

PEKING REVIEW

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**Strengthen Revolutionary Unity to
Win Still Greater Victories**

**Political Power Grows Out of the
Barrel of a Gun**

***New Tsars' Fallacies to Justify Aggression
Must Be Laid to Rest***

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

In speaking of victory we mean to ensure that the masses of the people throughout the country are united under the leadership of the proletariat to win victory.

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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 for all other countries.

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

Premier Chou and Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Receive Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, on the afternoon of June 24 received and had a cordial conversation with Huang Tien-ming, former captain instructor, and Chu Ching-jung, former cadet, of the Chiang bandit gang's air force, who had revolted against the Chiang gang and come over to the mainland of the motherland with their plane.

Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng welcomed and praised Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung for their revolutionary action of gloriously crossing over in the interest of the people of the motherland, and encouraged them to study hard, serve the people and

take an active part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Reporting to Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung described how they had crossed over with their plane and exposed U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression in forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan as well as the dark rule and cruel exploitation imposed on the compatriots in Taiwan by the U.S.-Chiang gang. At the end of the reception they waved their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Responsible comrades of the army, navy and air force of the People's

Liberation Army Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Shu-sheng and Wang Hui-chiu took part in the reception.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Hsu Ting-tse, a former Chiang military personnel who had crossed over and now deputy regiment commander of a P.L.A. air force unit, and Comrade Huang Wen-kang, also a former Chiang military personnel who had crossed over and now teacher at an air force academy of the P.L.A.

Chiang Gang's Air Force Instructor Huang Tien-ming And Cadet Chu Ching-jung Cross Over to Mainland With Their Plane

Huang Tien-ming, former flying instructor of captain rank, and Chu Ching-jung, former cadet, of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's Kangshan Air Force Academy, crossed over to the mainland of the motherland on the afternoon of May 26 in a U.S.-made T-33 jet trainer of the Chiang gang. They landed safely at a place in central-south China.

Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung daily grew more indignant and dissatisfied with the long-term forcible occupation of the Chinese territory Taiwan by U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous clique's crimes of selling out the motherland. They came to realize that they had no way out under the U.S.-Chiang reactionary rule. Inspired and influenced by the great victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of the motherland, Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung resolutely changed their course after taking off from the Chiang gang's Kangshan military airfield in the southern part of Taiwan on the afternoon of May 26. Shaking off the Chiang gang's control and breaking through dark clouds, they headed straight for the mainland of the motherland. When they had safely landed at a location in central-south



On the afternoon of June 24, Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng received Huang Tien-ming, former captain instructor, and Chu Ching-jung, former cadet, of the Chiang bandit gang's air force, who had crossed over with their plane. Present at the reception were Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Shu-sheng, Wang Hui-chiu and others. They posed for a photograph after the reception.

China, they cheered happily together with the people around: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!"

Upon their return, Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung were warmly welcomed and received by the P.L.A. units stationed in the locality and the local revolutionary people. They were presented with Chairman Mao badges and copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* by the leading organ of the P.L.A. units there. They were supplied with clothing and daily necessities, and provided with ample means of livelihood.

More than 1,500 commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Kwangchow and revolutionary people from various circles held a big meeting on the afternoon of June 19 to extend a warm welcome to Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung.

Liu Hsing-yuan, responsible member of the P.L.A. Kwangchow Command, warmly welcomed Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the three services in Kwangchow. He pointed out that their crossing over indicated the growing discontent of the officers and men of the Chiang army with U.S. imperialism and the

Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, and reflected the burning desire of the compatriots on Taiwan and the Kuomintang military and civil personnel to free themselves from the reactionary U.S.-Chiang rule. The patriotic and just action of the two former Chiang airmen would undoubtedly encourage the compatriots on Taiwan to step up their heroic struggle against the U.S.-Chiang clique.

Comrade Liu Hsing-yuan said: Our great leader Chairman Mao is deeply concerned over the compatriots under the reactionary U.S.-Chiang rule on Taiwan. The 700 million people of the motherland resolutely support their compatriots as well as Kuomintang military and civil personnel on Taiwan in their patriotic and just struggles against U.S. imperialism and the Chiang bandit gang. All patriots, whether they come back earlier or later, are welcome. We are ready at all times to receive anyone who resists U.S.-Chiang rule and is willing to forsake the darkness and cross over to the brightness. We will treat them appropriately.

Liu Hsing-yuan expressed his hope that the Kuomintang military and civil personnel on Taiwan should have a sober understanding of the present situation. He said: Over the past 20 years, and particularly

since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the people of the motherland have won splendid victories under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Our country has leapt from a poor and backward country at the mercy of the imperialist powers to a powerful socialist state. In this excellent situation, we hope that the Kuomintang military and civil personnel will really see clearly the general trend, take their destiny into their own hands and resolutely choose the bright road taken by Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung and contribute their share in opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and the dark rule of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, in liberating our territory Taiwan Province and in achieving the great cause of unifying our motherland. This is the only correct way out for them.

Chen Yu, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and a representative of the revolutionary masses from all walks of life in Kwangchow, also made welcoming speeches at the meeting.

Huang Tien-ming made his speech amidst warm applause. With deep feeling, he said: We are very happy for the warm welcome accorded us by our kith and kin in the great

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Former flying instructor Huang Tien-ming (right) and former cadet Chu Ching-jung (left) of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's air force flew over to the mainland of the motherland on the afternoon of May 26 in a U.S.-made T-33 jet trainer of the Chiang gang.



Liu Hsing-yuan, responsible member of the P.L.A. Kwangchow Command, presents Huang Tien-ming (first from left) and Chu Ching-jung (second from left) with *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* at the meeting of welcome.

Strengthen Revolutionary Unity to Win Still Greater Victories

OUR great leader Chairman Mao recently called upon us: **Unite to win still greater victories.** "In speaking of victory we mean to ensure that the masses of the people throughout the country are united under the leadership of the proletariat to win victory." "Unite for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be realized in every factory, village, office and school." Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad masses of army-men and civilians of the country are actively responding to Chairman Mao's great call and promoting an upsurge in the study and implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions with high revolutionary enthusiasm.

Lately, the broad masses of every factory, village, office, school and army unit have been enthusiastically discussing how to bring about further revolutionary unity, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and seize still greater victories. They earnestly study Chairman Mao's latest instructions, sum up experiences, ascertain their shortcomings, work out concrete measures and thereby conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions to the letter through their actions. They are striving to further strengthen their great revolutionary unity and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to achieve new and still greater victories in both revolution and production. Throughout our great socialist motherland, there prevails an excellent revolutionary scene of vitality, unity and militancy.

Translate Chairman Mao's Latest Instructions Into Conscious Action

Under Chairman Mao's great call "**Unite to win still greater victories,**" the revolutionary committees at all levels and the broad revolutionary masses in Peking are studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions with greater political zeal and a militant attitude of "**seize the day, seize the hour.**" In the present study carried on by the city's revolutionary masses, greater than ever are the number involved, their enthusiasm and ideological achievements. The more they study, the deeper the understanding they have of the importance of strengthening their revolutionary unity. They said: The proletariat depends on its unity to defeat the bourgeoisie.

Under the brilliant leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, we depended on our revolutionary unity to overthrow the three big mountains — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism which had lain like a dead weight on the Chinese people, and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the movement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we depended on revolutionary unity to shatter the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. Though we have already won tremendous victories, the enemies both at home and abroad are not reconciled to their defeat. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has not yet ended. We must further strengthen our revolutionary unity as we carry out the various militant tasks put forward by our Party's Ninth National Congress and thus win still greater victories. Such unity is required in the class struggle, strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the complete burial of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

In the study of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, they conscientiously fight self-interest and criticize revisionism, and examine their words and deeds which impede unity. All are doing their utmost to become models in strengthening unity. Many units have already worked out measures to advance the revolutionary unity according to their own specific conditions. Chairman Mao's latest instructions are being translated into conscious actions by all revolutionary people in the city. Now a new revolutionary situation of being united as one in the struggle against the enemy exists throughout Peking. With the rise of the revolutionary consciousness of the broad masses of the people, their strengthened great revolutionary unity has powerfully promoted the carrying out of the Party's various policies and deepened the development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement on various fronts. Led forward by the revolution, both industry and agriculture are thriving.

If the Army and the People Are United as One, Who in the World Can Match Them?

After Chairman Mao's latest instructions were published, the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A.

threw themselves instantaneously and militantly into their study, propagation and implementation. Strengthening unity between the army and the people, they said, is imperative if still greater victories are to be scored. It is imperative for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is the P.L.A.'s glorious obligation. They professed their readiness to respond firmly to Chairman Mao's great call to make even more secure the army-civilian unity, and exert their utmost to contribute to the winning of new and ever greater victories.

In the Chenpao Island area, the heroic frontier guards together with the local revolutionary masses studied Chairman Mao's latest instruction **"Unite to win still greater victories."** Reviewing the militant course of how, guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, the P.L.A. men and the people there had united to defend the sacred territory of their great socialist motherland, they declared with revolutionary fervour: Unity is strength, unity is victory. We resolve to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and unite still more closely, and be prepared at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to intrude.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching that **"the army and the people are the foundation of victory,"** the valiant frontier guards helped the revolutionary committees set militia work on a solid footing organizationally, politically and militarily. They and the militiamen organized themselves into **"red pairs"** of mutual help. They have passed on the glorious traditions of the P.L.A. to the militiamen in the places where they are stationed — namely, giving prominence to proletarian politics, persisting in the **"four-firsts,"*** bringing into play the **"three-eight"** working style** and unfolding the movement for **"four-good"** companies***. The militiamen, on their part, actively concert their efforts with the P.L.A. in patrolling and sentinel duty. Throughout the island, one can see the revolutionary scene of army-men and civilians standing guard or patrolling shoulder to shoulder. Here practically everyone is a sentinel and

*The **"four-firsts"** are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind, as distinguished from ideas in books. That is to say, first place to man, first place to political work, first place to ideological work and first place to living ideas.

The **"three-eight" working style: The Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, has fostered a fine tradition. This fine tradition is summed up by Chairman Mao in three phrases and eight additional characters, meaning firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

*****"Four-good"** companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the **"three-eight"** working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

every home a sentry post. In the counter-attacks in self-defence on March 2 and 15, the militia voluntarily repaired the roads and brought food to the frontier guards. In unison, they meted out due punishment to the intruders and triumphantly defended the sacred territory of the motherland. **"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"** Today, the unity between the army and the people in the Chenpao Island area is more consolidated than ever.

The brave armymen and people in this frontier area have again and again studied Chairman Mao's latest instructions. They have resolved to raise even higher the Ninth Party Congress' banner of unity and victory and carry the anti-revisionist struggle through to the end!

People of Various Nationalities in Ili Strengthen Unity

The revolutionary people of various nationalities in the Ili Kazakh Autonomous *Chou* of China's Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, situated at the outpost of the anti-revisionist struggle, have diligently studied Chairman Mao's newest instructions following their publication. They have brought about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. In conformity with Chairman Mao's great teachings, the people of the various nationalities in this *chou* are constantly tightening the unity among the nationalities and army-civilian unity. An unparalleled new atmosphere of great revolutionary unity has arisen. They say: Unity is strength; unity is victory. We people of various nationalities must unite solidly and make joint efforts to achieve new victories.

Unity in struggle against the common enemy — this is the concordant action of the people of the various nationalities in the Ili region. With a bitter hatred for the new and old tsars, they are increasing their vigilance a hundredfold against the aggressive activities of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists. They declare that they will heighten their alertness against the enemy and be ready at all times to deal blows at all intruders who dare to come. Everywhere, from the Aletai grasslands to the Ili valley, from the foot of the Tarbagitay Mountains to the banks of the Manass River, militia organizations have sprung up and lively reports of how the army cherishes the people and the people support the army have spread far and wide. The army-civilian joint defence is constantly gaining strength. They have built, as it were, an impregnable Great Wall of steel along the long boundary line.

The people of the various nationalities in Ili voiced intense indignation at the criminal acts of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in ceaselessly encroaching upon China's territory and air space and creating incidents of bloodshed along the border. They have been

further incensed at the intrusion of Soviet frontier troops, under the direction of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, into the western part of the Barluk Mountains in Yumin County on June 10, kidnapping a Chinese herdsman and killing a Chinese herdsman and thereby creating a new incident of bloodshed. The Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, they pointed out, will not be bullied. If the Soviet revisionist renegade clique wilfully clings to its reckless course, it will certainly be drowned in an ocean of people's war. The revolutionary people of the various nationalities are determined to fight to the end in

defence of the sacred territory of their great socialist motherland.

Throughout China, militant army men and civilians are pledging to hold still higher the banner of unity of the Ninth Party Congress and, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and of the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, further strengthen great revolutionary unity, bring into play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and score new and still greater victories.

Political Power Grows Out of the Barrel Of a Gun

Since the closing of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, there has been a growing upsurge of studying the congress documents all over the nation. The proletarian revolutionary line of our great leader Chairman Mao is being more deeply perceived by the people. The editorial department of "Renmin Ribao" recently held forums in Nanchang city and Ching kangshan, the cradle of the Chinese revolution, both in Kiangsi Province. These forums studied and discussed Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," which Vice-Chairman Lin Piao expounded in his political report to the Ninth Party Congress. Workers of the Anyuan Coal Mine and poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and revolutionary cadres of Ching kangshan attended the forums. Following are excerpts from their speeches. — P.R. Ed.

Universal Truth

Pan Shih-kao, an Anyuan worker and member of the Pinghsiang Municipal Revolutionary Committee, said:

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"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 for all other countries."** This brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's has not only been proved by the history of the Chinese revolution, but also by the revolutionary history of the people of all countries.

We, Anyuan workers, deeply understand the truth of **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** From the autumn of 1921 to the autumn of 1930, our great leader Chairman Mao came to Anyuan many times to lead the workers' movement and pointed out the road to liberation for the working class. After Chiang Kai-shek started the April 12 counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in 1927, Chairman Mao came to Anyuan to call on the workers to take up guns for armed struggle.

The Anyuan workers followed Chairman Mao's teachings most resolutely. About a thousand of them joined the Autumn Harvest Uprising and organized the Anyuan regiment during the uprising. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao they went to the Ching kang Mountains and established a rural revolutionary base area. Later, at the head of a part of the Red Army, Chairman Mao returned to Anyuan. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao came too. More than one thousand additional Anyuan workers joined the Red Army. They followed Chairman Mao in fighting in the north and south until the countrywide victory.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army."** We must firmly bear in mind this great teaching of Chairman Mao's.

Without the gun, there will be no political power. The victory of the Chinese revolution was won by fighting with the gun and the victory of the world revolution too will be won only by relying on the gun. We are certain that all the oppressed people of the world will take the road of **"political power grows out**

of the barrel of a gun" and win their complete emancipation by taking up the gun.

Sun Ching-yu, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Nashan People's Commune in Ching-kangshan, said:

Correct leadership by the Party, a correct political line and military line are essential for the victory of the people's armed struggle. Chairman Mao has laid down a whole series of Marxist-Leninist political and military lines in leading the Chinese people in their protracted revolutionary struggles. These are the fundamental guarantee for the Chinese revolution in advancing from victory to victory.

At several crucial stages in the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao waged struggles against "Left" and Right opportunism on the question of the gun. In the First Revolutionary Civil War, Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line was to give up arms and the armed forces. He stood for the parliamentary road. As a result, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang massacred Communist Party members and the revolutionary masses, thus bringing heavy losses to the revolution.

At that time, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the Autumn Harvest Uprising and opened up the revolutionary road of the Ching-kang Mountains by opposing armed counter-revolution with armed revolution. The Second Revolutionary Civil War began. Chairman Mao set up the first revolutionary rural base area in the Ching-kang Mountains and thus pointed out the orientation of China's revolution. At that time, "Left" opportunism emerged in the Party, represented by Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, and Wang Ming. They opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and advocated that risings should be organized in the big cities. The "Left" opportunist line caused great losses to China's revolution. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Wang Ming put forward the slogan "everything through the united front," which meant handing over the leadership of the armed forces to the Kuomintang. Chairman Mao criticized Wang Ming's Right capitulationism and overcame it. After our victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, Liu Shao-chi proposed the capitulationist line that "China has entered a new stage of peace and democracy" and claimed that the form of the struggle had changed from armed struggle to non-armed struggle. He was even ready to accept an official post in the Kuomintang's "central government." The essence of Liu Shao-chi's capitulationist line was the abolition of Party leadership over the armed forces—the handing over of military power to the Kuomintang reactionaries. Chairman Mao criticized and defeated Liu Shao-chi's capitulationist line. Chairman Mao taught the whole Party: **"The arms of the people, every gun and every bullet, must all be kept, must not be handed over."** It was only because we had firmly grasped the

gun that we finally defeated the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries and won countrywide victory.

Red Flag of Ching-kangshan Flies For Ever

Chang Tien-lin, chairman of the Ching-kangshan Revolutionary Committee, said:

Shortly after Chairman Mao led the troops of the Autumn Harvest Uprising up the Ching-kang Mountains, he wrote the brilliant article *The Struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains*, which pointed out the direction for China's revolution.

In waging armed struggle there must be Party leadership. Chairman Mao says: **"Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party."** It is precisely due to the leadership of the Communist Party that political power can grow out of the barrel of a gun. Chairman Mao set up Party branches in the companies when the Red Army was still in its infancy. In his article *The Struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains* Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The Party branch is organized on a company basis; this is an important reason why the Red Army has been able to carry on such arduous fighting without falling apart."**

In waging armed struggle there must be a people's army. The fundamental question is that this army must serve the people. After Chairman Mao led the Autumn Harvest Uprising troops up the Ching-kang Mountains, he issued the Three Main Rules of Discipline and later the Six Points for Attention. This was done in order to build a new type of army which serves the people wholly and entirely.

In carrying out armed struggle, there must be consolidated base areas. Without them protracted struggle cannot be carried on.

Yu Chen-kun, member of the Ching-kangshan Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the then Taching Township Soviet Government of the Ching-kang Mountains, said:

The revolutionary base area of the Ching-kang Mountains at that time was within the counter-revolutionary encirclement of the Kuomintang reactionaries and was a very small place. But as long as the people had guns and were led by a correct political line and military line, the revolutionary forces could develop and become stronger step by step.

I remember how Chairman Mao explained to us the revolutionary thesis of **"a single spark can start a prairie fire"** in the training class of Communist Party and Youth League members of Hunan and Kiangsi Provinces. There was grass everywhere in the Ching-kang Mountains, and if you started a fire the flames would roll all over the mountains. Chairman Mao used this popular example to help us understand the great significance of persevering in the struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains. The history of the Chinese

revolution fully testifies to this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's. The revolutionary fire in the Ching-kang Mountains later spread throughout China.

Li Shih-kai, Party secretary of the Taching Production Brigade in the Ching-kangshan People's Commune and a member of the insurrectionary detachment of the Taching Township in the Ching-kang Mountains in those years, said:

When Chairman Mao led the Autumn Harvest Uprising and led the army to the Ching-kang Mountains, I saw this army come to our Ching-chu Mountain. They then organized insurrectionary detachments of workers and peasants, set up a government of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and led the masses in struggling against local tyrants and in distributing land. The Red Army organized the masses into stretcher-bearer teams, scout teams, transport teams, women's teams and Young Pioneer teams. Having no fire-arms, they made their own home-made rifles and guns to fight against the enemy offensives.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: ". . . the Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution." "The Red Army fights not merely for the sake of fighting but in order to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize them, arm them, and help them to establish revolutionary political power." Recalling the history of how Chairman Mao set up the Ching-kang Mountains base area, we have understood more deeply the greatness and wisdom of these brilliant instructions of Chairman Mao's.

Long Live the Victory of People's War!

Chou Wen-kai, member of the Standing Committee of the Ching-kangshan Revolutionary Committee and leader of the then insurrectionary detachment of Taching Township in the Ching-kang Mountains, said:

"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." From the very beginning, the struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains embodied this brilliant thinking of Chairman Mao's.

I took part in the well-known battle in defence of Huangyangchieh. In terms of manpower and material strength, the Red Army was inferior at that time. But it relied mainly on the masses and not on this or that kind of weapon. It mobilized the people, men and women, young and old, in the base area to make 100 bamboo spikes each. They dipped them in poison and planted them in the thick bushes on both sides of the narrow path leading up the mountain. Only when the enemy had climbed up to the edge of the Red Army positions did we open fire. When the enemy troops ran for shelter on the road sides, they fell into our trap of bamboo spikes. And when the enemy was hemmed in, we rolled boulders down from the mountain top and crushed him.

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That was how the Red Army used the methods devised by the masses to repulse the enemy attacks.

Wang Kuei-hua, vice-chairman of the Ching-kangshan Revolutionary Committee, said:

Chairman Mao's correct line of waging people's war enabled the forces of the Autumn Harvest Uprising not only to stay on in the Ching-kang Mountains, but also to defeat the enemy and increase their strength. The Red Army at that time was greatly outnumbered by the enemy who was also better armed. Despite this, the enemy was helpless in dealing with the Red Army. Only part of the Red Army was equipped with rifles, many soldiers used spears and swords. However, the Red Army defeated two enemy divisions in the well-known battle of Lungyuankou. What did it rely on to win the battle? It relied on the people.

Sun Teh-hung, vice-chairman of the Ching-kangshan Revolutionary Committee, said:

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." "The masses are the real heroes." Chairman Mao has the greatest faith in the masses of the people and most firmly relies on them. People's war is the concrete application of Chairman Mao's thoroughgoing mass line in military affairs. It is one aspect of how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism.

Separated from the masses, the army would be like fish out of water. Supported and aided by the people, the revolutionary armed force can defeat a much stronger enemy.

No matter what the circumstances were and how the revolutionary armed forces were equipped, we always adhered to the concept of people's war. In the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the period of the War of Liberation, the masses of people in the base areas used mine and tunnel warfare to attack the enemy. They played a role the regular armed forces couldn't play.

If U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism or any other reactionaries dare to invade our socialist motherland, we will meet the aggressors with people's war and wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely!

Supporting People's Armed Struggle in Asia, Africa And Latin America

Teng Yuan-chiang, fighter of a P.L.A. unit stationed in Ching-kangshan, said:

"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." This brilliant thinking of Chairman Mao's is being grasped by more and more oppressed people and nations. Armed struggle is steadily growing in south Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, India and Palestine and other countries and regions in

Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is an important hallmark of the excellent international situation.

The rapid development of revolutionary armed struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America has struck terror into the hearts of U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The Soviet revisionists have ganged up with U.S. imperialism more openly in carrying out their sabotage activities, trying to stamp out the flames of revolutionary war. Collaborating with U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism is selling out the interests of the Vietnamese people. They have been working overtime to force the people of south Viet Nam to lay down their arms and put an end to their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In the Middle East, the Soviet revisionists came up with a so-called "political settlement" plan and frantically attacked the Palestinian people who have taken up the gun to fight for their own liberation. They have labelled this struggle a "reckless action," hoping to sabotage it. That the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has openly acted as an accomplice to U.S. imperialism only serves to further expose its ugly features.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has distorted the basic principles of Marxism and advertised so-called "peaceful transition" and the parliamentary road. Historical experience has proved that this road is a blind alley and can only deceive the people. Pushing "peaceful transition" means opposing the revolution of the oppressed people and helping U.S. imperialism and its running dogs maintain their reactionary rule. Only when the oppressed people smash these counter-revolutionary schemes of Soviet revisionism and carry out the revolutionary line can they win liberation.

Imperialism, revisionism and all reaction are only daydreaming if they think they can put out the raging flames of the revolutionary struggle being waged by the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Oppression inevitably gives rise to resistance and the outbreak of revolution. We resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the people in the Asian, African and Latin American countries. The road of struggle is tortuous, but victory will surely go to the revolutionary people there.

Liu Shan-tseng, Standing Committee member of the Ching kangshan Revolutionary Committee, said:

The armed forces of the people of all countries always develop from small to big, from weak to strong. At the beginning of their armed revolution, the oppressed people invariably face the situation in which they are weak and the enemy is strong. But so long as they stick to the correct political and military lines, bring the strength of the people into full play and persist in protracted struggle, they can gradually change the balance of strength and eventually wipe out the enemy. In his article *On Protracted War* Chairman Mao said: "After travelling the hard stretch of

road we shall reach the highway to victory. This is the natural logic of the war." People in many countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America have already taken up or are taking up the gun to carry out heroic struggles against imperialism and its running dogs. We are confident that by persisting in protracted struggle, they will surely overcome any difficulty, defeat any enemy and win victory.

Relying on the Gun to Defend Political Power

Hsu Chih-cheng, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and head of the people's militia section of the Ching kangshan People's Commune, said:

The people cannot seize political power without the gun, neither can they defend it. Ever since we won countrywide victory in the revolution, the class enemies at home and the imperialists, revisionists and other reactionaries abroad have never stopped trying to overthrow our dictatorship of the proletariat. We must heighten our vigilance.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out in his political report to the Ninth Party Congress: "On no account must we relax our revolutionary vigilance because of victory or ignore the danger of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism launching a large-scale war of aggression. We must make full preparations, preparations against their launching a big war and against their launching a war at an early date, preparations against their launching a conventional war and against their launching a large-scale nuclear war. **In short, we must be prepared.**"

We are determined to follow the teachings of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, hold the gun firmly in our hands, make every preparation and be ready at all times to wipe out all aggressors who dare to come!

Yang Yi-liang, political instructor of a P.L.A. unit stationed in Ching kangshan, said:

Chairman Mao points out: "We are now in a great new era of world revolution." Today the world situation is quite different from what it was during those years when Chairman Mao led the forces to the Ching kang Mountains. In the past the Ching kang Mountains were the base area of the Chinese revolution. Now China has become an impregnable, powerful socialist country standing rockfirm in the world.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is being disseminated on an unprecedentedly wide scale all over the globe. So long as the revolutionary people of the world are united, fear no difficulties and persevere in struggle, the day is not far off when U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all other reactionaries will be buried once and for all.



Hou Ming-fa — A Communist Fighter Devoted to the People

INSPIRED by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and united ever more closely under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the nation's hundreds of millions of army-men and civilians are waging a great struggle to seize still greater victories. At this moment, a report came in, which gave an account of the exemplary deeds performed in the vast expanse of forests in the border area of northeast China by a heroic fighter armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. He was Communist Party member Comrade Hou Ming-fa, an anti-revisionist hero from the Chenpao Island area and a new fighter of the P.L.A. unit in which the late combat hero Tung Tsun-jui served. Dying a martyr's death while putting out a big fire to protect the lives and property of the people, he has set us a brilliant example of fearing neither hardship nor death.

Hou Ming-fa was born in a poor peasant family in the Hutou Village on the bank of the Wusuli River. In the old society, his father was pressganged by the Japanese invaders to do forced labour; his mother was compelled to go begging. Chairman Mao who led the poor in making revolution brought emancipation to his family. Hou bitterly hated the class enemies and cherished boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao. Before he enlisted in the army, he had already become a courageous and staunch fighter against Soviet revisionism and the class enemies at home.

Brought up on the bank of the Wusuli River, young Hou Ming-fa had seen for himself that the labouring people of both China and the Soviet Union had fished in the same river; a profound friendship had existed between them. But why, he asked himself, were the friendly Soviet fishermen moved away after the Soviet revisionist renegade clique came into power? Why did the Soviet frontier troops continually put up barbed-wire entanglements and build blockhouses and open and hidden pillboxes on the opposite bank of the Wusuli River? Why did the Soviet revisionist bandits constantly carry out provocations against China? With these problems in mind, he time and again studied Chairman Mao's theses on the nature of modern revisionism. He realized that all this resulted from usurpation by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique of the leadership of the Soviet Party and state founded by Lenin. Not only has this gang restored capitalism in an all-round way at home, but it is also committing aggression against

and plundering other countries in a vain attempt to turn them into its colonies. Like U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism is the sworn enemy of the revolutionary people the world over. With burning indignation, Hou Ming-fa said: "If we don't strike down these wolves, the people of the world cannot win their liberation. I must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and fight to the end against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism!"

In 1966 when Chairman Mao himself initiated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which has always been hostile to the Chinese people, stepped up its anti-China activities. In the Chenpao Island area, the anti-revisionist struggle sharpened.

During that time, Hou joined the fishing team of the Hutou Production Brigade in Hulin County, which fished in the Wusuli River. He witnessed the Soviet frontier troops running wild on the river, upon the orders of the ferocious Soviet revisionist fascist bandits. They rammed our fishing boats, grabbed our fishing nets, kidnapped and beat our fishermen and frenziedly turned high-pressure hoses on our fishermen and fishing boats. The criminal acts of this gang of bandits made his blood boil. Dauntless in face of brute force, he and his fellow fishermen waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the handful of anti-China Soviet revisionist ruffians.

On one occasion, when Hou and other fishermen were rowing in two boats on the Wusuli River and preparing to land with their catches, the Soviet revisionist bandits dispatched several gunboats loaded with fully-armed frontier troops across the central line of the main channel. They sped back and forth among the Chinese fishing boats, stirring up big waves in an attempt to overturn them. Oar in hand, Hou, unperturbed, valiantly fought back against the ferocious enemies. Holding high their red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, he and his mates shouted angrily again and again: "Down with Soviet revisionism!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Go home, you Soviet revisionist bandits!" One of the gunboats dashed at full speed towards Hou's boat. At this perilous moment, Hou, preferring death to surrender, strained at his oars and headed straight for the gunboat. The Soviet revisionist bandits, superficially fierce but truly faint-hearted, were thrown into a panic by his

heroic action and hurriedly turned about and scurried off.

One day, as Hou was keeping watch over the cast net, six Soviet ruffians crawled out of their blockhouse, with knives in hand. Boarding three sampans, they crossed the main channel of the river and came stealthily to cut the net and steal the fish. Boiling with anger, Hou Ming-fa immediately rowed towards them. Taking advantage of the fact that he was alone, the sabre-rattling Soviet revisionist intruders converged on him. Recalling Chairman Mao's teaching that **"we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack,"** Hou raised his oar and struck out at the aggressors. Having a guilty conscience, the enemies turned tail.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Hou repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and heroically countered the handful of class enemies.

While working on an assignment to put up telephone lines with the militia company of Hutou in a remote mountain village in the border area, Hou became aware that the revolutionary movement there was at a low ebb. In his off-duty hours, he went among the masses to carry out investigations and discovered that the masses had not been fully mobilized, because the handful of class enemies were running amuck. He then propagated Chairman Mao's latest instructions among the revolutionary masses and cadres. Shortly afterwards, the masses were mobilized and the lid on class struggle was lifted. A vigorous, revolutionary campaign of mass criticism got under way.

Upon joining the Chinese People's Liberation Army in February 1968, Hou was assigned to the unit in which the late Tung Tsun-jui served. In this great school of Mao Tsetung Thought, he diligently studied Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" and learnt from the heroic deeds of Tung Tsun-jui who gave his life while blowing up an enemy pillbox. Chairman Mao's brilliant teachings and the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary martyrs who had sacrificed their lives for the revolution were deeply engraved in his mind. At a meeting to learn from Tung Tsun-jui, he said with great emotion: "It is by relying on people who fear neither hardship nor death that the political power of the proletariat is defended. The burying of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction depends on such people. So does the building of communism. I will truly learn from Tung Tsun-jui's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. In the great forward march to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, I will always be a combatant and follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution all my life!"

In May, Hou was transferred to an army farm to work as tractor driver. He always went to work in places where the conditions were toughest and chose the heaviest job, thus consciously fostering the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

He excelled in every task and was cited as a "five-good" fighter.

"My red heart is for ever loyal to Chairman Mao. I pledge to fight for communism all my life!"

Nurtured by the sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought, he constantly repeated this vow to encourage himself forward.

In early January this year, the leadership sent him and his squad to repair tractors in a workshop under the Bureau of Forestry in Tahsingkou of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province.

At 04:00 on the 13th, the Tungfeng Middle School affiliated to the bureau suddenly caught fire. Roused from a sound sleep by the fire alarm, Hou along with his squad leader Cheng En-yuan and fighter Su Wan rushed to the spot.

Plunging fearlessly into the flames, he first of all rescued the portraits of Chairman Mao, and then dashed into the laboratory where inflammable and explosive chemicals were stored. Just then, the ceiling in one corner of the lab collapsed. The flames, fanned by the wind, spread towards the boxes of chemicals. An explosion was imminent. Disdaining sacrifice, he removed all the boxes in a stretch. But he himself became a man afire. No sooner had the worker comrades extinguished the flames on his clothing than he rushed into another place where the fierce flames were raging.

Within a short time, the contents of nine rooms were rescued. Hou Ming-fa and the revolutionary masses then ran into the last room. As the licking flames rolled with the wind, the roof was about to collapse. But six people were still in the room. The revolutionary masses, out of their deep love for the P.L.A. men, urged him to make his own escape without delay. With high political consciousness, Hou implemented to the letter Chairman Mao's instruction **"be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual"** when he shouted to the masses in the room: "You jump first, don't worry about me!"

Finally, only Hou and a worker named Li Wen-hao were left in the room. Though thick smoke and flames had already blocked the window, Hou stood erect by the window, impeding the flames with his own body. He waved to Li to jump out quickly. But Li was so exhausted that he couldn't move another step. Just as the flames were about to engulf Li, Hou pushed him out of the window. Immediately afterwards, the roof collapsed with a crash and a column of fire rose to the sky.

The revolutionary masses found Hou Ming-fa's body in the sea of flames, he had died with honour.

The hero's name soon spread far and wide in the area of Changpai Mountains and on the bank of the Wusuli River.

The Party committee of the P.L.A. unit decided to posthumously admit him into the Party.

The splendid image of Comrade Hou Ming-fa who feared neither hardship nor death will live for ever in the hearts of the revolutionary people!

New Tsars' Fallacies to Justify Aggression Must Be Laid to Rest

by Shih Hung

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THE loyal inheritor of the mantle of tsarist Russian imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is feverishly pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion abroad. So that it could invade and occupy Chinese territory, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has in the last few years provoked constant border incidents, and, especially from last March, made many and repeated armed intrusions into China's territory Chenpao Island. After their military adventures had come up against resounding blows, this pack of renegades had the cheek to resort to their usual trick of a thief crying "stop thief" and issue a so-called Soviet government statement on March 29 after much painstaking efforts. Calling black white and confusing right and wrong, they did everything they could to distort the truth about the Chenpao Island incident and the Sino-Soviet boundary question. Fiercely slandering and attacking China, they spared no effort to defend their crimes of aggression.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's statement is a confession of its betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and degeneration into social-imperialism. It is also a counter-revolutionary document declaring the clique's readiness to continue to commit aggression and carry out territorial expansion. Let us take a look at the statement and see how peremptorily it defends the imperialist gangster logic that it is right to carry out aggression.

The first argument is: Chinese territory was "disputed by . . . emperors and tsars" and such disputes do not fall into the category of aggression. The Soviet revisionist renegades are truly worthy of being the filial offspring of the old tsars.

But how can the Soviet revisionist new tsars' twaddle cover up the historical truth? It is common knowledge that after the Opium War of 1840, the imperialist powers in Europe and America forced open the door of a China which had pursued a "closed-door" policy, and compelled the corrupt and incompetent Ching Dynasty government to conclude a series of unequal treaties with various imperialist countries, ceding territory and paying indemnities. In the imperialist powers' rivalry for aggression against China, tsarist Russian imperialism was the most ambitious and seized larger tracts of Chinese territory than any other power. It compelled the authorities of the Ching Dynasty by means of armed force to conclude unequal treaties—the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun," the "Sino-Russian

Treaty of Peking" and the "Sino-Russian Ili Treaty"—treaties by which it annexed altogether more than 1.5 million square kilometres of Chinese territory. Such piratical acts of aggression by tsarist Russian imperialism had been strongly condemned by the great teachers of the international proletarian revolution Marx, Engels and Lenin. Commenting on the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun" in 1858, Marx said that ". . . by his second opium-war he [John Bull] has helped her [Russia] to the invaluable tract lying between the Gulf of Tartary and Lake Baikal, a region so much coveted by Russia that from Czar Alexey Michaelowitch down to Nicolaus, she has always attempted to get it." Engels also clearly pointed out in the same year that Russia had despoiled "China of a country as large as France and Germany put together, and of a river as large as the Danube." Lenin made an even more bitter denunciation when he said: ". . . the European governments (the Russian Government among the very first) have already started to partition China. However, they have not begun this partitioning openly, but stealthily, like thieves. They began to rob China as ghouls rob corpses, and when the seeming corpse attempted to resist, they flung themselves upon it like savage beasts." Like a bat afraid of the sunshine, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique trembles with fear at hearing the wise conclusions by these great teachers of the international proletariat. The clique made no mention of these great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, but, on the contrary, described the actions of its ancestors, the old tsars who seized Chinese territory like thieves and beasts, as mere "disputes" between "emperors and tsars" which were not aggression at all. It insisted that the unequal treaties imposed on the Chinese people by the tsars were "equal" treaties. All this has completely exposed the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as a gang of the most despicable renegades to Marxism-Leninism and out-and-out new tsars who have completely inherited the mantle of the old tsars.

The clique's second argument is: There is a map to show that no aggression was committed. Here the Soviet revisionist new tsars offer a new interpretation of their "definition of aggression."

In their view, so long as they draw a line on their own map, the territory of any other country becomes theirs. Take Chenpao Island which has always been under China's jurisdiction for example. Situated on the Chinese side of the central line of the

main channel of the Wusuli River, it is indisputably Chinese territory. However, the Soviet revisionist authorities alleged that the island belongs to them. Having failed to produce any sound reason to justify their argument, they invoke a map attached to the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking," asserting that the Sino-Soviet boundary in the Chenpao Island area "passes directly along the Chinese bank of the Ussuri River." This is enough to make one laugh one's head off. The map was drawn unilaterally by tsarist Russia, and at the time the islands in the rivers on the eastern sector of the Sino-Russian boundary were not surveyed and marked to determine their ownership. Even the frontier commissar of tsarist Russia admitted that if countries were divided by a river, the central line of the main channel of the river should be taken as the boundary line between them. During the Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations in 1964, the Soviet representative also had to admit that the map attached to the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" could not determine the ownership of the islands. However, in their March 29 statement, the Soviet revisionists went so far as to invoke this map. In doing so, they intended not only to defend their wanton aggression but, what is more noteworthy, to attain their ulterior motive. They are trying to carve up large tracts of Chinese territory as their own by stealthily drawing on their "map" a boundary line in violation of even the unequal treaty. On it, they marked off as Soviet territory over 600 of the more than 700 islands which, even according to the unequal treaty, are located on the Chinese side of the boundary. It is crystal clear that if the Sino-Soviet boundary were fixed according to their map, the over 600 Chinese islands would have fallen into the grip of the new tsars.

But the matter is far more serious than this. They want to annex still more Chinese territory through map-drawing. The old tsars in the 19th century had intended to draw a straight line from the Tien Shan Mountains in the west to Haishenwei in the east to extend the boundary of the tsarist Russian empire to China's Great Wall. The new tsars in the 20th century now openly assert that "the frontier of the Chinese People's Republic extends only to the Great Chinese Wall less than 100 kilometres from Peking." If some day they scrawl on the map again and draw another border line reaching the southern side of the Great Wall, and then produce their "map" and claim that the places north of the line are theirs, would it not follow that still larger tracts of Chinese territory should belong to the new tsars? Is there any easier way in the world to seize the territory of another country? The aggressive ambitions of the Soviet revisionist new tsars are really many times bigger than those of the old tsars! But what they are doing is only daydreaming!

Their third argument is: They have paid a price and so they are not aggressors. This is another "reason" given by the Soviet revisionist new tsars for their forcible occupation of Chinese territory.

With regard to the vast expanses of Chinese territory seized by tsarist Russian imperialism under the unequal treaties imposed upon China, the great Lenin always stood for the annulment of these unequal treaties and the restoration to China of all territory that had been annexed from her by tsarist Russian imperialism. On September 27, 1920, the Government of Soviets led by Lenin solemnly proclaimed: It "declares null and void all the treaties concluded with China by the former Governments of Russia, renounces all seizure of Chinese territory and all Russian concessions in China and restores to China, without any compensation and for ever, all that had been predatorily seized from her by the Tsar's Government and the Russian bourgeoisie." Here, we want to call the Soviet revisionist new tsars' attention to the words: "all" and ". . . restores to China without any compensation and for ever. . . ." The idea of the great Lenin could not be realized because of the limitations set by historical conditions. But while talking glibly about being "true to Lenin's behests," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has not only openly betrayed Lenin's teachings. It also most shamelessly defends the aggressive crimes of the old tsars by vainly trying to prove as "legitimate" the latter's aggression against China and to describe the unequal treaties imposed on China by tsarist Russian imperialism as "equal." This is indeed the height of absurdity!

Taking into consideration the fact that the Soviet labouring people have lived on the land over a long period, the Chinese Government and people, out of the desire to safeguard the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, are still ready to make the unequal treaties imposed on China by tsarist Russian imperialism the basis for determining the entire alignment of the boundary line between the two countries and concluding a new equal treaty. But this definitely does not mean that those unequal treaties imposed on China by tsarist Russian imperialism are "equal."

The smashing of the Japanese militarist armed intervention by the Soviet people after the victory of the October Revolution and tsarist Russian imperialism's aggression abroad are two diametrically opposed matters which can never be lumped together. It is absolutely futile for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to try and whitewash the old tsars' crimes of aggression with the blood shed by the Soviet people. In safeguarding the great fruits of the October Revolution and defending the world's first socialist state, the Soviet people and army led by Lenin and Stalin defeated all foreign interventionists and, together with the Chinese people, finally defeated the Japanese fascists. This is a glorious chapter in history written by the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. But what has this to do with the revisionist renegades? How can this prove as "legitimate" tsarist Russian imperialism's wanton aggression against China since the 1850s? Blinded by their aggressive ambition,

the new tsars are deliberately trying to confuse people by using the sacrifices of the Soviet people to whitewash tsarist Russia's past crimes of aggression and cover up the present aggression by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. This is nothing but a monstrous insult to the Soviet people!

This logic of the Soviet revisionist new tsars is extremely preposterous. If this absurd premise is to be applied to the question of the ownership of territory, then, would it not follow that the People's Republic of Mongolia today should be included in Soviet "territory" since in 1921 the Soviet Red Army attacked and took what then was Outer Mongolia in order to strike out at Ungern's "whiteguards" which were supported by Japanese imperialism? Would it not follow that certain East European countries should be included in Soviet "territory" since Soviet troops shed their blood in these countries during World War II? Apparently it is precisely according to this gangster logic that the new tsars, in defiance of world condemnation, have

flagrantly sent hundreds of thousands of aggressor troops to occupy Czechoslovakia and regard certain East European countries and the People's Republic of Mongolia as their colonies, viciously exploiting and oppressing the people there, while scribblers in their pay have hysterically clamoured that the 4,000 kilometres of borders between China and the People's Republic of Mongolia should be "defended" "as our own borders." Is this not a stark exposure of their social-imperialist gangster features?

We would like to remind the Soviet revisionist new tsars that history is the best witness to the fact that all aggressors never come to a good end. Were not Japanese imperialism and German fascism finished? Similarly, U.S. imperialism will not last very long. If you do not rein in at the brink of the precipice but, instead, stick to your stand for aggression and dare to impose war on the Chinese people, the fate in store for you can only be total destruction!

Theory of "International Socialist Ownership" —Another Gangster "Theory" Concocted By Soviet Revisionists

SIDE by side with such fascist fallacies as the theories of "limited sovereignty" and "international dictatorship," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has concocted another reactionary fallacy — the theory of "international socialist ownership." Waving the banner of "international socialism," it has raised a hue and cry about the crucial question of ownership, trying in vain to completely undermine the economic sovereignty of some East European countries and Mongolia and further tighten its grip on the economic lifelines of these countries through the "internationalization" of "ownership" so as to plunder their economic wealth more ruthlessly.

The Soviet revisionists not long ago ordered one of their hired "theoreticians" to write an article comprehensively and systematically publicizing the theory of "international socialist ownership," a theory designed to serve Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's aggression and plunder abroad. The article jabbered that the productive forces and relations of production of the "world socialist system" have developed to the "special stage of internationalization." Thus it is necessary to "gradually build a unified structure of the world socialist economy" and develop the "socialist ownership of the national independent countries" into "international socialist ownership." In advocating "international socialist ownership," this renegade clique obviously is trying to establish, through the plan for "integration" of the "community" which it has been preaching

for years, a "supra-state" organ running the economies of various countries. In this way, the ownership of social wealth in the other "community" members will be "internationalized"; in fact, it will be turned into social-imperialist ownership under which the Soviet revisionists may seize other countries' social wealth at will. This is a variation and application of their reactionary theories of "limited sovereignty" and "international dictatorship" in the economic field.

The article minced no words in saying that implementing this "ownership" means that the Soviet revisionists, "in the name of the collaborating countries," are entitled to "adjust and manage" the national economies of the member states of the "socialist community" and carry out "international distribution and re-distribution" of their national incomes. Such an extremely arbitrary act of forcibly intervening in and controlling other countries' economic life is tantamount to saying "mine is mine and yours is also mine." What is this if it isn't typical imperialist gangster logic?

Proceeding from the reactionary fallacy of "international socialist ownership," the hired "theoretician" of the Soviet revisionists came out in the article with a so-called long-term plan for "economic integration of the socialist countries," in a vain attempt to take over completely the national economies of the other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid

(CMEA), seize their natural resources and wealth and thus establish a colonial empire with a completely "integrated" economy. The article brazenly said that this all-inclusive "integration" plan of the Soviet revisionists "affects all component parts of the world socialist economy and the sum total of the international relations of production." In the field of production, the plan calls for the implementation of a certain kind of supra-state "international management," the setting up of more and more "international productive unions" and the acceptance of all kinds of "internationalist tasks" laid down by the Soviet revisionists. In the monetary field, the Soviet revisionists arrogantly demand that the ruble be made the "convertible" common currency within the framework of the CMEA, that prices be fixed at a "unified standard" and that "the overseas and domestic markets of various countries be merged into a united market of the socialist countries." The Soviet revisionists also call for supra-state "national planning" to carry out the unified management of the "entire economy" of various countries and of their "production of social products and distribution of national income as a whole." Thus, the implementation of the "integration," by which the Soviet revisionists will appropriate, swallow up and dominate everything, will completely deprive the other CMEA countries of their economic sovereignty and will put their finance, economy, industry, agriculture, commerce and other vital sectors under the direct control of the new tsars' colonial empire and virtually turn the other CMEA countries into regions or union republics of Soviet revisionism.

In fact, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's "economic integration" is nothing new; it is something picked up from the garbage heap of the old-line imperialists. The article shamelessly sang the praises of the Western monopoly capitalist class which, it said, "has gone fairly quickly along the road of integration" and "achieved well-known successes," and so on and so forth. It can thus be clearly seen that the "integration" plan

served up by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is, in many respects, modelled after the "integration" of the Western monopoly capitalist class. The reactionary article bluntly declared that the "integration" advocated by the Soviet revisionists "includes economy and politics" and is "more complete." This is a big self-exposure of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists' aggressive ambitions.

On the surface, the "international socialist ownership" dreamed up by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique applies to CMEA countries, but in reality a far more sinister motive lies behind it. The Soviet revisionists openly declared that their "international socialist ownership" and economic "integration" are only "temporarily" confined to the CMEA and that the CMEA is an "open organization" ready to "admit" more members. In other words, the Soviet revisionists not only want to use "international socialist ownership" to completely undermine the economic independence of the other CMEA countries, but also want to try to extend it to other countries and even to the whole world.

Speaking of diehards, our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"They always have many schemes in hand, schemes for profiting at others' expense, for double-dealing, and so on. But they always get the opposite of what they want."** The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a gang of such diehards. Using the trick of "international socialist ownership," the Soviet revisionists have put forward an ambitious long-term "economic integration" plan in an attempt to swallow up all the economic wealth of other countries and, what is more, they have packaged their junk with beautiful "international" and "socialist" wrapping in order to hoodwink people. But no camouflage can hide their most barbarous acts of aggression. Their outrageous acts will only arouse still stronger resistance from the countries and people subjected to their aggression, control, interference and bullying, and will hasten their own doom.

Soviet Revisionist "Gunboat Policy": Attempt To Build Up Naval Supremacy

FOR some years the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been engaged in frantic overseas expansionism in an all-out effort to open up an arc-shape maritime route extending from the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, Western Pacific to the Sea of Japan. A project to build up Soviet naval supremacy in this vast region, it strikingly reveals the aggressive nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Soviet revisionism is opening up this route from two directions: in the east, from the Sea of Japan down

to the Indian Ocean via the Western Pacific, and in the west, from the Black Sea down to the Indian Ocean via the Mediterranean. The Kremlin's criminal design is to build the eastern sector of this maritime arc by sending its Pacific Fleet, based at Haishenwei, to prowl the seas and thrust its way into the Indian Ocean through the Sea of Japan, the Western Pacific and the Strait of Malacca between Malaya and Indonesia. For this base purpose it has been working overtime in recent years to strengthen its Pacific Fleet, which, reports say, is now made up of more than 50 cruisers, destroyers

and other surface vessels and over 100 submarines. This display of sea power, to be reinforced by some new-type cruisers, is blackmail directed at the people of the Pacific countries. The "manoeuvring ground" of this fleet today extends from the Sea of Japan to the Western Pacific, stretching from the Kurile Islands to east of Taiwan.

In recent years, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has opened Siberia's land, air space and ports to the running dogs of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries, whom it has been supplying, or is ready to supply with oil, copper and other strategic materials. In exchange, it receives funds and technical assistance from the Japanese monopolies for building ports in the Soviet Far East to service the expanding Pacific Fleet for aggression. Besides, the clique finds that collaboration with the Japanese money-bags facilitates passage of its Pacific Fleet through the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits to the high seas.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has long been supplying large quantities of military aid to Indonesia's Suharto-Nasution fascist military clique and stepping up military infiltration into that country. To facilitate the passage of Soviet vessels through the Strait of Malacca, it is going all out to court the puppet regimes of Malaya (including Singapore) and develop trade and diplomatic relations with them. Last year, a total of 400 Soviet ships docked at Singapore. Vessels of the Soviet Pacific Fleet have frequently sailed through the Strait of Malacca to or from the Indian Ocean.

To further open up the sea lanes to the Indian Ocean for aggressive purposes, the Soviet revisionists since last year have been sending many warships on furtive missions to a number of countries along the coasts of the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Aden, the western part of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

As to the western sector of this maritime arc, the Kremlin's criminal scheme is to send its Black Sea Fleet into the Indian Ocean through the Mediterranean. There were only 20-odd Soviet warships in the Mediterranean prior to the Israeli war of aggression backed by U.S. imperialism against the Arab countries in 1967. After that war, the Soviet revisionist clique took advantage of the difficulties of the Arab countries and tried its best to control them by repeatedly sending warships into the Mediterranean. There now are some 60 Soviet warships there. In addition, Soviet revisionism is also using or trying to use a number of ports and bases in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. As the Suez Canal remains closed at present, in order to carry out their shady missions, the ships of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet have to sail from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and then around the southern tip of Africa to the Indian Ocean.

The vertex of the Soviet revisionists' expansionist moves from the east and the west is the Indian Ocean. To speed up the process of turning India into an important base for its expansion on the seas, Kremlin

revisionist chieftain Kosygin, commander-in-chief of the Soviet navy Gorshkov, chief of staff of the Black Sea Fleet Mezin, and flag officer commanding the Pacific Fleet Amelyko visited India consecutively at the beginning of last year. Kosygin and Defence Minister Grechko were in India this year conspiring with the Indian reactionaries. A naval agreement was signed between the Soviet revisionists and Indian reactionaries in February last year. The deal was secretly clinched to avoid condemnation by the people of the world. Under this agreement, the Soviet revisionists promised to supply warships to the Indian reactionaries in exchange for the right to use a number of naval bases in India. The two are preparing to work together to "fill the vacuum" that will result from the withdrawal of the British navy from regions east of the Suez. A permanent Soviet squadron of 14 vessels often operates off the west coast of India in the Arabian Sea, and Gorshkov disclosed that a Soviet nuclear submarine had made a four-month Indian Ocean "cruise."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique used various vile and cunning tactics to cover up the aggressive aims of its naval activities. For countries like India, it supplies them outright with economic and military "assistance" by which it gains the right to use their naval bases or ports. For countries where it cannot exercise direct control, it obtains the right to use their ports under the pretext of helping them build ports or develop fisheries. Soviet naval vessels often call at these ports disguised as fishing boats. Camouflaged as fishing boats equipped with seines or as vessels carrying on "oceanographic research," Soviet electronic spy ships go in for the secret collection of intelligence. Besides, whole squadrons of Soviet naval ships and military aircraft repeatedly turn up at the naval or air bases of certain countries in Asia and Africa on "friendly visits."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is engaged in a feverish naval expansion programme to build up a combat-worthy fleet for action overseas and to use it as a bargaining lever in its collaboration and contention with U.S. imperialism. This renegade clique is shaking in its boots over the tremendous victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the surging development of the armed struggle of the Asian and African people. So it is trying to establish an anti-China sea cordon with U.S. imperialism to blockade China and to rig up a new anti-China alliance in cooperation with U.S. imperialism to suppress and sabotage the revolutionary struggle of the people of the Asian and African countries. Using this naval force for leverage, the Soviet revisionists compete with U.S. imperialism for raw materials, markets and dependencies, and important strategic points and spheres of influence. They also use it to tighten their political control over and economic plunder of the Asian and African countries. But it is a futile attempt to get themselves out of their difficulties at home and abroad.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The imperialist wolves must remember that gone for ever are the days when they could rule the fate of**

mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries." The people of Asia and Africa are rising in revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperial-

ism. Soviet revisionism's "gunboat policy" will go the same way as the "gunboat policy" of the old imperialists. It will be swallowed up in the angry torrent of the people's revolution.

Trade War Between Imperialist Countries At Its Fiercest

WESTERN countries are sharpening the struggle between themselves for markets. This cut-throat struggle is going on at a time when the general political and economic crisis of capitalism is continually deepening, especially when such major capitalist powers as the United States, Britain and France are bogged down in grave financial and economic difficulties. The fact is that the broad masses of the labouring people in the Western world are becoming more and more impoverished. Almost without exception, the capitalist countries are weighed down with a shrinking market at home, and are relying more and more on expanding exports to put off the "over-production" crisis. This has given rise to the bitterest scramble for what is a constricted market in the capitalist world since the end of World War II.

Sharp competition first broke out between such major capitalist countries as the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan. Hit hard by last year's financial and monetary crisis in the capitalist world, the United States, Britain and France particularly want to shift their difficulties elsewhere by increasing exports. But facts show that their plans have fallen flat. Trade with other countries is even worse than in 1967. This in turn has plunged them deeper into the whirlpool of financial and economic crisis and made it all the more difficult for them to get out.

As the biggest exporting country, imperialist U.S.A. not only has to dump its industrial and farm products abroad to palm off the "over-production" crisis. It badly needs big sums of foreign exchange from increased exports to make up huge international payments deficits and back up the tottering dollar. But unprecedentedly serious inflation and soaring prices in the country have greatly curtailed U.S. monopoly capital's competitive power in markets both at home and abroad. The rate of growth in U.S. exports lags more and more behind imports. U.S. trade surplus has been dropping drastically year after year since 1964, and the situation last year was markedly worse. The U.S. Commerce Department had to admit that, excluding the government's 2,400 million dollars worth of goods in "foreign aid," the country was actually saddled with an unfavourable balance of 1,700 million dollars in 1968. This was the first post-war U.S. deficit in foreign trade. In the first three months of this year, the United States

showed another trade deficit, the biggest in any quarter for 20 years.

For the United States, the going has become increasingly difficult in Western Europe and the Far East, two major markets which respectively absorb one-third and one-fifth of U.S. exports. The United States always had trade surpluses with West Germany and Japan in post-war years. But in 1968 it ran up deficits of 500 million and 1,000 million dollars with West Germany and Japan respectively. Despite all the barriers put up by U.S. monopoly capital, steel, cars, textiles, etc. poured into the United States unabated from West Germany and other West European Common Market countries and Japan. Farm products, which figure prominently in U.S. export trade, are conspicuously hit, thanks to the discriminative policy of the West European Common Market bloc.

Britain's position is even worse. The devaluation of the pound in November 1967 has not brought the "change for the better" on which British monopoly capital had banked. The adverse 1968 trade balance went up to 705 million pounds, or 156 million pounds more than 1967, the highest trade deficit since 1951. The deficit for the first four months of the current year is about 190 million pounds.

France fares no better. Since the franc was pumelled by last November's monetary storm, France has been running up a trade deficit of about 200 million U.S. dollars every month. The position of its international payments has continued to deteriorate and the franc is shakier than before.

This rapid decline in foreign trade has thrown U.S., British and French ruling circles into consternation. U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon openly admitted in mid May that he found the U.S. foreign trade situation "very disturbing." The U.S. Government has adopted a series of measures, such as favourable tax and credit terms, to boost exports. On the other hand, waving the big stick, it has tried to press Western Europe and Japan into easing restrictions on imports from the United States and "voluntarily" slashing exports to the United States. U.S. monopoly groups facing stiff competition from foreign goods in the domestic market are the most impatient in raising a hue and cry for restrictions on foreign imports. U.S. Secretary of Commerce

Stans revealed at the end of May that 300 bills had been submitted thus far this year to the U.S. Congress to limit or control foreign imports. Such moves by U.S. monopoly capital to benefit itself at the expense of others have aroused vehement opposition from other Western countries. They made it unmistakably clear to the United States that if laws are passed to restrict foreign imports, there will be "reprisals" in kind. Both the British and French Governments have also taken a series of measures to boost exports and curtail imports.

It stands to reason that the intensification of both the trade war and the struggle between the imperialist countries in the financial and economic spheres will

find expression in politics. Of late, the tangled skein of contradictions in the political and military spheres between the United States and France, between the United States and West Germany, between the United States and Japan, between Britain and France, and between France and West Germany has sharpened to a great extent. Some of these contradictions have erupted into recrimination of unprecedented intensity. All this shows that at the critical hour when the leaking ship of capitalism is being violently buffeted by the storm, the imperialists on the ship captained by the United States are all fighting desperately to clutch at any straw. But the fiercer this free-for-all struggle, the quicker will this rickety ship sink and the sooner will all on board go down with it.

(Continued from p. 4.)

motherland. The greatest happiness in our lives is our return to our socialist motherland under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Citing his own experience, Huang Tien-ming indignantly exposed and condemned the towering crimes committed by U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang against the people on Taiwan. He said: Taiwan today has completely been turned into a colony of U.S. imperialism. U.S. military planes are flying at will over Taiwan. U.S. warships are running amuck in Taiwan harbours. U.S. aggressor troops are riding roughshod over the island. Yet the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, which has betrayed the country for its own selfish ends, always "take foes for parents." Our compatriots on Taiwan, who are in an abyss of suffering, are longing day and night for the great leader Chairman Mao and are yearning for the increasingly powerful socialist motherland. Many of them have risked their lives to tune in to radio programmes broadcast from the mainland. We can no longer tolerate the conditions in Taiwan. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the motherland gave us inspiration. That's why we have made up our minds to break with the Chiang bandit gang and return to the embrace of the motherland with our plane.

Huang Tien-ming expressed his determination to assiduously study Chairman Mao's works and contribute his all to the liberation of Taiwan and to smashing all plots for aggression by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung arrived in Peking by train from Kwangchow on the morning of the 22nd. That afternoon commander Wu Fa-hsien, political commissar Wang Hui-chiu and deputy commander Tseng Kuo-hua of the air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army received and had a cordial conversation with them. The P.L.A. air force leaders welcomed and praised the revolutionary action of Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung in forsaking the darkness and crossing over to the brightness.

Comrade Wu Fa-hsien told Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung of the tremendous victories of the motherland's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by the great leader Chairman Mao and the signal achievements the people of the motherland had made over the past 20 years under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great principle of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts**. He praised Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung for their awakening as manifested in their love for our great leader Chairman Mao, the motherland and the people and their courageous action of resolutely breaking

with the Chiang bandit gang and returning to the mainland of the motherland.

Comrade Wu Fa-hsien said: The people of the motherland welcome you back. We hope that you'll do well in studying Chairman Mao's works, take an active part in the motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction and join the people of the country in carrying the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction through to the end.

Comrade Wu Fa-hsien pointed out: Taiwan is Chinese territory. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. We are determined to drive U.S. imperialism out of Taiwan Province and the Taiwan Straits area.

Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung said that they would, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin, study diligently, serve the people wholeheartedly and join the people throughout the country in fighting for the liberation of Taiwan, which is part of the motherland's territory. They concluded by cheering: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Also present on the occasion were two other former Chiang military personnel who had crossed over to the mainland. They are Comrade Hsu Ting-tse, now deputy regiment commander of a P.L.A. air force unit, and Comrade Huang Wen-kang, teacher at an air force academy of the P.L.A.

ACROSS THE LAND

Marked Success in Developing Ordinary Low-Alloy Steels

ADHERING to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," revolutionary Chinese workers in the iron and steel industry, utilizing the country's rich resources, have scored new successes during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in developing ordinary low-alloy steels.

To date China has successfully trial-produced no fewer than 150 types of ordinary low-alloy steel. The output is nearly 31 times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. These types of steel are widely used in all the major branches of the national economy. Because of its great strength and malleability and its resistance to wear, corrosion and high and low temperatures, this steel has been used in making important machinery and in capital construction. Their quality and life span exceed their originally designed standards. Equipment for big chemical fertilizer plants made of this low-alloy steel is only one-third the weight of that made of imported rolled steel. The carrying capacity of new-type lorry chassis made of low-alloy steel surpasses advanced international levels. Steels containing special alloy elements in China for making ploughshares, steel bars and coal cutting machines and for building bridges and power stations are of far better quality than the world's famous brands of steel used for these purposes.

China's signal achievements in developing ordinary low-alloy steel were made under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolu-

tionary line. This magnificent contribution by the revolutionary iron and steel workers is the outcome of their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Shanghai Light Industry: New Production Achievements

WITH revolution and production spurting ahead, the situation in the departments under the Shanghai Light Industry Bureau is finer than ever.

Overfulfilment of production quotas was reported every month in the first quarter of this year. Inspired by the Ninth Party Congress, the workers brought about a still bigger leap in April and May. The total value of output for these two months was 24 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of 1968, and their monthly average topped the January-March average by 10.4 per cent.

New production records and other achievements are constantly appearing. According to incomplete statistics, in April alone over 580 such advances have been registered. The number of copies of Chairman Mao's works printed has greatly increased. The production of paper, bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches, enamelware for daily use, glassware, batteries, soap, matches, tooth paste and other consumer goods all increased by a wide margin over last year.

To carry out their task of struggle-criticism-transformation rationally, the revolutionary workers of Shanghai's light industry departments, under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels, have organized large numbers of investigation teams with the workers

themselves comprising the core. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, these teams have earnestly carried out investigations and study, thoroughly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in industrial management, and rationally transformed various management systems. The team of the Shanghai Clock and Watch Parts Factory, a three-in-one body organized by the factory revolutionary committee relying on the workers and taking them as the core, proposed more than 50 reforms. Well over 30 have partially or completely been put into effect, and production subsequently soared.

The workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, have introduced many new techniques and technological processes to turn out a large number of new products.

A daylight cinema screen was trial-produced within a brief period by the revolutionary workers of the Shanghai No. 1 Plastic Goods Factory to energetically extend the propagation of Mao Tsetung Thought and better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Now that films can be projected indoors in full daylight, new vistas have been opened for the medium of the cinema. After five months' hard work the workers of the painting team in the China No. 1 Pencil Factory developed a plastic coating for pencils to replace paint, thereby increasing labour productivity and lowering production costs approximately 30 per cent.

Important Innovation in Tobacco Industry

EQUIPMENT for stemming and re-drying tobacco leaves, designed and manufactured by revolutionary

(Continued on p. 24.)

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ROUND THE WORLD

Yankees, Get Out of Asia!

Powerful Anti-U.S. Demonstrations

Engulf Japan: The Japanese people's mighty struggle against U.S. imperialism has been growing recently. Beginning midnight June 4, 37,000 Japanese workers at U.S. military bases in Okinawa went on a 24-hour strike to demand higher wages and pensions. They hoisted red flags and set up picket lines at more than 70 places in front of the gates of major U.S. military bases. Their demonstrations defied threats and suppression from the fully armed U.S. troops. These aggressors caused blood to flow when they attacked the pickets with bayonets, pistols and clubs, and wounded and injured dozens of strikers on the morning of June 5. News of the U.S. imperialists' brutalities against their compatriots greatly incensed the Japanese people of Okinawa. Eighteen thousand workers, peasants, students and residents braved a downpour that afternoon to hold a rally and demonstration in Ginowan City. Angrily condemning the beastly outrages, the demonstrators shouted again and again: "Okinawa is Japanese territory! U.S. troops get out!" "We will never forgive U.S. troops for their brutality!" The participants then held a still more stirring demonstration in front of the U.S. army headquarters. Cries of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Smash the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty'!" and "Recover Okinawa now!" reverberated.

Protest actions continued to grow. On the night of June 10, about 7,000 workers, peasants and students staged a powerful demonstration in Naha City. They stormed into U.S. army billets and attacked the U.S. military administration office. On the night of June 16, about 12,000 workers and students held an anti-U.S. rally and demonstration in Ginowan City. They called for dis-

mantling the U.S. military bases and abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." Staves in hands, a group of demonstrators charged the main building of the U.S. military headquarters and fought courageously against the police called out to suppress them.

National heroine Michiko Kanba courageously laid down her life on June 15 nine years ago. On that day this year, massive rallies and demonstrations giving vent to the Japanese people's determination to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" were held by workers, peasants, students and townspeople in 72 places across Japan.

In the Tokyo area, 40,000 workers, peasants, students and other inhabitants turned out for rallies at the Hibiya Open Air Theatre and Hibiya Park.

Addressing the rally, Issaku Tomura, leader of the peasant movement in Sanrizuka, stressed the need to strengthen the unity of peasants with workers and progressive students and to oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence to gain final victory.

Yamamoto, representative of Tokyo University students, pointed to the need to integrate with the workers and peasants, repulse bloody suppression by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and carry the struggle for smashing the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and the recovery of Okinawa through to the end.

A workers' representative at the rally underlined the fact that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought guides the Japanese revolution. The Japanese people's struggle will go on no matter how wild the reactionary Sato government's suppression

may be, and no force can hold it back, he said.

Over 8,000 workers, students and other citizens from various parts of Western Japan gathered in front of Otemae Park in Osaka to demonstrate against U.S. imperialism. Without exception, the speakers expressed their determination to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" through strong mass action. A workers' representative strongly condemned the crime of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in slandering the Japanese people's anti-U.S. movement and in collaborating with the reactionary Sato government to sabotage the people's revolution.

Anti-U.S. demonstrations also took place in Fukushima, Sapporo and other places where demonstrators waged a fearless struggle against the police sent to suppress them.

Philippine Students Against U.S.

Imperialism: University students held an anti-U.S. demonstration in Cebu City on the eve of June 12, Philippine Independence Day. They angrily shouted: "Yankees, go home!" "Crush the imperialists!" and "American imperialism and feudalism are the real evils in Philippine society!"

Coming from universities and colleges in Visayan Islands, the students took part in an anti-U.S. rally before the demonstration. They vehemently denounced U.S. imperialism for its political, economic, military and cultural aggression against their country. During the demonstration, the students held aloft placards with the slogans: "Imperialists are beasts of prey!" "Without economic independence there can be no genuine independence!" and "Stop the Americanization of our institutions!"

Turkish Workers Persist in Strikes

Against U.S. Imperialism: The strike by Turkish workers at local U.S. military bases has dealt the nearly 20,000 U.S. aggressor troops stationed there a severe blow.

The striking workers set up picket lines around the military bases and

almost completely cut off supplies to the U.S. aggressor troops and their families. All U.S. air force post exchanges, officers' clubs and snack bars were forced to close down in the capital Ankara. Turkish port workers also took part in this struggle to boycott the U.S. aggressor troops. The latter were forced first to unload their supplies at the Greek port of Piraeus and then airlift them to Istanbul, from where military vehicles transported the supplies to various U.S. bases. These vehicles were frequently attacked by the strikers.

On May 23, striking workers in Izmir gave the U.S. troops a thorough trouncing when the latter tried to cross their picket lines to get to a warehouse. The next day, 1,000 striking workers and their children angrily took to the streets of Izmir to demonstrate against U.S. imperialism. On the way, they shouted anti-U.S. slogans. U.S. troops trying to keep out of sight in their hotels were told to the face: "Go home!"

Australian Workers in Revolt

Charged with contempt of court, the Victorian State Secretary of the Tramway Union was sentenced on May 15 to gaol for an indefinite period by the reactionary Australian court. The union official had refused to pay a fine of 8,000 Australian dollars slapped on his union for "unauthorized" strike actions during the last few years. He also rejected other unreasonable demands by the court.

As soon as the news of the groundless sentence got around, workers began protest strikes. Between May 15 and 20, 1,300,000 workers had downed tools throughout Australia. They condemned the reactionary authorities' suppression of the workers' movement. In scale and intensity, a round of strikes like

this had not been seen in the Australian workers' movement for decades.

From the very beginning these were political strikes. Apart from demanding the immediate release of the unjustifiably arrested union official, the worker masses pointed the spearhead of their struggle directly at the "industrial court" which serves the interests of monopoly capital and the so-called "arbitration" system designed to curb the workers' struggle. After the reactionary Australian authorities had been forced to release the union official because of strong pressure from the workers' struggle, workers in South Australia and Victoria continued holding rallies to demand the repeal of the penalty clauses enforced by the "industrial court" to put down the workers' movement.

In the course of the struggle, the masses of workers came to see more and more clearly the true face of a handful of scab union chiefs and revisionists. They exposed and denounced them for betraying working-class interests. During the strike actions, these scabs shouted themselves hoarse for "calmness" and "restraint," but the masses of workers paid no heed to their appeal and stuck to their struggle.

Many progressive students took part in this impressive workers' struggle. They demonstrated shoulder to shoulder with the masses of workers and together they shouted revolutionary slogans which called for the smashing of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Gromyko Peddles "Middle East Munich" Plot in Cairo

Arising from the needs of its counter-revolutionary global strategy, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism

is very anxious to conclude a counter-revolutionary political deal with U.S. imperialism on the Middle East question. This is why Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko made a hasty trip to Cairo, capital of the U.A.R., from June 10 to 13. He brought with him a joint U.S.-Soviet "package" proposal for a so-called "political settlement" of the Middle East question.

The U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists have worked out this counter-revolutionary proposal after a series of secret talks. U.S. Secretary of State Rogers told a press conference on June 5 that the Soviet revisionists had accepted the "package" plan put forth by U.S. imperialism. U.S. representative to the United Nations Charles W. Yost frankly admitted that the Soviet Union and the United States had advanced "concrete" proposals for "peace in the Middle East." Gromyko's hurried Cairo journey was actually a counter-revolutionary united action jointly mapped out by the United States and the Soviet Union.

What are the wares that go with this "package" proposal? Judging from its main points as revealed in the Western press, the crux of the proposal is an attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle. For this purpose, it tries to reduce the question of the Palestinian people's national rights to a "refugee" problem, allowing a small section of the Palestinian people to return to their Israeli-occupied homeland to be slaves of Zionism, while turning the great majority into permanent displaced persons in foreign lands after they have received some "compensation." It also attempts to force the Arab countries to refrain from supporting or even to oppose the Palestinian people's just armed struggle for the recovery of their homeland, so as to completely liquidate Palestine's liberation cause.

New Anti-U.S. Storm Sweeps Japan

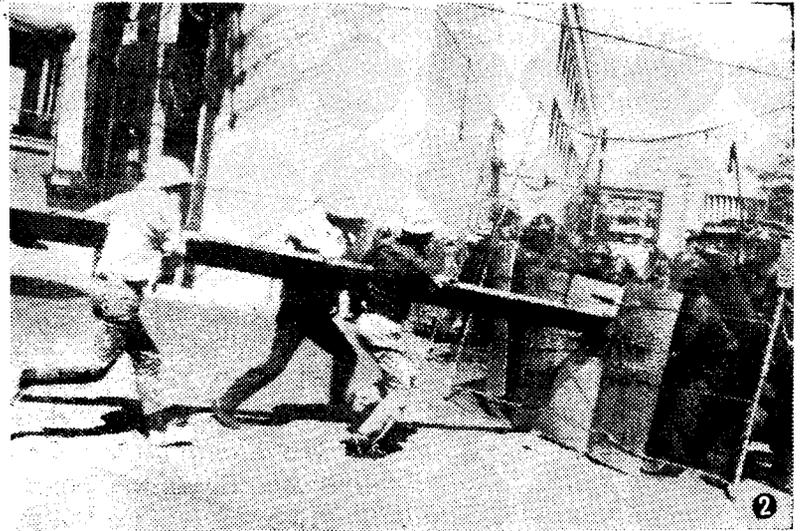
The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."

Powerful anti-U.S. demonstrations have erupted again and again in this island country, this "heartland" of capitalism.

Japanese workers and students on June 8 staged another massive demonstration in Ito, a city not far from Tokyo, to show their strong opposition to the fourth ministerial meeting of the U.S.-manufactured "Asian and Pacific Council." They firmly opposed the Japanese reactionaries' leading role in this anti-communist and anti-China organization. They condemned the U.S. imperialists' policies of anti-communism, hostility to China, and aggression in Asia.



1
Holding aloft the red banner "Long live Mao Tseitung Thought," dauntless Japanese workers and students take part in a rally against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.



2
Defying brute force, students bravely battle reactionary police out to crack down on them.



3
Students use beams to smash a police van.

The U.S.-Soviet proposal demands that the Arab countries "adjust" their territories with Israel and cede vast areas including Syria's Golan Heights and the Arab section of Jerusalem, thus forcing the Arab countries to accept the fait accompli of Israeli military aggression and make an overall capitulation to Israel. The proposal further demands that the Arab countries open the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran to Israel. It stipulates that an "international force" should be sent to the Middle East, a force that would virtually be an occupation army by which U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism could control this area. The Arab countries would have no right to order it to leave, as it is under the command of the "United Nations," which is manipulated by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. The proposal urges the Arab countries to hold "direct negotiations" with Israel, thus subjecting them to humiliation by the aggressors. Obviously, such a proposal which gravely damages

and sacrifices the interests and dignity of the Arab people will never be accepted by any Arab who has his national self-respect. Just as some Palestinian fighters have pointed out, whoever accepts such a proposal will turn himself into a traitor to the Arab nation and will certainly be repudiated by the Arab people and brought to trial by history.

To impose on the Arab people the "Middle East Munich" plot hatched jointly with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been painstakingly creating public opinion through its propaganda machine to compel the Arab people to surrender. The Soviet revisionist press has shamelessly vilified the armed struggle of the Palestinian people as the "ill-considered actions" of "extremists" and as "terrorist activities." More recently, it has gone so far as to abuse the patriotic people and troops of the U.A.R. In an article on June 6, *Pravda* insinuated that "nationalist and revanchist sen-

timents are being kindled among the [U.A.R.] people and army with a view to pushing the U.A.R. on to an adventurist course." Obviously, in the eyes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the just demand of the patriotic people and troops of the U.A.R. to oppose aggression and defend their state sovereignty and national interests is incompatible with the interests of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and is therefore impermissible and "adventurist." This precisely shows that the Soviet revisionists are siding with the Israeli aggressor. In addition, a Radio Moscow commentary advocated "direct talks" between the Arab countries and the Israeli aggressor, a suggestion which had been rejected by the Arab countries in statements long ago.

The words and deeds of the Soviet revisionists have once again exposed themselves as true renegades. They pretend to support the Arab people but are actually betraying them.

(Continued from p. 20.)

workers of the Hsuchang Tobacco Redrying Factory in Honan Province, is now in operation. This is an important innovation in China's tobacco industry, another significant product of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Hsuchang tobacco is one of China's famous products. Before liberation, tobacco was a leading branch of production through which British and U.S. imperialism carried out the economic plunder of China and inhumanly exploited its workers. In those days, the workshops were filled with dust and smoke which choked and blinded. The temperature near the drying machine exceed-

ed 50° C. Despite this inferno, the feeding and removal of tobacco leaves were performed manually by two workmen working at the rate of 5,000 *jin* per hour. The workers were so exhausted that they often passed out.

After liberation, although working conditions vastly improved, heavy manual labour remained basically unchanged. In 1958, under the illumination of the general line for building socialism, the factory's workers staunchly raised the slogan "March on to mechanization and automation!" and made a number of attempts to do so. But from the beginning, their innovations were suppressed and resisted by the agents of the renegade, hidden traitor and

scab Liu Shao-chi and the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities."

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution fully released the wisdom and creativeness of the workers. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, they scathingly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "relying on specialists to run the factories," "putting technique first" and "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." The revolutionary workers cast to the winds all foreign dogmas and out-of-date conventions. They designed their own Chinese-style stemming and redrying equipment. After 8 months' hard work, its trial-manufacture proved a success.

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The next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past.

2: 2

The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions

or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

2: 2

8: 2

In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas.

3: 2

War has educated the people and it is the people who will win the war, win the peace and win progress.

3: 2

The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome.

3: 2

Our point of departure is to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses, to proceed in all cases from the interests of the people and not from one's self-interest or from the interests of a small group, and to identify our responsibility to the people with our responsibility to the leading organs of the Party.

4: 2

They [the intellectuals] must continue to remould themselves, gradually shed their bourgeois world outlook and acquire the proletarian, communist world outlook so that they can fully fit in with the needs of the new society and unite with the workers and peasants.

4: 2

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 for all other countries.

4: 2

26: 2

The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future.

5: 2

All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and

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political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction.	5: 2	In making plans, it is essential to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway.	9: 2
	10: 2		
	22: 2	"Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind.	10: 2
This is the historic epoch in which world capitalism and imperialism are going down to their doom and world socialism and people's democracy are marching to victory. The dawn is ahead, we must exert ourselves.	5: 2		22: 2
The working class must exercise leadership in everything.	6: 2	The time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs. There is no escape for them.	10: 2
The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.	6: 2	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, and they will never go against this logic.	11: 2
	13: 2	The masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, . . . they desire revolution and . . . revisionist rule will not last long.	11: 2
The strength of the United States of America is only superficial and transient. Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano.	6: 2	It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.	11: 2 25: 2
To accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution and, in co-operation with Liberation Army fighters, form a revolutionary three-in-one combination with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools and colleges, who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.	7: 2	It is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously.	
The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom.	7: 2	When one goes to a unit to get to know the situation there, one must become acquainted with the whole process of the movement — its inception, its development and its present state, how the masses have acted and how the leadership has acted, what contradictions and struggles have emerged and what changes have occurred in these contradictions, and what progress people have made in their knowledge — so as to find out its laws.	12: 2
The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and every other country where the modern revisionist clique is in power have either changed colour or are in the process of doing so. Capitalism has been or is being restored there, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been or is being changed into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.	7: 2	Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!	13: 2
Revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology. The revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line.	8: 2	When we say "imperialism is ferocious," we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom.	13: 2
If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?	8: 2	The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.	
Serious attention must be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.	9: 2	The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.	14: 2 17: 2

The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.	14: 2	In speaking of victory we mean to ensure that the masses of the people throughout the country are united under the leadership of the proletariat to win victory.	24: 2 26: 2
We hope that the present congress will be a congress of unity and a congress of victory and that, after its conclusion, still greater victories will be won throughout the country.	16: 2	Unite for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be realized in every factory, village, office and school.	24: 2
Ours is a great Party, a glorious Party, a correct Party.	17: 2	We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. We must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period.	25: 2
Our Party is now more united, more consolidated than at any time in the past.	17: 2	I am deeply convinced that by persevering in protracted war the Vietnamese people will surely drive the U.S. aggressors out of their country.	25: 2
The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength. It can and must unite the overwhelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them.	20: 2	The imperialist wolves must remember that gone for ever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries.	26: 2
With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war.	20: 2		
We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance. According to the Leninist viewpoint, the final victory of a socialist country not only requires the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people at home, but also involves the victory of the world revolution and the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated. Therefore, it is wrong to speak lightly of the final victory of the revolution in our country; it runs counter to Leninism and does not conform to facts.	21: 2		
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We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations.	23: 2		
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