has carried to a new height our Party's mass line and the Marxist-Leninist theory that history is made by the masses.

The previous revolutionary movements led by the Chinese Communist Party have proved repeatedly that a revolutionary mass movement can be deepened and sustained and carried to victory only when the masses are deeply aroused on a large scale with Mao Tse-tung's thought and when the Party's principles and policies are brought to them and translated into their conscious action. Once the invincible spiritual weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the masses, it becomes a powerful material force for transforming the world. The revolutionary mass movements are, therefore, movements characterized by the popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the deepening of the masses' understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the deep permeation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line into the minds of the masses. The breadth and depth of revolution depends on the breadth and depth of the mass movement, which, in turn, depends on how profoundly the masses grasp the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Throughout the protracted revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao has highly appraised the historical role of the masses. He declares that **"the masses are the real heroes"**, and speaks of **"the inexhaustible creative power of the masses."** This is the attitude all Marxist-Leninists should take towards the masses.

Contrary to this, advocates of historical idealism representing the interests of the exploiting classes always negate the great role of the masses and deny that they are the masters in the making of history. They arbitrarily distort history and look on the masses as their slaves and tools. Slave-owners regard slaves as "speaking tools," feudal landlords look on peasants as "beasts of burden," and capitalists look on the workers as "machines" which make profits for them. They regard themselves, the handful of parasites, as the masters of history. This is the reactionary nonsense which, in order to maintain their rule, the exploiting classes have used to deceive and cheat the people.

Like others of the exploiting classes, China's Khrushchov, the top Party capitalist roader, was a typical historical idealist. He looked on the masses as an ignorant "mob" and setting himself up as a "saviour," repeated the shameful cliches used by the exploiting classes for thousands of years. He said: "Oxen and horses are living tools," "men, all the more, are living tools." What vicious slanders he uttered! They lay bare his counter-revolutionary nature characterized by bitter hostility to the masses. He is truly a dutiful son of the exploiting classes.

China's Khrushchov is a big careerist and conspirator opposing the Communist Party and the people. The "tool" theory he spread aimed to create a

counter-revolutionary public opinion for his usurpation of the leadership of the Party and the state. This "tool" theory was created in order to smother the revolutionary rebel spirit of the masses and turn the masses into submissive slaves and "tools" whom he could manipulate.

China's Khrushchov wildly clamoured that the masses should be allowed to serve only as "docile tools" or "tools easy to control," but not be allowed to be "unruly tools" or "tools difficult to control." This is exactly the tune of the slave-owner.

He even openly ranted that "if a Khrushchovite coup took place in the Chinese Party" the masses should still remain obedient. So his "living tools" and "docile tools" were all intended to serve his counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. If the plot of China's Khrushchov were carried out, there would be a capitalist restoration in China, history would retrogress and millions of lives of the revolutionary people would be forfeited. What a dangerous prospect!

Rely on the Masses and Strengthen The Proletarian Dictatorship

Chairman Mao teaches us that our proletarian dictatorship means the dictatorship exercised by the masses. Therefore, one's attitude towards the masses is one's attitude towards the dictatorship of the proletariat. Protecting the masses means consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat; repressing the masses means sabotaging and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to implement resolutely Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have faith in the masses, rely on them, arouse them, firmly support and protect the revolutionary mass movement and protect the masses. At the same time, it is necessary to suppress the class enemy resolutely.

In order to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in the country, China's Khrushchov, who took the stand of the Kuomintang reactionaries, tried in every way to shield and protect the enemies of the people and frenziedly repressed the people and undermined and suppressed the revolutionary mass movement. As for his attitude to the mass movement, he always advocated and pressed forward with the theories of "spontaneity" and "control." He declared that we "must mainly rely on the spontaneous movement of the masses." He maintained that the masses should be allowed to "do whatever they like." Such a theory of "spontaneity" is, in fact, the "opium" which the bourgeoisie uses to poison the minds of the revolutionary people, a means it resorts to in order to sabotage the people's revolutionary movement.

Marxism-Leninism holds that the revolutionary mass movement must be given correct leadership ideologically, politically and organizationally before it can win complete victory. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"From the Marxist viewpoint, theory is important, and its importance is fully expressed in Lenin's statement,**

'without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.'" However, revolutionary theory does not come from the masses "spontaneously." The "spontaneous movement" can only bring forth syndicalist, economist and reformist ideas, not the scientific theory of socialism and communism. The revolutionary theory of socialism and communism is created by revolutionary teachers who represent the basic interests of the proletariat and other working people, concentrate the most advanced thinking of mankind and sum up the experience of the revolutionary struggles. Our great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most advanced thinking representing the interests of the proletariat and other working people in new historical conditions. It is the supremely great revolutionary truth. Only by imbuing the worker and peasant masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and enhancing the ideological consciousness of the people, can we turn the revolutionary mass movement into a conscious political struggle, seize political power, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry through to the end the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and win complete emancipation.

In preaching the theory of "spontaneity" China's Khrushchov was viciously opposing the using of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung to arm the masses and guide the revolutionary mass movement. He made vain efforts to corrupt the masses with decadent bourgeois ideas so as to undermine the revolutionary mass movement and lead it on to the evil road of capitalist restoration.

The reactionary nature of the theory of "spontaneity" also lies in its opposition to the leadership of the revolutionary mass movement by the Party. Without leadership by the Marxist-Leninist political party, the revolutionary mass movement of the proletariat will go astray and the proletarian revolutionary cause will be ruined. The anarchist nonsense spread by China's Khrushchov that "the masses may do whatever they like," was, in essence, aimed to negate leadership by the Communist Party and the government of the proletariat. It was meant to undermine the revolutionary mass movement and to impose a bourgeois dictatorship on this movement.

In order to repress the masses and suppress the revolutionary mass movement, China's Khrushchov wildly clamoured that "as for the mass movement, it must be kept under the control of the leadership."

The theory of "control" advocated by China's Khrushchov is diametrically opposed to the revolutionary line formulated by Chairman Mao, that is, to **"boldly arouse the masses,"** enable the masses to grasp the Party's line, principles and policies and **"let the masses themselves rise up in revolution, educate themselves, govern themselves and liberate themselves."**

The reactionary theory of "control" that he peddled aimed at "controlling" the revolutionary masses

within a bourgeois framework and within the framework of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Anyone departing from the framework of his bourgeois reactionary line, immediately courted suppression.

The revolutionary mass movement of the proletariat must have leadership by the Communist Party. But this revolutionary leadership is essentially different from the counter-revolutionary "control" advocated by China's Khrushchov.

Chairman Mao teaches us that, **with respect to the question of the Party's relationship with the masses, the Party must lead the masses to carry out all their correct ideas in the light of the circumstances and educate them to correct any wrong ideas they may entertain.** He also teaches: **"We must be good at guiding those people in our ranks with petty-bourgeois ideas onto the path of the proletarian revolution."**

To pool the correct opinions of the masses and lead the masses in carrying them out, educate the masses to understand the basic interests of the proletariat and other working people, enable them to grasp the Party's principles and policies, trust and rely on them fully, respect their initiative, protect their enthusiasm and guide them to educate and liberate themselves — such is the leadership given by the Party to the mass movement. On the contrary, the theory of "control" peddled by China's Khrushchov was aimed at binding the masses hand and foot, suppressing the revolutionary mass movement and turning the masses into his slaves serving his vicious attempt to restore capitalism.

The theories of "spontaneity" and "control" are tactics frequently used by all the exploiting classes and the old and new revisionists and opportunists to sabotage and suppress revolutionary mass movements. At every key moment in the Chinese revolution, China's Khrushchov, for his counter-revolutionary purposes, resorted to these counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics to quench the raging flames of revolutionary mass movements. With the theory of "spontaneity," he encouraged the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat. And, with the theory of "control," he suppressed the proletariat's counter-attacks against the bourgeoisie.

In 1927, he was responsible for the leadership of the workers' movement during the Wuhan strike. When the workers rose in armed struggle against the imperialists and feudalists and were victorious, and soon after Chiang Kai-shek launched his counter-revolutionary coup, this opportunist, China's Khrushchov, ordered the Wuhan workers' pickets to hand over their arms, numbering thousands, to the Kuomintang. He dissolved the pickets and stamped out the vigorous mass movement. Later, in an attempt to lead the workers' movement on to the evil road of economism he once again wildly advocated the theory of "spontaneity" in the workers' movement and opposed the workers waging political struggles.

In 1947, to sabotage land reform, he put forward a reactionary line which was "Left" in form and Right

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ROUND THE WORLD

The imperialist wolves must remember that gone for ever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

ANTI-U.S. STORM RAGES

Filipinos: "Yankees, Go Home!"

Yankee imperialism is certainly having a tough time. At its doorstep, the students of Mexico have started a powerful struggle against persecution and tyranny, with its spearhead directed at the U.S.-groomed reactionary regime. What used to be known as a "quiet backyard" has turned, so to speak, into a battleground with its usual dust, din and turmoil. Even in the Philippines, which hitherto has remained in Washington's firm grip, workers and students have been staging large-scale anti-U.S. demonstrations in the last few weeks. The roar of "Yankees, go home!" resounds through the islands.

On September 24, two thousand students in Manila, the capital, demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy, pelting it with stones and sticks. They demanded in their slogans abrogation of the U.S.-Philippine "mutual defence" treaty and dismantling of the U.S. air and naval bases in the Philippines. They also demanded that the Philippines recall its troops from south Vietnam, where as satellite forces U.S. imperialism has been expending them as cannon-fodder, and withdraw from SEATO, the Washington-controlled military bloc for aggression. On September 27, several hundred students again demonstrated, this time in the rain, before the U.S. Embassy. The protesters shouted: "U.S. im-

perialism is the No. 1 enemy!" "The United States is the real enemy!" and "Yankees, go home!" On September 30, some 25,000 people, including workers, students and people from other walks of life, held another anti-U.S. demonstration at Clark Field, the U.S. air force base about 40 miles north of Manila. Traffic around the U.S. base was held up for several hours. Clark Field was the scene of a renewed demonstration on the evening of October 4 by more than 3,000 people who strongly protested against the aggression of U.S. imperialism. The demonstrators denounced the U.S. aggressor troops for the atrocities committed against the local inhabitants. They carried placards with slogans: "We want equality!" "Pate Wanted (Pate is the commander of the U.S. Clark air base)." The angry demonstrators blocked the gates of Clark Field for two and a half hours, preventing entry of U.S. aggressor troops into the air base.

The present outburst of anti-U.S. demonstrations in the Philippines represents a strong resentment and resistance on the part of the people against U.S. imperialism which, after taking over from the Spanish colonialists in 1898, has enslaved and oppressed them for the last 70 years.

U.S. imperialism recognized the "independence" of the Philippines after World War II. But that was in name only. In fact, it has placed the country under U.S. neo-colonialist

enslavement. Moreover, without any sense of shame, it has held up the Philippines as what it calls a "show-case of democracy." For a long time, the Yankee imperialists have brutally slaughtered and oppressed the Filipinos and suppressed the islands' national-liberation movement. To this day, the Philippines is still burdened with large numbers of U.S. aggressor troops and many military bases on its soil. This so-called "show-case of democracy" is nothing but a typical "show-case" of U.S. neo-colonialism.

The people of the Philippines were courageous in standing up to the Spanish colonialists and in resisting the Japanese imperialist army of occupation. They have been waging a protracted and arduous struggle for national liberation against U.S. imperialism. At present, a people's armed force, undaunted and persevering, is carrying on the fight for liberation. Though the liberation struggle of the Philippine people has had twists and turns and reversals, the flames of their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle cannot be stamped out. The revolution is bound to forge ahead, as witness the series of recent large-scale anti-U.S. demonstrations. The U.S. imperialists will be booted out of the land of the Philippine people. That is certain, too.

NEO-COLONIALISM AT WORK

Biafra Ravaged

Biafra forms the eastern region of Nigeria, a big country rich in natural resources and with the largest population in Africa. Well-known for its oil deposits, Biafra has long been the hunting ground of Yankee and British imperialism. Following a policy of neo-colonialism in Africa in recent years, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has lately come on the scene. The result is a situation in which imperialism and modern revi-

sionism are fighting as well as collaborating with each other.

Biafra was one of the four regions making up the former British colonial possession, the Federation of Nigeria. It has a population of 13 million, two-thirds of which are of the Ibo tribe. Ever since Nigeria's independence in 1960, the federal government has remained in the hands of the pro-British feudal forces of the Hausa and Fulani tribes of the northern region. In recent years, the federal government has been fanning up and making use of tribal and religious contradictions (the Ibos are Christians, while the Hausas are Muslims) to provoke large-scale tribal conflicts. Thirty thousand Ibos were killed and two million living in other regions were uprooted and forced to go back to the eastern region. The Biafrans in the eastern region were compelled to declare their secession from the Nigerian federation on May 30, 1967.

After Biafra's secession, British imperialism gave full-scale support to the federal military government, which mounted a military attack in July 1967 to crush Biafra by force. It was London's calculations that British colonial interests, in particular, its oil supply from Biafra (which accounts for one-tenth of Britain's oil consumption), could

thus be preserved. Large amounts of military aid were granted from time to time and British officers sent to take direct part in the war.

U.S. imperialism actively supported British imperialism's armed intervention. At the same time, to keep its hands free, the former pursued a two-faced policy to preserve its political and economic interests in Nigeria and reap the spoils of victory. While courting Biafra, Washington repeatedly assured the federal military government that it recognized the federal government as the sole legal government of Nigeria. Since June this year, however, seeing that the war in Nigeria was going in favour of the federal military government, U.S. imperialism gave the latter further support and pressed Biafra to surrender.

As for the Soviet revisionist leading clique, which hopes to share the spoils with U.S. and British imperialism, it has openly supported the federal military government's war to massacre the Biafran people. Shortly after the outbreak of the war last year, when the federal military government suffered defeat after defeat, the Soviet revisionists, under a so-called "cultural agreement," sent an emergency delivery of 15 Mig jet fighters and large numbers of military technicians to the federal military government in August to aid and

abet it in the war against Biafra. It later delivered more Migs to replace those lost in battle. Since March this year, through various channels the Soviet revisionists have again sold or given the federal military government seven "Ilyushin-28" jet bombers and large quantities of 500-pound bombs. Foreign mercenaries flying the Soviet planes have all been Soviet trained. A federal army lieutenant captured by the Biafrans in August admitted that officers of the Soviet revisionist clique were commanding federal troops in the war.

After more than a year's fighting, the federal troops, relying on their numerical superiority and U.S., British and Soviet arms and equipment, have captured the capital of Biafra, all its ports and two-thirds of its territory, killing Biafrans in large numbers. But the tragedy brought about in Nigeria and Biafra by the collusion between the U.S. and British imperialists and Soviet revisionists to redivide spheres of influence in Africa has provided a further lesson to the people in Biafra and the rest of Africa. Far from being subjugated, the Biafrans are fighting on courageously and stubbornly. So long as they persevere in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism, they will undoubtedly win in the end.

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their comrades-in-arms from far off Albania.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the Sinkiang Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave a banquet in honour of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Beqir Balluku. In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Wang En-mao, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sin-

kiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Sinkiang Military Area Command, on behalf of the Revolutionary Committee and the Military Area Command and the eight million people of all nationalities in Sinkiang, extended the warmest welcome to the envoys of the heroic Albanian people. He said that the two Parties, peoples and armies of China and Albania were the closest comrades-in-arms. "We will follow the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao and unite, fight and win victory

together with the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army."

Comrade Wang En-mao said that Sinkiang is an anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist front. Following the instructions of our great leader Chairman Mao, the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang and the People's Liberation Army units stationed in the region were maintaining sharp vigilance, strengthening preparedness against war, consolidating frontier defence and defending the motherland. Should the Soviet revisionists dare to attack us, we would

wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

Comrade Beqir Balluku made an enthusiastic speech at the banquet. He warmly praised the tremendous victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. He said that the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and being led by the great Comrade Mao Tse-tung, had enriched Marxism-Leninism and made tremendous contributions to the world proletarian revolutionary cause, and that the revolutionary people throughout the world were learning from the experience of the Chinese revolution. He congratulated the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang on the formation of the revolutionary committee and their significant victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the leadership of the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Balluku went on to say that the revolutionization movement now spreading in Albania was also aimed at preventing the restoration of capitalism and at smashing the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist subversion schemes. The enemy has suffered ignominious failure but they will continue their subversive activities in China and Albania. Thus, we must sharpen our vigilance. If they dare to touch socialist Albania, they will surely meet with complete destruction. China and Albania shoulder a great historic task and will carry the principled struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism through to the end.

Comrade Balluku praised the profound friendship and steel-like unity between the two countries, two Parties and two armies of Albania and China. "No force in the world can damage our militant friendship and granite-like unity," he said.

Strong Protest Over Indian Government's Scheme to Create "Two Chinas"

The reactionary Indian Government recently went so far as to allow the

Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique, entrenched on Taiwan, to send a "delegation" to India to take part in the centenary celebrations of the birth of Gandhi, according to New Delhi reports. This is another grave crime committed by the reactionary Indian Government at the instigation of U.S. imperialism to speed the creation of "two Chinas."

Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in India Chen Chao-yuan lodged a strong protest on September 30 with the Indian Government against this grave incident. He sternly pointed out that the Chinese Embassy had already lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the incident in which the Indian Minister of State for Education called the Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique the "Republic of China." The participation of a "delegation" of the Chiang Kai-shek gang in the Gandhi centenary celebrations is an even more serious incident. This is a grave provocation against the Chinese people by the Indian Government.

According to an Indian press report, besides attending the official Gandhi centenary celebrations organized by the Indian Government, this "delegation" would also "exchange views with the Indian leaders" in a bid to promote "closer understanding."

Recently, the collaboration between the Indian reactionaries and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique has become closer and closer and has come out in the open more and more. The Indian paper *Tribune* disclosed that one of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's men who attended the "Asian conference on application of science and technology" in India last August said after returning to Taiwan that the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the reactionary Indian Government were preparing to draft a programme for the exchange of professors and students as the first step in "cultural interflow" between the two.

With the tacit consent of the reactionary Indian Government, 125 reac-

tionary members of the Indian parliament on September 16 demanded the severance of diplomatic relations with China. This has won the applause of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang.

The reactionary Indian Government not long ago shamelessly expressed willingness to "improve its relations with China" and "settle the outstanding questions between the two countries." Actually, it is speeding the creation of "two Chinas" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. This shows that this reactionary government is extremely hypocritical. It is a willing lackey of U.S. imperialism.

On the evening of September 26, the news photo display cases of the Chinese Embassy in India were suddenly attacked by hooligans, who broke four big glass panes and poked through the cardboard on which the news photos were displayed with sticks. The news photos showed people in a number of Afro-Asian countries studying Chairman Mao's works, President Nyerere's visit to China and Chinese technical personnel working in Africa.

On September 27, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in India Chen Chao-yuan in a meeting with Singh, Director of the East Asian Affairs Division of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government over this grave provocation. He demanded that the Indian Government deal with this incident seriously, punish the culprits, compensate for the losses and guarantee that no similar incident occur in the future.

It must be pointed out that the incident was carried out by hooligans with the connivance of the Indian Government and is a new crime committed by the latter in being obstinately hostile to China and deliberately sabotaging relations between the two countries. The Indian Government can in no way shirk responsibility for this crime.

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in essence under these slogans: "Let the masses do whatever they like," "bypass the Party branch, kick out the local cadres." This was in direct opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which was expressed in these words: "A working corps or working team sent by a higher organ to a rural district must first of all unite with all the activists and better members in the local Party branch and together with them lead the work of land reform."

In 1955, at the beginning of the agricultural co-operation movement led personally by Chairman Mao, China's Khrushchov and his cronies, behind the back of Chairman Mao, broke up large numbers of co-operatives in order to suppress the peasant revolutionary movement.

In 1963, in a rabid attempt to wreck the socialist education movement, he sent his wife, that bourgeois element named Wang, to stay and work in the Taoyuan brigade, directing the spearhead of struggle against the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres and hitting hard at many in order to protect a handful. Furthermore, he advertised this "Taoyuan experience" to the whole country in a planned way for the purpose of bringing about a capitalist restoration.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and being led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao himself, is the greatest of revolutionary mass movements. China's Khrushchov, sensing the approach of his last hour, tried even more frantically to strangle this movement by flaunting those two tattered banners — his theories of "spontaneity" and "control."

When the mass movement began to gain momentum, he brought out his theory of "control" and sent a large number of working teams to exercise a bourgeois dictatorship over the revolutionary masses. When Chairman Mao led the masses in exposing and repudiating his bourgeois reactionary line, he and his cronies trotted out anarchism, under such counter-revolutionary slogans as "suspect everyone, and down with everyone," and stirred up an evil wind of economism, trying once again to undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution.

This unprecedented mass movement of the great cultural revolution initiated and being led by our great leader Chairman Mao is settling accounts with the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov. It has passed a political death sentence on China's Khrushchov. Exposed by the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, every trick and tactic of China's Khrushchov has met with ignominious defeat. This old counter-revolutionary, who has always frenziedly suppressed the revolutionary mass movement and opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, has not in the end escaped punishment by history.

Let us raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry forward our Party's fine style of maintaining close ties with the masses, stand firm with the revolutionary masses, thoroughly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist nonsense spread by China's Khrushchov and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

(Abridged translation of an article in "Renmin Ribao")

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