

PEKING REVIEW

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CHAIRMAN MAO INSPECTS NORTH, CENTRAL-SOUTH AND EAST CHINA

**In the Unprecedentedly Fine Situation
Of China's Great Proletarian Cultural
Revolution**

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.

The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.

*Opening Address at the First Session
of the First National People's
Congress of the People's Republic of
China (September 1954)*

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The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause.

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

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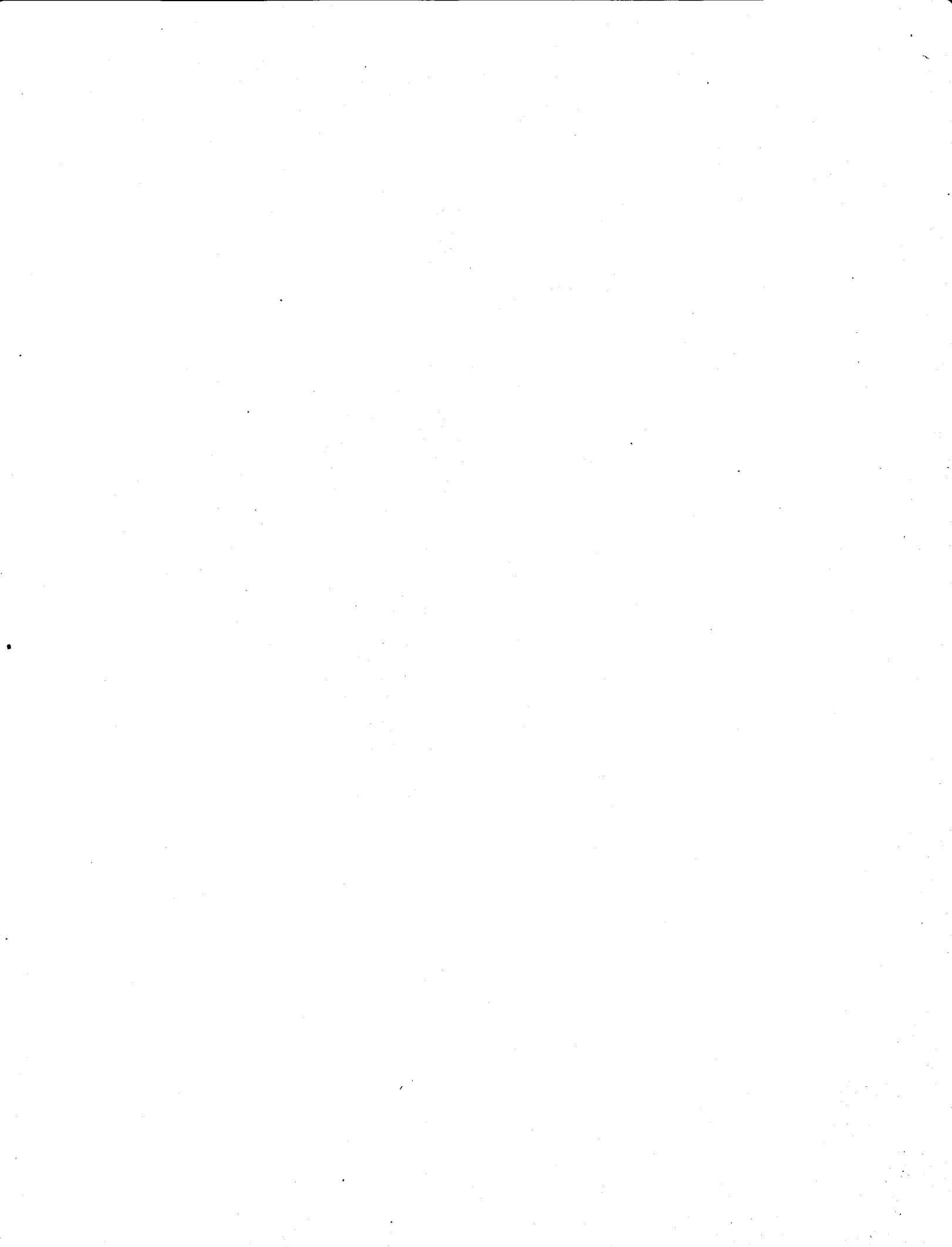
The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history. We should carry on constant propaganda among the people on the facts of world progress and the bright future ahead so that they will build their confidence in victory.

*On the Chungking Negotiations
(October 1945)*



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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



Chairman Mao Inspects North, Central-South and East China

In the Unprecedentedly Fine Situation of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has recently inspected parts of north China, central-south China and east China in the unprecedentedly fine situation which exists throughout the country in the great proletarian cultural revolution. He made a study of the condition of the great cultural revolution in the provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang and in the municipality of Shanghai, etc.

Chairman Mao has now returned to Peking.

(Hsinhua News Agency, September 24.)

Chairman Mao's Inspection Inspires Armymen And People Throughout the Country

THE happy news that our great leader Chairman Mao has inspected north, central-south and east China in the unprecedentedly fine situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country has tremendously inspired the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses across the land.

With boundless love for Chairman Mao, proletarian revolutionaries, young Red Guards and the revolutionary masses have held meetings and parades and all kinds of celebrations. They hailed the unprecedentedly fine situation which exists in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chair-

man Mao himself and the great victories won in the past year and more. They declared that Chairman Mao's inspection tour showed the greatest concern for them and inspired them most deeply and that they would resolutely continue their victorious advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, closely following his great strategic plan, to win complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Peking. The capital's proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses greeted the happy news with

festive parades carrying large portraits of Chairman Mao and to the beat of gongs and drums marching to the Party's Central Committee and the State Council. Workers of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company said: "Chairman Mao went out to make a personal inspection in the excellent situation of the great cultural revolution and has given his latest instruction to our working class. It is our greatest happiness to have such a great leader of genius. Following Chairman Mao's latest instruction, we have brought about our revolutionary great alliance. Using the sharp weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will press ahead with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, do good work in the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, vigorously grasp revolution and promote production, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."

The masses of young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary teachers and students of universities, colleges and middle schools in the capital held celebration meetings and demonstrations.

Shanghai. Millions of Shanghai's revolutionary masses hailed Chairman Mao's inspection tour and his visit to Shanghai during this tour. Workers said: "Now we must tackle the task of further consolidating and developing the revolutionary great alliance ideologically, carrying deeper the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, and bring about a new upsurge in revolutionary campaign of mass criticism and repudiation."

Chengchow. Close to 200,000 of the revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army held a celebration meeting and demonstration in Chengchow, Honan Province. Comrade Liu Chien-hsun, leading member of the Preparatory Group for the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and First Political Commissar of the Honan Provincial Military Area, said at the meeting: "Chairman Mao, his face beaming, and in high spirits, is in extremely good health. This is the greatest happiness for all the people of China and the world! Chairman Mao is much concerned about the situation in Honan's great cultural revolution and the revolutionary great alliance. We must firmly carry out Chairman Mao's latest instruction and rapidly bring about the revolutionary great alliance through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation."

Wuhan. More than 100,000 of the revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of locally stationed army units held a rally and a parade here. Addressing the meeting, Chang Shun-ching, Political Commissar of the Wuhan Garrison Headquarters of the P.L.A., said that our great leader Chairman Mao had showed great concern for the proletarian cultural revolution in Wuhan and had made detailed enquiries into the situation in the area. The rally greeted these words with mighty, joyous cheers. Revolutionary workers and staff members of the Wuhan Steel Works

and railwaymen responded with pledges to faithfully carry out Chairman Mao's great policy of "taking a firm hold of the revolution and promoting production," overfulfil the state plan and achieve new successes.

Changsha. There was great rejoicing in this city. A mass rally of 150,000 of the revolutionary masses and P.L.A. commanders and fighters celebrated the occasion. Li Yuan, leader of the Preparatory Group for the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, told the meeting that the personal inspection made by Chairman Mao in Hunan was a momentous event in the political life of the province. "Chairman Mao has pointed out to us the road forward and the orientation for the struggle," he said. "We proletarian revolutionaries of Chairman Mao's home province must act with the greatest resolution in accordance with his latest instruction."

Nanchang. Tens of thousands of revolutionaries of Kiangsi Province staged a celebration parade here. Speaking with great emotion, the leading member of the Preparatory Committee for the Great Alliance of the Proletarian Revolutionaries of Kiangsi declared their resolve as sons and daughters of the Chingking Mountains to live up to Chairman Mao's expectations. They were determined to bring about a new high tide in industrial and agricultural production, achieve new successes in the great proletarian cultural revolution and send good tidings to their most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. Miners of Anyuan, a coalmine with a glorious revolutionary tradition, said that Chairman Mao's inspection tour of Kiangsi had given them added strength. They pledged to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, resolutely strike down China's Khrushchov, and fulfil the task of producing more and better coal, quicker and more economically.

Hangchow. A rally and demonstration were held by more than 100,000 proletarian revolutionaries and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in this capital of Chekiang Province. "Propaganda Teams of Mao Tse-tung's Thought" from factories and schools took to the streets to spread the good news.

Mass celebration meetings and demonstrations of from 10,000 to 100,000 were held in many other cities.

People's Liberation Army. P.L.A. commanders and fighters heard the news with great elation. The proletarian revolutionaries of the three services in Peking immediately organized street demonstrations, carrying red banners and beating gongs and drums. There was the same animation wherever the glad tidings reached — on the frontiers, at aerodromes or naval vessels. Expressing boundless love for their great leader Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters of P.L.A. units stationed in Nanking, Kwangchow, Shenyang, Foochow and elsewhere held discussions and forums to mark the occasion.

Closely Follow Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions, Realize the Revolutionary Great Alliance

IN his latest instructions, Chairman Mao says: "There is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable organizations."

These instructions by Chairman Mao have quickly spread to all China. The response is immediate. In Peking, Shanghai and elsewhere, the working class, proletarian revolutionaries and Red Guards are reporting glad tidings of new successes in forging revolutionary great alliance to Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee. The revolutionary great alliance is surging forward like a mighty torrent.

The illuminating words of this new directive of Chairman Mao's speak for the wishes of the proletarian revolutionaries. Like a beacon light at sea, it points the way forward. This great directive provides a tremendous driving force for the revolutionary great alliance. The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the great programme for revolutionary great alliance. Proletarian revolutionaries throughout the country are enthusiastically studying this directive and carrying it out. They say that to realize the revolutionary great alliance is an important part of Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. The fact that the great supreme commander issued this newest battle call shows his greatest concern for us. We shall do whatever Chairman Mao says. We are determined to become models in revolutionary mass criticism and revolutionary great alliance.

Shanghai in the Lead

News from the banks of the Whampoo River shows Shanghai the pace-setter for the whole country. The great alliance of Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries was forged amidst the tempest of the "January Revolution" when they seized power from the city's handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road. The major revolutionary mass organizations of Shanghai which formed this great alliance had a common goal and were bound by close ties of militant friendship. This prevented a top-to-bottom split into two big organizations. But two opposing groups did exist and the great alliance failed to appear in some fields, industries, districts and grass-roots units. Although they agreed on the cardinal issue of fighting against China's Khrushchov and other capitalist roaders, they differed on many minor points and often fell to feuding.

When Chairman Mao's latest instructions reached Shanghai, proletarian revolutionaries there took immediate action. On September 13 came the good news

that workers of the Chapei District had formed a unified organization. Soon afterwards, the revolutionary great alliance took place in the major industries and among workers' revolutionary organizations in 10 different districts. Literary and art, publishing, scientific and technological circles followed. By September 18 and 19, 14 institutes of higher learning, including Jiaotong and Fudan Universities and the Shanghai University of Science and Technology had done so. Up to September 21, 273 secondary schools in the city had realized the great alliance. The revolutionary teachers and students of Shanghai are determined to concentrate their forces in successfully unfolding the revolutionary mass criticism and carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in their own schools.

High Tide in Peking

Red flags are fluttering in the streets of Peking and the sound of gongs and drums echoes to the skies. A new, militant atmosphere of unity prevails everywhere, from factories and mines to rural areas, from schools to shops. The high tide of revolutionary great alliance is sweeping all Peking. Proletarian revolutionaries on various fronts are heralding the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China by resolutely acting on the latest instructions of Chairman Mao. On September 18, a mass rally by more than 10,000 workers and staff members of over 100 factories called on their revolutionary colleagues in the capital to study Chairman Mao's latest instructions and resolutely become pace-setters in revolutionary mass criticism and revolutionary great alliance.

In the four days from the 19th to the 22nd alone, a total of over 1,800 units on the fronts in industry and communication, finance and trade, and culture and education went to the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee to report the good news of their forming a great alliance. The revolutionary mass organizations under the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company have all united. The steel workers said: We workers follow Chairman Mao's teachings most closely. Always bearing in mind Chairman Mao's directive, we must forge a steel-like unity and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the handful of Party people in authority, headed by China's Khrushchov, taking the capitalist road, and completely eradicate the pernicious influence they spread. Coal miners of the Chinghsi Mining Bureau took speedy action and brought about a revolutionary great alliance. A celebration meeting was also held to mark the occasion.



Mass rally of workers in Shanghai's Jingan District celebrating their revolutionary great alliance

With deep feelings, some miners said: Chairman Mao's instructions have infinite power. The evil bourgeois reactionary line split us, but Chairman Mao's revolutionary line enables us to unite again like members of one family.

Up to September 21, 80 per cent of the units under Peking's machine building, instruments and meters, chemical industry, light industry and municipal construction departments had formed a great alliance. Of the 11 departments, including commerce, grain, and supply and marketing, on the capitals financial and trade front, the overwhelming majority have forged a great alliance.

Following the establishment of revolutionary committees in 16 colleges and universities, 14 others, including Tsinghua University, China People's University and China University of Science and Technology, have brought about a great alliance. Revolutionary great alliance in Peking's middle schools has also reached a new high.

Up to the evening of the 21st, a total of 266 middle schools formed a great alliance. The revolutionary teachers and staff of primary schools were not lagging behind. More than 700 primary schools in the city proper and on the outskirts have succeeded in forging

Alliance Under the Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

A MASS meeting to celebrate the formation of their revolutionary great alliance was held on September 23 by close on 100,000 revolutionaries from the national defence scientific and technological research departments and the national defence industrial departments in Peking.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-chen, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Su Yu, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan also attended the rally.

In his address, Vice-Premier of the State Council Nieh Jung-chen pointed out that the revolutionary masses of the departments concerned had formed their revolutionary great alliance in the midst of the high tide of revolutionary criticism and repudiation after studying the latest directive of our great leader Chairman Mao and following closely his great strategic plan. He described it as "a glorious victory for the latest directive of Chairman Mao, for the proletarian revolutionary line and for Mao Tse-tung's thought."

The revolutionary great alliance could be consolidated and developed, he said, only with the formation of an ideological great alliance. The revolutionaries must resolutely defend the interests of the whole, the interests of the proletariat, the interests of the great proletarian cultural revolution, be resolute revolutionaries armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought

and ensure that the great proletarian cultural revolution advance swiftly and triumphantly along the proletarian revolutionary path of Chairman Mao.

Su Yu, Member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Minister of National Defence, delivering the opening speech, said that in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past year and more gigantic achievements had been scored by the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres of the departments in Peking engaged in national defence scientific and technological research and also those of the national defence industrial departments in Peking. Now, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, he said, they had got together and formed a great alliance. He called on them to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely follow the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao, and raise an unprecedented high tide of revolutionary criticism and repudiation. They must seize firm hold of the revolution, energetically promote production, scientific research, war preparedness and all work, and turn the national defence scientific and technological research departments and the national defence industrial departments into a great, red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Representatives of the revolutionary masses of the departments concerned also spoke at the meeting.

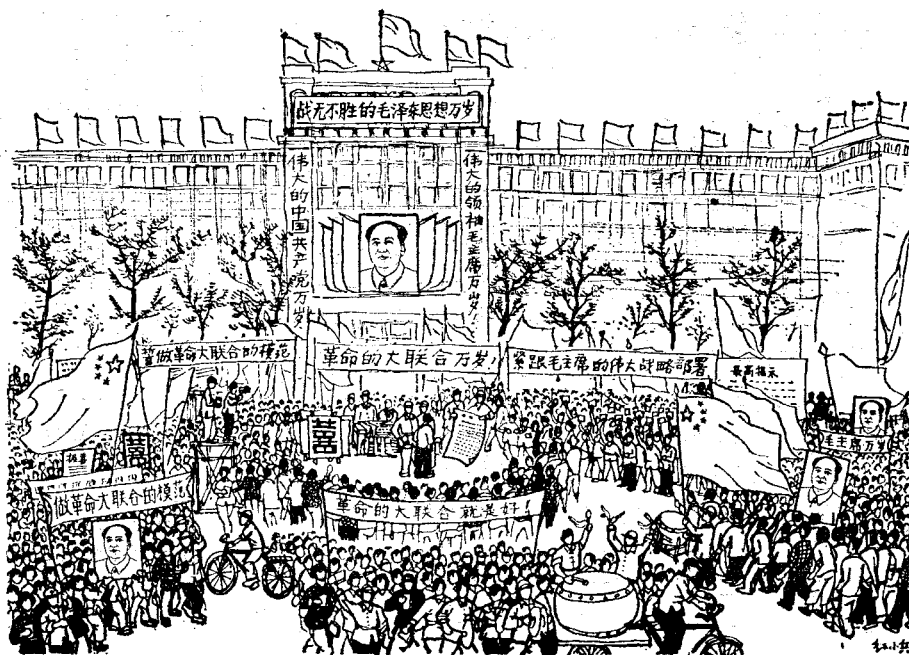
a great alliance before September 22.

Elsewhere in the Country

On September 21 and 22, over 800 factories and more than 150 schools in Tientsin formed a great alliance in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction. Members of the two big organizations in the Tientsin Anti-Revisionism Chinlon Plant got together for a cordial exchange of views. They all expressed their determination to unite and fight shoulder to shoulder under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought. As a result, the two groups rapidly united.

Chairman Mao's instruction was a great encouragement to the workers and staff of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Workers of the "Defend Mao Tse-tung's Thought" Fighting Headquarters declared: Chairman Mao's latest directive is an important task assigned to us and a powerful weapon to attack the enemy. Revolutionaries of the No. 2 Steel Plant lost no time in implementing the latest directive. They pledged to produce more high-grade steel for the country and make new contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Resolutely carrying through this latest instruction from Chairman Mao, the proletarian revolutionaries of Tsinan's factories and enterprises started a new upsurge of revolutionary great alliance in the spirit of seizing every minute. One hundred and fifty nine factories and enterprises brought about a great alliance in a matter of three days. On September 21, more than 3,000 proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary workers and staff members held a rally to celebrate the new high-



Bringing the glad tidings to Chairman Mao. The revolutionary masses report the forming of their great alliances to the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee

tide of revolutionary mass criticism and revolutionary great alliance.

A Great Historical Trend

In the past few days, newspapers in Peking and other cities have published editorials on the great alliance. "A Great Historical Trend," the *Renmin Ribao's* September 22 leader, said among other things: The revolutionary great alliance is an irresistible great historical trend. It deals a heavier blow at the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and pounds most fiercely at petty-bourgeois factionalism. This trend will mobilize the revolutionary masses in their hundreds of millions to form a huge army and will ensure the rapid advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution along the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

Repudiating the Top Capitalist Roader in the Party

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat and That Renegade—China's Khrushchov

THE theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism. Whether to uphold or to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat has always been the focal point of the struggle between Marxism-Leninism on the one hand and revisionism of all kinds on the other; this has always been the watershed between genuine proletarian revolutionaries and renegades to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Once China had in the main completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, it faced two possible alternatives: to persevere in the dictatorship of the proletariat, unfold the socialist revolution on both the political and ideological fronts and carry the revolution through to the end, or to betray the dictatorship of the proletariat, proclaim

the dying out of class struggle and the non-existence of classes and bring about a capitalist restoration.

It was at this crucial moment that Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and of all the world's revolutionary people, made public *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work* and a series of important directives. For the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, he made a scientific, systematic and profound analysis of the contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society and solved both in theory and practice the problem of how to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus Marxism-Leninism was raised to a brilliant, new stage—the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out: **“The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute.”** **“There are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system and fight the working class on every front, including the ideological one.”**

However, China's Khrushchov came out at this juncture to oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought by unscrupulously publicizing the theory that “class struggle is dying out.” He babbled that classes had been eliminated and class struggle was dying out since the system of ownership had been transformed and the exploiting classes were deprived of their means of production. This was an out-and-out fraud and a naked betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Class is not only an economic concept; more important, it is a political concept. During the thousands of years of their rule, the exploiting classes held a dominant position not only in the economic but in the political, ideological and cultural fields. Class struggle manifests itself in different forms—political, economic and ideological. In the political and ideological fields the struggle is far more acute and fierce than in the economic field.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, “the landlords have no land,” “the rich peasants are no longer rich” and “the capitalists have no capital.” This is splendid! It is the outcome of the transformation of the ownership of the means of production and a victory of the socialist revolution. They are deprived of their means of production and have also lost their ruling position politically. But the forces of the exploiting classes are still very strong. They can still exist by virtue of their dominance in the fields of ideology and culture or their traditional influences. If the socialist revolution is carried out only on the economic front

and not on the political and ideological fronts, and if there is no great proletarian cultural revolution, it is impossible thoroughly to remould the elements of the exploiting classes and finally abolish classes.

Although the bourgeois elements have become administrative personnel in joint state-private enterprises, they still receive payments at a fixed rate of interest on their share of capital in the joint enterprises and have not yet cut themselves loose from the roots of exploitation. **“Even when they stop receiving their fixed interest payments and the ‘bourgeois’ label is removed, they will still need ideological remoulding for quite some time.”** The landlords have been deprived of their land, but they still keep their title-deeds in secret places and continue to record their family trees. In the vain hope of staging a come-back, they have never for a moment forgotten their documents reminding them of their lost property and forfeited rights. Even the rich peasants always hanker after the old days when they lived on exploitation! Chairman Mao points out: **“The social economic system has been changed, but the reactionary ideas, namely, those of the bourgeoisie and upper strata of the petty bourgeoisie, which were left over from the old days and which still remain in the minds of a considerable number of people, cannot be changed immediately. It takes time, and a very long time at that, to change these ideas. This is class struggle in society.”**

The existence of the bourgeoisie and its influences is bound to corrode the ranks of the proletariat, and the bourgeoisie invariably finds its agents inside the apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat. These agents are the main and most dangerous class enemy. They usurp leading positions and turn the power of leadership into their prerogative to oppress and exploit the masses; they recruit deserters and renegades and form cliques serving their selfish interests in a vain attempt to exercise a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and restore capitalism. Have they not become new capitalists, new landlords and new rich peasants? Isn't the “new-type capitalist” that China's Khrushchov talks about a true description of himself?

It is under such circumstances that class struggle continues to exist. But the form of struggle changes as circumstances change. The principal feature of the change in the form of struggle is that the enemies have wormed their way into our vital organs where they try to make a breach from within and organize a palace coup to usurp the leadership of the Party, army and government. The class struggle, therefore, becomes even more acute and complicated.

We should not think that everything is fine and that there is no need to worry any longer when “the landlords have no land,” “the rich peasants are no longer rich” and the “capitalists have no capital.” Once this gang, the most dangerous enemies, usurps state power, the “landlords who have no land” will again become landlords with land, “the rich peasants who

are not rich" will become rich again through exploitation and "the capitalists who have no capital" will again become capitalists with capital.

This has already become an indisputable reality in the Soviet Union, in Yugoslavia and in a number of so-called socialist countries in Eastern Europe.

The theories of the "dying out of class struggle" and the "withering away of the state" advocated by China's Khrushchov inevitably led to negation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

One piece of evidence is that when a revised edition of his book on self-cultivation was published in 1962, he deliberately deleted from it the phrase "**make the dictatorship of the proletariat necessary**" which had appeared in a passage he quoted from Lenin.

China's Khrushchov also said: "Class struggle has in the main ended, counter-revolutionaries have become fewer and so have the number of criminal cases, so the state apparatus of dictatorship can be reduced in size, . . . from now on, the most important task of the state is to organize social life."

May we ask: What kind of "social life" is to be organized? Can there be a "society" above classes when classes still exist? Is there such a thing as "social life" devoid of stress and struggle? What is this kind of "state" that "organizes social life"?

Chairman Mao says, our state apparatus "**is the instrument by which one class oppresses another. It is an instrument for the oppression of antagonistic classes; it is violence.**" At the same time, "**the people's state protects the people. Only when the people have such a state can they educate and remould themselves by democratic methods on a country-wide scale, with everyone taking part.**"

Our state implements democracy among the people and enforces dictatorship over people's enemies. It is an apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the entire period of the transition from socialism to communism, the dictatorial function of the state apparatus should be strengthened, not weakened. By setting what he called the organizing of social life in opposition to the state's dictatorial function, China's Khrushchov was trying his hardest to attack and negate the state's dictatorial function. He was trying to replace the socialist state with "a state of the whole people," trying to replace the dictatorship of the proletariat with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Since the bourgeoisie is bent on toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat must do just the opposite and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat a hundred, a thousand times over.

As far back as 18 years ago, Chairman Mao taught us that the dictatorship of the proletariat, "**like food and clothing, . . . is something a victorious people cannot do without even for a moment. It is an excellent thing, a protective talisman, an heirloom, which should under**

no circumstances be discarded before the thorough and total abolition of imperialism abroad and of classes within the country."

"The dying out of class struggle," "the withering away of the state" and all such talk by China's Khrushchov are utterly deceitful. To negate the existence of class struggle is in itself a form of fierce attack by the bourgeoisie on the proletariat.

To propose that "the state apparatus of dictatorship can be reduced in size" is tantamount to seeking to decrease the proletariat's dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and to extend greatly the bourgeoisie's dictatorship over the proletariat.

This is a life-and-death class struggle. It finds concentrated expression in the struggle being waged by the proletariat against the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and by the proletarian headquarters against the bourgeois headquarters.

The struggle has all along centred on the question of political power. On the side of the bourgeoisie, the person in command throughout has been China's Khrushchov. It was he who advanced the counter-revolutionary theories. It was he who planned the counter-revolutionary activities. He is the general behind-the-scenes boss of all the reactionary forces in China.

China's Khrushchov can no longer conceal himself in this great proletarian cultural revolution of unprecedented scale and depth. The sweeping mass movement has forced him to come out into the open and take personal command. All his lackeys, big and small, also came out en bloc.

This is very good. A great victory comes only after a decisive battle. In the decisive battle now being waged the echelons of the bourgeoisie are falling one after another before the powerful proletarian headquarters, and have been utterly routed. In accordance with inexorable historical dialectics, this bourgeois headquarters will inevitably be destroyed root and branch.

As Lenin pointed out in *Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky*, "**the working class cannot play its world-revolutionary role unless it wages a ruthless struggle against this backsliding. . . .**"

In order to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and to hoist the red flag of communism in every corner of the world, let us continue to wage a ruthless struggle against China's Khrushchov, the rank renegade who has betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat!

(Slightly abridged translation of an article written by the editorial departments of "Wenhui Bao," "Jiefang Ribao" [Liberation Daily] and "Zhibu Shenghuo" [Life of the Party Branch] and first published on Aug. 25.)

We Don't Permit Our Socialist Enterprises to Be Led on to The Capitalist Path

In all parts of the country, a mass movement to criticize and repudiate China's Khrushchov is gaining momentum. A strategic task of China's great proletarian cultural revolution at the present stage, this mass criticism on an unprecedented scale is spearheaded chiefly against the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Its aim is to completely overthrow and discredit them politically, ideologically and theoretically.

This revolutionary mass criticism began in April this year. In the initial stage, the criticism was centred on that pernicious book on "self-cultivation" by China's Khrushchov, a book which negates the dictatorship of the proletariat and attempts to corrode the ranks of the proletariat by means of idealist self-cultivation, bourgeois individualism and slave mentality.

This campaign was later extended to all spheres — political, military, economical, educational, literary and art, etc.

Workers, peasants and Liberation Army men make up the main force in this mass movement. Using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon,

they refute all kinds of revisionist absurdities put forth by China's Khrushchov, at their discussion meetings and mass rallies, in big-character posters, and in articles published in newspapers and periodicals.

Following are excerpts of speeches made at one discussion meeting of Shanghai workers. They were originally published in the latest issue of "Hongqi." The accompanying "Hongqi" Editor's Note reads: "The top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road pushed an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industry. He did his utmost to preach the 'dying out of class struggle,' put profit in command and advocate material incentives and the 'management of factories by experts.' He was against the socialist revolution, against giving prominence to proletarian politics, and against Party leadership and the mass line of the Party. His counter-revolutionary revisionist line was a replica of the line laid down by Tito, Khrushchov and their like. By enforcing this line, he tried to transform China's socialist enterprises peacefully into capitalist enterprises and to restore capitalism in China." — P.R. Ed.

The "Dying Out of Class Struggle" — A Smokescreen Covering Up the Bourgeoisie's Attacks

Chien Chin-lung (Shanghai Tools Works): In February 1957, our great leader Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: "There are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remoulding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over."

Two months later, the Khrushchov of China arrived in Shanghai. He openly opposed Chairman Mao. He said: "The domestic enemies have in the main been wiped out. The landlord class was wiped out long ago. The bourgeoisie is basically wiped out. This can be said, too, of the counter-revolutionaries." He added: "We say that the main class struggle at home is basically over."

This was sheer deception. Take our plant for example. Even in recent years, the capitalists had continued misappropriating large amounts of state funds and

undermining the building of the socialist economy. They kept photostats of certificates showing "their" ownership of buildings and had inventories of "their" machines and equipment.

All the facts show that the bourgeoisie was by no means reconciled to losing its paradise, but was ready to make a come-back and restore capitalism at the first opportunity.

By peddling the notion of the dying out of class struggle, the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road was trying to bemuse the working class and provide a smokescreen for the bourgeoisie's attacks.

Wang Yu-lung (Shanghai Switches Factory): China's Khrushchov asserted that "the agents of the capitalists, as well as the capitalists themselves, have given up their property. They are no longer capitalists." He declared they could be "promoted" to leading posts.

As a result of his sinister instructions, two capitalists were made deputy directors of our plant, and eight became section chiefs or heads of workshops.

These two deputy directors were exactly the persons who had smuggled out large quantities of equipment to Taiwan on the eve of liberation. And later they ruthlessly sabotaged the socialist economy. During the period of the socialist transformation of capitalist in-

dustry and commerce, they pretended to hand over their property but secretly took their capital out and sold equipment. They tried in every possible way to corrupt and win over our cadres.

The bourgeoisie always tries to subvert socialism and restore capitalism. The No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party, who favoured "promotion" of capitalists to leading posts, in fact wanted to reinstate the overthrown bourgeoisie, enable them to take power away from us and exercise dictatorship against us, and turn the socialist enterprises into capitalist ones. He is the behind-the-scenes overall boss of the bourgeoisie in their efforts to restore capitalism.

Jung Lu-yun (Shanghai No. 7 Radio Works): Classes and class struggle continue to exist in socialist society. Our purpose is to wipe out the bourgeoisie through class struggle and thus carry socialist society forward to communist society. Class struggle is the fundamental motive force in the development of society and in the advance of socialism to communism.

However, China's Khrushchov brought forth the revisionist fallacy that "millions of toilers are following the lead of advanced workers in the struggle to eliminate backwardness and this is the motive force that propels the continuous advance of socialist society."

By emphasizing the struggle for production in this one-sided way, he was covering up the acute and complex class struggle that was going on. He was hoping we would pay exclusive attention to production and abandon the class struggle. This would leave the bourgeoisie free to attack us and push society backwards. He was day-dreaming!

Profit in Command and Material Incentives Are the Poison Producing "Peaceful Evolution" Towards Capitalism

Chen Chun-lin (Shanghai No. 3 Plastic Goods Factory): Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies."

The top capitalist roader in the Party opposed Chairman Mao. He wanted to make profit the sole aim of an enterprise. He said: "It is justified for a factory to make profit. Otherwise why should there be factories? This applies to the state-owned factories as well as to the privately owned ones."

The Party people in authority taking the capitalist road in our factory faithfully followed this malicious line. They went in for making luxury items which brought big profits and obstructed the production of goods required by agriculture and industry.

In advocating putting profit in command, China's Khrushchov opposed the principle of production in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers and of

socialist construction. The principle he tried to introduce was the capitalist one of: "big profit, big production; less profit, less production; no profit, no production."

Chou Chin-ken (Shanghai Ai-min Confectionery Works): Chairman Mao teaches that politics is the supreme commander, the very soul, and that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work."

What this means is that we must give first place to revolution and put production under the command of the revolution. In developing socialist production, we rely neither on compulsion nor on material incentives but on Mao Tse-tung's thought, on political-ideological work, on the revolutionization of people's thinking. When Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the masses, it becomes a tremendous material force that enables production to develop by leaps and bounds.

But the top capitalist roader in the Party was absolutely opposed to all this. He sang the praises of material incentives and said these were "in the interests of production and conform to the principle of 'to each according to his work'."

All this talk of material incentives is sheer revisionism. Material incentives are sugar-coated bullets directed against the working class. They are the poison that produces "peaceful evolution" towards capitalism.

We of the working class know what we are working for. We work hard not for some filthy money but for our socialist motherland and for the liberation of all mankind. China's Khrushchov wanted to bind us with the shackles of money and make us follow him docilely and slavishly along the road to capitalism. All this is poisonous!

Wang Chen-pi (Yangshupu Power Plant): As a veteran worker of our plant has aptly put it, "Material incentives operate like an upas tree that kills without drawing blood."

By loudly extolling material incentives, China's Khrushchov tried to confine our attention to welfare and social amenities and thus get us to abandon the fundamental interests of the proletariat, forget the sharp class struggle and make way for him to restore capitalism. In fact, he tried to kill us without letting us know how we were being killed.

We workers are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and will never fall into his trap.

Liu Hsiang-lien (Shanghai No. 12 Cotton Mill): The top capitalist roader in the Party alleged that workers would become "more keen about work" only when they were given "higher wages," otherwise they would "remain passive and slow down." This was a big insult to the working class. We of the working class are masters of the country. We work conscientiously and creatively. We stand beside our machines, with the entire world in mind. Our common aspiration is to ensure the early realization of communism in China and the world.

Lenin said that you pay out money to get money back — such are the ethics of the capitalist world. The Khrushchov of China is trying to peddle exactly this kind of capitalist rubbish.

Jung Lu-yun (Shanghai No. 7 Radio Works): Experience at our plant shows that only by grasping the revolution and the class struggle can we give maximum scope in production to the enthusiasm of the worker masses.

Our plant was formerly an enterprise which vigorously pushed the policy of material incentives, the putting of banknotes in command. However, it still failed to fulfil the production tasks assigned to it by the state.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we rebelled against the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, against material incentives and against unreasonable rules and regulations.

This served to give full play to the initiative of the workers and we overfulfilled the production tasks for the first half of this year. Without any additional equipment, we produced three times as many transistors as in the same period last year.

These facts are a powerful refutation of the shameful slander spread by China's Khrushchov.

“Management of Factories by Experts” — Dictatorship Of the Bourgeoisie

Wu Chin-lin (Shanghai Compressor Machinery Plant): “Management of factories by experts” is a reactionary line pushed by the top capitalist roader in the Party in opposition to the Party's mass line. It was responsible for a great deal of damage in our factory.

Our plant was formed by merging more than 50 small factories and workshops. It had no heavy machinery and was rather poorly equipped. During the big leap forward of 1958, we launched a large-scale

technical revolution in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on **self-reliance, arduous struggle, the breaking down of conventions and the liberation of our own minds.** We invented more than 100 machine-tools, made over 200 technical innovations and succeeded in the trial production of many new products. But the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road ganged up with the reactionary bourgeois technical “authorities” and did their utmost to strangle this revolution. Using the subterfuge of “rigorous technical control” and “civilized production,” they killed many technical innovations and put aside equipment invented by the workers. They invoked numerous rules and regulations which had been copied from the Soviet revisionists for the purpose of tying the hands of the workers. In their eyes, the workers are not the masters, but the appendages of machines.

In this way the revisionist line of “management of factories by experts” oppressed the workers, stifled their initiative, suppressed their ingenuity and undermined our socialist construction.

Wang Yuch-hsien (Shanghai No. 5 Cotton Mill): The handful of top Party people in authority taking the capitalist road pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in order to turn the socialist enterprises, in which the workers are masters, into capitalist enterprises under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. They wanted to bind us hand and foot and turn us into “living machines.” They thought they could lead us by the nose along the road of capitalism and allow the bureaucrats and capitalists to ride on our backs and oppress us again. We will not allow them to succeed in this plot. Definitely not!

We will follow Chairman Mao's teachings, hold the **great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher,** topple and discredit the top capitalist roader in the Party, **root out his pernicious influence and turn our factories into great red schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought.**

Great Achievements in China's Socialist Construction

by **TI KANG**

SINCE the founding of the People's Republic of China and under the brilliant guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of his theory on classes and class struggle in a socialist society, we have steadily carried forward the socialist revolution on the political, economic and ideological fronts, undertaken large-scale socialist economic construction, and thus brought about earth-shaking changes in the social and economic face of China.

In 1966, Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, personally initiated the great proletarian cultural revolution unparalleled in history and he leads it himself. This revolution has carried China's socialist revolution to a new stage of greater depth and scale. It has been a mighty inspiration to the broad masses of the Chinese workers and peasants and fired their revolutionary spirit. Mastered by the hundreds of millions, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has been trans-

formed into a tremendous material force and brought about a new, all-round leap forward in China's national economy. As a consequence, the tasks of the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan for national economic construction have been successfully overfulfilled, an all-round bumper harvest has been reaped in agriculture, and an overall leap forward has been made in industry.

In this excellent situation of an all-round increase in agricultural and industrial production, a new boom in the market has emerged, and the state of things in regard to state revenue and expenditure and foreign trade is also fine. All these are great victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought, great victories for the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, and brilliant achievements in the implementation of the Chinese Communist Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and getting greater, quicker, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party, agricultural co-operation was in the main completed in China in 1956. On the basis of the agricultural producers' co-operatives, the rural people's communes, bigger in scale, were established in 1958. Meanwhile, agricultural mechanization on the basis of collectivization was energetically pushed ahead step by step.

The emergence of the people's commune was a great creation of the Chinese people, and a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. The establishment of the people's communes has facilitated the arming of the peasants with Mao Tse-tung's thought, made it possible to push ahead the principles and policies of the Chinese Communist Party more effectively, utilize labour power, land, draught animals and farm tools more rationally, and organize vast amounts of labour power to undertake capital construction projects on the farmlands and to engage in intensive and meticulous cultivation. This has enabled agricultural production to advance rapidly.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is today helping hundreds of millions of China's peasants to remould their world outlook with its boundless power. During the rural socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works has entered a new stage throughout China's countryside. What the broad masses of peasants like to read most is Chairman Mao's works. It is Mao Tse-tung's thought that has made millions upon millions of Chinese peasants cultivate the communist idea of farming for the collective and for the revolution, cherish the high ambition of transforming nature in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, and cultivate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, hard

work and thrift in setting up and running undertakings.

The central task of China's agricultural construction is to create stable, high-yield plots which ensure good harvests no matter whether there is too little or too much rain. Agricultural capital construction depends mainly on the accumulations created by labour for the collective economy and on the efforts of the people's communes themselves.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "**Irrigation . . . is the lifeblood of agriculture. . .**" In the past 18 years, large-scale agricultural capital construction has gone ahead throughout the country. As a result, the total area under irrigation shows a considerable increase as compared with pre-liberation days. In many areas, hillside land that suffered from loss of water and soil erosion has been transformed into terraced fields, while low-lying land subject to waterlogging has been turned into platform or strip fields. The area of stable, high-yield plots has been constantly expanded. Ceaseless efforts have been made by the state to harness and improve the courses of all the main rivers of the country. Tens of thousands of large, medium-sized and small reservoirs have besides been built in the past 18 years, thereby making better use of water resources and enhancing the capacity of farmland to resist drought and flood.

Thanks to agricultural capital construction and intensive and meticulous cultivation, per-unit-area yields in many people's communes and production brigades have increased considerably. For instance, in Shantung Province the per-*mu* yield of grain reaped by the Hsiatingchia Production Brigade rose from the 50-60 *jin* of pre-collectivization days to 1,003 *jin* in 1966. The number of brigades and communes with yields of 1,000 *jin* per *mu* is steadily increasing.

The Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province is a red banner on the agricultural front. Located in a mountainous region with barren land, it suffered frequent natural calamities and its yields were poor in the past. Following agricultural collectivization, and especially after the establishment of the people's commune there, members of the brigade set out to build dams by cutting earth and stone from the mountains and create new fields by bringing soil from other places. In such ways, they have succeeded in transforming the greater part of their land into high-yield fields and year by year increasing their yields of grain and other crops. Chen Yung-kuei, secretary of the Party branch of the Tachai Production Brigade, put it well: "Our people, our land and its yields have all changed. But of all the changes, the first is most important. Only when the people's thinking is revolutionized, can they stand firm under great hardships, battle heaven and earth, and transform nature so as to achieve high yields."

In his report *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation* made in 1955, Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "**It is estimated that the basic completion of the nation-wide technical transformation of agriculture will**

take roughly four or five five-year plans, that is, twenty to twenty-five years. The whole Party must fight for the fulfilment of this great task."

Agricultural collectivization has created conditions for the mechanization of agriculture. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and as a result of the great efforts of the peasants and energetic support from the working class throughout the country, the level of agricultural mechanization in China has been raised with each passing year. Compared with pre-collectivization days, increases of ten to scores of times have been achieved in the country's assets in power-driven irrigation and drainage machines, plant protection appliances, farm tractors, transportation vehicles for agricultural purposes and machines for processing farm products, as well as in the use of chemical fertilizers and farm insecticides.

It can be anticipated that through the efforts of the broad masses of peasants armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, through the people's communes with their boundless vitality, through step-by-step mechanization of agriculture, and especially as a result of the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution, China's agriculture will develop with greater, quicker, better and more economical results than ever before.

II

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has taught us: **"Without industry there can be no solid national defence, no well-being for the people, no prosperity or strength for the nation."** **"The state of the people's democratic dictatorship must systematically solve the problems of industrialization."**

Tremendous achievements have been made in China's socialist industrialization in the past 18 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Both the output level and the technical level of our industry have been greatly raised. The geographical distribution of industry in the country has also undergone a great change. China has already been transformed from a country with an extremely backward industry into a state with heavy and light industries on a relatively large scale.

In the field of the heavy industries which are the foundation of industrial production, the iron and steel, engineering and chemical industries have made big advances. Particularly noteworthy is the petroleum industry, which has developed at a high speed and is technically advanced.

China today can produce high-temperature alloys and various kinds of precision alloys. It is self-sufficient in the forgings and rolled stock needed in the manufacture of aeroplanes, automobiles, tractors, and precision instruments and meters as well as in the petrochemical and atomic energy industries. It can also make such important equipment as large, 1,500-cubic-metre blast furnaces, 500-ton open hearth furnaces, large capacity thermal and hydro-electric power generating

equipment, 12,000-ton hydraulic presses, six-spindle automatic lathes, high-precision semi-automatic cylindrical grinders, etc. Moreover, China can manufacture heavy duty lorries, large-size internal combustion locomotives, jet planes, and 10,000-ton steamships. It can also turn out and supply complete sets of equipment for all the big iron and steel combines, coal mines, oil-fields, oil refineries, chemical plants, cement works, power plants, aircraft works, tractor plants and engineering works which are to be built during the Third Five-Year Plan. In both quantity and variety China is also self-sufficient in petroleum products for its national economy and national defence. Its techniques of prospecting, drilling, mining and refining oil have attained advanced world levels.

The fundamental reason why China can achieve such unprecedented successes lies in the fact that we have the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Chairman Mao has pointed out to us the correct orientation for our advance and mapped out the road and method of relying on our own efforts and getting greater, quicker, better and more economical results to carry out the socialist industrialization of a country which economically was so backward.

Chairman Mao has stood consistently for the policy of self-reliance. **"On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts."** This is what he has taught us. When the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people to embark upon the First Five-Year Plan, it had already laid down the policy of relying on China's own efforts to realize socialist industrialization. In 1960, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique perfidiously withdrew their experts from China and stopped providing China with important equipment and technical data. From that time on, China's industrial construction has forged further ahead along the road of self-reliance. Resolutely and unswervingly carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions, the Chinese people have relied on their own efforts, broken with foreign conventions and taken their own road of industrial development. They have displayed the revolutionary spirit of forging ahead through hard work and building the country with diligence and thrift; this has greatly accelerated the tempo of industrialization and enabled New China to hold its own successfully in defiance of the imperialists' blockade and pressure from modern revisionism.

China's industrial construction depends for funds neither upon foreign loans, nor upon increasing the burdens on the people. Its chief source is the growing accumulation from state-owned enterprises through increases in production and the practice of strict economy. In the sphere of production, the main method of raising labour productivity is through adopting new techniques and technology and fully utilizing and renovating existing equipment. At the same time, to cut costs of production, vigorous economy is practised in the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and power. In the field of construction, the main method employed is to im-

prove designing and management of construction, shorten construction time and make economies in investments.

Part of the technicians needed in industrial construction are trained in schools, but a larger number of them are fostered in industry itself. By welding leading cadres, technicians and the masses into a single entity with the workers as the mainstay, the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses have been brought into full play and the progress of science and technology has been greatly accelerated. Following on the successful explosion of atomic bombs and the successful launching of a guided missile, China's first hydrogen bomb was recently successfully exploded. This marks the fact that China's science and technology, industrial production and national defence have been raised to a new level.

All the facts testify that after over ten years' efforts, the Chinese people, starting from a foundation of "poverty and blankness," have preliminarily built up an independent and fairly comprehensive modern industrial system, and China has made a great stride along the road of socialist industrialization.

The geographical distribution of China's industry has been brought into accord with the policy that a nationwide dispersal of enterprises should be accompanied by regional concentration and that factories should be built in a dispersed way with due consideration for resources and consumption. This has not only greatly accelerated the speed of industrial construction, but also gradually achieved better balance in and made more rational the development of regional economies.

China's industrial construction has also pursued the policy of integration of industry and agriculture and of town and countryside. Moreover, to prevent the emergence of revisionism and peaceful evolution to capitalism, we have adhered to the policy of not building new cities, big cities and high-standard living accommodation. Many newly built factories are scattered in the rural areas. This enables members of rural people's communes to take part in industrial construction and the families of workers and staff members to participate in agricultural production. Furthermore, the factories also give political, economic and technical support to the rural people's communes so that industry and agriculture can give impetus to each other and progress hand in hand.

The development of China's industry, in the last analysis, aims at building up a highly revolutionized and militant force of the working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Such a force will be able to march ahead dauntlessly in the interests of socialism and tackle correctly the problems arising out of the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so as to ensure that China's industrialization will advance at high speed along the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

The reason why China's Taching Oilfield could be built so rapidly under extremely arduous conditions into

a large, up-to-date petroleum enterprise, is that its workers and staff have been nurtured in the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The Taching Oilfield is a bright banner on China's industrial front. The Taching people and the Taching spirit are models for China's numerous workers and staff members to learn from.

III

Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the supreme guide for all the work of the Chinese people. Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, has issued a call "to study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teaching, and act according to his instructions." This has become a guide to action for people throughout the country and brought about among the workers, peasants and soldiers a nationwide mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. As a result, there has emerged a great number of outstanding units and people. The Taching Oilfield on the industrial front, the Tachai Production Brigade on the agricultural front and the People's Liberation Army, which has put politics to the fore in all fields of work, are all outstanding standard bearers in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. The great call issued by Chairman Mao for "**Agricultural units to learn from the Tachai Production Brigade, for industrial enterprises to learn from the Taching Oilfield, and for the whole country to learn from the People's Liberation Army**" has become a call to action for millions upon millions of the Chinese people.

For the past 18 years, the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao has occupied the dominant position in China's socialist construction and the great majority of cadres, Party members and Communist Youth League members have carried out this line. However, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been opposed and interfered with by the revisionist line pushed by the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. The struggle between the two lines has been going on continuously. And it has been in the course of this irreconcilable struggle against the revisionist line that every mighty achievement of China's socialist construction has been made.

The great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966 is now at that crucial moment of decisive battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. A great movement of mass criticism of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the

capitalist road has unfolded throughout the country. Moreover, the proletarian revolutionaries on various fronts in every part of the country have responded magnificently to the great call to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production" put forward by Chairman Mao. They have bravely shouldered the heavy tasks of the revolution and production, energetically destroyed revisionist and capitalist ideas and fostered Mao Tse-tung's thought. The initiative and creativeness in the socialist revolution and socialist construction which lies latent amongst the hundreds of millions of the masses is now bursting forth like a volcano.

China's national economy made further advances in the first half of this year. A bumper harvest of summer crops was reaped. Total yield increased by around 10 per cent as compared with last year, and per-unit-area yields increased even more. The broad masses of the peasants are now working hard for a bumper autumn harvest. Industrial production has also shown a further increase over the corresponding period of last year. The

situations in our domestic market, in import and export trade and as regards financial revenue and so forth are all good. All this has fully proved, and will continue to prove, that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force pushing forward the development of the social productive forces of China.

At the present time, both the political and the economic situations in China are good. The Chinese people will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, they will march forward courageously along the revolutionary road charted by him and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. They will assuredly achieve bigger successes in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, triumphantly complete the Third Five-Year Plan for national economic construction, build China into a powerful socialist country and enable it to make still greater contributions to the world revolution.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

South Vietnamese People's Militant Programme for United Fight Against U.S. Imperialism

THE South Vietnam National Front for Liberation recently held an extraordinary congress which adopted a political programme (for excerpts see *Peking Review*, No. 39) for the further unity of the entire people in south Vietnam to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. On September 6 President Ho Chi Minh sent a message to President Nguyen Huu Tho and the people of the south which warmly acclaimed the programme. This is a vivid reflection of the 31 million Vietnamese people's hatred for their common enemy, their close unity, and their firm will and aspiration for complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The publication of the political programme is an event of tremendous historic significance in the south Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The programme is a stern condemnation of the monstrous crimes of U.S. imperialism and its flunkies, a mobilization order for all the people of south Vietnam to strengthen unity, develop the might of people's war still further and deal heavier blows to the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. It is an oath taken by the south Vietnamese people to resolutely fight it out with their enemy and carry

the war against U.S. aggression and for saving the country through to the end, and a solemn call to the south Vietnamese people to fight shoulder to shoulder with the people in the north, liberate the south, defend the north and then proceed to peacefully reunify the whole country.

The political programme clearly states: "The ferocious and brutal U.S. aggressors are trampling upon our homeland. We, people of south Vietnam, must stand up to make revolution and wage a people's war to annihilate them, drive them out of our borders, and wrest back our national independence and sovereignty. . . . Our people will fight on unswervingly until complete victory so long as the U.S. imperialists refuse to end their war of aggression, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from our country, and to allow the south Vietnamese people to settle the internal affairs of south Vietnam by themselves without foreign intervention."

In his letter, President Ho Chi Minh solemnly declared: "No bombs or shells can cow our people and no wily words can deceive them. We Vietnamese are resolved to fight till not a single U.S. aggressor is left on our beloved land."

These stirring pledges are powerful manifestations of the iron determination of the 31 million Vietnamese people to persevere till final victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Carrying the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end is the most important political task of the Vietnamese people at the present stage. The frenzied aggression of U.S. imperialism, its sabotage of Vietnam's independence, its obstruction of Vietnam's reunification, its occupation of Vietnam's territory and its ruthless massacre of the Vietnamese people have brought untold national calamity to Vietnam. U.S. imperialism is the inveterate enemy of the Vietnamese people. Only by completely defeating U.S. imperialist aggression and driving out every single U.S. aggressor and all their accomplices can the Vietnamese people win complete liberation, achieve the reunification of their fatherland and build a prosperous and strong country. It is the sacred historic mission of the 31 million Vietnamese people to strive for complete victory in the war to resist U.S. aggression and save the country, a central task which is more important for the entire Vietnamese people at present than anything else.

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the sole genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people and the leading force in uniting them against U.S. aggression. For the last several years, it has, with the worker-peasant alliance as the basis, rallied broad sections of the people of all strata and nationalities, patriotic parties and groups, organizations, patriotic religious circles and other patriots under the banner of the war to resist U.S. aggression and save the country. In the present victorious situation of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has issued a call in its programme for further uniting the entire people, appealed to all forces in south Vietnam willing to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to join and support the great struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country, and put forward a series of concrete policies relevant to the situation. We are convinced that, by holding aloft the banner of the great unity of the south Vietnamese people, and to the greatest possible extent uniting all forces that can be united and isolating and striking at the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation will surely lead the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation from victory to new victory and thus realize the great cause of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying the fatherland.

An excellent situation which is getting still better now prevails in the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. By waging a people's war creatively, the heroic and staunch Vietnamese people have badly mauled the U.S. aggressors who are armed to the teeth. They have set a glorious example in which a single country has resisted and

defeated U.S. imperialist aggression following World War II. Their victorious struggle has immensely weakened the force with which U.S. imperialism tries to dominate the whole world and has frustrated the U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary global strategy. They have thus contributed enormously to the cause of the people of the world in opposing U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is facing the prospect of drowning in the tempestuous sea of people's war in Vietnam. Yet it will not accept this without waging a last-ditch struggle. Right now, it is quickening the pace in expanding its military venture and preparing to carry the war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China. Meanwhile, it is carrying on its "peace talks" swindle and trying to get the United Nations to meddle in the Vietnam problem. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique, in its increasing collaboration with U.S. imperialism, is aiding and abetting the U.S. aggressors to push their machinations to force Vietnam to enter into "peace talks" by intensified bombing or inducing it to do so by a bombing pause. Thus, it is shamelessly striving to bring the Vietnam problem into the framework of its line of capitulation to U.S. imperialism. However, neither the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of U.S. imperialism nor the manoeuvres of Washington's accomplice, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, can save U.S. imperialism from ultimate failure.

During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out that **"after travelling the hard stretch of road we shall reach the highway to victory. This is the natural logic of the war."** And this logic holds good for the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for saving the country, a war that is protracted and arduous. But the great Vietnamese people who dare to struggle and dare to win victory will certainly cover the hard stretch of the road of war and come out on the highway to victory.

The Chinese people have always followed the teaching of their great leader Chairman Mao to **"firmly support their (the south Vietnamese people's) just struggle."** They warmly greet the publication of the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. Premier Chou En-lai recently spoke very highly of the strong determination of the Front to unite all forces that can be united in order to carry the war of resistance through to the end when he received Nguyen Minh Phuong, acting head of the Front's Permanent Mission in China. The Chinese people have always taken the Vietnamese people's struggle as a common struggle to be waged in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. They are determined to make the maximum national sacrifice in their all-out support for the Vietnamese people's war to resist U.S. aggression and to save their country. The 700 million Chinese people, armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, have vowed to give their solid backing to the Vietnamese people and will resolutely support them to fight on until final victory.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 21.)

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Has Smashed The Bourgeois Reactionary Line

— Article by E. F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party
(Marxist-Leninist)

E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), in an article published recently in *Vanguard*, roundly denounced China's Khrushchov and warmly lauded Chairman Mao for his splendid contributions to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

The article says: "The role of China's Khrushchov at every stage of the struggle of the Chinese people is shown to be one of treachery, one of adapting the revolutionary movement to capitalism. On the other hand, Chairman Mao, in opposition to this role, upheld and profoundly and creatively developed Marxism-Leninism."

The article points out that Mao Tse-tung's thought has won tremendous victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution which is "carrying to a new climax the proletarian revolutionary line's defeat of the bourgeois reformist line."

It stresses: "What is of special importance to us in Australia (and all revolutionaries throughout the world) is that just this struggle has been going on in the international communist movement since the foundation of Communist Parties.

"Which road to take — the road of revolutionary socialism or the road of bourgeois reformism?"

"Like Thorez and Togliatti, Sharkey, Dixon, Aarons (revisionists in the Australian Communist Party) took

the road of bourgeois reformism. It was an international process. They surrendered, capitulated to capitalism. Today, like China's Khrushchov, whose fate they lament so much, they have become obsequious, and ingratiating, oily, sanctimonious servants of capitalism."

It goes on: "Genuine revolutionaries upheld Marxism-Leninism. Today they uphold the highest development of Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung. That thought never once compromised with the enemy. When the communist 'authorities' Thorez, Togliatti, after World War II, handed over to the imperialists the arms of the workers (and China's Khrushchov was for the same line), Mao Tse-tung upheld the correct Marxist-Leninist line that guns were critical to the revolutionary cause."

The article stresses that Marx resisted opportunism in the international working-class movement. After his death Engels carried on the struggle. Then Lenin stood out against the leaders of the Second International. Later, in the struggle against modern revisionism, Mao Tse-tung upheld and developed greatly the thought of the great Marxists who were his predecessors.

In conclusion, the article says: Today revolutionary Marxism-Leninism can be seen in all its splendour. New champions are emerging. A whole range of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organizations are taking shape. This is thanks, above all, to the genius of Mao Tse-tung.

Soviet Revisionists' Slanders Cannot Harm The Great China

— Statement by V. G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist
Party of New Zealand

V.G. WILCOX, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in a recent statement published in *People's Voice*, organ of the C.P.N.Z., strongly denounced the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for despicably and vainly trying, through its mouthpiece *Izvestia*, to shift the U.S. imperialists' responsibility for aggression in Southeast Asia on to the Chinese people. The statement exposed the treacherous nature of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique which, serving as an

accomplice of U.S. imperialism and betraying the revolution of the people of the world, has a deep hatred for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The statement said: "A new depth has been reached by the revisionist Soviet leadership in vile betrayal of the world's peoples and in covering up for U.S. imperialism's drive to world domination. This depth is plumbed by the Soviet newspaper, *Izvestia*, which puts the blame

for all United States aggression and fostering of brutal regimes in Southeast Asia — on China! *Izvestia* makes the specific and fantastic assertion that increased U.S. domination of India, Indonesia, Thailand, 'Malaysia,' the Philippines and Japan is China's fault. Even the more than 400,000 U.S. troops in south Vietnam and the pirate bombing of north Vietnam are said by *Izvestia* to be China's fault. The paper especially cites China's development of nuclear weapons, a defensive move, as provoking U.S. escalation."

It pointed out, "All this deliberately deceptive rubbish means that socialist China should not support anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolutions in Southeast Asia. For this allegedly makes the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon, those twin arms of the United States imperialist aggression, more active and ferocious."

Stressing that the imperialist system is the root cause of wars in the contemporary world, the statement pointed out that imperialism made socialist revolutions as inevitable as the imperialist wars.

The statement exposed that U.S. imperialism, in order to achieve its ambition for world domination, has pushed its nuclear blackmail policy to the point of brinkmanship.

"This strategy could work only if it scared its intended victims out of their wits. Unfortunately, it suc-

ceeded in doing just that to an unprincipled gang of careerists who seized the leadership of the Soviet Union. To cover their craven desertion from the anti-imperialist battle, they dressed up old theories of 'peaceful co-existence' and 'peaceful competition' and called them creative Marxism-Leninism. Marxist-Leninists called these 'theories' revisionism."

The really special rôle played by the Soviet revisionists in their collusion with U.S. imperialism for world domination "is to try to tear down the genuine creative Marxism-Leninism of the present day — the thought of Mao Tse-tung," it emphasized.

However, it continued, "That thought is not terrified by U.S. imperialism's nuclear brinkmanship. It says that **imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers** and so are nuclear weapons. It says that real strength lies with the people. It says that the people will destroy imperialism and 'the bomb' — not the other way round."

"This is the background to *Izvestia's* lying attack on China. It is not China's red light that has provoked escalated U.S. imperialist aggression. It is the Soviet revisionist leaders' green light."

Izvestia's mud-slinging at the great Chinese people "is just another case of a thief crying 'stop thief!' to shift the real blame from himself," the statement concluded.

Only Mao Tse-tung's Thought Can Guide the Indian Revolution to Victory

— Article by N. Sanmugathan, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Ceylon Communist Party

N SANMUGATHASAN, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Ceylon Communist Party, in an article carried on September 3 in the English language weekly *Red Flag*, organ of the Party, strongly rebuked the shameless betrayal of the revolutionary cause of the Indian people by E.M.S. Namboodiripad and other revisionists in the Indian Communist Party, and stressed that only Mao Tse-tung's thought can direct the Indian revolution to success.

The article said that despite their label of "Marxists," what the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party did was no different from the policies carried out by the Dange renegade clique. Just as the present Soviet revisionist ruling clique is carrying out Khrushchovism without Khrushchov, so the new revisionists in the Indian Communist Party are carrying out Dangeism without Dange. That is why in certain states of India these revisionists reached agreement with the Dange renegade clique on electoral united fronts. That is also why they were able to form governments in

Kerala and West Bengal with the aid of the Dange clique. "This fact alone should have clearly revealed the real nature of the neo-revisionists."

The article said: "These neo-revisionists are now wallowing in the mire of parliamentarism. Worshipping at the shrine of constitutionalism and parliamentarism, all their energies are spent on operating the bourgeois and landlord state machinery and in working within the four corners of the imperialist bourgeois constitution."

Their worst crime of betrayal, it pointed out, is their attitude to the revolutionary struggles of the workers and peasants, particularly to the armed uprising of the Naxalbari peasants who courageously rose up against feudal oppression. These revisionists described the struggles of the long-suffering Naxalbari peasants as "economic struggles" and allowed the police force of their own state government to suppress the peasants, to kill and imprison them.

The article strongly denounced these revisionists in the Indian Communist Party for joining the international anti-China front formed by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of all countries, and heaping abuses on the Chinese Communist Party. "Just as in the days of Lenin, whoever attacked Leninism was fundamentally attacking Marxism, so today whoever attacks the thought of Mao Tse-tung is fundamentally attacking Marxism-Leninism," it said.

The article said, "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the creative development of Marxism-Leninism of our era in which world imperialism is nearing its doom and socialism is marching towards worldwide victory. It is a beacon light that illuminates the path of revolution not only for China but for all oppressed peoples, including the Indian people."

"The Indian people have a rich revolutionary tradition. Conditions are ripe for revolutionary change. All they need is a genuinely revolutionary Party which will master Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao

Tse-tung, profit by the example of the Chinese revolution, boldly arouse the peasants who form the overwhelming section of the Indian population, set up revolutionary base areas, build up and expand the revolutionary armed forces, deal with the armed suppression of the imperialists and reactionaries—who are temporarily stronger than the revolutionary forces—by persisting in a protracted armed struggle and using the countryside to encircle and finally capture the cities."

"This is the strategy and tactics of people's war, worked out personally by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, which led to the nationwide victory of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has taught: **'The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and all other countries.'**"

"It is only by following these correct Marxist-Leninist precepts that the Indian revolution can be led to success," it stressed.

The Attitude Towards Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Touchstone for Testing Whether One Is Really Revolutionary or Not

— Editorial from *l'Humanite nouvelle*, organ of the Central Committee of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist)

L'HUMANITE NOUVELLE, organ of the Central Committee of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist), in an editorial on September 14 paid high tribute to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and China's great proletarian cultural revolution and sternly refuted the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's slanders against China.

Under the title "For Building a Genuine Communist Party, Long Live Mao Tse-tung's Thought!" the editorial points out that "a proletarian party must be a party based on Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought."

It says, "In the present era when imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is marching to worldwide victory, to be faithful or not faithful to Mao Tse-tung's thought—Marxism-Leninism of the contemporary world, is the touchstone for testing whether a person or a party is really revolutionary or not."

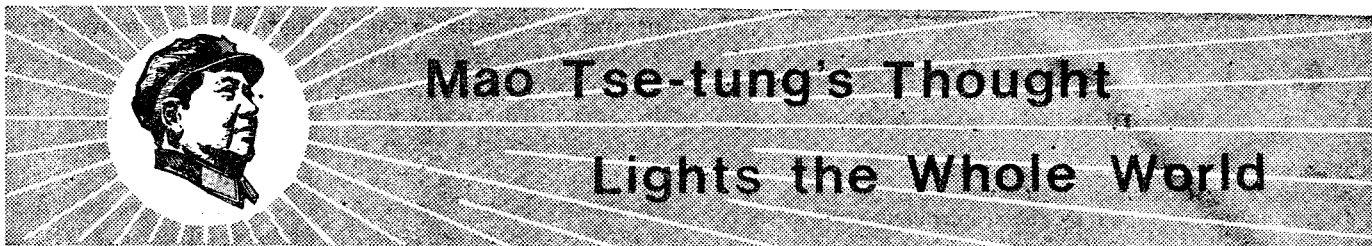
China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself has enriched Marxism-Leninism, it continues. This great revolution has shown conspicuously that classes and class struggle still exist under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this great revolution, the proletarian revolutionary line

has won victory. China will keep its red colour unchanged for ever. The dictatorship of the proletariat will be further consolidated.

The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in various countries, it says, harbour inveterate hatred for China's great proletarian cultural revolution which has smashed all their conspiracies. "The revisionists hate it ten times more because the influence of this revolution has reached far beyond the vast confines of China. This great revolution is inspiring the proletariat and the oppressed people of the world."

Refuting the vicious slanders against China spread by the Soviet revisionist clique, it says that "in the past few months, they (the Soviet revisionists) have tried to stand truth on its head and turned things upside down. This is madness without parallel in history."

Brezhnev "has abused People's China and its leaders unscrupulously. Less than two weeks ago, *Izvestia* even alleged that China should be held responsible for 'the U.S. armed aggression in Southeast Asia.'" The Soviet revisionist clique is trying to sling mud at China and absolve U.S. imperialism from its responsibility for aggression. This is despicable, the editorial notes,



Studying Chairman Mao's Works Movement in Latin America

Latin American revolutionaries are studying Chairman Mao's works under the white terror of the reactionaries, who, mortally afraid of the radiant thought of Mao Tse-tung, have been trying by every possible means to prevent the revolutionaries from obtaining Chairman Mao's writings. The reactionaries' futile attempts merely serve as a lesson by negative example to the revolutionary people. After a police search, a Colombian trade union leader said: "The reactionaries searched and destroyed Chairman Mao's works. This shows that China's stand is a correct one, a Marxist-Leninist stand, for Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said that to be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing." A student said: "Chairman Mao's teachings have been engraved in our hearts. No one can remove them!"

The modern revisionists are a bunch of pseudo-revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries flaunting the banner of "revolution." They are mortally afraid that Mao Tse-tung's thought will show them up for what they are, and they tremble at the very name of Mao Tse-tung. In a South American country not long ago, a Communist Party branch named after Mao Tse-tung was ordered to change its name by the revisionist leaders. But the branch members, who feel deeply about Chairman Mao, resolutely ignored such an unreasonable order. They said: our branch has not changed its opinion about Mao Tse-tung. He is the great teacher of the Chinese people and the helmsman of world revolution.

More and more members of Parties controlled by revisionist groups in Latin America have seen the true colours of their revisionist leadership after studying Chairman Mao's works and have broken away from their control and embarked on the genuine revolutionary road. A revolutionary in another South American country said, "I was under the 'leadership' of the revisionist group for a long time. I pasted thousands of posters urging my fellow-countrymen to take part in elections controlled by the bourgeoisie and imperialism. On many occasions I opposed comrades who dared to criticize the 'sacred and inviolable' leaders of our Party. But by studying Chairman Mao's works and from the hard facts of everyday life I came to realize that what I had done was a betrayal of my own people and that I had been a tool of a criminal policy. From then on,

I felt liberated. I feel very happy at every victory won by my people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism and at every victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China."

Revolutionary organizations in some Latin American countries are now organizing the study of Chairman Mao's works. They take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the highest principle in fostering proletarian ideology and use it to educate and arm their members. A leader of the Argentine Communist Vanguard Party said recently, "The study and application of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works in a creative way should become a regular activity in our organization. This is the principal means to prevent the growth of revisionism and to guard against it in our organization." He made it clear that they should first study the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] to attain a correct world outlook.



The Vietnamese people who are in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism love Chairman Mao. A Hanoi shop assistant writes a slogan in Vietnamese and Chinese: Long live Chairman Mao!

Guide for All the Revolutionary Peoples

by Boubacar Diabate (a Malian worker)

Whoever wants to comprehend truth
Should study Chairman Mao's writings.
Deeply impressed am I by the tremendous realization
China has brought my country!
Wherever I go in the world,
I shall proclaim the truth of your works,
The truth of your thought.
Oh, helmsman of China,
Beacon of the Party,
Great teacher,
Guide for all the revolutionary peoples;
You belong not only to the Chinese people,
But also to all African people
who look to you
For liberation from the arduous burden they've
shouldered
From the time savage dogs existed,
The colonialists and their lackeys, the thieves —
The American imperialists.
Thank you, great father of African youth,
Saviour of the whole world.

The Dominican People's Movement has reprinted Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," four philosophical essays and other brilliant works for its members to study so that they will get rid of selfishness and be always devoted to the interests of the people.

The Greatest Revolutionary Of Our Era

Writing to Chinese comrades recently, many Bulgarian revolutionaries expressed their tremendous feelings for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world, as well as their highest respect for Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought. They also warmly praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

A resident of Sofia said in a letter: "Mao Tse-tung is the greatest revolutionary of our era. He will lead us in completely defeating world imperialism. We turn our eyes to Mao Tse-tung, the great Chinese people and Chinese Communist Party. All oppressed people respect and love our leader Mao Tse-tung from the bottom of their hearts and defend him as the apple of their eye."

Warmly praising China's great proletarian cultural revolution, he wrote: "This wise, courageous and strategic action taken by the great Chinese Communist Party is an important measure to completely liquidate imperialism, modern revisionism — accomplice of world imperialism — and the reactionaries. We are fully convinced that the proletariat will surely win complete victory throughout the world, because there is the great Chinese Communist Party which not only leads the Chinese people but also the proletariat and progressive mankind the world over."

A Bulgarian worker wrote warm-heartedly: "China's great proletarian cultural revolution inspires

us and enables us to realize that in order to overthrow the old world and build a new one under genuine proletarian dictatorship, we must take the road traversed by the great Chinese people. We know that under the leadership of the great Chinese Communist Party and its long-tested and brilliant great supreme commander Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have advanced from victory to victory. This has set an example for the working people in Bulgaria and the rest of the world. The Chinese Communist Party has saved the international communist movement and forcefully exposed those who try to betray the fruits of our communist movement."

He continued: "We are deeply convinced that Comrade Mao Tse-tung, your leader and also our leader, will lead us in completely eliminating the pack of wolves which oppress and deceive us proletarians, and help the proletariat win genuine liberation. For this reason, day and night we working people wish Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great liberator of mankind, a long, long life and that he will always shine on us like the sun."

Mao Tse-tung Is Truth Personified

From their vital experience in struggle, the Congolese (K) people have realized the greatness and power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They cherish a still deeper love for Chairman Mao.

An old peasant, Nyanguile, said: Chairman Mao is the greatest revolutionary leader of the present era. He understands the suffering of the oppressed peoples. He has challenged the imperialists and the revisionists who think that there can be a compromise between the exploited and the exploiter. For us, Mao Tse-tung is truth personified and his name is a symbol of victory for the oppressed peoples.

Louis Kabese, son of a Katanga miner, said: "Chairman Mao is the great saviour, the great leader, the great helmsman and the great teacher of all the people of the world. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung makes me struggle against imperialism courageously and effectively." Kabese expressed his resolve to be a staunch proletarian revolutionary. For this purpose, he said, it is necessary to educate oneself in Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. He added that Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era, and that only by taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the compass of the revolution can one judge situations correctly and find correct paths for their solution.

Chairman Mao's Portrait Will Always Be in My Home

More and more Indian workers, students and other revolutionary masses are anxious to have Chairman Mao's works, Chairman Mao's portraits, and badges with a profile of Chairman Mao.

An electrical worker who obtained a portrait of Chairman Mao from a Chinese friend immediately



Revolutionary Americans are eager readers of Chairman Mao's works. U.S. students read Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung beneath his portrait.

went to get the portrait framed. When he was seen on the street carrying the framed portrait, he was surrounded by a crowd who were all keen to look at the picture of Chairman Mao. Someone anxiously asked him: "The (Indian) Government is opposing China. If you put up Chairman Mao's portrait in your home, aren't you afraid that the police and special agents will make trouble for you?" The electrical worker answered: "What should I fear? Chairman Mao is the greatest leader of the working class and all the labouring people of the present-day world. I will definitely have Chairman Mao's portrait in my home."

He continued: "Do you know why we Indian workers and peasants become poorer and poorer and are bullied and insulted by the rich? The fundamental reason is exploitation and oppression by imperialism, feudal landlords and the bourgeoisie. The working class and labouring people of China made revolution under the leadership of Chairman Mao, overthrew the parasites who rode roughshod over the Chinese people, and liberated themselves. Now they are successfully building socialism and marching towards communism. Chairman Mao also encourages the labouring people of the world to rise up, to make revolution and to liberate themselves in the same way. Chairman Mao has pointed out the correct path to the working class and all the labouring people of the whole world. He is always with us workers. Why shouldn't I put up a portrait of him in my house? I will always have his portrait in my home!"

Nigerians' Deep Regard for Chairman Mao

As a Chinese ocean-going freighter cast anchor in Lagos harbour, the dockers seeing the portrait of

Chairman Mao Tse-tung over the ship's gangway shouted "Chairman Mao!" They waved animatedly and gave the crew a wonderful welcome.

At lunch time, a young African worker came aboard. When he reached the gangway he shouted "Mao Tse-tung!" and raised a powerful arm in salute to the portrait. "China is fine!" he exclaimed. "Communism is fine!" He told the Chinese: "I'm a truck driver. It's my lunch break and I have come to visit you." Expressing his deep regard for Chairman Mao and China, he showed the crew photographs of workers' meetings and said: "These people, like me, have the greatest faith in Mao Tse-tung." He added: "China is a true socialist country; she is a real friend of the African people." Pointing at a Soviet ship nearby, he said: "The Soviet revisionists gave us Africans real two-faced treatment. They and the American and British imperialists are birds of a feather."

Taking a copy of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* from a member of the crew, he handled it with loving care and asked for a copy for himself. When his request was met, he raised it above his head and cried happily, "It's a treasure!"

Stories About Chairman Mao Badges

Keep Chairman Mao badges shiny. In a factory in Hanoi many workers come to work and return home wearing Chairman Mao badges. The badges are always shiny. During working hours, they take off the badges, wrap them up and put them carefully in their pockets, for fear that the badges might be soiled. They only put them on before and after work.

An old man's hope. Returning home from a factory in Mali, a Chinese expert saw a man running up to him. The Malian said to him longingly: "I am an old man. My only hope is that you give me a Chairman Mao badge so that I can see the most respected and beloved leader every day." Deeply moved, the Chinese expert immediately took off the badge he was wearing and respectfully presented it to the old man as a gift. Holding the badge in his hands, the old man said with tears in his eyes: "Oh, Chairman Mao, I see you at last."

Boundless respect for Chairman Mao. A Pakistan boy who saw a Chinese student wearing a Chairman Mao badge on his jacket, pointed to it, saying: "I know he is the best man in the world."

Look at it every day. Seeing a group of Chinese students, an old man in Syria joyfully opened a small bag he was carrying and showed them a gleaming Chairman Mao badge. He said to the Chinese students: "I look at it every day. Chairman Mao is the red sun in the hearts of us Arab people. We wish him a long, long life. When you return home, be sure to convey my regards to him."

But he who swallows food handed out in contempt will get a bellyache.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Soviet Revisionism's Neo-Colonialist "Aid"

Boasting everywhere about their "aid" to Afro-Asian countries, the Soviet revisionist rulers are giving it much publicity in order to bamboozle people. They say that with their "aid" these countries will be able to bring about "a new era in economic development," and even embark on "the prosperous road leading to socialism."

True, the Soviet revisionists may provide countries with machinery, equipment and loans, but payments are high and the interest rate is exorbitant. Outdated products are sold as first-class goods, for which payment must be made in advance — cash before delivery. They are also ready to offer "technical aid" in surveying, designing and engineering construction and to send out "experts" of every description but — on the condition that they be given all kinds of privileges and highly paid while keeping their technical know-how to themselves. Acting like benefactors to the recipient countries, there is no such thing for them as mutual aid on an equal footing.

The way Soviet revisionist foreign "aid" goes it is not at all meant to aid the recipient countries but to aid themselves, not to help promote economic development in those countries but to make them their economic dependents; it does not serve to help safeguard the na-

tional independence of the recipient countries but is a means to exploit and plunder them and to tightly control them. In short, the so-called foreign aid of Soviet revisionism and the foreign "aid" given by U.S. imperialism are similar tools of neo-colonialism, instrumental in their expansionist infiltration into the Afro-Asian countries, and in their domination and intervention there.

The Soviet revisionist rulers have usurped political power and restored capitalism in their country and the inevitable upshot is that the law of modern capitalism, the pursuit of maximum profits, goes into operation. They inevitably oppress and exploit the majority of the Soviet people at home and plunder and enslave people abroad. It necessarily follows that they should break away from proletarian internationalism and adopt a policy of big-nation chauvinism and national egoism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao warned many years ago that U.S. imperialist "aid" is like a fisherman's line cast "for the fish who want to be caught. But he who swallows food handed out in contempt will get a bellyache." Acceptance of and reliance on U.S. "aid" spells disaster. Likewise, to accept and rely on Soviet "aid" is to court misfortune.

Mongolia — A Living Specimen of How Soviet Revisionist Group's Neo-Colonialism Goes to Work

AN article in the Soviet revisionist *Pravda* on August 27 had the audacity to apologize for the Soviet revisionist rulers' neo-colonialist behaviour in Mongolia. While taking great pains to present the Tsedenbal revisionist group of Mongolia in a favourable light, the article added that the changes that have taken place on the Mongolian soil are also the result of "enormous and disinterested assistance given to People's Mongolia" by the Soviet revisionists.

It is high time to take a look at what Soviet revisionism's "disinterested assistance" is worth.

To begin with, the Tsedenbal revisionist group, renegade to the proletariat, is a pack of national traitors. The policy it pursues has inexorably pushed Mongolia on to the road of becoming a colony.

Soviet revisionism, through the Mongolian revisionist group composed of a handful of its agents, is

pushing forward neo-colonialism in Mongolia without any scruple and has gained control of that country in every way — politically, economically, culturally and militarily. Thus, every major policy, both domestic and foreign, of the Mongolian revisionist Party and Government is in fact decided behind the scenes by the Soviet overlords. Every year Moscow sends high-powered Party, government, military and cultural delegations to frequent that land on “friendship visits.” In actual fact, they come as the “big boss,” to give on-the-spot instructions and poke their noses into all of Mongolia’s important affairs. Tens of thousands of Soviet troops have been sent to be stationed in that country.

Mongolia is also ridden by Soviet “experts” who are in direct control of its vital departments. The numerous Soviet-Mongolian treaties and agreements of “friendship, mutual aid and co-operation,” a euphemism for enslavement and plunder, have helped legalize the colonial interests of Soviet revisionism there and ensure their steady growth.

Under the signboard of “international division of labour” and “economic co-operation,” the Soviet revisionists, through “aid,” loans and jointly-run enterprises, have kept a tight control over the Mongolian national economy and foreign trade. Mongolia has thus become a Soviet source of raw materials, a market for Soviet exports — both commodities and capital.

The Soviet revisionist group’s “assistance” and “loans on favourable terms” are in essence loan capital exported at such a usurious rate of interest that the Mongolian people will never be able to repay them. According to official Mongolian figures, Soviet loans between 1958 and 1966 are estimated at 6,000 million old roubles, that is, every Mongolian citizen has incurred a debt of 5,500 old roubles. It is safe to say that Mongolia is the most heavily indebted country in the world. Calculated on the basis of the prices of livestock exported by Mongolia to the Soviet Union in the Three-Year Plan (1958-60), its debt to the Soviet revisionists is ten times the value of all the livestock Mongolia now has. In other words, even if Mongolia sells all the livestock it has, it still does not have enough to repay this debt.

By these loans, with which the Soviet revisionists fleece Mongolia of all it possesses, they have reduced Mongolia to a pastureland of their own and its working people to herdsmen serving Soviet revisionism.

Trade is one crafty means the Soviet revisionists use to exploit and squeeze Mongolia. However, they and the Tsedenbal group never tire of describing Mongolian-Soviet trade as “equal and mutually beneficial” and an “exchange of equal values.” Let us cite a few quotations to show how real this “exchange of equal values” is. In trading with the Soviet revisionists, Mongolia has to export the equivalent of 40 sheep in order to import one tyre from the Soviet Union, 50 kilogrammes of wool for a metre of woollen textile, four horses for a bicycle, 26 sheep for a radio, and one live sheep for a toy one! There it is — the so-called Soviet

Union’s “paternal concern” for Mongolia that the Tsedenbal revisionist group likes to talk about!

In return for this “paternal concern,” the Mongolian revisionist group is continually driving livestock from Mongolian pasturelands to Soviet meat processing plants at the rate of roughly 15,000 a day, 450,000 a month, or 5.5 million a year. To satisfy the insatiable needs of their masters, the Mongolian revisionists have gone so far as to send to the Soviet Union even female and young animals.

A century ago, Marx wrote in his article *The British Rule in India* that the British colonialist intrusion into India gradually “inundated the very mother country of cotton [India] with cottons.” Today, a similar tragedy is being repeated in Mongolia, the very mother country of animal husbandry, now inundated with Soviet-made animal products — leather shoes, woollen fabrics, canned meat, milk powder and what not. These manufactured goods are made from animals raised in Mongolia, with one Mongolian horse equivalent to a pair of Soviet leather boots, a sheep for two tins of meat, and so on. Mongolia must export its animals to import these goods. Take 1963 for example. According to the obviously doctored figures released by official Mongolian and Soviet circles, the total amount of cattle and sheep purchased by the Mongolian Government was 114,000 tons, 80 per cent of which, or 88,100 tons, were exported to the Soviet Union; of the 117,000 horses purchased that year, 71 per cent, or 83,700, were shipped to the Soviet Union. As a result, the number of livestock in Mongolia is fast dwindling, while its debt to the Soviet Union is snowballing. Such is the result of the “disinterested assistance” that the Soviet revisionists claim so shamelessly. If this is “paternal concern,” then how is it any different from the capitalist world’s law of the jungle?

The Soviet revisionist group has also declared that “Soviet-Mongolian friendship” has brought “development and prosperity” to Mongolia. What humbug! Take industry for instance. Mongolia does not have its own machine-building industry, not even a decent repair and assembly plant. It has to depend on the Soviet Union even for minor spare parts and accessories. The only factories and mines it can boast of were built to produce primary or semi-manufactured goods to facilitate exports to the Soviet Union. Until the new woollen mill built with Chinese aid went into operation in 1960, Mongolia did not produce a single metre of its own textiles.

There is also livestock raising, the decisive sector of the country’s economy. According to data released by Mongolian officialdom, that country had 24,470,000 head of animals in 1956, but, 10 years later, in 1966, only had some 22 million. The actual figure is, however, even smaller.

“Development and prosperity” to be sure!

The Mongolian revisionist group has nevertheless been so ingratiating as to declare that Moscow’s “con-

stant care and enormous assistance in various fields have always been the foundation of the foundation for the successes and achievements scored by the Mongolian people." This implies that the Mongolian people cannot make any progress without Soviet "assistance," which is the logic of those seeking power and fortune by betraying their own country.

This reminds one of what Lenin said: "The slave who drools when smugly describing the delights of slavish existence and who goes into ecstasies over his good and kind master is a grovelling boor." The

Mongolian revisionists have not hesitated to cast away the nation's independence and sell out the people's interest for a few crumbs from the Soviet revisionists. Tsedenbal and company have moreover gone into ecstasies over their Soviet revisionist masters. Are they not the sort of grovelling boors Lenin denounced with searing contempt?

Stark reality has exploded the lies spread by the Soviet revisionist group. Mongolia today under the Tsedenbal revisionist group is a living specimen of the neo-colonialism of the Soviet revisionists.

Soviet Revisionism Is One of the Biggest Foreign Exploiters in India

What has happened to India also sheds much light on the nature of Soviet "aid" to Afro-Asian countries.

Over the last ten years, Soviet revisionism has poured huge amounts of economic and military "aid" into India. Like American "aid," Soviet "aid" is a manifestation of the policy to buy over the Indian reactionaries. Huge sums of roubles and huge quantities of arms have been used to encourage and support the Indian reactionaries in their anti-China activities. Like American "aid," Soviet "aid" is designed to help the big landlords and bourgeoisie represented by the Congress Party prop up their tottering rule and check and suppress the Indian people's revolutionary struggle.

Soviet revisionism today ranks only behind U.S. and British imperialism in the magnitude of plundering India; it is India's second biggest creditor, the biggest supplier of military "aid" and its third largest trading partner.

In plundering India via the medium of "aid," the Soviet revisionists first of all seek to dominate the vital sectors of the Indian economy. To date, Soviet economic "aid" to India, which totals 1,350 million U.S. dollars, is concentrated in heavy industry controlled by India's bureaucrat-capital. They have monopolized the designing, machinery equipment and supply of spare parts of all their "aid" projects and even have taken a hand in management and administration. They have thus gained control of a considerable part of India's heavy industry, including one-fourth of steel-making and iron-smelting, half of oil-refining and one-fifth of the power industry. For instance, there is the Bokaro Steel Plant now under construction. The Soviet revisionists not only keep the Indians out of designing but also want to exercise full control in the course of the construction.

Acting in the same way as the imperialists, the Soviet revisionists use "aid" to promote the export of their commodities. They have been flooding India with poor-quality goods at high prices. They have made it a rule that all Soviet loans to India must be used to purchase Soviet goods. The prices of Soviet equipment for "aid" projects are usually 20 to 30 per cent higher

than world market prices. It is under such conditions that India is teeming with Soviet-made equipment and spare parts of inferior quality. According to a report released by an Indian parliamentary committee last year, the Bhilai Steel Plant was overstocked in 1964 with 15.7 million rupees' worth of Soviet spare parts. The 37 Soviet-made diesel engines used in the plant were low in efficiency and maintenance costs for them were five times as much as normal costs.

In its disguised form, Soviet "aid" is also a means of usurious exploitation. All of it has been given in the form of loans. The *Economic Times* of India revealed that despite the nominal 2.5 per cent interest on the Soviet loans, "a high rate of interest can always be concealed in the inflated price of goods." The paper pointed out that this was a usurious rate of interest in disguise. Moreover, Soviet loans are to be repaid in a very short period — the first instalment being due one year after the arrival of equipment and loans on a particular project to be repaid in full in 12 years. India now has to pay the Soviet Union annually an average of 350 million rupees in principal and interest involved in "aid."

At the same time, the Soviet revisionists have, through a barter arrangement, made India's foreign trade heavily dependent on the Soviet market. India is now depending greatly on the Soviet market for the export of a number of its commodities: 75 per cent of its woollen goods, 57 per cent of its leather goods, 35 per cent of its tobacco, etc. To make India permanently dependent upon the Soviet Union for such trade, the trade agreement signed in 1966 for another five years stipulated that factories should be specially set up in both countries to produce goods that one can export to the other.

Besides, in return for their "aid," the Soviet revisionists have demanded special privileges which infringe on India's national interests. In 1964, for instance, when the Indian Government requested equipment and technical know-how to develop its shrimp industry from the Soviet revisionists, the latter raised the demand for the use of Indian port facilities, to

which the reactionary Indian Government readily agreed. The result is, as the *Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Condition* put it, "with all the facilities the Russians have, they could push out India from the shrimp market."

The British paper *Scotsman* reported that the Soviet revisionists had gone behind India's back and had sold the West some of the imports from India such as tea, gunny bags and cashew nuts to gain foreign exchange at India's expense.

What is noteworthy is that, in recent years, the Soviet revisionists have attempted to enter into partnership with private Indian monopoly capital to making use of India as a base for economic penetration in Asia and Africa. Acting like the imperialists, Soviet revisionism has jumped in to exploit India's cheap labour, technique and raw materials by investing and opening factories in India to produce goods for ex-

Soviet Revisionism Robs Africa in the Name of "Aid"

In its dealings with the Soviet revisionists in the last six or seven years, one nationally independent African country has suffered much from Soviet economic "aid." This serves as an eye-opener for people there to see the ugliness of Soviet revisionism.

People in the capital of that country often talk about a stadium which the Soviet Union is helping to build as "the never-finished construction site." It was the first engineering project under construction after the country declared its independence in 1960. But many years have elapsed and construction has not yet been completed. In the course of construction, the Soviet revisionists proposed sending two "experts" to help furnish turf for the sports ground. The local people reacted strongly to this. One of the angry comments was: "So they think we can't even grow our own turf, these neo-colonialists!"

One native technician who had been working at the site for two years finally had to quit because he simply could not stand the Soviet "experts" who behaved atrociously towards the people. "No technical secret can really be involved in building a stadium," he said, "but these Soviet experts invariably keep us out of it whenever they put their heads together to discuss technical problems. In fact, these people are not as expert as they claim to be. There was one Soviet man who called himself an engineer but he couldn't even make head or tail of a draught when he came to the work site." The cost of the stadium was at first said to be 800 million in local money, but by now more than 1,300 million has already been spent and the project still remains unfinished.

Another item of Soviet "aid" to that country is a civil aviation company. Its airliners, bought from the Soviet Union and paid with a Soviet loan, are manned

port to some Afro-Asian countries. The *Indian Express*, mouthpiece of Indian big business, commented: "From the Soviet viewpoint there is a great deal to be said for supplying some of the needs of the Asian countries from a base in India, which will reduce transport costs and ease pressure on their own industries. . . . For the Soviets, it will have the benefit of providing them with the means to carrying out a more ambitious South Asian policy."

Since the United States and the Soviet Union have the same needs to jointly control India and utilize the Indian reactionaries to oppose China, the U.S. imperialists are very much in favour of what the Soviet revisionists are doing there. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador at large, for one declared that continued Soviet aid to India is in line with American interests. David E. Bell, Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, too has openly called for a joint "U.S.-Soviet Aid India Programme."

mostly by Soviet crew members. The company suffers losses every year. One person working there reckoned that these losses were mainly due to the fat salaries of the Soviet airmen, which they received in American dollars; moreover, all the airliners had to fly to Moscow for regular check-ups and repairs and the charges for parts needing replacement and general maintenance are by no means moderate.

Concerning this kind of "aid," a local person had this to say: "On the face of it, they are giving us some 'aid,' but in actual fact, it is they who are making money. This is not 'aid' but a very profitable going concern."

One African engineer who had been working in prospecting for some time with Soviet "experts" was bitter against the way they behave in Africa. "They have been here five years to help us explore oil, gold and diamonds, they say. But what have we got? Nothing!" He added assuredly: "I've now come to know these people inside out. To hit oil in our country is the last thing they want to do. Theirs is an oil-producing country. They know best what this can mean to their oil trade with our country."

He noted that the first thing the Soviet "experts" did upon their arrival was to ask for villas, motor-cars, air conditioners and refrigerators. Their only concern was comfortable living conditions. They showed great enthusiasm in going to the market and buying whatever they could lay hands on, from beef supplied by local butchers to imported American whisky. Much of what they bought was shipped to the Soviet Union.

A local magazine published a letter from a reader who questioned the sincerity of these Soviet men: "Down with racialism! Isn't this a watchword in the

(Continued on p. 39.)

ROUND THE WORLD

VIETNAM

U.S. Aggressors Get A Beating

The good news of military victories which has poured in from both parts of Vietnam speaks volumes for the inexhaustible strength of people's war.

In the south, the liberation forces have mounted a fierce offensive on various fronts and scored a tremendous victory over the enemy to place the U.S. and puppet forces in a still more passive and vulnerable position.

South of the demilitarized zone, the liberation forces took and occupied briefly the provincial capitals of Quang Ngai, Hoi An and Tam Ky, all heavily guarded by U.S. and puppet troops. This means that the liberation fighters have now stormed into all five provincial capitals immediately south of the zone.

From below the demilitarized zone to the Mekong River Delta, the liberation forces have frequently attacked enemy-held provincial capitals, district towns and bases, including the provincial capitals of Quang Tri, Hue, Pleiku, Tay Ninh and Can Tho and the important U.S. bases at Da Nang, Dong Ha, Phu Bai, An Khe, Bien Hoa and Lai Khe.

Large-scale onslaughts have also been made on important enemy communication lines, cutting them in numerous places and isolating enemy-held cities and bases to an even greater extent.

In their widely dispersed operations, the liberation armed forces have wiped out large numbers of U.S. aggressor troops. On September 7 and 10 alone, nearly 700 U.S. invaders were killed or wounded in An Khe and Ho Khe, Quang Tri Province. The September 4-6 battle in the Que Son area, Quang Nam Province, which decimated seven U.S. companies and destroyed one U.S. battalion command post, further

demonstrated the rapid expansion of the liberation forces' fighting power.

The Vietnamese paper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* gave a detailed account of this victory.

On the morning of September 4, a company of U.S. marines set out from Que Son town on a raiding mission. The platoon in the van fell into an ambush as soon as it crossed a river. It was annihilated within a few minutes. The others were fiercely pounded and suffered heavy losses.

In the afternoon, large numbers of U.S. marines were airlifted to the area by the enemy. They set out in two groups along Highway No. 46 in an attempt to encircle the liberation forces. Again the enemy walked into an ambush. In just 15 minutes, the liberation fighters put out of action two companies and the command post of a U.S. marine battalion. Four enemy aircraft were shot down. The liberation fighters also pursued the enemy remnants and smashed up another company.

On the morning of September 6, the U.S. aggressors mustered five marine companies and set out from Lac Son base, six kilometres southwest of Que Son, in an attempt to reoccupy areas southeast of Que Son. Under continual harassment by guerrillas they finally managed to occupy Height 47 and Vinh Huy market. Late in the day, before the enemy could dig in, the liberation fighters suddenly opened fire on these positions. They quickly smashed into the enemy formations and cut them into isolated groups. After more than an hour's heavy fighting, during which three U.S. marine companies were wiped out and a lot of weapons and other military equipment captured, they controlled the whole battleground.

The surviving enemy troops fled in panicky disorder, with the liberation fighters hot on their heels. Many more Americans were knocked out in the pursuit.

It is fiascos of this sort which have compelled U.S. imperialism to put up a desperate struggle. Its war escalations and indiscriminate bombing of north Vietnam may seem to show it is fierce. In effect they indicate that it has very few cards left for its Vietnam gamble. On September 17, the Vietnam People's Army shot down one U.S. invading plane over Hanoi, three over Haiphong and two U.S. B-52 strategic bombers in the Vinh Linh area. This has brought the number of U.S. air marauders downed over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to a total of more than 2,300 since August 1964. Even the much-vaunted B-52s cannot escape destruction. This is another crushing blow to the oft-repeated boasts of U.S. "air superiority."

Chairman Mao has long ago declared the truth: "**Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive.**" The victories of the people's war in Vietnam have proved this and will go on proving it.

THE LAOTIAN PATRIOTIC FORCES

Growing Stronger by Fighting

The Laotian patriotic forces and people scored a great victory in August in counter-attacks against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. Altogether they put out of action 1,032 enemy troops, shot down or damaged nine enemy planes and captured 382 weapons. Under these heavy blows, the morale of the Rightist troops is sinking fast and some 500 of their officers and men have crossed over to the people's side in August alone.

Led by the Neo Lao Haksat, the Laotian people have created the present excellent situation by using the gun. With guns they have built up liberated areas with more than one million people and consisting of two-thirds of the country. With guns they have smashed large-scale "mopping-up" and "nibbling" operations launched by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, putting out of action more than 11,000 U.S. and puppet

troops and downing over 200 U.S. planes in the last year.

The People's Liberation Army which is the Laotian people's regular army has the co-operation of the local armed forces and the militia and guerrilla units. These last take part in production and join in battle when there is an enemy invasion. Besides bows and arrows, knives, home-made guns and rifles, they also use mortars and recoilless guns to wipe out the enemy. They have all sorts of ways to harass the enemy's rear. Buried bamboo spikes and traps and mines strike fear into the hearts of the foe.

Bringing the superiority of people's war into play, the Laotian patriotic forces too have punctured U.S. imperialism's much-publicized "air superiority." Since May 1964, using various weapons, including rifles, they have shot down more than 600 enemy aircraft. Last year they began to raid enemy airfields, wrecking and damaging scores of U.S. bombers and helicopters on the ground.

The patriotic forces have also wiped out large numbers of bandits and mobile units airlifted by the Americans into the liberated areas. In the first three months of this year, 1,600 of these bandits were wiped out in Sam Neua Province. These victories have consolidated the liberated areas.

The brilliant successes of the Laotian people once again testify to the truth of our great leader Chairman Mao's famous dictum: **"Without a people's army the people have nothing."**

S. YEMENI ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE

New Victories

The nationalists in Occupied South Yemen have recently brought under their control most of the sultanates and sheikdoms in the puppet "federation of South Arabia" set up by the

British imperialists. This is a new victory for the people's armed struggle and a serious setback for Britain's colonial policy.

Since August, the nationalists and tribal people have launched new attacks against the reactionary sultans and sheikhs. They arrested or drove out a number of sultans and now control 12 of the "federation's" 17 states. Thirteen out of the 14 "ministers" in the "federal government" are now taking refuge abroad, and many officials have fled from their posts in Ittihad, the "federal capital," for fear of punishment by the people. The British colonial authorities themselves have admitted that "the federal government has ceased to function."

Britain occupied South Yemen's Port Aden in 1839. From there it spread out and brought the South Yemeni area under its "protection," establishing a military base in Aden. After many years of painstaking efforts to strengthen its control over the region, it rigged up the puppet "federation."

British colonial rule was always opposed by the South Yemeni people who started their armed struggle in the Radfan Mountains three years ago. There have been important developments this year. In the first two months alone the nationalists in Aden and other areas killed more than 150 British colonial troops. They downed airplanes, destroyed bridges, blew up oil pipelines, laid mine fields, attacked barracks, penetrated deep into enemy bases, launched surprise attacks on the heavily guarded Aden airport, and bombarded British warships. They even assaulted British troops and policemen in the streets of Aden. All this shows that the British colonialists are heavily besieged by the people of South Yemen.

This year anti-imperialist mass strikes and demonstrations have

taken place almost monthly in Aden. The people called for an end to British colonial rule, opposed fraudulent independence and condemned the puppet regime of the "federation of South Arabia." Their boycott in April of the visit to Aden by the "U.N. mission" forced the latter to leave crest-fallen. During the Arab people's resistance against the U.S.-British-Israeli war of aggression, the people of South Yemen took vigorous actions to punish the aggressors. While the masses staged strikes and hartals, petroleum workers refused to supply British troops. Grenades were hurled into the U.S. consulate. Plantations of British colonialists were also attacked. Port Aden was virtually paralysed when more than 1,000 Arab harbour workers fought for nearly a month from last May to June for their right to subsistence.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause. . . ."** British imperialism will not go against this logic. It is colluding with U.S. imperialism and the U.S.-controlled U.N. to plot still more vicious schemes to prolong its colonial rule in South Yemen. Using fake independence as a guise, it attempts to disintegrate the revolutionary forces of South Yemen and undermine and strangle its national-liberation movement so that it can continue to plunder and enslave the people there. However, the South Yemeni people are keeping a watchful eye over these imperialist schemes. Instead of pinning their hope for liberation on the "sensible-ness" of imperialism and its lackeys, they are striking still harder at the manoeuvres of U.S.-British imperialism. Rightly have they declared: "The U.N. is controlled by imperialism" and "armed struggle is the only way to freedom."

Revolutionary Modern Peking Opera "Shachiapang"

The revolution which began in Peking opera several years ago heralded the present flourishing of proletarian literature and art. Nourished by the sunshine and dews of Mao Tse-tung's thought and under the direct leadership of Comrade Chiang Ching, a number of good Peking operas on revolutionary contemporary themes have appeared on the stages of our socialist land. *Shachiapang* is outstanding among them.

On People's War

Set in *Shachiapang*, a lakeside village in Kiangsu Province, it tells a story of China's War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). By its depiction of the joint struggle waged by the revolutionary army and local peasants against the Japanese and their puppet troops, it proclaims the victorious power of people's war. It gives a prominent role to armed struggle and correctly handles the relations between armed and unarmed struggle, between the army and the people, and between the arduousness of revolutionary struggle and revolutionary optimism. It finely dramatizes Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war.

The opera opens with the County Party Secretary entrusting to the care of Ah Ching Sao 18 wounded fighters of a New Fourth Army detachment withdrawing from *Shachiapang*. Ah Ching Sao is a woman Communist liaison agent acting under cover of running a wayside teahouse.

Just as the wounded men are well on the way to recovery thanks to the villagers' good care, the Japanese launch a mopping-up operation in the area. The wounded people's soldiers are hidden away on a reed-covered island in the lake. After combing the area in vain for three days, the Japanese withdraw but send in a puppet force to continue the search. The puppet commander's chief of staff, the son of a local landlord, is familiar with the area and its people. However, in an exciting battle of wits, Ah Ching Sao

is more than a match for him when he tries to ferret out the whereabouts of the wounded fighters. Nevertheless he suspects the truth and orders a blockade of the island.

The 18 heroes, burning with hatred for the oppressors and the Japanese aggressors, uphold the traditions of the old Red Army steeled during the Long March. Problems of food, shelter, wounds and disease are overcome by their own efforts and the help of the local Party organization and the villagers.

Under the very nose of the enemy, Ah Ching Sao transmits information to the County Party Secretary and receives instructions from him. The wounded men are moved again to a safer place. Fully recovered, they finally join in a counter-offensive launched by the New Fourth Army and once again the red flag flies over *Shachiapang*.

Political instructor Kuo Chien-kuang, as highlighted in the opera, is a fine representative of the people's army, a proletarian revolutionary fighter armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Making light of his own wounds, he gives every care to his comrades-in-arms at the front, to the counter-attack, and is ever eager to hit back at the enemy. A resolute man of action, he shows a keen mind in grasping, analysing and judging the enemy's situation, and keeps a cool head commanding in the difficult, complex circumstances on the reed-covered island. He is at one with his wounded comrades' eagerness to get back into action, but as political instructor, he realizes how necessary it is to guard against rashness. So he "encourages his comrades to view things as a whole, to wait for orders from above, to keep their guns at the ready and be calm and collected on this reed-covered lake." The will and courage, the heroic militant spirit of the New Fourth Army is finely delineated in this fifth act.

Shachiapang also finely dramatizes the close kinship between the New

Fourth Army and the revolutionary peasants. In the second act "Moving the Wounded" there is a lively duet between political instructor Kuo Chien-kuang and Grandma Sha the old villager, a typical representative of the revolutionary peasant masses. Kuo Chien-kuang's family-free attitude towards Grandma Sha, and the other details given in the opera about the mutual help and encouragement of the army and the people vividly illustrates the deep class feeling that binds them together. The peasants, at the risk of their lives, send food and information to their army. Grandma Sha, right in front of the enemy, dares praise the Communist Party and the New Fourth Army and denounce the Japanese aggressors and traitors. The support of the revolutionary masses is the basic guarantee of the sure triumph of the revolutionary armed struggle of the people's army.

The Battle Between Two Lines

Shachiapang was given its first public performance in 1965. The Peking Opera Company of Peking (now the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking) which produced it and helped to pioneer the Peking opera revolution, had hitherto been a stronghold of the revisionist clique of the old Peking Municipal Party Committee. On the pretext of "discovering traditional treasures," this clique had ordered the company to perform a large number of traditional plays. Between 1960-62 when China had to deal with temporary economic difficulties caused by natural calamities, emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars, beauties, landlords, traitors, ghosts and prostitutes monopolized its stage. In that time, the company presented such "new historical plays" as *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office*. This was an open vindication of the Right opportunist Peng Teh-huai who had been dismissed from office in real life. These operas directly attacked the proletarian revolutionary line in socialist

revolution and construction represented by Chairman Mao.

From 1961 onwards, Comrade Chiang Ching had been studying Peking opera and its problems. After two years of investigations, she decided to open fire against this bastion of feudal and capitalist culture and she launched the attack where the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art was most rampant—in the Peking Opera Company of Peking. In September 1963, she recommended to the company the *hu ju* (Shanghai opera) script of *Spark Amid the Reeds*.

The opposition forces represented by the leader of the revisionist clique in the old Peking Municipal Party Committee tried to smother revolutionary Peking opera at birth. As soon as the Peking opera script of *Spark Amid the Reeds* was ready, they ordered the Peking company to stage it publicly after only ten days' rehearsal. At that time, its ideological impact was weak and artistically it was very crude. The revisionists' aim was to get the public to reject this Peking opera on revolutionary contemporary theme at first showing.

Comrade Chiang Ching blocked this scheme, and encouraged the company to continue its efforts.

The new Peking opera *Spark Amid the Reeds* was given its premiere six months later. Chairman Mao saw it in July 1964. While affirming its positive achievements, Comrade Chiang Ching recommended further revision and improvements. She suggested that the role of armed struggle should be stressed; that the theme of using armed revolution to smash armed counter-revolution be brought out more emphatically and that the opera should end with a direct attack on the enemy. She counselled paying greater attention to the relationship between the army and the people, to the portrayal of the heroic images of the positive characters and to the musical effects used in depicting these characters. The opera was given a new title: *Shachiapang*. (This is the name of a village where a see-saw battle took place between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces during the War of Resistance Against Japan.—Ed.)



The finale—the 18 wounded fighters of the New Fourth Army, now fully recovered, organize themselves into a shock platoon and capture the enemy leader alive in his headquarters in a counter-attack. And once again the red flag flies over Shachiapang.

The revolutionary artists of the company studied these instructions with the keenest attention and were determined to revise and improve the opera.

The revisionists, however, rejected these revolutionary suggestions. Comrade Chiang Ching proposed that the role of the New Fourth Army should be highlighted to show clearly that it was revolutionary armed force that defeated counter-revolutionary armed force. The revisionists insisted on concentrating the dramatic limelight on the activities of the underground worker, edging out the people's army which was allotted only a subordinate role. Comrade Chiang Ching wanted the opera to end with the victorious offensive of the New Fourth Army. Aiming to reduce the ideological content of the play, the revisionists wanted the opera to end with the wedding feast of the enemy commander at which the much dressed-up teahouse proprietress engages the enemy in banter while actually directing the 18 wounded men disguised as cooks, peddlers and musicians come to serve the wedding party, but who attack and capture all the drunken enemies. Comrade Chiang Ching wanted to make the dominant musical image that of the political instructor Kuo Chien-kuang. The revisionists, on the contrary,

refused to give him a fine, powerful singing role but instead drained his characterization of all colour.

On the organizational side, the revisionists even refused to give the company rehearsal time and space and a stronger cast. They burdened the company with financial problems.

A Fine Opera

Comrade Chiang Ching gave every attack a tit-for-tat retort. She encouraged the revolutionary artists: With Mao Tse-tung's thought, we have nothing to fear! A revolutionary must be a man who can open up a way even through a cactus jungle! She gave tirelessly of her thought and time during the revising and rehearsing of the new opera. Gradually, through strenuous struggle and practical artistic work, the spirit of Chairman Mao's thinking was embodied in the opera.

Even after their defeat, the counter-revolutionary revisionists stubbornly refused to recognize *Shachiapang* as a model for Peking opera on revolutionary contemporary theme. But the millions of the revolutionary people have given their approval to this new work. Their enthusiastic appraisal is that the revolutionary modern Peking opera *Shachiapang* is a fine opera that shines with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

ACROSS THE LAND

Excellent Economic Situation In Chinghai

THE situation in industry, agriculture and stockbreeding is excellent in Chinghai, the northwestern highland province where the proletarian revolutionaries have overthrown the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road.

Chinghai was one of the first seven provinces and municipalities to set up a provincial-level revolutionary committee. Answering Chairman Mao's call to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production," its proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses have won great successes. Since the end of March, when they got the upper hand politically and organizationally, they have steadily increased their province's industrial output. A large number of factories have topped their monthly production records month after month. Gross industrial output value in the second quarter shot up 40 per cent compared with the first quarter. June output set a new record in provincial history. Increased output has helped many factories to make up for losses caused by the handful of capitalist roaders' sabotage during the first quarter.

With the exception of a very few high, cold mountain districts, all grain crops have been harvested. The crop has been exceptionally heavy. Total grain production is estimated to be the highest in local history.

Livestock breeding, an important branch of Chinghai's economy, is also flourishing. A net increase of more than 9 per cent is expected in the number of livestock. Hide and wool targets are being successfully fulfilled. Supplies of the world-famous Sining wool have reached a record high this year.

Boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the proletarian revolutionaries and revolu-

tionary masses of Chinghai waged a heroic struggle in the great cultural revolution and finally succeeded in toppling the local agents of China's Khrushchov. In the course of the struggle, they refused either to be bribed by the class enemy or cowed by his reign of white terror. They stood firm at their production posts so that there was no hold-up in farming or stockbreeding. With the timely establishment of a new, revolutionary order after the seizure of power by the proletarian revolutionaries, the situation in industry has improved month after month. In the third quarter, a number of modern industrial projects, including a pair of vertical coal shafts and a nitrogenous fertilizer plant, were completed and commissioned.

The proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses have been carrying out revolutionary mass criticism of China's Khrushchov and his agents in Chinghai. They have denounced their crimes in pursuing a revisionist line in industry, transport, agriculture and stockbreeding in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in the province. In the course of this criticism, they have fostered Mao Tse-tung's thought in their minds and transformed spiritual force into material strength to propel production forward.

Support from the People's Liberation Army has also been an important factor in Chinghai's rapid economic advance. The P.L.A. fighters have enthusiastically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought in factories and mines and in farming and stockbreeding areas. They have also made great contributions in helping solve key problems in production.

Civil Aviation's New Look

GUIDED by Mao Tse-tung's thought, China's civil aviation has taken on a new look. In the first half of this year it overfulfilled all its major targets and the total volume of air transport reached a

post-liberation peak. Every aspect of it has been made a vantage point for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Ever since New China's civil aviation was set up, there has been a struggle as to whether it should follow the socialist or the capitalist road. The revolutionary workers and cadres, following Chairman Mao's teachings and the fine example of the People's Liberation Army, have put politics to the fore and worked to build a proletarianized and militant socialist civil aviation service. China's Khrushchov and his agents, however, vainly tried to orientate it towards capitalism. He opposed putting proletarian politics to the fore and advocated putting money in command. He talked such nonsense as: "Civil aviation should make money"; "civil aviation is a modern enterprise, it needs publicity and advertising . . . and should be given much publicity"; and "as a branch of the economy, it should be run as such."

In the great cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries, using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, dragged out the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road in civil aviation and launched a mass campaign of exposure, criticism, repudiation and struggle against China's Khrushchov and his henchmen. This has greatly raised the level of consciousness of the workers and staff and they have pledged to make civil aviation serve proletarian politics. With boundless love for their great leader Chairman Mao and following Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction that "we will enable hundreds of millions of people to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and ensure that it seizes all ideological positions," they have made the study and dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought the centre of all their work. They have turned every passenger plane, waiting room and booking office into a vantage point for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. They acclaim their great leader by reading quotations from his works, reciting his "three constantly read articles," and singing his words set



High-speed carding machine made by Shanghai's proletarian revolutionaries, one of the most modern machines of its kind in the world.

to music. In satiric skits they denounce China's Khrushchov.

They have given priority to and transported millions of copies of those treasured books, the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, free of charge to the people of various nationalities living in China's remote frontier areas.

Answering Chairman Mao's call to support industry and agriculture, they have made timely deliveries of tools, meters, instruments and materials urgently needed in industry. Aerial spraying of insecticides and weed-killers and artificial rain-making have been done more successfully than in any previous year.

New Output Record at Peking Rolling Stock Plant

THE "February Seventh" Rolling Stock Plant in Peking's industrial suburb of Changhsintien is producing more each month than ever before. Its proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary workers and staff have achieved this success through creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. They have put the revolution in command of production.

One of the largest works of its kind in China and named after the famous 1923 "February Seventh" railway workers' strike, the first strike organized and led by the Chinese Communist Party, the plant has a glorious

tradition. But for a considerable time it was under the control of a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party who followed the revisionist line of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique of Peng Chen in the old Peking Municipal Party Committee. These people opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought, en-

couraged the use of material incentives and made a vain attempt to lead the plant on to the capitalist road.

When the great proletarian cultural revolution began, this handful stubbornly pursued the bourgeois reactionary line. They suppressed the revolutionary rank and file and attacked the revolutionary cadres. They also resorted to "economism"—the use of material baits—to lure the workers away from their work as a means of subverting the revolution and sabotaging production.

At this crucial moment in January, the plant's proletarian revolutionaries represented by the Red Rebel Regiment seized power from the handful of capitalist roaders and shouldered the twofold task of carrying on the revolution and production. Holding firmly to the general orientation for the struggle, they directed their spearhead against China's Khrushchov and his agents in the plant and carried to a new height the revolutionary mass campaign of criticism and repudiation. A hundred meetings were held to expose and denounce the crimes of the capitalist roaders. This greatly enhanced the class consciousness of workers and staff. With over 80 per cent of them now united in the Red Rebel Regiment, the plant has in the main realized a revolutionary great alliance. A new, revolutionary order has been established. Better co-ordination has been achieved between the workshops and this has ensured smooth operation.

With the help of the P.L.A. men who have come to support the Left and assist production, the proletarian revolutionaries are determined to build their plant into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have energetically propagated Chairman Mao's policy of **"taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production."** Creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works by the workers and staff has further revolutionized their thinking. "Taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production," as they now understand it, is both a struggle for production, and a serious political struggle. They observe revolutionary discipline conscientiously and, with tremendous drive, have launched a mass movement to improve equipment. This has resulted in a significant rise in labour productivity. With their initiative brought into full play, workers and staff are turning out freight cars at a rate that tops last year's average by more than 20 per month.

Good Prospects for Cotton

REPORTS from the fields forecast a better cotton crop than in 1966—a bumper year. Raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, commune members and revolutionary cadres in China's cotton areas won this success by pouring into their work the soaring enthusiasm generated by the great proletarian cultural revolution. This excellent state of things comes from carrying out Chairman Mao's great policy of **"taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production,"** and further advances in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. It also owes much to the active assistance to agriculture given by the People's Liberation Army.

China's cotton-growing areas include the Yangtse and Yellow River basins and provinces in China's northeast, northwest and south. The picking has started and some people's communes are already selling their early crop to the supply and marketing co-ops.

During this year's cotton growing period, the hundreds of millions of China's revolutionary masses, with Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, have waged a general offensive against the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Commune members and revolutionary cadres in the cotton areas have taken an active part in this struggle. Drawing on personal experience, they have thoroughly exposed, criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist theories spread by the top capitalist roader in the Party and aimed at restoring capitalism in the countryside. This, greatly raising their level of socialist consciousness and initiative in production, gave added impetus to the drive for more cotton.

All cotton areas set up leading groups to guide the commune members in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of cotton production. At sowing time, the commune members followed Chairman Mao's teaching to **"be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory"** and overcame all kinds of difficulties. Sowing was fulfilled on time. As the cotton grew, some areas were attacked by pests. Putting into practice Chairman Mao's teaching of mobilizing the masses, the commune members started a mass drive against the pests. Five or six successive actions ensured the normal growth of the crop.

Good News From Farm Front

CHINA has started gathering its early autumn-ripening crops which promise a fairly rich harvest. The growth of crops that ripen in late autumn also holds out good prospects for a bumper harvest. This is another glorious success on the farm front following the excellent summer grain harvest. It is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and one of the rich fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

This glorious victory constitutes an extremely great inspiration to the nation's proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses, and delivers a telling blow to U.S. im-

perialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, as well as the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party.

In vigorous response to Chairman Mao's great call of **"taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production,"** members of the rural people's communes throughout the nation are working at autumn harvesting, ploughing and sowing.

According to preliminary estimates, output of beans, grain and other autumn-ripening crops in Heilungkiang Province in the northeast will be 10 per cent more than last year. This rich harvest is being achieved with the active support of the Liberation Army, and after overcoming some natural calamities.

Shansi Province in north China reaped a big bumper harvest in the summer and is now gathering another big one in autumn-ripening crops. Shansi's grain output will probably exceed that of any previous year. As a result of an upsurge in the campaign to learn from and overtake the province's nationally known Tachai Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi has made notable advances in building water conservancy works, afforestation, stockbreeding and rural side occupations.

Having gathered its early autumn-ripening crops, Shantung Province in east China is harvesting late autumn-ripening crops. On the heels of its rich summer grain harvest, Shantung will have a fairly rich autumn harvest of grain, cotton, tobacco and hemp.

The per-mu yield of autumn grain crops reaped so far in Kweichow Province in southwest China generally exceeds that of previous years. A rich harvest is guaranteed.

After defeating sabotage by a handful of class enemies and overcoming natural calamities, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in rural Peking have brought in an exceptional rich harvest of maize, millet, rice, and oil-bearing and other crops, in addition to a bumper summer harvest. It is estimated that total

grain output in rural Peking will rise by a fairly big margin this year.

In the year ending June 1967, Inner Mongolia, one of China's major stockbreeding regions, delivered more than 11 million young animals. Its net increase of 1.57 million head of stock overfulfilled the state plan. Its herd of draught animals reached an all-time high.

Summer Grain State Purchase Plans Surpassed

CHINA's main wheat areas have overfulfilled the state purchase plans for summer grain.

In nine provinces the total amount of new grain put into state granaries tops the amount laid down in the purchase plans and is more than in last year. These nine provinces are Hopei, Shansi, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Szechuan and Shensi.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has immensely heightened the socialist consciousness of the commune members and revolutionary cadres and their political enthusiasm is greater than ever before. While the summer crops were being harvested, they gave a pledge never to forget Chairman Mao, the Communist Party, socialist construction in China and support for the world revolution. They did their utmost to overfulfil the state purchase plans. In discussions on the principle laid down by Chairman Mao that the interests of the state, the collective and the individual must all be taken into account, they all agreed that the interests of the state should come first.

The grain purchasing personnel on their part creatively studied Chairman Mao's teachings as they went about their work. They paid special attention to Chairman Mao's instructions about **"preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities and everything for the people"** and other instructions concerning their work. When commune members came to deliver grain they studied together with them and made the purchasing points centres of publicity for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Mali's National Day

Kalsoum Sinenta, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Malian Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on September 22 to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali. Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien were among those who attended. Bakara Diallo, Director of the President's Cabinet of Mali, and his wife, who were visiting Peking, and other Malian friends were also present.

The Malian Charge d'Affaires, in his speech at the reception, spoke of the Malian people's achievements in construction and the struggle they were waging to prevent counter-revolution and neo-colonialism. He said that in this struggle the people of Mali had gained the support and aid of the great Chinese people and Government and that, on the basis of mutual non-interference in internal affairs and equality, the relations of militant friendship and co-operation between Mali and China had been strengthened. He added: "We salute the great People's Republic of China which, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and amid the enthusiasm of the great cultural revolution, is building the material and technical basis of socialism. China's success in testing an H-bomb and a guided missile with a nuclear warhead is a great victory of the oppressed peoples and a positive contribution to the maintenance of peace and international security."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, paid tribute to the Malian people for their remarkable successes in smashing the subversive activities carried out by the imperialists and reactionaries, in safeguarding their national independence, building their country and developing national culture. Quoting the

teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao that **"the imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch,"** he pointed out that imperialism was collaborating with modern revisionism to undermine the Malian people's anti-imperialist revolutionary cause in a vain attempt to drag Mali back to the old status of a colony. But, he added, so long as the Malian people were united as one, relied on their own efforts, feared no difficulties and persevered in their struggle, victory would certainly belong to them. The Vice-Premier reiterated that the Chinese people would, as always, stand on the side of the Malian people and resolutely support them in their just struggle.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also spoke of the splendid victories in China's great proletarian cultural revolution. He said that this great cultural revolution would enable China to give more powerful support to all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in their revolutionary struggles.

Reactionary Indonesian Government's Grave Step In Undermining Sino-Indonesian Relations

The reactionary Indonesian Government on September 14 brazenly declared Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia Lu Tzu-po and Second Secretary and Consul Su Sheng *"personae non gratae,"* and ordered them to leave Indonesia within a set time limit. This is another serious step taken by the reactionary Indonesian Government to bring about a complete rupture of relations between the two countries. It is a grave provocation against the 700 million Chinese people. In a note to the Indonesian Embassy in China on September 25, the Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged the

strongest protest with the reactionary Indonesian Government.

The note states: As the reactionary Indonesian Government has carried out rabid activities of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese and thus gravely undermined relations between the two countries, and as Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Indonesian Embassy in China Nahar Sjamsuddin and Second Secretary Rumamby have during their tenure of office carried out activities detrimental to relations between the two countries, the Chinese Government hereby declares the above two persons *personae non gratae* and orders them to leave China before September 29.

With the victorious unfolding of the world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution in China, the infinitely brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung has increasingly illumined the road of advance for the revolutionary people of Indonesia. From this the reactionary Indonesian Government has sensed the approach of its doom-day. Therefore, it has intensified its anti-China and anti-Chinese activities, and has worked in a planned way to push the relations between the two countries to a complete rupture. Following the savage raid on the Chinese Embassy on August 5, the top ringleader of the reactionary Indonesian Government Suharto took the lead in whipping up anti-China sentiments, constantly spreading rumours and slanders and making threats and provocations against the Chinese Embassy so as to create public opinion for the expulsion of Chinese diplomatic personnel and the severance of diplomatic relations with China. At the same time, the Indonesian reactionaries have stepped up all-round collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and even invited the latter's so-called "trade delegation" to Indonesia for conspiratorial activities. What calls for particular attention is that Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik has even clamoured for the establishment with the Chiang gang of "relations

on a higher level than trade missions" and ranted that Indonesia could recognize a so-called "republic of Taiwan."

Innumerable facts show that the reactionary Indonesian Government has long been resolved to sever diplomatic relations with China. But it dare not face the criminal responsibility, fearing that its reactionary features will be completely exposed before the people of Indonesia and the rest of the world and that its destruction will thus be accelerated. Hence it has tried by every possible means to shift on to China the responsibility for breaking off relations between the two countries.

The note tells the reactionary Indonesian Government in all seriousness: There is abundant evidence of your innumerable crimes of desperately opposing China, persecuting overseas Chinese and wantonly wrecking relations between the two countries, and it is impossible for you to deny them. Docilely serving as a flunkey of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in their anti-China activities, you will never escape just condemnation by the world's people and severe punishment at the hands of the Chinese and Indonesian peoples.

Chinese Press Circles Warn Hongkong British Authorities

The All-China Journalists' Association, *Renmin Ribao* and the Hsinhua News Agency issued a joint statement on September 15 protesting in the strongest terms against the fascist Hongkong British authorities for their outrages in illegally sentencing two days earlier five Chinese reporters to three years' imprisonment. Prior to the "verdict," the five reporters, one from the Hsinhua Hongkong Office and others from four Chinese papers in Hongkong, were illegally detained for 45 days and brutally persecuted.

The authorities in Hongkong, moreover, had recently illegally arrested four of the personnel working in the Hsinhua office and the *Ta Kung Pao*, and sent troops, police and special agents to engage in flagrant provocations against the Hsinhua office and other news es-

tablishments run by Chinese patriots.

The sinister design of this large-scale persecution, said the statement, was to try to contain the tremendous impact of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the dissemination of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and stamp out the raging flames of the struggle against British imperialism and British brutality. This is a pipe dream of a crazy man.

The statement said that several hundred tabloids had recently appeared in Hongkong to oppose British violence. They exposed the fascist crimes of the Hongkong British authorities, inspired the fighting will of our patriotic fellow-countrymen, and vigorously spread Mao Tse-tung's thought. This constituted a powerful counter-attack against the enemy and was a great creation of our compatriots there. **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** The statement, quoting Chairman Mao's teaching, expressed the belief that the patriotic fellow-countrymen in Hongkong would publish still more and better tabloids, thus politically dealing a crushing blow to British imperialism in Hongkong.

The statement seriously warned the fascist Hongkong British authorities that they must immediately and unconditionally release all patriotic newsmen and other fellow compatriots under arrest, revoke the illegal sentences passed on three patriot-run newspapers, compensate the latter for all losses and severely punish the culprits.

It also declared that all sentences handed down to the patriotic journalists by the Hongkong British authorities were absurd and completely null and void!

Ceylon Government's "Two Chinas" Plot Protested

In a note to the Ceylonese Ministry of Defence and External Affairs on September 13, the Chinese Embassy in Ceylon expressed great indignation and lodged a strong protest with the Ceylon Government for

disregarding its repeated representations and protests, stubbornly colluding with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and following U.S. imperialism in deliberately creating "two Chinas."

It said that after the Chinese Embassy had delivered a note to the Ceylon Ministry of Defence and External Affairs on August 22 protesting against the Ceylon Government for colluding with the Chiang gang and working in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism in creating "two Chinas," another six elements of this gang, among them a "government official," came to Ceylon quite recently on invitation to examine a government-sponsored irrigation project.

Earlier, the note pointed out, C.E.L. Wickremesinghe, managing director of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., and two Ceylon United National Party M.P.s visited Taiwan. These M.P.s even invited Yang Hsi-kun, vice-minister of the Chiang gang's bogus foreign ministry, to visit Ceylon. In addition, parliamentary secretaries to the Ceylonese Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications and the secretary of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce have been invited to visit Taiwan.

The note pointed out that the Ceylon Government, headed by the United National Party, had always pursued counter-revolutionary dual tactics, saying one thing and doing another. After receiving the Chinese Embassy's August 22 protest note, the Ceylon Government hurriedly issued a communique, saying that its position was that "it recognizes only the People's Republic of China." But in fact, it has continued to maintain clandestine connections with the Chiang bandit gang.

The note warned the Ceylon Government once again that it must rein in on the brink of the precipice, immediately cut all connections with the Chiang gang and desist from participating in any criminal activities of creating "two Chinas." Otherwise, it must be held responsible for all the grave consequence arising therefrom.

(Continued from p. 29.)

Soviet Union? Yet there was one Soviet man, who, when he hired a nine-seater taxi in this country, actually paid for the tickets for the other seats so as to keep the taxi all to himself. This Soviet man did not want to share a taxi with us 'black people!'"

In another African country, a hotel was supposed to be built with Soviet "aid." It was agreed that local costs should be covered by the proceeds from sales of Soviet commodities in the local market. Because all these commodities were useless and unsalable machinery, "aid" for building the hotel, to be executed in 1965, was off and on again owing to the lack of funds, and the project is still not completed. People complained: "They're building this hotel to serve their own ends. For us, we have nothing to gain."

In 1966, the Soviet revisionists agreed to send five medical doctors to work in that country. Before they came, however, it was requested that each one must get three months' pay in advance. No advance pay, no doctors, they threatened.

In its scramble for the market, Soviet revisionism also dumps commodities in that country, thereby ruining its national economy. Advertisements for Soviet goods are displayed alongside those of the Western capitalist countries along the highways outside the capital city. The Soviet Commercial Counsellor's Office there

even sent out advertisements urging people to buy things at the Soviet Embassy. This has caused great dissatisfaction among the local trading companies.

While the construction of the hotel mentioned above was taking place, another Soviet "aid" project, building a dam, was still in the surveying stage, and although the economic loans for these projects had been issued more than a year ago, the Soviet revisionists had already hastened to ask for payment of the interest involved.

After giving the security department of that country a few motorcycles and cars, the Soviet revisionists insisted on sending some "experts" to that department in the hope of placing it under their control.

* * *

Instances similar to all these are too numerous to list in one article. But the Soviet revisionist rulers are shamelessly bragging about their "aid." Just as Lenin had said: "In the market-place it often happens that the vendor who shouts loudest and calls God to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale." This is a fitting description of the Soviet revisionist group. In point of fact, the Afro-Asian peoples are coming to see ever more clearly from their own experience the neo-colonialist features of the Soviet revisionists' "aid." Some day they are sure to throw out these mountebanks along with their shoddy goods.

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Just Off the Press

SELECTED READINGS FROM
THE WORKS OF
MAO TSE-TUNG

In English

A selection of 39 articles from Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works written in the different periods of the Chinese revolution. Seven of these articles are not included in the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vols. I—IV.*

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