

PEKING REVIEW

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China's Peasants Advance Valiantly Along the Road Pointed Out By Chairman Mao

On the tenth anniversary of the publication of *Socialist
Upsurge in China's Countryside* edited under the
personal guidance of Chairman Mao.

Revolutionary Young Fighters Going on Long Marches

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Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, on the Tien An Men rostrum while receiving revolutionary students and teachers and young Red Guard fighters for the seventh time in Peking



Chairman Mao Receives Guinean Government Economic Delegation

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received and had a cordial and friendly talk on November 17 with Ismael Touré, Guinean Minister of Economic Development, and members of the Guinean Government Economic Delegation he led. The day before, Premier Chou En-lai received the Guinean guests and entertained them at a dinner.

The Guinean delegation had held fruitful talks with the Chinese officials concerned after arriving in Peking. On the afternoon of Novem-

ber 16, an agreement and a protocol on Sino-Guinean economic and technical co-operation were signed in the capital. Signed at the same time were a Sino-Guinean agreement on the granting of trade loans by China to Guinea and a 1967 trade protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Guinea.

The Guinean delegation left Peking on November 18 on a visit to Kwangchow, Shanghai and other places.

the Hungarian side so desires, we are ready to consider its request of sending over more students to China, not just two." It was regrettable, however, that the Hungarian Government refused to consider the views of the Chinese side aimed at a practical solution of the matter and insisted that the Chinese students discontinue their studies in Hungary. This, therefore, fully exposed the Hungarian Government's true features as deliberately wanting to expel the Chinese students and bent on sabotaging the Sino-Hungarian cultural co-operation agreement.

The Chinese aide-memoire said: "Your expulsion of our students is by no means accidental and is inseparable from your persistent tailing after the Soviet revisionists in opposing China. The Soviet revisionist leading clique expelled our students not long ago, and now you have followed suit; when the Soviet revisionists are intensifying their campaign against China, you have also followed suit by publishing a large number of anti-Chinese articles viciously attacking our great cultural revolution and our domestic and foreign policies. We would like to tell you bluntly that you will never come to any good end in conducting yourselves in this way."

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Returns To Peking

The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, and Li Hsien-nien, deputy leader and Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, returned to Peking on November 16. The delegation had taken part in the 5th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Party's founding and had visited many places in Albania. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Chou En-lai, Tao Chu and Li Fuchun, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee, and other comrades.

When the delegation left Tirana on November 14, it was seen off at the airport by M. Shehu, H. Kapo, B. Balluku, R. Alija and S. Koleka, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the AL-

banian Party of Labour, and other comrades.

Strong Protest Against Hungarian Government's Unwarranted Expulsion of Chinese Students

Yu Chan, Director of the Soviet Union and East European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on November 17 summoned Hungarian Ambassador to China Halasz Jozsef and read him an aide-memoire, strongly protesting against the Hungarian Government for sabotaging Sino-Hungarian cultural co-operation, worsening relations between the two countries, and unwarrantedly deciding not to allow five Chinese students to continue their studies in Hungary.

The aide-memoire pointed out that, in order to safeguard the Sino-Hungarian cultural co-operation agreement, the Chinese side had made repeated efforts to find a solution to the question of enabling the students of one country to continue their studies in the other. In its aide-memoire of October 17, 1966, the Chinese side stated explicitly that "if

Export Commodities Fair Closes

China's 1966 autumn export commodities fair in Kwangchow closed on November 15. Illuminated by the splendour of Mao Tse-tung's thought and propelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the fair achieved unprecedented success, both politically and economically.

More than 6,000 guests from over 60 countries and regions around the world attended the month-long fair. Giving prominence to proletarian politics, the Chinese personnel at the fair enthusiastically propagated the

(Continued on p. 24.)

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

We must have faith, first, that the peasant masses are ready to advance step by step along the road of socialism under the leadership of the Party, and second, that the Party is capable of leading the peasants along this road. These two points are the essence of the matter, the main current.

—“On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation”

China's Peasants Advance Valiantly Along the Road Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

— On the Tenth Anniversary of the Publication of “Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside” Edited Under the Personal Guidance of Chairman Mao

Renmin Ribao editorial note: *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* edited under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao and published a decade ago, and particularly the preface to the book and the introductory notes written by Chairman Mao to more than a hundred articles, is a powerful ideological weapon guiding and inspiring China's hundreds of millions of peasants in taking the socialist road.

Chairman Mao said: “The serious problem is the education of the peasantry.” For a long time after the transformation from individual economy to collective economy, the influence of private ownership and the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism still exist among the peasants. This “demands of us Communists that we patiently educate the great mass of the peasants — who are still burdened with many of the habits and ideas of the old society — and explain things to them in vivid terms which they can easily understand.”

“Political work is the life-blood of all economic work.” This well-known thesis was put forward by Chairman Mao ten years ago in an introductory note in this book. Chairman Mao pointed out that in the rural areas “the fundamental task of political work is to constantly instil socialist ideas into the peasant masses and criticize capitalist tendencies.” In other words, the task is to eradicate bourgeois ideology and promote proletarian ideology, to eradicate in people's minds the concept of private ownership and establish the concept of public ownership.

How to educate the peasants? How to instil socialist ideas into them? The best method is to follow the example of the Liberation Army in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in accordance with Comrade Lin Piao's instructions.

In co-ordination with the socialist education movement, that is the “four clean ups” movement, there has surged up throughout the vast countryside in the past few years a high tide in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. This has not only greatly promoted the revolutionization of the commune peasants' thinking, but has given immediate results in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Peasants make up the largest proportion of our population and they are the most powerful and strongest ally of the proletariat. We must further develop the mass move-

ment to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works among the broad masses of the peasants and turn every rural people's commune into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. When hundreds of millions of peasants are further armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and make further steps in revolutionizing their thinking, they will not only bring about radical changes in the face of the countryside, but greatly promote the new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction throughout the country.

TEN years have passed since the 1956 publication of *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* edited under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao. In those ten years, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and following Chairman Mao's teachings, the broad masses of China's peasants have marched steadfastly along the road of collectivization, carried the whole countryside forward with mighty strides, and brought about tremendous and deep-going changes on both the spiritual and material fronts.

In the first half of 1955, when the peasant masses, responding to the call of Chairman Mao, were actively getting organized and when a high tide of the agricultural co-operative movement had already surged up in certain areas, some persons within the Party underestimated the immense enthusiasm for socialism which existed among the peasant masses. Instead of standing in the van of the movement to lead the masses energetically in their advance, they lagged behind the masses and grumbled that the masses were going too fast, raised up countless taboos to restrain the masses and so seriously affected the movement's progress. At the end of July that year, our great leader Chairman Mao published *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, in which he criticized the Rightist way of thinking within the Party on the agricultural co-operative movement. This gave the greatest inspiration and support to the broad masses of peasants, particularly to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, an upsurge of the agricultural co-operative movement rapidly took shape and soon swept the whole country with powerful momentum. By 1956 practically all of China's rural areas had switched to agricultural co-operation and in regard to relations of production the socialist transformation of agriculture was basically carried out. This laid the foundation for the complete switch-over to agricultural co-operation in 1957 and the later establishment of people's communes throughout the countryside in 1958.

Publication of *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* edited under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao was a great event in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China's countryside. The introductory notes written by Chairman Mao to 104 articles in the book especially gave extremely important instructions concerning the class struggle in the countryside, the socialist transformation of agriculture and political, economic and cultural work in the rural areas following collectivization. These instructions gave strong guidance and a powerful impetus not only to the agricultural co-operative movement at that time,

but also to the consolidation and growth of the collective economy and the socialist revolution and socialist construction throughout the rural areas in the last decade. It is precisely the intimate concern shown by Chairman Mao and his wise leadership that has ensured the rapid and healthy advance of our countryside along the highway of socialism and given rise to so many unprecedented and brilliant achievements. Reviewing the road they have travelled in the past decade and studying Chairman Mao's teachings again, the broad masses of commune members and rural cadres all feel deeply impressed. The members and cadres of those farming units mentioned in the articles in the book to which Chairman Mao wrote introductory notes, have a still greater love for, infinite faith in and boundless veneration for Chairman Mao. They declare that they will follow Chairman Mao's teachings and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Looking back over the past ten years, what especially impresses people are Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle and the struggle between the two roads — the socialist and the capitalist. In his introductory note to the article "A Serious Lesson," Chairman Mao wrote: "The agricultural co-operative movement has been a severe ideological and political struggle from the very beginning." He noted that "after a co-operative is established, it must go through many more struggles before it can be consolidated." Again, in the introductory note to "Who Says a Chicken Feather Can't Fly Up to Heaven?" he pointed out: "An important aspect of the struggle in China's countryside between the socialist and capitalist roads is the peaceful competition between the poor peasants and the lower-middle peasants on the one hand and the well-to-do middle peasants on the other." "Standing behind the well-to-do middle peasants are the landlords and the rich peasants. They give their support to the well-to-do middle peasants, sometimes secretly, sometimes openly," he added. Over the past decade, the cadres and commune members throughout the country have personally experienced such struggles in the course of their advance and won one victory after another. They are unanimous in declaring that all these victories have been won under the guiding light of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They regard the notes written by Chairman Mao to the articles "A Serious Lesson," "The Road for Five Hundred Million Peasants," "Who Says a Chicken Feather Can't Fly Up to Heaven?" and "How Control of the Wutang Co-operative Shifted From the Middle to the Poor Peasants" as keen instrument guiding them in defeating their class enemies and keeping firmly to the socialist road.

Many of the introductory notes written by Chairman Mao to articles in *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* are important instructions on strengthening political work in the countryside. In these introductory notes, Chairman Mao wrote: "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." "The co-operatives must put stress on doing political work well. The fundamental task of political work is to constantly instil socialist ideas into the peasant masses and criticize capitalist tendencies." "Of one thing we may be sure — working people, given proper political education, can overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes." "This tendency [towards capitalism] will become rampant if we in the slightest way neglect political work among the peasants during the co-operative movement and for a very long period after." Chairman Mao has taught us that political work "must be based on the life and experience of the peasants and be conducted in a very practical manner, with careful attention to detail. Neither bluster nor over-simplification will do. It should be conducted not in isolation from our economic measures, but in conjunction with them." In his note to the article "Strengthening the Co-op — a Good Example," Chairman Mao praised the method of political work described in the article — "making four comparisons and five calculations" — as "a very useful way of showing the peasants clearly which system is good and which is bad. They understand the moment they hear it." In the past decade, excellent results have been achieved wherever these instructions of Chairman Mao have been carried out and politics has seriously been given prominence in all rural work. The Tachai Brigade of the Tachai Commune in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, the Xiadingjia Brigade of the Dalujia Commune in Huanghsien County, Shantung Province and many Tachai-type units on the farm front are brilliant examples of units which have seriously implemented Chairman Mao's instructions and given prominence to politics in all work and have therefore made tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. With the deepening of the mass drive in recent years for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings, political work in the countryside is becoming increasingly active and the social outlook of the entire countryside is undergoing an unprecedentedly great and profound change.

Ten years ago, Chairman Mao, in the introductory notes to two of the articles in the book, praised the Wang Kuo-fan Agricultural Co-operative in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, for its "paupers' spirit" in managing its affairs with diligence and thrift. He wrote: "In a few decades, why can't 600 million 'paupers,' by their own efforts, create a socialist country, rich and strong?" This has tremendously inspired the peasants throughout the country in their efforts to take the road of collective prosperity and self-reliantly develop socialist agriculture. In the past ten years, this "paupers' spirit" has developed greatly throughout China's rural areas. The revolutionary spirit of self-

reliance and arduous struggle displayed by the farming units of the Tachai-type in various places is precisely the development of the "paupers' spirit." Inspired by this revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, in 1958 there was an upsurge in the nationwide drive to build water conservancy works. Following that, the people's communes overcame the great difficulties caused by three successive years of natural calamities and rapidly restored and developed agricultural production. Closely following this, large-scale field improvements were carried out and fields giving consistently high yields were created in many places. As a result, remarkable changes have taken place in many areas.

The "Paupers' Co-op" of ten years ago — the Wang Kuo-fan Co-op which is today the Xipu Brigade of the Jianming People's Commune — has assumed a completely new look. Raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the members transformed nature with their own hands and created large tracts of fertile fields out of poor land. Building water conservancy works on a large scale, they constructed a reservoir — the Chienming Lake — and many small irrigation works to extend the area under irrigation from a score of *mu* ten years ago to more than 800 *mu* today. In addition, they transformed barren mountains and sandy wastes and afforested more than 4,000 *mu* of land. When the co-op was first organized, it had only a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey. Today, the brigade has 79 large animals (cattle, horses, mules and donkeys), 12 carts with pneumatic tyres, scores of hand-carts and large quantities of new-type farm implements and power-driven equipment. Like Jianming, the face of many areas in the country has undergone marked changes. The remnants of petty farming which hindered the development of the productive forces have been eliminated and the capital construction undertaken as a result of their new, large-scale socialist farming has brought steady, high yields year after year.

In his introductory notes, Chairman Mao gave many important instructions concerning readjustment and consolidation of the collective economy, principles and policies in regard to production and construction and a series of other problems related to building a new, socialist countryside. In these notes, Chairman Mao has stressed that "the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism," and that "there are great potentialities among the peasant masses." He has also pointed out that "socialism has not only liberated from the old society the labourers and the means of production, but has also liberated the vast area of nature that the old society was unable to utilize. The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more welfare undertakings for themselves." Carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions, the villages have in the last ten years

fully mobilized the masses, placed full reliance on them and brought into full play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of peasants. Acting according to Chairman Mao's instructions, they have concentrated on production in breadth and depth in a planned and organized way, with the result that an all-round development has been achieved in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery. In recent years, not a few people's communes have developed small industries, mainly processing industries, and, in this way, have succeeded in extending the scope of management of production and bringing greater prosperity to the rural economy. As a result of step-by-step advance in the mechanization of agriculture in many places, the whole agricultural economy there is becoming increasingly prosperous and there is a vigorous growth of rural cultural undertakings.

Following this big transformation throughout China's countryside—the establishment of co-operatives and people's communes—in the past ten years, the mental outlook of the people has undergone great

changes and undertakings of the collective economy have developed in a healthy way. Recalling the experience of the past ten years and reviewing Chairman Mao's teachings, and especially his teachings in *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, the masses of commune members and cadres feel deeply that every success they have achieved along the road of collectivization in these years has been victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. This makes them love, trust and esteem Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought all the more. On this basis, the mass movement to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way has reached a new high point in China's countryside and a new situation has arisen. Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions—this has become the common language and action of the people. The hundreds of millions of commune members and cadres are determined to continue to advance bravely in building a new, socialist countryside under the guidance of the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

With the Support of Chairman Mao

Revolutionary Young Fighters Going on Long Marches

ON November 15, Premier Chou En-lai, Comrades Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Li Fu-chun and other leading members of the Party Central Committee received over 30 long march detachments organized by more than 430 revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards who had walked the entire distance from their home towns in Liaoning, Anhwei, Shantung, Hopei, Shansi and Honan Provinces and in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region to the capital to exchange revolutionary experience. The longest distance covered exceeded 1,000 kilometres.

Warmly greeting and praising them, Premier Chou En-lai said: "You have the support of Chairman Mao. In response to Comrade Lin Piao's call on November 3, you have come into wide contact with the masses and with various aspects of the society while seeking to exchange revolutionary experience by walking all the way. You have gained a deeper understanding of the class struggle in socialist society. You have spread Mao Tse-tung's thought far and wide. You have learnt from the fine qualities of the workers and peasants. You have learnt from and developed the glorious traditions of the People's Liberation Army, and at the same time have tempered yourselves in revolutionary determination and in physical training. There are indeed many good things about these long marches."

In the last few months, revolutionary students and teachers of higher educational institutes and middle

schools throughout the country have made extensive contacts to exchange revolutionary experience in this unprecedented, great cultural revolution in order to carry it out even better. These exchanges were first carried out among various departments in their own localities and later extended to other places. And Peking, the centre of this great cultural revolution, has become the focal point in these exchanges of revolutionary experience. It was in August and September that revolutionary young fighters in some places first initiated the exchange of revolutionary experience by walking all the way to Peking in what they called "little long marches." In this they had the example of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army which made the historic 25,000-li Long March more than 30 years ago, crossing mountains and rivers and going through all kinds of trials.

The long march detachment of 15 students of the Talién Mercantile Marine Institute in the northeast made clear in their "manifesto" the significance of their action: "We declare to the world that the Red Guards and all other revolutionary young people of the Mao Tse-tung era are heroes who fear neither hardship nor death and seek neither fame nor fortune. We are worthy of taking over the torch of the revolution, and of this our beloved Chairman Mao can rest assured. Our long march represents our vow to the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao: the red successors to the revolution, fol-

lowing Chairman Mao closely, are determined to turn ourselves into thoroughgoing, staunch proletarian revolutionaries in the course of the raging storms and waves of struggle and determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!"

Another long march detachment of 11 students (including three girls) of the senior second-year class of the Railroad Middle School of Pengfu, Anhwei Province in east China, walked 1,000 kilometres to get to Peking. They told people that they had come to see that the education they received at school was basically of a bourgeois character and was utterly divorced from reality, the masses and class struggle, and that this kind of education can only make them into hothouse flowers. They added: "We are determined to become pines on high mountains; we will never be flowers grown in a hothouse."

Guided by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the revolutionary young long marchers have closely followed the example of the heroic Red Armymen of bygone years, forging ahead valiantly in defiance of difficulties and braving storms and winds. The Pengfu Railroad Middle School students found it extremely difficult to adjust to the march in the first few days. It was still hot at the time and the load each of them carried averaged more than 15 kilogrammes but they walked dozens of *li* a day. When they were too tired to go on, they raised their morale by singing Chairman Mao's famous poem set to music, "The Red Army fears not the trials of a distant march; To them a thousand mountains, ten thousand rivers are nothing. . ."; they recited aloud Chairman Mao's words together: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and other quotations. Sometimes they could not have their meals on time and had to walk on despite hunger; at such times they encouraged each other by telling stories of the Long March in which veteran Red Armymen lived on grass roots and tree bark as they persevered in revolutionary struggle. The marchers said that to feel hunger has helped them to understand how hard it was to carry on the revolutionary cause. "Our predecessors suffered starvation so that we are not starved today; by our own choice we now go through this tempering so that China can be built into a still better land and so that there will be more people in the world who are not starved." Thinking this way, they marched on with ever greater strength.

When the long march detachment of 21 students at the Teachers' School in Shuohsien County, Shansi Province, reached Mentoukou in the suburbs of Peking, they found the way blocked by a steep mountain. Looking up, they saw strange shaped towering rocks. Below was a violent, rapid-flowing stream. Some thought of mak-



The first long march detachment organized by the Red Guards of the Talien Mercantile Marine Institute on their way to Peking. They reached the capital after walking more than 1,000 kilometres.

ing a detour to take the highway, but most of the group disagreed. They said: we can't take it easy in making revolution. What's the use of going through this steeling if we make a detour when confronted by a mountain? Led by their political instructor, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield," over and over. They re-studied the *Renmin Ribao* editorial "Red Guards Fear Not the Trials of a Distant March." This helped them to unify their thinking and they scaled the mountain with great enthusiasm. When they triumphantly climbed to the peak, they had such a splendid view of the beauty of the land below that they were all carried away by feelings of the vast vistas before them and high spirits. They could not hold back their joy and cheered: "With Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, all difficulties can be trampled underfoot."

Following the example of the Liberation Army, many long march detachments strictly observed the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention (see *Peking Review*, No. 44, 1966, p. 16) on their marches. They made sure they did not waste a piece of the motherland's grass or wood and they refused to take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses. Some long marchers made it a rule not to leave without filling their hosts' water jars, sweeping the courtyards clean, returning everything borrowed and settling all accounts. It was dark when the long march detachment of the Dongfeng Middle School in Liaocheng, Shantung Province, passed by a village in Hopei, but they chose to walk five or six *li* more rather than go through a just ploughed field.

Chairman Mao has said: "It [the Long March] is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine." In

accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the revolutionary young fighters spread Mao Tse-tung's thought along the way, distributed handbills printed with quotations from Chairman Mao and helped people's communes and production teams to put out blackboard newspapers and slogans. Some detachments carried transistor radios and mimeographed important news to pass on immediately to the masses. Others forsook the highway for village lanes so that they could visit more households to spread Mao Tse-tung's thought. Still others studied Chairman Mao's writings together with the poor and lower-middle peasants while putting up for the night and taught them to sing songs with words from Chairman Mao's quotations.

These wide contacts with the masses have helped the long marchers to understand profoundly the bound-

less love, faith in and veneration for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the part of the masses, particularly commune members who were poor and lower-middle peasants. When these peasants learnt that these young fighters were going to Peking to see Chairman Mao, they looked on them as their own sons and daughters and urged them again and again to give Chairman Mao their best regards.

Upon arriving at Wenanwa, Hopei Province, the 26 members of the "Long March Red Guard Detachment" of Hongwei Middle School, in Ningtsin County, Shantung Province, found it was a place where natural calamities had occurred nine out of ten years before liberation. Earth-shaking changes have taken place since then. Enlightened by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolution-

(Continued on p. 30.)

解放軍報
JIEFANGJUN BAO

Hold Still Higher the Great Red Banner Of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

COMRADE LIN PIAO has called on us to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works forward to a new stage.

This call of Comrade Lin Piao's is a powerful clarion call for advance; it has given fresh vigour to the whole army, and encourages and inspires us to march ahead along the road of proletarian revolutionization to new and still loftier goals.

More than twenty years ago Chairman Mao pointed out that the ideological and social system of capitalism resembles "a dying person who is sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills." The communist ideological and social system alone is full of youth and vitality, sweeping the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt.

In the present era the communist ideological system is embodied precisely in the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Chairman Mao is the most outstanding leader of the proletariat and the greatest genius of the present era. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively, and has raised it to a completely new stage. To vanquish imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, we rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought. And we rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought and no other in carrying out the socialist revolution and building socialism and communism.

At the present time, we are in the new era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. From their own practical experience, the revolutionary people of all countries are increasingly coming to see that the great truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought is their fighting banner, their banner of victory. Increasing numbers of people are studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. Imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the leading clique of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the centre and the reactionaries of all countries fear most of all the awakening of all the peoples and their mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party emphasizes that "the intensive study of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works by the whole Party and the whole nation is an important event of historic significance."

The great proletarian cultural revolution which is developing vigorously in our country aims to destroy on a big scale the old ideas of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and foster energetically the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the development in depth of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a new situation, a new state of affairs, has arisen in the study of Chairman Mao's works throughout the Party and the nation. Mao Tse-tung's thought is now being popularized among the 700 million people and

the whole country is becoming a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Heroes nurtured in Mao Tse-tung's thought are coming forward on all fronts. The great spiritual force of Mao Tse-tung's thought is becoming a tremendous material force which is changing heaven and earth.

This situation places higher demands on us. We must raise the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought higher than ever before. We must do our utmost truly to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and master it.

Ours is an army created and led by Chairman Mao himself, one that has matured and grown strong nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought. We have always relied on Mao Tse-tung's thought in building our army; we have always relied on it in gaining our victories in battle; we have always relied on it for our links with the masses of people; and we have always relied on holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought to gain the confidence and trust of the broad masses of the people. Our army has always been a propaganda force and a seeding-machine for Mao Tse-tung's thought, and a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Today we must run this great school even better.

Our army is the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The gun of the revolution must be held firmly in hands loyal to Chairman Mao, in hands that truly hold high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Since Comrade Lin Piao took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, our army has gained very great successes by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, by creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and by giving prominence to politics. We can never be complacent or mark time. Our thinking must conform to the changing new situation and we must raise still higher our level of revolutionary consciousness. We should support Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts, with still

greater enthusiasm and show still greater love for Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is the very root of our life. We should creatively study Chairman Mao's works and apply his teachings with still greater earnestness, combining them with practice, truly mastering them, becoming really capable at applying them, and so make Mao Tse-tung's thought the very soul of our being. We should understand the requirements of the situation, be clear about the heavy tasks we are shouldering and forge ahead persistently without pause.

Comrade Lin Piao is the closest comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao and his best student; he has set the best example in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. All comrades in our army should learn from Comrade Lin Piao. Like him, we should hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, apply Mao Tse-tung's thought most faithfully, resolutely and thoroughly, carry out Chairman Mao's correct line and unremittingly propagate and defend Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao has called on the people of the whole country to learn from the Liberation Army. This will always serve as our greatest encouragement to advance. We should be diligent, modest and prudent, do everything resolutely in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, develop the glorious traditions of our army, cherishing its honour and always setting a good example. We should learn still more modestly from comrades of the locality, from the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary teachers and students and revolutionary cadres, emulate all that is good in their thinking and style of work, learn from their good experience in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and continuously press ahead with the revolutionization of our army building.

Let us always keep our banner bright red and respond with practical action to the hopes placed in us by Chairman Mao, by the Party and by the people.

(*"Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, Nov. 9.*)

Exert the Greatest Efforts to Truly Master Mao Tse-tung's Thought

COMRADE LIN PIAO has called on us to do our utmost to truly grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and truly master it.

Truly mastering the thought of Mao Tse-tung is the need of our times and of the revolution; it is the fundamental prerequisite of a conscious proletarian revolutionary fighter. Without such mastery, one will be unable to distinguish truth from falsehood, friend from foe or right from wrong, and will be a muddle-headed

person. Without such mastery, one cannot really do his work well and will inevitably commit mistakes of one kind or another, even though he may be wholeheartedly loyal to Chairman Mao and to the people. The more of Mao Tse-tung's thought that one acquires and the better one applies it, the firmer will be his proletarian stand, the higher his ideological level and the better his understanding of the Party's policies, and the greater his ability to make revolution. Our life-long

fighting task is to make great efforts to master the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

With the great majority of our comrades, the question now is no longer whether they do or do not study Mao Tse-tung's thought, but whether they can truly grasp and apply what they study. Truly mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought means truly understanding it and skilfully applying it; it means acting consciously and unconditionally as Chairman Mao says. This is the direction in which we should work and the objective which we should strive to reach in the new stage of the movement to study Chairman Mao's writings.

Chairman Mao has said: "To learn is no easy matter and to apply what one has learnt is even harder," and "by saying that it is not easy to learn and to apply, we mean that it is hard to learn thoroughly and to apply skilfully." Mao Tse-tung's thought is the science of proletarian revolution; it is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in our era. To truly understand it and skilfully apply it, one has to do his utmost to study it seriously and assiduously, to grasp the main points and study and apply over and over again in the light of the actual situation with great stress on application.

It is a basic principle to link theory with practice. Skilful application is the sole criterion of successful study. Application is the sole purpose of studying Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as the only way of mastering it. We should study with specific problems in mind and with a clear purpose. We should study whatever we are doing and apply what we have learnt. What is the use if we do not link study with practice and do not apply what we have learnt, and if we get full marks for our study but fail in practice!

For every comrade, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould oneself to the depth of one's soul and guide one's actions is a long-term process and one has to go through repeated and continuous sharp struggles. Whether theory is unified with practice depends first and foremost on whether one has the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. If the resolve to remould oneself is lacking and one is afraid of revealing one's bad thoughts or combating one's mistakes, bourgeois ideas will not be uprooted and Mao Tse-tung's thought will not take firm root. Without a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, without willingness to live a hard life, without going deep to the grass-roots level, without establishing ties with the masses, without carrying out investigation and study and without making great efforts to undertake practice, to speak of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould the subjective and objective world is just empty talk.

Another important principle is to grasp the main points in study. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism developed in all respects, in politics, economy, military affairs, culture and in all other spheres, and its content is exceedingly rich. A meal can be eaten only mouthful by mouthful and battles can be fought only one by one. In studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, we

must also concentrate our forces for a battle of annihilation. At a certain time, one must grasp a few basic viewpoints in accordance with the requirements of the revolution and the situation, and in the light of the actual situation in one's thinking and work and concentrate his study on those points so as to acquire a deep and thorough understanding. One must not indulge in equalitarianism which goes against dialectics. Study without stressing the main points will inevitably result in small achievement at the cost of great effort.

Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice. The process of mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought is precisely the process of studying it time and again and putting it into practice over and over again. There are basic viewpoints that must be studied and applied over and over again, such as: never forget class struggle; serve the people wholeheartedly; have faith in the masses and rely on them; correct ideas come from social practice alone; one divides into two, etc. Important articles should be read many times over, in some cases, dozens of times over, while the "three constantly read articles" ["Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains"] should be all the more regarded as maxims to be studied and applied throughout one's life.

Studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought over and over again does not mean repetition or remaining at one level without making any advance. Practice is constantly advancing and man's ideas are undergoing changes every day. Through continuous diligent study and frequent application in the light of new conditions, one constantly gains new understanding and achieves new results. In this way, one gradually deepens his understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought and accomplishes the aim of truly grasping it and of being truly capable of applying it.

Chairman Mao has said: "At the very beginning of our study of Marxism, our ignorance of or scanty acquaintance with Marxism stands in contradiction to knowledge of Marxism. But by assiduous study, ignorance can be transformed into knowledge, scanty knowledge into substantial knowledge, and blindness in the application of Marxism into mastery of its application."

How successfully one studies Mao Tse-tung's thought depends on whether one studies avidly, seriously and assiduously, proceeding from a high level of revolutionary consciousness and with the deepest proletarian class sentiments; it depends on whether one is diligent or not and on the correctness of the method employed. With time, one can certainly gain a better understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, apply it more successfully, and gradually grasp it and master it truly, provided one does his utmost, grasps the main points, studies and applies what one studies over and over again in the light of the actual situation and with great stress on application.

("Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, Nov. 15.)

Heroes of the P.L.A.—Brought Up on Mao Tse-tung's Thought

A large number of revolutionary heroes and outstanding men and women, remarkable for their creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have appeared in recent years on various fronts in China as the nationwide mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works gathered momentum. Always in the forefront of this movement, the Chinese People's Liberation Army is the most fruitful. *Peking Review* has already introduced its readers to Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh and Liu Ying-chun.* These are P.L.A. heroes who, by conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's writings, following his teachings, and acting according to his instructions, became devoted to the people and the revolution heart and soul and performed deeds of great courage and selflessness, amply demonstrating the noble quality of great communist fighters. They are illustrious models for the whole nation.

In the last few months, the heroic exploits of three others—Chang Chun-yu, Wang Yu-chang and Ho Hsiang-kuei—have been reported by the *Renmin Ribao* and the *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily). These are people who, determined to be good students of Chairman Mao, have persevered in their study of Chairman Mao's works over long periods, making particular efforts to apply what they study so as to consciously remould their ideologies. They have thus succeeded in establishing the communist world outlook of being "wholly" and "entirely" devoted to the people as called for by Chairman Mao. At critical moments when the lives of their comrades or the people, or public property were threatened, they did not hesitate to go to the rescue at their own risk. This courageous spirit of self-sacrifice and high sense of responsibility to the revolution and to the people have won them the warm acclaim of the whole nation.

Chang Chun-yu, Staunch and Unyielding Fighter

Chang Chun-yu, a Communist Party member, is a deputy-squad leader of the P.L.A.'s railway corps. His unit was drilling a tunnel in a forest area when an accident occurred. Despite his safety helmet, one of the fighters, Tun Feng-tang, was hit by a rock falling from

the ceiling and knocked unconscious. Disregarding other rocks which were falling, Chang Chun-yu and three other comrades, who were working in safe areas, leaped forward and were beside the unconscious man to push him out of danger. At that moment there was a thunderous rumble and a huge 5-ton rock crashed on the spot Chang was standing. He was pinned to the ground from the waist down by a concave niche in the rock. The bones of his left leg were broken on the spot and so were three of the ribs on the right side of his chest. Chang Chun-yu immediately lost consciousness.

The comrades tried to lift the rock with every available tool they had, but without success. When Chang opened his eyes a few minutes later, he whispered: "Is Tun Feng-tang safe? And the other comrades?" He urged everyone to go to Tun Feng-tang's aid first. Hearing him, those around Chang were moved to tears.

Trapped beneath the enormous rock, Chang bore the unbearable pain with the steel will of the proletariat. He was rescued only after two hours and forty minutes, when seven wooden hoists which had been rushed to the spot finally removed the rock. Disregarding his condition, Chang Chun-yu had thoughts for one thing only, that the next day was a special occasion—the birthday of the Party. He told the comrades around him: "I have some money in my army uniform pocket . . . please pay my Party membership dues for me. . . ." As he was carried to the ambulance, the battalion commanders and his comrades, in great concern, asked him if he needed anything to take with him to the hospital. All Chang asked for were the volumes of Chairman Mao's works which he had laid beside the pillow on his bed. He said: "I want to keep them with me so that I can study them."

In the hospital, he showed more concern for his injured comrade Tun Feng-tang than for himself. Ignoring his own great pain, he wrote to comfort and encourage Tun to study Chairman Mao's works whenever he could, to be brave and to get well fast so that he could serve the people better.

As soon as Chang Chun-yu was better, he immediately devoted himself to the study of Chairman Mao's works, like a parched man thirsting for water. In some notes he put down after studying, he wrote: "Injuries bring physical pain; but spiritually I am quite content, because the revolution needed me to be so." Although

*Lei Feng—see *P.R.*, No. 14, 1963, p. 5; Ouyang Hai—see *P.R.*, No. 14, 1964, p. 29 for novel; Wang Chieh—see *P.R.*, No. 29, 1966, p. 32; Mai Hsien-teh—see *P.R.*, No. 8, 1966, p. 4; Liu Ying-chun—see *P.R.*, No. 31, 1966, p. 27.

he was tied to his sick bed, Chang eagerly helped his wardmates to study Chairman Mao's works, read books and newspapers to them, held heart-to-heart talks with them, wrote letters for them and helped them to mend their things.

He fought his injuries with incomparable will power. There were four operations on his fractured leg. Each time, although the pain was excruciating, he had only words of encouragement for the doctors. He said: "Go on, don't hold back. If only I can get my leg back and go back to my company so I can continue to build the railway, I can stand any pain!"

Wang Yu-chang, a Model in Putting His Men's Welfare Above His Own

Wang Yu-chang, a quartermaster in an air force unit under the Foochow command, has saved his comrades at the risk of his own life five times. The last time was on May 30, 1965. Early that morning, he took 30 men to the drill ground to practise grenade throwing. A barber accidentally threw his grenade into a dugout where a secretary was doing some work. Wang Yu-chang flung himself towards the grenade and snatched at the spinning weapon. There was only one idea in his mind: "Rather me than my men." He covered his comrade squarely with his body and raised his arm to hurl the grenade away, but it exploded in his hand.

Gravely injured, Wang Yu-chang did not stop studying Chairman Mao's works even in hospital. He said: There's all the more reason now for me to study Chairman Mao's works. When his right leg, which could not be saved, was amputated, the nurses all felt very badly about it, but he was in good spirits and said: "Don't feel so bad. I'm taking the revolutionary road one leg or two." "Don't worry about me. I've still got my left arm and left leg. What's more, I have a heart that's set on serving the people. If I have one breath left in me, I will draw that breath in working for the Party. Supposing both my arms and legs have to go, I've still got a mouth—and I'll propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought every day to encourage my comrades to hit out at the enemy."

A Communist Party member, Wang Yu-chang has always worked with the greatest political enthusiasm. In everything, he put the revolution, the work and other comrades' welfare first. He showed concern for the living conditions of every man in his charge, and even greater concern for their political development. He once said that the greatest concern that can be shown to the fighters was to encourage them to study Chairman Mao's works, set them on the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, and train them with Mao Tse-tung's thought into successors to the revolutionary cause with both the motherland and the world in their hearts.

Ho Hsiang-kuei, a Wholehearted Defender of The People's Interests

Ho Hsiang-kuei is a fighter of a special task company in a P.L.A. unit under the Peking command. A Communist, he enlisted in the spring of 1965. In the

P.L.A. — the great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought — Ho diligently studied Chairman Mao's works, strictly followed Chairman Mao's teachings in whatever he did, and struggled relentlessly against all his selfish thoughts in order to eradicate bourgeois ideas and foster proletarian ideas. He was advanced in whatever he did and performed many stirring deeds. An example of this was the unrivalled bravery he showed in putting out a mountain fire.

Early in February 7 this year, while going to shooting practice, Ho and his unit spotted a mountain fire. A strong wind fanned up the flames, and there was immediate danger that the fire would spread to a nearby village. Leading his comrades, Ho Hsiang-kuei ran towards the blaze. He left the places where the fire was smaller for them and headed through thick smoke straight to the spot where it was raging wildly. He beat at the flames with a straw bag he had picked up on the way, but soon the bag was burnt through, his hands were burnt, his eyebrows scorched and the thick smoke choked him. Not far away was a spot which had not yet caught fire. Ho could have reached that safe place in one dash, but he ignored it. He showed his great bravery as he rolled himself down the burning slope and extinguished patches on fire. When he reached a place where the grass was particularly thick and the fire was fiercest, he suddenly lost consciousness. After his comrades had stamped out the fire on his burning clothes and were carrying him away, Ho opened his eyes. His first words were: "Never mind me, go to the fire!" He struggled to get up, so that he could go back to it. But his injuries made him lose consciousness a second time.

With burns covering 90 per cent of his body surface, Ho Hsiang-kuei's life was in imminent danger. It was only on the third day in hospital that he came out of his coma. As soon as his mind cleared, he asked the doctor to read quotations from Chairman Mao to him. When he got better, he persevered in studying Chairman Mao's works and often held discussions and forums in the ward together with the medical staff, during which they each introduced their personal experiences in study and talked over their problems and achievements.

The Source of Bravery and Determination

The leading organizations of the units to which Chang Chun-yu, Wang Yu-chang and Ho Hsiang-kuei belong awarded citations to these three heroes, commending them for their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, the way they take Chairman Mao's writings as their supreme guide, and their sterling quality of wholehearted devotion to the revolution and to the people. They called on all commanders and fighters of the units concerned to learn from them. The *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* both published news of their heroism as well as editorials or editorial notes.

In its editorial on Chang Chun-yu entitled "Fighters Brought Up by Mao Tse-tung's Thought Are the Staunchest," the *Jiefangjun Bao* summarized the noble quali-

ties of Chang Chun-yu and pointed out the ideological source of his heroism. The editorial was also speaking for the other two P.L.A. heroes. It said: At a critical moment in a landslide, Chang Chun-yu risked his own life to save a comrade's life. His bones were crushed under the huge rock but his heart remained red and his will was like steel. He has projected the shining image of a people's fighter by his actions. The fact that this young intellectual born of a poor peasant family so rapidly grew into a staunch proletarian fighter with a wholehearted devotion to the public interest and to the revolution is entirely the result of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In intervals between hard work, on the road in strenuous marches and under the small oil lamp made

out of an ink bottle, he industriously studied Chairman Mao's writings with deep proletarian class feelings and sought hard to remould his ideology. It was the great thought of Mao Tse-tung that helped him to firmly establish the communist world outlook of "to live and to die for the people." It gave him the strength and the energy to go through the hard tempering of physical labour. Chang Chun-yu's feat again convincingly proves that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the best weapon. Men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought possess the greatest combat ability. Once armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, one can become a staunch revolutionary fighter; he can overcome any hardships or obstacles and create miracles.

The Far Spreading Brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— How the P.L.A. spread Mao Tse-tung's thought and helped the people overcome the results of the earthquakes in the Hsingtai area

IN March this year the Hsingtai area of Hopei Province was hit by the worst earthquakes it had experienced for the past 100 years. Yet today throughout the area prosperous and thriving scenes greet the eye. Many new houses have been built. The people are in high spirits. Their draught animals are in fine condition. The people of Hsingtai gathered in a bumper harvest this year, surpassing that of many previous years. Higher output was reported for the summer harvest. The autumn harvest was good too. Every production brigade and people's commune got a bigger output of grain. The brigades which traditionally raised more grain than they themselves could consume were better off than ever before while the villages that used to rely on receiving relief grain from the state also had surplus grain to sell to the state.

This is an earth-shaking change indeed! What power enabled this gravely struck area to bring about such a tremendous change within the short span of six months? The people declare unanimously: It is Mao Tse-tung's thought that arms our minds! It is the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung that gives us inexhaustible strength!

**"Buildings Fall But Not the People's Will; the
Earth Quakes But the People Stand Firm"**

When the serious earthquakes hit the Hsingtai area last March, a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation

Army under the Peking command, raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, rushed immediately to the area to take part in relief work. Working hard to save the lives and property of the masses, they used Mao Tse-tung's thought at all times to enhance the latter's proletarian consciousness and helped imbue them with confidence and determination in overcoming the calamity. In early April Premier Chou En-lai gave them the following instructions: Vigorously propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and do a good job as a propaganda force and a seeding-machine of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In April and May, a big detachment of some 10,000 armymen was organized to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. Under the unified leadership of the local Party committee this force was divided up into a thousand teams to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the close to 4 million people of the 18 counties of the area.

When the commanders and fighters of these teams imbued with profound proletarian feeling spread Mao Tse-tung's thought among the people, Chairman Mao's works were always held in their hands; in their talks they always quoted Chairman Mao's words; their hearts never strayed from Chairman Mao's thought; their actions never deviated from Chairman Mao's teachings; and everything they did was in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions. Wherever they went, they visited the poor, read Chairman Mao's writings to the

broad masses, explained Chairman Mao's teachings, and inspired the people to study Chairman Mao's writings with deep proletarian sentiments, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions.

When they went to a village, they took with them copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and carried placards with Chairman Mao's quotations. Their first words would be: "Fellow villagers! Chairman Mao has sent us here!" Their first activity would be to save the people's lives and property, and make a vigorous effort to explain Chairman Mao's teachings:

"In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."

"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

....

On hearing Chairman Mao's words, the people in the stricken area immediately took fresh heart and spirit. The cadres rose up! The broad masses rose up! Men, women, old and young all rose up! Under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they surged into the struggle to overcome the results of the disaster.

In Tungmaoerhchai, the earthquake took the life of the secretary of the Party branch, and the brigade leader was also injured. For the moment, nobody was left in charge of the work. What was to be done?

That very day the P.L.A. fighters arrived. No sooner had they put down their knapsacks than they called a mass meeting to pass on Chairman Mao's instructions. When they explained Chairman Mao's words that without the poor peasants there would be no revolution and that the poor and lower-middle peasants are the pillars of the revolution, there was immediate animation. The fighters asked: "Where are your headquarters? Who is the commander-in-chief?" Kuo Hsi-hun, Communist Party member and old poor peasant, immediately stepped forward and answered in a ringing voice: "The headquarters are here and I am the commander-in-chief!" The other commune members looked to him and unanimously declared: "Right! Old Kuo, you take over the command!" The needs of the revolution and the masses set aflame the high sense of responsibility of this old soldier, who had fought in many parts of our country during the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Liberation War. He thought: "The people have suffered this calamity and the Party secretary has sacrificed his life; if I don't take over, who should? I must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and keep the flag flying!"

Kuo Hsi-hun assumed the heavy responsibility of leading the masses in the village in their battle against disaster. Wherever he went he took with him booklets of Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. He studied them and took

part in the work wherever he happened to be. Rallying closely around the Party branch, the more than 1,800 villagers all joined in a vigorous struggle to overcome the effects of the disaster. Kuo Hsi-hun, indefatigable, was out and about all day. For days on end, he never had a meal in comfort or an undisturbed sleep. He led the commune members in rigging up makeshift homes, but wouldn't make one for himself. He was in the lead in everything.

The Suchuang brigade, a village at the epicentre, suffered rather heavy losses. Looking at his village after the earthquake, old poor peasant Liu Lo-chun pondered: "What shall we do now?" Then, the P.L.A. fighters came and explained to him: "With the Party and Chairman Mao, there is no difficulty we cannot overcome!" They read to him *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. Unable to keep seated, he jumped to his feet and said: "Chairman Mao's teachings are like a lighted lamp in my heart. I understand that Chairman Mao is teaching us to fight against the earthquake with the determination of the poor and lower-middle peasants!" The next day he called together a group of commune members who could handle blacksmith's tools and they went to a farm tool repair factory to repair their farm tools themselves. This 68-year-old blacksmith worked with extraordinary energy, leaving home in the early morning every day and returning only after dusk. When his wife grumbled that he wouldn't take a rest, he said: "We suffered a grave calamity. The Party and Chairman Mao have shown great concern for us by sending the Liberation Army men and medical teams. They have also helped us study Chairman Mao's works. After all that how could we, poor peasants, not stand up and work hard? I would rather do two days' work in one!"

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, tens of thousands of Kuo Hsi-huns and Liu Lo-chuns were fearless, high spirited and full of militant energy. They expressed their lofty aspirations in these words: "Quake as you like earth! I do what I should!" "Buildings fall but not the people's will; the earth quakes but the people stand firm." When another strong tremor hit the area later, the first thing many commune members tried to save at all costs was Chairman Mao's works. They dusted off their clothes, held up Chairman Mao's works and said in a firm voice: "It doesn't matter if the pots and pans are destroyed. As long as we have Chairman Mao's treasure books, we have nothing to fear even if the heavens fall!" The commune members, taking Chairman Mao's works with them, heroically saved the people's lives and property without considering their own safety. Some were injured by falling walls, but they wiped off the bloodstains and continued the battle.

"Forging Ahead in Face of Difficulties, Battling The Elements and Transforming the Earth"

During the days when they were rebuilding their homes, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung turned

the people of the stricken area into the most resourceful and bravest of heroes fearless of hardships or difficulties.

Some commune members at first thought of depending on state relief. In order to solve this current ideological problem, the P.L.A. fighters helped organize the people to study over and over again Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance and arduous struggle." They repeatedly explained the following quotation from Chairman Mao: **"We stand for self-reliance. We hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people."** The brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung immediately generated a tremendous strength. Many communes and their brigades set out "the three things that we want"—reliance on Mao Tse-tung's thought, on their own efforts and on the collective strength, and "the three things that we don't want"—relief grain, money and materials. Exemplary acts of self-reliance and lofty aspirations coupled with hard work multiplied.

On the land of the Putou brigade, the green wheat seedlings were covered over with silt as a result of the quake. What was to be done about it? The P.L.A. fighters led the commune members in studying Chairman Mao's article *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. With the drive of that Foolish Old Man, men and women, old and young went to the fields. In a battle lasting several days and nights, they cleared the seedlings of silt and carried it off. No sooner had this been done than a new quake buried the seedlings again. Undaunted and undismayed, the Putou people declared without hesitation: "If the plants are covered up again, we'll clear the silt away again; and we'll clear it away as many times as needs be. We'll not let a single seedling die!"

Yangchuang Village in the centre of the quake area is an outstanding example of self-reliance. It is known now for its diminutive size, the magnitude of the disaster it suffered and the strong determination of its people, who, by studying Chairman Mao's articles *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, have put themselves back on their feet again. The 66 households in this village suffered from natural calamities for several years. The output from its low-lying saline and alkaline land was low. In the past, its people depended on yearly grants of relief grain from the state. And then it was badly hit by the earthquakes. Together with the villagers the P.L.A. fighters studied these three articles of Chairman Mao. After studying *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, the commune members said: "Ours is a small village, but we have more than 200 people and if we can grasp the ideology of farming for the revolution, every one of us will become a noble-minded person." Having studied *Serve the People*, they declared: "In the past we stood by the kitchen range and we could see no further

than our own toes. From now on we'll stand in the small village of Yangchuang but set our eyes on the whole world!" After they studied *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, they became determined to end the backwardness of their village. It was sowing time then and they had to fight a drought. Every one of them took to the fields and not a single person in the village remained idle. Niu Sheng-chih, an old poor-peasant woman of over 70, insisted on working in the fields and no one could dissuade her. She said: "I'll do as Chairman Mao says. He wants us to rely on ourselves. I won't fall behind!" There were a dozen children in the village around ten years of age. Having studied Chairman Mao's writings, they went to fight the drought in the fields. They planted the crops and watered them ladle by ladle. They vied with each other at their work and tried to keep their efforts secret. In this way the Yangchuang villagers extended their cultivated area by 10 per cent after the quakes and brought in a much heavier wheat crop than ever before. They were able to put aside enough seed and food grain and reserves for themselves and sell 12,000 *jin* to the state. What a change has come over this Yangchuang which lived on relief grain in the past and is now selling surplus grain to the state! This change is typical of that in thousands of villages in the stricken area. They have performed astounding miracles and written a glorious page in their fight to develop production and rebuild their homes.

Wholehearted Devotion to the Collective

The masses armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought not only dare to tackle any difficulty and become heroes who battle the elements and transform the earth, but, more important, their world outlook has changed in a mighty leap. They no longer think of their pots and pans or work-points. Instead, they are wholeheartedly devoted to the collective and single-mindedly taking the socialist road.

In the past, Chao Hsin-chiao, an old poor-peasant woman, had selfish ideas. She studied Chairman Mao's works together with the P.L.A. soldiers and the more she studied, the more enthusiastic she became and the more she loved the new society and the collective. She said: "This red heart of mine, an old woman's heart, is now set firmly on the collective!" When the brigade planned to build new houses, she went to the brigade cadres and offered to donate to the collective 400 *jin* of lime and 5,000 new bricks which she had kept at her house. Chen Shu-ko, a commune member of middle peasant stock, showed little concern for the collective in the past. P.L.A. soldiers warmly helped him to study *Serve the People* and *In Memory of Norman Bethune*. That opened his heart. One day he took out a new plough which he had kept for years in his house and sent it to his production team. Ten years ago, he had stubbornly refused to turn that plough over to the farm co-op when it was formed. Now he says: "In

handing over the new plough, I threw away my old ideas!"

At Paichai Village, people put the collective interests first. There have been innumerable cases of good people doing good deeds. Once, after firing stopped at the brick kiln in the day-time, the bricks were taken out of the kiln during the night, but no one knew by whom. A poem left written on the kiln wall read:

*"T'was pitch dark late at night,
When we came to take the bricks out.
Four hours hard work had us
Bathed in sweat. Yet
No one felt it was hard work
No one felt tired.
For our hearts were glad."*

It was signed "Screw." An orphan named Kuo Yun-chi woke up in the still of the night and saw a bundle in his room containing a suit of clothes and a pair of shoes. He did not know who had sent them. There was only a note without a signature: "I noticed that your clothes are worn out. So I made a suit for you. Take it!"

This village now has six girls all with the character "mien" in their names. They are called "the six mien girls." "Mien" in Chinese means "continuous or unbroken" and they recently put this character in their names to show that they want to hand on to all the coming generations Mao Tse-tung's thought which the P.L.A. men had spread. Like the P.L.A. men, the six girls cherish a boundless love for Mao Tse-tung's thought and avidly study Chairman Mao's writings. In their spare time, they have cultivated an experimental plot laid out on a saline and alkaline waste. When some people tried to dissuade them, they said: "The Foolish Old Man could remove the mountains, why can't we cultivate an experimental plot? We're determined to make it succeed." They rushed to their plot in a downpour to prevent it from flooding and getting waterlogged. When the brick kiln run by the brigade needed clay, they rushed clay over to it on a hand cart during the night. When it rained, they took mats used to cover their own mud houses and used them to carefully cover the unburnt bricks belonging to the kiln.

Single-Minded Faith in Chairman Mao

As a result of innumerable such vivid examples the broad masses of the people in the Hsingtai area have come to a deep appreciation of the incomparable might of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. They say: "We trust neither heaven nor earth, but we have single-minded faith in Chairman Mao!"

Everywhere in Hsingtai and its vicinity today, be it in large towns or small villages, one can see that the people cherish a boundless love and veneration for and faith in our great leader. They say: "Our nearest kin

in the world is not as close to us as Chairman Mao." "We can never repay him for his kindness." They have Chairman Mao's pictures in their homes flanked by couplets that read:

*"Follow the Communist Party with a red heart;
Never forget Chairman Mao for ten thousand generations."*

The "five-good" militiaman Wang Jen-cheng has a board inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao in his home. He made the board himself and on it is written: "A blackboard with quotations from Chairman Mao hangs in my room, and it is as if Chairman Mao himself had come to my house. I'll do whatever he says. My children and grandchildren and all my posterity will follow his teachings."

Not trusting in heaven or earth but having single-minded faith in Chairman Mao, people of the stricken area have risen one and all to tear down images of the gods, smash shrines and sweep away old customs and habits. After reading Chairman Mao's works an old woman named Liang Hsiao-lien cursed the idol which she had worshipped for many years: "I've worshipped you for decades, burnt incense and kowtowed to you countless times. You scoundrel! What good have you done me, what kindness have you shown me? It was Chairman Mao who sent people to help us as soon as we were hit by a disaster. Only Chairman Mao is our great deliverer!" When poor peasant commune member Wang Hung-chang heard the P.L.A. men's talk on Chairman Mao's teaching: "**The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism,**" he tore down the picture of the God of Wealth which he had worshipped for years and put up Chairman Mao's picture. In addition, he wrote a couplet:

*"I will never forget the Communist Party,
My children and theirs shall never forget Chairman Mao."*

Above that, he wrote: "Never forget our class origin."

Earth-shaking changes are taking place in the Hsingtai area. The people there are destroying the old ideas, culture, customs and habits in a big way. The creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings has become a new habit rising to take their place. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "Of all the innumerable books in this world, I like Chairman Mao's works best." In day-time, they take placards inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao to the fields with them so that they can study during breaks. In the evening, they go to their "institute of Chairman Mao's works" where they study and hold discussions under the oil lamps. With boundless happiness they are talking about how, under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, they will carry on the socialist revolution and socialist construction, how they will build up new socialist villages and support the world revolution.

Great Achievements of 5th Congress of Albanian Party of Labour Acclaimed

- Chairman Mao's message of greetings is a great call and militant programme.
- The world's Marxist-Leninist forces are being developed and expanded in the course of struggle.

IN recent talks with Hsinhua correspondents, representatives from the Indonesian Communist Party, the Communist Party of New Zealand, the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), the Communist Party of Belgium, the Communist Party of Bolivia, the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist), and the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Lebanon, who attended the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, warmly acclaimed the great success of the congress and paid high tribute to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings to the congress.

J. Adjitorop, Head of the Delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party, Member of the Political Bureau and Deputy General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, said that the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour demonstrated the close unity between the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people and the ardent love and confidence cherished by the Albanian people for the Party. He continued: the congress is of extremely great international historic significance. It was attended by Marxist-Leninists from the five continents and won their acclamation. This shows that the world Marxist-Leninist movement is being expanded and further consolidated in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, against modern revisionism with the leading group of the C.P.S.U. as its centre, and against the reactionaries of all countries. The congress also clearly embodies the fighting unity of the Marxist-Leninists of the world.

He said that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings to the congress is of great significance not only to the Albanian Communists but also to the international communist movement.

The message has correctly expressed the high appraisal given by the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the world to the Albanian Party of Labour and the heroic Albanian people led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. The message is perfectly right in saying that

people's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe. The message has correctly manifested the militant friendship between the two Parties and peoples of China and Albania based on proletarian internationalism and on genuine Marxist-Leninist principles.

He said: the experiences gained by the Indonesian Communists and people in their struggle against the savage white terror of the Suharto-Nasution fascist military dictatorship and against imperialism and modern revisionism which aid the fascist military dictatorship with genuine united action have proved the correctness and urgency of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's call in his message of greetings: Let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country!

R. Nunes, Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand and Member of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the Party, said: the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour is an event of great domestic and international significance. The congress has thoroughly adhered to the line of waging a resolute and relentless struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. It draws a clear line of demarcation between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism and declares that there cannot be neutral course between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism.

The presence of many representatives of the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of various countries at the congress indicates that new forces are rising on earth that are resolved to fight against imperialism and break completely with the revisionists who betray the interests of the working class and the labouring people, Nunes said.

He continued: the congress shows that the Albanian Party of Labour, together with all the Marxist-Leninists of the world and the Chinese Communist Party led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era, will unite and march forward to put

an end to imperialism and establish a new world of a big socialist family.

He stressed: Comrade Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings profoundly embodies the revolutionary spirit of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism. It explicitly shows the unity the Chinese Communist Party maintains with the Albanian Party of Labour and all revolutionaries. It demonstrates the tremendous confidence of the C.P.C. in the people of all countries, the confidence that they can defeat imperialism, win national liberation and carry out socialist revolution.

He went on: Mao Tse-tung's message is a bugle call that mobilizes the people all over the world to unite and advance along the only correct road towards victory, namely, the road of the revolutionary class struggle and struggle for national liberation under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. The message has imparted and will keep on imparting new encouragement to Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries all over the world.

H.E. O'Sullivan, Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist) and Member of the Central Committee of the Party, pointed out: U.S. imperialism and Khrushchov revisionism are numbed with astonishment at China's success in conducting the guided missile nuclear weapon test, its brilliant victory in the development of the revolution and the achievements by the Red Guards. The convocation of the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour with the broad participation by representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties as well as Marxist-Leninist organizations constitutes another heavy blow to imperialism and modern revisionism.

He said: the great Mao Tse-tung is an outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the present era who has made enormous contribution to the scientific development of Marxism-Leninism. The message of greetings by the great Mao Tse-tung to the Albanian Party congress is extremely penetrating. We suggest that it be studied carefully.

He laid special emphasis on the problem of establishing a new-style Party in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. He said: we must make strenuous efforts for the founding of a new-style revolutionary Party of genuine Marxism-Leninism. In this regard, we hold that it is of great importance to study Chairman Mao's works, especially *On Contradiction* and *On Practice* — of course, all the works of Chairman Mao are very important.

He then criticized the fallacy of the so-called "middle course" in the international communist movement. He said that there is no neutral stand. You either support Marxism-Leninism and world revolution or you oppose them. If you oppose them, you will be consciously or unconsciously on the side of counter-revolution.

J. Grippa, Head of the Delegation of the Belgian Communist Party and Secretary of the Party's Central

Committee, said: in his message of greetings Comrade Mao Tse-tung correctly praises the Albanian Party of Labour and the heroic people of Albania, pointing out that the modern revisionists with the revisionist leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as the centre, are "mere dust heaps" in comparison, while socialist Albania, "a lofty mountain, towers to the skies." This has inspired the revolutionaries all over the world to learn from the courage and staunchness of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people.

He stressed: in his message of greetings Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out the development, triumph and brilliant future of the world revolution, calling on the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people throughout the world to unite and defeat imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries, and establish a new world without imperialism, without capitalism, and without any system of exploitation. This has given another enormous encouragement to all revolutionaries to redouble their efforts in carrying out their struggles.

O. Zamora, Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Bolivia and Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, said: the congress has great historic significance for the Albanian people and at the same time has greatly contributed to the international communist movement. From the congress we see that the forces of Marxism-Leninism throughout the world are developing and expanding while modern revisionism is going downhill. We also see that the Chinese Communist Party and the Albanian Party of Labour enjoy the respect and ardent love of Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the world, while the leading group of the C.P.S.U. meets another defeat in its collusion with U.S. imperialism to isolate China and Albania.

Exposing the reactionary "united action" nonsense of the Soviet revisionist group, he said that the Soviet revisionists described the refusal by Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people to take "united action" with them as unwilling to aid the Vietnamese people. This is an out-and-out shopworn argument. The Soviet revisionists' glib talk of "assistance to Vietnam" and their insignificant material help to Vietnam cannot cover their true aims, which are to stifle the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the nation. Numerous facts have shown that the Soviet revisionists have long been acting in unity with the U.S. imperialists, he said. They dream of becoming the boss of the world revolution by putting up the signboard of "united action" so as to strike deals with the United States, boss of imperialism, for the domination of the world by the two powers. This can in no way fool any Marxist-Leninists or any revolutionary people.

Referring to Chairman Mao's message of greetings to the Fifth Congress he said: the message is an im-

portant Marxist-Leninist document vividly embodying the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. It is not only a message of greetings to the Albanian comrades but also to the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the world. We have drawn great inspiration from it.

He said: our task is to make our Party and people study and master the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, which is the Marxism-Leninism of our time. We are convinced that the people of Bolivia will be invincible once they are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

He declared: we must work hard and make great efforts to realize Comrade Mao Tse-tung's great call — **"Let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country!"**

J. Diaz, Head of the Delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile and Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, said that the resolutions adopted at the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour would surely succeed in rallying the Albanian people to attain still greater successes in socialist revolution and construction, to further strengthen the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and to make new contributions to world revolution and the defence and development of Marxism-Leninism.

He said: Comrade Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour is a great inspiration to and support for all the Marxist-Leninist Parties and revolutionary people the world over. It will arouse their spirit of revolutionary struggle and arm them with its ideas as an excellent weapon with which to strive for new victories.

He pointed out: our Party holds that the experience of world revolution has testified to the correctness of Mao Tse-tung's thought and demonstrated that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the acme of Marxism-Leninism. With great efforts, we are now studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in our practical struggles. We are firmly convinced that once armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people of the world will certainly be able to win complete victory over imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

F. Dinucci, Leader of the Delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and the Party's General Secretary, said: The Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour is not only an event of historic significance to the Albanian people who are making efforts for building socialism but also a historic event for all the people of the world who are fighting against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction.

He said: the Marxist-Leninists of various countries must resolutely oppose modern revisionism while waging the struggle against imperialism and world reaction. Between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, there cannot be a middle road or a position of neutrality. Any

wavering or compromising stand will inevitably be conducive to the intrigues of imperialism and Khrushchov revisionism.

He pointed out: Chairman Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour has given rise to a great and exceedingly warm response among the Albanian delegates and the delegates of the fraternal Parties. This message of greetings is an important document of the glorious Chinese Communist Party guided by the thought of Mao Tse-tung and a creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

In his message of greetings, Chairman Mao Tse-tung describes people's Albania as "a great beacon of socialism in Europe." This has added extremely great energy to the Marxist-Leninists in Europe who, following the example set by the Albanian Party of Labour, are forming an unyielding proletarian vanguard in opposition to imperialism, the bourgeoisie and modern revisionism.

He said: Chairman Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings has pointed out for us the road to wage class struggles in all fields. The call to **"let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite . . ."** raised in the message is the most fundamental instruction to us. Every Marxist-Leninist must enrich his revolutionary ideology with the contents of this message.

R. Casa, Leader of the Delegation of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) and Member of the Movement's Secretariat and Political Bureau, said: the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour serves as a great inspiration to all the delegations of the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, including our delegation.

He stated: the message of greetings from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Lenin of the present era, read out by Comrade Kang Sheng at the congress has tremendously strengthened our ideology. The remarks that renegades to the revolution are mere "dust heaps" while the revolutionary forces are a "lofty mountain, towering to the skies" as pointed out in the message have strictly drawn a line of demarcation between the new emerging Marxist-Leninist forces and the decadent forces which have betrayed the revolution.

Y. Moubarak, Head of the Delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Lebanon and President of the Central Committee of the Party, pointed out: Chairman Mao Tse-tung's message is a very important document with great world significance. It brilliantly reflects the fraternal militant friendship between the Chinese Communist Party and the Albanian Party of labour and demonstrates the genuine solidarity among the Marxist-Leninists on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism represented by the Soviet leading clique.

He said: to us Communists of Lebanon, the message is a great contribution made by the fraternal Communist Party of China and our beloved teacher and dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung in strengthening the struggle against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. We Communists of Lebanon regard Chairman Mao's message as the programme and the Marxist-Leninist line of our struggle in the political, ideological, theoretical and organizational fields. Chairman Mao's message pointed out: "The truth of Marxism-Leninism is on our side. So is the international proletariat. So are the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. And so are the masses of people who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population. We have friends all over the world. We are not afraid of being isolated and we shall never be isolated. We are invincible. The handful of pathetic creatures who oppose

China and Albania are doomed to failure." This is truth!

He continued: Imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries oppose China and Albania while all revolutionaries, Marxist-Leninists, the oppressed peoples and nations, and all those who uphold justice stand side by side with China, with the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, and with Albania and the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

He said that all progressive mankind, all the oppressed and exploited people, and all those who sincerely want to make revolution, win emancipation, and strive for the victory of socialism under the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism, wholeheartedly welcome Chairman Mao's message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour.

Foreign Friends Cheer China's Red Guards

China's Red Guards Shake The World

KAMKARUWA [Labour], Sinhalese weekly of the Ceylon Communist Party, has published in several past issues a special article praising the Chinese Red Guards as "the vanguard of China's great proletarian cultural revolution."

The article said that it is not long since the Red Guards emerged during the Chinese cultural revolution, but they have shaken the whole world. "The sharp blade of their struggle has cut through every obstruction and they are marching forward. As if sweeping away dirt, the Red Guards are sweeping away the old customs and practices of all exploiting classes. Old parasites who have hidden in dark corners cannot escape the sharp eyes of the Red Guards."

"The tasks carried out by the Red Guards are praiseworthy. Anyone who sees all these accomplishments will surely shout: Long live the Red Guards and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, supreme commander of the Red Guards!"

Imperialism, Revisionism and Reaction Frightened

THE revolutionary actions of the Chinese Red Guards were praised as "a magnificent revolutionary expression of the young masses" by *Espartaco*, organ of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, in a recent article entitled "Chinese Youth Will Never Change Their Colour," according to a Santiago report.

The article said that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese youth were sweeping away, with revolutionary momentum, all the reactionary old customs and habits.

The imperialists, the modern revisionists and all other reactionaries were frightened by the revolutionary actions taken by the Red Guards, the article added.

The article stressed: "The great battle of the Red Guards against the four olds [old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits] has won the full support of the Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers who consider them as the good inheritors of their revolutionary traditions."

"By taking a direct part in the struggle, and through actions aimed at sweeping away the reactionary hangovers of old society so as to change the appearance of China, the Chinese youth have created a magnificent opportunity for educating themselves and revolutionizing their ideology in the course of practice."

The article pointed out that the Chinese Communist Party has consistently educated the youth in the good revolutionary traditions of the Chinese people and other peoples of the world so as to remind them of the misery and exploitations suffered by their ancestors, the revolutionary spirit of the martyrs, and the fact that two-thirds of the oppressed and exploited people of the world have not yet been liberated.

Therefore, "the thoughts of the Chinese youth are closely linked with the struggles of the Vietnamese people, the Dominican people, and all the other struggles at present," the article added.

To Destroy the Four Olds and Foster the Four News Is Very Fine

PEOPLE of the Latin American countries have made statements warmly praising China's great proletarian cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao and the revolutionary actions of China's Red Guards.

A Bolivian student said: "Mao Tse-tung is the initiator of the cultural revolution in the communist movement. Chairman Mao is really great, no one in any other country being bold enough to lead such a great revolutionary movement. The cultural revolution will ensure that China will never change its colour."

Another Bolivian friend said: During the great cultural revolution, the Chinese Communist Party has succeeded in digging out the anti-Party, anti-socialist elements. This shows that the Chinese Communist Party is a very powerful Party which, unlike the Soviet Communist Party, will never turn revisionist. Unlike the Soviet Union, capitalist restoration will not occur in China. The great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding there is of world significance.

A Peruvian girl student said: "The Chinese Red Guards are destroying the four olds [old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits] and fostering the four news [new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits]. This is very fine. China's great cultural revolution is a very good thing, not only a major event in the Chinese revolution but also a major event promoting the world revolution." Another Peruvian youth said: "China has become the political bulwark of world revolution."

Colombia's Felix Salcedo, Member of the Executive Committee of the National Federation of University Students, said: Despite the fact that U.S. imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries in various countries are now making great efforts to slander China's great cultural revolution and its Red Guards, the Colombian people maintain that China's aim in unfolding the great cultural revolution is not only to benefit the Chinese people but also to serve as a guide to the struggles of the peoples of all lands. He added: "We Colombian revolutionaries are fully convinced that the manifestations of revisionism and bourgeois ideology lurking in Chinese society will definitely be liquidated. Thanks to the cultural revolution, the Chinese people, in the event of U.S. imperialist aggression, will unite as one to thoroughly and completely bury the common enemy No. 1 of the peoples."

A Haitian friend said: The great proletarian cultural revolution in China is sweeping away the remains of the old world. Its significance lies in its great contribution to the prevention of capitalist restoration in a socialist country.

Red Guards Are the Fine Younger Generation of The World's People

MANY Nepalese friends have warmly acclaimed China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself.

A writer said to a Hsinhua correspondent recently that Chairman Mao is the red sun rising in the east: wherever this sun shines there is light. The great cultural revolution in China is a splendid victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung will certainly emerge victorious in the world.

Another friend named Govinda said that China's proletarian cultural revolution is of great significance for the people of the world. It gives them hope and confidence in their struggle against the imperialists and revisionists. Imperialism and modern revisionism, together with all the other reactionaries, are placing their hopes for "peaceful evolution" on China's younger generation. The great cultural revolution has smashed this fond dream of imperialism and revisionism. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao China will never change its colour, he continued. It will always remain red as the centre of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and revisionism.

Govinda said, "I love the Red Guards very much. They are good soldiers of Chairman Mao. They are the fine younger generation of the revolutionary people of the world. Their actions are praiseworthy."

A worker in south Nepal said: "I admire Chairman Mao very much. He is the greatest leader in the world. The Chinese people are demonstrating their dauntless revolutionary spirit in the cultural revolution. This spirit is an inspiration to the world's people."

(Continued from p. 5.)

great thought of Mao Tse-tung, China's foreign policy and tremendous achievements in socialist construction and the immense significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This was warmly welcomed by those attending the fair. Through extensive contacts at the fair and through visits and meetings and get-togethers with the Red Guards, many acclaimed China's great success in building socialism, the

boundless love of the Chinese people for Chairman Mao and their infinite faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the excellent situation concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution. Many of the guests pointed out that China's mighty strength was a source of joy to the world's people. The book counter at the fair sold more than 60,000 copies of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, over 7,500 sets of *Selected Works of Mao*

Tse-tung in various languages, over 230,000 badges bearing Chairman Mao's portrait and a large number of photos of Chairman Mao.

As a result of the development in China's production and construction under the propulsion of the great cultural revolution, export commodities from all over the country were welcomed by the guests. Trade was brisk throughout the month and transactions set an all-time record for the fair.

Soviet Revisionist Renegades' Obstruction and Persecution Against Chinese Students

— Excerpts of speech by Hung Kang

Following are excerpts of the speeches made by Hung Kang, Chang Peng-ya and Hu Teh-pao, representatives of the Chinese students returned from the Soviet Union, at the Peking rally on November 5 to welcome the anti-revisionist fighters on their return. (See "Peking Review," No. 46. p. 23) — Ed.

THE Soviet Government's brutal action in recently expelling all the Chinese students was a long-premeditated plot. The Soviet revisionist leading group have long ago done everything they could to cook up all kinds of pretexts to drastically cut down the number of Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union. They did everything they could to make difficulties for the small number of Chinese students they had accepted. We students encountered all manner of restrictions and persecution politically as well as in our studies and day-to-day life.

We were sent to study in the Soviet Union according to the cultural agreement between China and the Soviet Union, but the treatment we received there makes one most angry. The Soviet revisionist leading group have always sabotaged the cultural agreement between the two countries. They either intentionally postponed arrangements for the studies of the Chinese students for a long period or violated the agreement by altering their specialities without any consultation. They have never ensured or provided adequate conditions for the studies of the Chinese students. They have always made up excuses to arbitrarily shorten their period of study and have even compelled Chinese students to suspend their studies midway and return home.

As a result of the Soviet side's intentional delay in making arrangements for his studies, post-graduate student Hu Teh-pao, who went to the Soviet Union in August last year, did not even begin his specialized studies in his more than 14 months in the Soviet Union. A foreign friend was highly indignant at the Soviet authorities' action and, on the eve of Hu Teh-pao's departure from Moscow for home, told him: "You have finished your studies before they were started!"

Chang Hung-pin went to Moscow University last year with the agreement of the Soviet side for advanced study in the analysis and separation of isotopes. But when he arrived in Moscow to make final arrangements, the Soviet side changed its mind and on the pretext that Moscow University had no such speciality made no arrangements. When we students told the Soviet authorities that Moscow University had such a speciality and that we had found the man in charge

and he was willing to accept Chinese students, the Soviet side made up another excuse that he was to go abroad shortly, and still made no arrangements. However, after more than a year had passed, this man in charge of the speciality had not yet gone abroad. Obstructed by the Soviet side, Chang Hung-pin had no alternative but to change his speciality. There were many other cases like this.

Most of the Chinese students who went to study in the Soviet Union last year were allocated by the Soviet side to cities and schools with very poor conditions for study. The schools lacked facilities for study; moreover most of them had never had foreign post-graduate students before, and the teaching staff were poor, lacking in experience. The Soviet side did not provide the Chinese students with the necessary conditions for study; what is more, they did their best to create difficulties in their study. They were so fearful of the Chinese students propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought in Moscow, the centre of revisionism, that they purposely allocated 25 of them taking advanced study in practical Russian to Irkutsk in far-off Siberia. In Irkutsk, these students had none of the facilities for studying the language; even the minimum necessity — a classroom — was not guaranteed.

We Chinese students, taught by the Party and Chairman Mao, always love labour, are diligent and live frugally, never worrying about living conditions or personal advantages. However, we cannot but be indignant over the discrimination and persecution to which we students were subjected to by the Soviet revisionist leading authorities in our living arrangements. Last year, one of the Chinese students who had just arrived in the Soviet Union was assigned to live in a much dilapidated hut for three people. Later, when it was learnt that someone from the Chinese Embassy was going to see him, he was hurriedly moved to a hotel. Still more intolerable was the treatment of two Chinese students of the Uighur nationality from Sinkiang, Mumin and Mansuri, who were studying in Tashkent. After the first earthquake in Tashkent, all foreign and Soviet students living with the Chinese students were moved to places of safety. Only the Chinese were left behind. The Soviet authorities even

shamelessly said: "You are already in the fifth year. The others are first-year students. It would be a serious loss if they were killed." It was not till a month later, after the Chinese students had lodged four protests, that they were allowed to move.

The new Soviet revisionist leadership have always regarded the Chinese students as a thorn in their side and have consistently pursued a savage and fascist-like persecution of the Chinese students. They have constantly had agents watching our actions, secretly listening to or making tape-recordings of our conversations and secretly examining our books and study material. They forbade the Chinese students to receive guests, forbade the Soviet people and even the Chinese residents in the Soviet Union from having contact with the Chinese students. They sent thugs to prevent Chinese students from listening to Radio Peking and unjustifiably prevented them from receiving copies of *Renmin Ribao* to which they had subscribed. Some students who had subscribed for a year's *Renmin Ribao*, received altogether not more than a month's copies of the paper.

Incidents constantly occurred in which the Soviet authorities used violence against Chinese students and went so far as to endanger their lives. On March 4 last year, Chinese students' blood was spilled on the streets of Moscow when they took part in the foreign students' demonstration to support Vietnam and oppose U.S. imperialism and they were harshly suppressed by the Soviet authorities. The Soviet authorities also sent agents to throw mercury, cigarette butts and match boxes into the Chinese students' cooking pots and even got thugs to beat up Chinese students in the middle of the night when they were asleep. Although we demanded again and again that the Soviet authorities protect our safety, the persecution against us, far from being reduced, became more flagrant. On October 10 this year, an anti-China lecture was given at Leningrad University. When three Chinese students asked to speak in rebuttal, a group of agents and thugs rushed on to the rostrum, and beat the Chinese students up separately.

On October 1, to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the founding of our great motherland, the People's Republic of China, Chinese students wanted to tell the Soviet teachers and students of the great achievements of China's socialist revolution and construction, and, as was the custom, applied to all leaderships in places where there were Chinese students for permission to put on small pictorial exhibitions for the purpose. But, with a few exceptions, the students' reasonable requests were turned down by the great majority of the Soviet authorities in these places because they were afraid of the truth, afraid of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and afraid that the Soviet masses would become informed of China's real situation. When the Chinese students asked why they were denied the right to hold an exhibition while the United States was allowed to do so in Moscow, the Soviet side's answer was: "Because the United States does not oppose us." This indeed was a confession of Soviet

revisionism's alignment with the United States to oppose China.

With a despicable aim in mind, the Soviet revisionist leadership resorted to the use of "sugar-coated bullets" to corrupt the Chinese students, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They often sent their Party members to us to try and spread bourgeois ideas and the bourgeois way of life and, by offering doctorates, high salaries and other material incentives, try to tempt the Chinese students and bring about their "peaceful evolution." But their sordid efforts were all in vain.

Still more outrageous is the fact that the Soviet Government, after unilaterally tearing up the agreement on cultural co-operation between the two countries and ordering the Chinese students to suspend their studies, went so far as to instruct Soviet Communist Party members to openly incite defection among the Chinese students. In Irkutsk, the Soviet authorities sent a Soviet Communist Party member to get hold of Chinese students singly for "talks" on a number of occasions in vain attempts to delude them into betraying their motherland. He had the impudence to make the contemptible suggestion: "If you want political asylum, all you have to do is to sign a paper." When the Chinese students angrily asked him who sent him, this person confessed: "It's not my own idea; it was decided in consultation." We immediately raised the strongest protest with the Soviet side. Confronted with the facts, their rector had to admit the guilt.

When the Soviet revisionists were unable to preserve their "smiling" masks any longer, they revealed their ferocious fascist-type thug features. The revisionist authorities of Tashkent attempted to conceal from the Chinese students the Soviet Government's decision to unjustifiably order the Chinese students to return home while attempting to secretly detain a Chinese student, Mumin. However, when Mumin received the Chinese Embassy's note telling him to leave Tashkent and to go to Moscow, the Soviet side brazenly sent policemen and thugs to seize Mumin's luggage and injured his arm. Failing to attain their object by force, they tried to prevent Mumin from catching his train on the pretext that his luggage was over-weight. However, because of the valiant struggle of Mumin and the help of revolutionary African classmates, the revisionists' plot failed.

The revolutionary spirit and the good ideological style of the Chinese students won high praise and left a deep impression on the ordinary people of the Soviet Union. Many Soviet students and people said to us: "It is Comrade Mao Tse-tung who has brought you up so well." One teacher said: "I have been teaching for more than ten years, but never have I taught students as good as you. I would be very pleased to go on studying with you and teaching you, but there's nothing I can do about it."

Quite a number of Soviet people have seen through the nature of the new leaders of the C.P.S.U. and have

clearly seen that they are out-and-out Khrushchov revisionists who have gone further than Khrushchov. We are deeply impressed by the fact that the Soviet people are always on our side. They have shown immense indignation at the Soviet revisionist leading group's acts, which are intended to undermine Sino-Soviet relations and the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, and at the various crimes they have committed against the Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet revisionist leading group is extremely fearful of revolution, of the people, and the spread-

ing of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Soviet Union. They think that by driving the Chinese students out of the Soviet Union they would be able to rest in peace. But things always develop counter to the wishes of the revisionists. **Our greatest teacher Chairman Mao has said: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale."**

Soviet Revisionist Leading Clique Restores Capitalism

— Excerpts of speech by Chang Peng-ya

IN the Soviet Union today, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been replaced by the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The high-salaried privileged stratum of society which the Soviet revisionist leading clique represents forms a new exploiting class which oppresses and exploits the Soviet working masses in all sorts of ways and subjects them to the rule of fascist terror.

A Soviet driller was fired and suffered vicious political persecution solely because he showed some discontent with the reactionary actions of the Soviet leading clique. The so-called Soviet security department had him labelled "mad" and sent him to a "psychiatric hospital." This clique, afraid of the masses and the truth, fiercely suppresses the Soviet people. Under a variety of pretexts, it imprisons large numbers of honest people in "psychiatric hospitals" and "insane asylums" where they are subjected to outrageous mental torture. Such cases are now quite common in all parts of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique has destroyed the very foundation of proletarian democracy in order to maintain its reactionary rule. The working masses of the Soviet Union have been deprived of all freedom of speech, assembly and election.

New Capitalists and Landlords Emerging

The high-salaried privileged stratum exploits the toiling masses at will and squanders the products of their blood and sweat by using its privileged position to engage in embezzlement, speculation, rigging the market and graft. The members of this stratum live extravagantly and dissolutely, in glaring contrast with the growing impoverishment of the masses of the working people.

Not far from the capital of one of the union republics where we lived there are some lovely hills, and, nestling among them, a fair sprinkling of villas — resorts of some

of the big Soviet bureaucrats and the rich. They enjoy themselves and live a princely life there. The ordinary Soviet people call the place "little America." The Party secretary in one locality, with just a few members in his family, occupies two magnificent buildings with a total floor space of more than 1,300 square metres. Yet a large number of workers there are living in very bad housing conditions and some are virtually homeless.

One leading Soviet revisionist has a luxurious mansion on the outskirts of Moscow and a private villa on the Black Sea coast. The villa has two swimming pools, one for fresh water, and another for sea water, which is drawn in by a special pump. At a university an old worker told us with great bitterness: "To think that I have lived to see the emergence of new capitalists and landlords in our country!"

Corruption, bribery and speculation are rife and incredibly widespread. Large numbers of urban and rural speculators, countenanced and even abetted by members of the leading clique of Soviet revisionists, speculate in almost everything from fruit and vegetables to grain and automobiles, operate black markets or set up underground factories. Some people build pleasure villas on the outskirts of cities or at scenic sites and let them out to members of the high-salaried privileged stratum or to speculators quite openly. The rent for a night's stay comes to the equivalent of a month's earnings for low paid workers. We know of a shoe-repair co-operative manager who has devised various pretexts whereby he squeezes several thousand rubles out of the workers every month. If any worker fails to give him a "kick back," he will find a way to retaliate and expel him from the co-op. One painter we knew had to pay 20 per cent of his monthly earnings to his "superiors." In many cities there are local influential people who cruelly exploit the working people, not sparing even the lowest paid sweepers whose monthly

incomes are just a few score rubles. Bribery is blatantly practised even by the police bureaux and the courts in many cities.

Far Richer Than Millionaires in Czarist Times

In the Soviet countryside today, with the collective economy being undermined, capitalism is rampant. The polarization process is intensifying and new kulaks are rapidly emerging. There is a so-called "collective farmer" who employs men to look after his large private flocks of as many as 15,000 sheep. Another "collective farmer" and members of his family draw around 800 rubles a year from the collective farm. But his income alone from the grapes he grows in his private orchard amounts to over 4,000 rubles annually. In addition, he has many horses, cows and sheep. Such instances are too numerous to count.

In the Soviet Union today, as a result of the line of restoring capitalism energetically pursued by the leading revisionist clique which has declared the beginning of "communist" construction, the gap between workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental and manual labour, far from growing narrower, is growing ever wider. Wage differences are very great. The highest wages are over 100 times the lowest. A Ukrainian coal miner told us: "The differences in pay are growing in our country. Many leaders here are far richer than millionaires in Czarist times." A doctor at a hospital told us: "I have been working here for decades. Yet my son and I still live in a dormitory, while one of our so-called leaders has a special room even for his dog." More and more workers in the Soviet Union have become unemployed or semi-unemployed. Many have to work at more than one job to make ends meet, toiling for more than ten hours a day. Many students of worker and peasant origin are compelled to hire themselves out for odd jobs at night or after classes. Some carry loads at railway stations or transport coal.

Chairman Mao has taught us: To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary, first of all, to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class. This is exactly what the Soviet revisionist leading clique, which has betrayed Marxism-Leninism, has been doing.

Using Bourgeois Ideology to Corrupt Soviet People

In October, *Komsomolskaya Pravda* declared that revolutionary heroes like Paul Korchagin were long out of date. The Soviet press openly conducts propaganda about the outlook on life of the bourgeoisie which in effect says that "God curses those who do not pursue selfish interests." It makes great efforts to advertise films which reflect the philosophy of survival and extreme individualism, such as *Nobody Is Willing to Die*, and *When You Are Still Alive*. At a meeting in one city to celebrate the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Komsomol, a local leader publicly wished the youths present good luck in finding a beautiful

lover while at school and getting a "good" job after graduation.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique uses the press, radio and television to spread the most degenerate bourgeois trash to befuddle people and poison the minds of the young. The Soviet authorities openly laud jazz as "very pleasant to the ear," and rock-and-roll as "art" and "good for the health." Young people are specifically taught rock-and-roll. A leader at a university publicly told the students: "Why do you bother about political questions? Go and dance, go to evening parties, make love!" During the 23rd Congress of the C.P.S.U., some institutes of higher learning held lewd dancing parties where revolting pictures of naked women served as decorations.

To push its general policy of collaboration with the United States against China, the Soviet revisionist leading clique spreads a pro-U.S. outlook among the people, a worship of everything American, and a fear of the United States; it throws the door wide open for Western civilization. Last February, when the Italian Film Week opened in Moscow, the obscene film *Juliet of the Spirits* was shown. The decadent U.S. film *It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World*, when shown in the Soviet Union, received wide publicity. Ticket speculation was such that black market prices went up ten times. The Soviet revisionist leading clique has given the green light to decadent fictions and to photographs of nude women, all of which come from the West; and it publishes "fashion" and "hair-style" magazines, to corrupt the Soviet people, particularly the youth.

"A Graded System of Promotion" in Schools

In order to maintain and consolidate its revisionist rule, the Soviet revisionist leading clique makes the educational front its main sphere for getting a grip on the young people; it spares no effort in selecting and training its "successors." Its line for education is a revisionist one, which serves its revisionist political line in many respects—in the system of enrolment, the content of education, the examination system and the allocation of posts after graduation. There is discrimination against students from worker or peasant families. Education is divorced from reality, from labour, and scholasticism is indulged in. The schools place "money in command" and "marks above everything." The amount of a student's subsidy is determined by his or her marks. There is "a graded system of promotion": post-graduates, candidate doctors and doctors. The higher the degree, the higher the salary. This is done deliberately to encourage teachers and students to seek personal fame and monetary rewards.

As a result of the wide dissemination of reactionary bourgeois ideas among the people, and particularly the youth, the atmosphere in Soviet society is one of deterioration. Prostitutes ply the streets of some cities even in the day time. Drunkenness, immoral conduct, violence and murder are common. Women dare not go out in the street after dark in many places. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase. Youngster being sen-

tenced to punishment is an everyday occurrence in the courts.

One night a couple were in a park in the heart of one city when they heard a cry for help from among the trees. They paid no heed to it, and later it turned out that a young woman had been murdered there. When asked why they had not gone to her aid, the boy and girl said: "We were making love. What good would it have done if we had been killed trying to save her?"

Underground Current of Resistance Is Rising

The counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by the Soviet leading clique has become increasingly unpopular among the people. Last August, a Soviet journalist said: "The group that is now in the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party has nothing in common with the Party of Lenin. The members of the new leadership of the Soviet Communist Party are all of the Khrushchov type."

A taxi driver said angrily: "The leaders here have bled the people white!" A middle-aged woman told one of our Chinese students: "We all call them 'red' capitalists—those people in the Soviet Communist Party leadership who draw fat salaries. They don't want communism or revolution. They're afraid of revolution. And they're afraid of China's great cultural revolution." A worker said: "Khrushchov was like a bad tooth that was pulled without pulling out the root. That makes it all the more painful!"

Broad sections of the Soviet revolutionary people see more and more clearly through the sham "building of communism" by which the Soviet revisionist leading clique tries to deceive the people. They often use political jokes to satirize the deceit of the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party. These jokes are spread far and wide. One has it that an old farmer of a collective farm, who has just heard a lecture, does not understand the word "horizon" in the sentence "Communism has appeared on the horizon in the Soviet Union." Back

home, he asks his grandson about it. The reply is: "The horizon is a visible line. But the more you walk towards it, the farther away it is from you." Another joke is: While queuing up to buy pork, a Soviet consumer asks: "Why is lining up to buy pork such a serious matter? When will it be unnecessary?" Another person in the line says: "Queuing up will cease to be necessary when communist construction is completed in the Soviet Union, because under 'socialism' pork has been sold out."

There are many signs that the strong dissatisfaction felt by the Soviet people against the leading revisionist clique is steadily growing to the point of struggles against it. Taxi drivers in one city twice went on strike last spring. Five university students were recently arrested for distributing leaflets and organizing other activities against the leading Soviet revisionist clique. Not long ago, news began circulating widely in the Soviet Union about the activities of an underground group of 25, including workers, intellectuals, and engineers. Their slogan of action is "from bureaucratic dictatorship to the dictatorship of the proletariat." They are determined to overthrow the bureaucrat-capitalist class and restore the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great Soviet people will surely carry out revolution. They see light and hope in China's persevering on the socialist road and in Chairman Mao, the greatest leader of the revolutionary people the world over. As one Soviet friend put it to us: "Our hopes are now on the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Our hopes are on China." Many Soviet people told us with great confidence: "Sooner or later we will make a revolution right here." We are convinced that one day the great Soviet people with their revolutionary tradition will rise up in rebellion against the Soviet revisionist leading clique. The proletarian revolution, which the leadership of the C.P.S.U. has strangled, will shine again in all its glory in the home of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the banner of Marxism-Leninism which it has torn down will once again fly high over the land of the Soviets.

Soviet People's Boundless Esteem for the Great Thought of Mao Tse-tung

— Excerpts of speech by Hu Teh-pao

WHILE in the Soviet Union we had the deep feeling that the Soviet people had a boundless love for Chairman Mao and the greatest esteem for him. They would express this in a thousand and one ways. One Soviet worker told us Chinese students: "I love Mao Tse-tung very much. I've had a portrait of Mao Tse-tung in my house, and I am very happy to sleep under it. Living in the era of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people enjoy the greatest happiness." "Mao Tse-tung," he added with great emotion, "is not just

the great leader of the Chinese people but the great leader of the Soviet people as well." Another worker put it forthrightly: "We workers have great respect for Mao Tse-tung because he speaks for us, the working class."

After seeing some photographs of Chairman Mao with the Red Guards which were displayed by the Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union, someone said: "The Chinese leaders are really great!" A young worker noted: "I'm a regular listener to Chinese broad-

casts. All you have said is quite true! Comrade Mao Tse-tung is very correct when he teaches us that in order to build communism, it is imperative first of all to overthrow imperialism and do away with private ownership." An old man remarked that "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is resolutely carrying out the Leninist line."

Another person, praising China's great proletarian cultural revolution, noted: "Lenin led the Great October Revolution and his name was known throughout the world. Today Mao Tse-tung is leading China's great cultural revolution and his name too is known all over the world. China's great cultural revolution too will make its influence felt among us."

In Leningrad, a middle-aged man, when coming across some Chinese, looked around sharply and said: "Please convey to Comrade Mao Tse-tung for me the best regards of the whole Soviet people! He is the greatest Marxist-Leninist. He is really defending the Soviet Union." As often as not, the people we met on the streets would say to us, with their thumbs up, "China — Mao Tse-tung!" There was a skilled worker who told us: "Mao Tse-tung is like Lenin. He is the father of the whole Chinese people because he has led them to victory in the revolution." One woman said: "There was Lenin during the October Revolution, later, Mao Tse-tung in China emerged; both are great leaders."

Sometimes, the Soviet people, at the risk of being shadowed by the police and special agents, came to us to show their deep love for Chairman Mao. One day this year, as several of us Chinese students were sitting on a park bench chatting, a man suddenly came up from behind and whispered: "You have Mao Tse-tung, a true Lenin." No sooner had he finished this than he walked away along a side path.

Then there was the news about Chairman Mao swimming in the Yangtse and people said to us: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is in excellent health, this is a blessing not only to you but to the revolutionary people

all over the world." Many of them heartily cheered: "May Mao Tse-tung live a long life!"

The Soviet people often listen to Radio Peking. They also try to find Chairman Mao's works and study them. Because the bookstores in the Soviet Union do not sell Chairman Mao's works, a young worker had to seek help from many people and it took him more than two years to find and buy the first three volumes of the Russian edition of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* from a private source; later he also got hold of a Volume IV published in China. A student at a technical institute who is very fond of reading Chairman Mao's works has already gone through the first two volumes of the *Selected Works*, Russian edition, and most of the articles in the third volume. He has been studying Chairman Mao's works quite seriously, taking many notes as he read them.

A Soviet youth has written a letter to Chairman Mao in which he fully expressed the will of the Soviet people who have been educated and fostered by the great Lenin. The letter says that Chairman Mao is the Lenin of our time. The sender looked on Mao Tse-tung's thought as the real Marxism-Leninism of our time and believed that only Mao Tse-tung's thought can save his motherland. Thus, he said that he wished to be armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung and use it to remould his ideology, convinced that Mao Tse-tung's thought will become the guide in every sphere of work in his country. Declaring that he wants to be a real revolutionary and not a victim of modern revisionism, this young Soviet citizen predicted in his letter that the people of the world will see the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, true Marxism-Leninism, over the Kremlin.

In the Soviet Union, even though Chairman Mao's works have been banned, there are many people who make every effort to read them. They have drawn inexhaustible strength from them and have found the way to advance.

(Continued from p. 11.)

ary masses of Wenanwa have built water conservancy works in a big scale so that all the households here have moved into new, tile-roofed houses with electric lights. For these young fighters, such tremendous changes were truly a vivid education in Mao Tse-tung's thought. The eight Mongolian members of the 25th squad of the "Huhehot-Peking Long March Detachment" from Inner Mongolia made extensive contacts with the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Han nationality on their march. Everywhere, they received good care from the Han poor and lower-middle peasants who told them their family histories and thus gave them a good class education. This has enabled them to further understand that the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as the poor herdsmen of all nationalities are like melons on the same vine. The youngsters said that they have now come to understand still better the indestructible truth in Chairman Mao's words: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle."

That the revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards should travel on foot to exchange revolutionary experience has proved to be a necessary further step in their creative studying and applying of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and in their self-education and integration with the worker and peasant masses. At the recent reception for them, Premier Chou expressed the hope that the masses of revolutionary students and teachers of the country's higher educational institutes and middle schools would learn from the experience of these more than 30 long march detachments, make experiments along this line this winter and promote throughout the country exchange of revolutionary experience by travelling on foot all the way in the coming spring. It can be expected that by consciously going through such trials, braving the elements and being tempered in the storms and waves of the revolution, the revolutionary youth will push the revolutionization of their thinking to a newer and higher level.

ROUND THE WORLD

THE CAIRO "SEMINAR"

Spreading Revisionist Fallacies

The Seminar "Africa: National and Social Revolution" held in Cairo from October 24 to 29 was a strange sort of seminar. Supposedly an African one, its list of invitees was determined in Prague. While many resolute anti-imperialist African nationalist parties were excluded, more than 20 "observers" from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe took part.

Nominally sponsored by the magazine *Problems of Peace and Socialism*, the seminar was in fact arranged by the Soviet revisionist leadership. One of the main reports, "Some Problems About Social Progress in Africa," was delivered not by an African but by a Soviet citizen named Sobolev, who happens to be the Secretary-General of *Problems of Peace and Socialism*.

On November 10, eight African nationalist organizations — the Basuto-land Congress Party, the Bechuanaland People's Party, the Mozambique Revolutionary Council, the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, the Swaziland Progressive Party, the South West African National Union, the Zimbabwe African National Union and an Angolan group — which were excluded from the seminar issued a joint statement in Cairo which exposed the ulterior motives of the Soviet revisionist leading clique in holding the seminar and described it as gross interference and an attempt to stamp out the national-liberation movement in Africa.

The statement declared: "The interest of the Soviet ruling clique in the affairs of the African revolution is dictated by its need to secure international backing for its foreign policy. And at present this foreign policy is oriented to the object of maintaining friendly relations with U.S. imperialism and entering into a 'Holy Alliance' with it to prevent jointly as two super-powers the spread of revolution in the colonial and semi-colonial world."

The statement refuted the reactionary theory advanced in Sobolev's report that the African countries should proceed along "a non-capitalist path" through peaceful means. The statement said that this revisionist view "runs counter to the [view of] revolutionary struggle by violence in Africa." It continued, "In this manner the Soviet revisionists cover their tacit support for the status quo in the dependent countries" and "their counter-revolutionary role in the African continent is exposed to the light of day." Sobolev's talk "is intimately connected with his country's tacit agreement with the U.S.A. to act jointly as an international fire-brigade to put out the revolutionary conflagration."

The statement refuted the utter fallacy spread at the seminar that China's struggle against modern revisionism "hinders the development of the African revolution." The struggle against modern revisionism, the statement emphasized, should be welcomed "because it shows up the Soviet revisionists for what they are: allies of imperialism for the retention of imperialism, and enemies of armed revolution and thus of human progress."

U.S. ELECTIONS

The People Against Johnson

The mid-term congressional elections held on November 8 in the United States were a good indication of the American people's growing dissatisfaction with the Johnson Administration. In the House of Representatives, the Democratic Party lost 47 seats and, in the Senate, three. It also lost seven governors.

These setbacks reveal first of all that the U.S. imperialist aggressive war in Vietnam is extremely unpopular with the American people. Demonstrations against it have spread to all parts of the country. A few days before the elections, a big demonstration took place in New York.

To deceive the American people and collect votes for the Democrats, Johnson rigged up the Manila conference prior to the elections and made believe that he was for peace. He again produced the "troop withdrawal" fraud while in Manila. But after his return, he shouted that he would continue to send reinforcements to south Vietnam, hypocritically stating at the same time that the draft would be cut next year. However, none of these manoeuvres could save the Democrats from defeat.

The Republican Party was able to pick up more seats in both the House and the Senate, but it is no different from the Democratic Party: both are instruments of monopoly capital. On the question of aggression in Vietnam, there is no essential difference between them.

The important thing about the elections is that they were held in conditions of growing crisis in the United States. There has been a new upsurge in the workers' struggle this year, and the attacks of monopoly capital have met with more powerful counter-attacks from the working class. And the struggle of the Afro-Americans who are using violence in self-defence has gradually merged with the movement against the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Even housewives have come out to oppose the Johnson Administration. In mid-October a group of them in Denver, Colorado, began a boycott against the rising food prices. Within two weeks this campaign had spread to 21 states and it is still growing.

By intensifying the Vietnam war and enlarging U.S. aggression abroad, by squeezing the American people through increased taxation, and by issuing government bonds and banknotes — measures which cause inflation and daily deterioration in the living conditions of the working people — U.S. ruling circles are inevitably bringing about a sharpening of the class struggle within the country. As Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."

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