

# PEKING REVIEW

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*by Hongqi Commentator*

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# **CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S**

## **LATEST DIRECTIVE**

The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

# Make a Class Analysis of Factionalism

by "HONGQI" COMMENTATOR

**D**IFFERENT classes exist in class society. Within each class, there are different strata. In political struggle, each class and stratum will invariably differentiate into Left, middle and Right factions. This is a universal law independent of man's will.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has engulfed every class and every stratum in the torrent of class struggle. The different political forces have been more active than ever before, strongly expressing their own political tendencies and expressing their own factionalism. How to make a class analysis of factionalism by using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is a highly important question.

Lenin said: **"The class division is, of course, the ultimate basis of the political grouping; in the final analysis, of course, it always determines that grouping."** In class society, all class struggle is political struggle which is most fully developed in the form of struggle between parties and factions. Political parties and political factions are all instruments of class struggle.

Chairman Mao says: **"Outside a party there exist other parties and inside a party there exist factions; this has always been the case."** The capitalist class has different parties and factions. The Democratic Party and the Republican Party in the United States, for instance, are two factions representing the interests of the monopoly capitalist class. Likewise, there are different parties and factions within the workers' movement. Within the First International, there was the struggle waged by the Marxists, who represented the proletariat, against the Proudhon, Bakunin, Lassalle and other factions who represented the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois trends. Before World War I, there existed within the Second International the struggle by the Left represented by Lenin against Bernstein and other revisionist factions. Kautsky was a middle-of-the-roader for a period and became a Rightist during the war. During the struggle in the Third International, Lenin and Stalin were the genuine Left, Bukharin was a Rightist, and Trotsky was "Left" in form but a Rightist in essence and he later became an outright counter-revolutionary. The opportunist, revisionist factions are the Rightists within the workers' movement, the special detachment of the bourgeoisie within the workers' movement. Their foundation is in the labour aristocracy and their ideology is in effect bourgeois ideology which finds expression within the working class and attempts to corrupt the working class.

Chairman Mao points out: **"Apart from uninhabited deserts, wherever there are groups of people**

**they are invariably composed of the Left, the middle and the Right. This will still be the case after thousands of years."** This is the truth.

The party spirit is the concentrated expression of class character. Only the most conscious and advanced force of the proletariat, namely the vanguard of the proletariat, can completely and genuinely represent the class interests of the proletariat and the interests of the broad labouring masses, can possess the most intense proletarian party spirit. Such being the case, the proletarian revolutionaries represent precisely the proletarian party spirit. What we generally call the struggle between the proletarian party spirit and bourgeois factionalism is none other than the struggle between the proletarian party spirit and the bourgeois party spirit.

Chairman Mao points out: **"In every branch of learning there may be many schools and trends; in the matter of world outlook, however, today there are basically only two schools, the proletarian and the bourgeois. It is one or the other, either the proletarian or the bourgeois world outlook."** There are basically two schools in respect to the world outlook of the many factions that have emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are the partisanship of the two big classes.

Every faction and every manifestation of factionalism represents the interests, views and demands of different classes and different strata. In the complicated class struggle, it is necessary to make class analysis on the basis of people's actions in order to distinguish who is a genuine revolutionary in the full sense, who is a "revolutionary" in speech, and who is a counter-revolutionary. That is to say, we must judge not only by their slogans and speeches, but more important, by the fact of which class they actually stand for, which class line they follow, and which class benefits from their actions.

To be loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, firmly to take the proletarian stand to unite the broad masses, fight against the bourgeois reactionary line and fight against the handful of renegades, special agents and diehard capitalist roaders in the Party with China's Khrushchov as their representative and against the counter-revolutionaries in society, and to be determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end — this is characteristic of a proletarian revolutionary, and is the party spirit of the proletariat.

The vanguard of the proletariat has consistently opposed unprincipled factional disputes, the mountain stronghold mentality and sectarianism. Just as Chairman Mao says: **"There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings."** All proletarian revolutionaries must adhere to this teaching of Chairman Mao's and carry on the triumphant forward advance of our country's great proletarian cultural revolution.

To obstinately stick to the bourgeois reactionary stand, to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line by using Right opportunism, Right capitulationism and Right splittism from the Right, or to undermine Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line from the side of "Left" in form but Right in essence, that is, from the side of the ultra "Left" — these are obstinate expressions of the party spirit or factionalism of the bourgeoisie.

The petty bourgeoisie is an ally of the proletariat and an important force in the revolution, but since it lacks revolutionary firmness it is easily influenced by bourgeois factionalism. Therefore, it is imperative to be good at using Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to overcome the vacillation of the petty bourgeoisie. It is imperative to be good at using Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to strengthen the unity between the proletariat and the broad masses of other working people, to strengthen unity in the revolutionary ranks, to consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and to follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.

The factionalism of the bourgeoisie must be resolutely exposed. There is great danger for those people who are influenced by bourgeois factionalism and who

obstinately refuse to correct this, because they are likely to take the wrong side and even to be made use of by bad elements. Greater efforts should be made to educate the petty bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We must be good at guiding those people in our ranks with petty-bourgeois ideas onto the path of the proletarian revolution. This is crucial to the success of the great proletarian cultural revolution."**

In the world there is neither party spirit which is above classes nor factionalism which is above classes. The non-partisan viewpoint is a hypocritical bourgeois viewpoint which claims to be transcending classes. Factional struggle is a manifestation of class struggle. If the class content of factionalism is taken away, it will be impossible to distinguish between right and wrong and will lead to erasing the distinction between the proletarian revolutionaries and the bourgeois reactionaries. This is precisely what the Right opportunists want in their opposition to the proletarian revolutionaries and in their negation of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

We oppose bourgeois factionalism precisely in order to safeguard and strengthen the factionalism of the proletarian revolutionaries, namely, the party spirit of the proletarian vanguards. Lenin said: **"The interests of the open and widespread class struggle demand the development of the strict party principle."** We must further develop the strict proletarian party spirit, and be staunch proletarian revolutionaries armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must resolutely oppose the bourgeois Rightists, oppose the ultra "Left" that is "Left" in form but Right in essence, carry the struggle between the two lines through to the end and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

*(Printed in "Renmin Ribao," April 27)*

## Shensi Provincial and Sian Municipal Revolutionary Committees Established

**M**AY Day witnessed the simultaneous inauguration of the revolutionary committees, provisional organs of power, in China's northwestern province of Shensi and its capital Sian. In Sian, that day, a celebration rally was held followed by a mammoth parade. More than 300,000 of the revolutionary masses took part in the celebrations. They gave round after round of cheers: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" and "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Yenan, that venerated revolutionary centre, is located in northern Shensi. It was from here that our

great leader Chairman Mao led the people of the whole country to fight heroically in the protracted War of Resistance Against Japan and in the People's Liberation War. Following the defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the overthrow of the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, New China was born. During those years of war, Chairman Mao wrote in Yenan the series of brilliant Marxist-Leninist works in which he inherits, defends and develops Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses of Shensi Province, with the profound proletarian sentiments of boundless

loyalty to Chairman Mao, have inherited and carried forward the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of Yen-an. Holding aloft the revolutionary banner — **“It is right to rebel against the reactionaries!”** — they launched a fierce offensive against China’s Khrushchov and his agents. They exposed the handful of renegades, special agents and capitalist roaders in the Party in northwest China and in Shensi Province headed by Liu Lan-tao, Chao Shou-yi and Li Chi-ming, seized back into the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries the power these men had usurped, wiped out the pernicious counter-revolutionary influence spread by Peng Teh-huai, Kao Kang and Hsi Chung-hsun in northwest China and thus won the decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The founding of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Sian Municipal Revolutionary Committee proclaims the **total bankruptcy** of the criminal schemes of China’s Khrushchov and others of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents to restore capitalism in this area. It marks the entrance of the **great proletarian cultural revolution in Shensi Province into an entirely new stage.** At the present time, the revolutionary situation in the province is excellent. Never before has the mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung’s thought been so broad and deep, never before has Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line penetrated so deep into people’s hearts and never before have the masses of the people been so uplifted as today. The great cultural revolution has spurred on production and output in both industry and agriculture has mounted steadily.

The commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in Shensi and those under the Shensi Provincial Military Area Command have resolutely implemented the directives of Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and made a success of the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training, thus making tremendous contributions to the great cultural revolution.

Addressing the Sian rally, Li Jui-shan, Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, declared: **“Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung’s thought. All the achievements we have won are victories for the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line.”**

Comrade Li Jui-shan continued: **“Chairman Mao recently pointed out, ‘The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.’**

This is the most penetrating generalization of the tremendous significance and class content of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a generalization made by our great teacher Chairman Mao in summing up the rich practice of class struggle. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the Shensi area has fully confirmed this great and brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao’s.”

“Before liberation,” he said, “Yenan was the revolutionary centre where Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party led the Chinese people in waging the struggle against the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries, while Sian was an important stronghold for counter-revolution held by the Chiang Kai-shek and Hu Tsung-nan bandit gang. A relentless struggle was conducted in Shensi between the revolution and the counter-revolution. This struggle still continued fiercely after liberation. Acting in collusion with the remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries, China’s Khrushchov and others of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents engaged in a series of criminal activities in their vain attempt to restore capitalism in the Shensi area and the whole northwest area. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary masses in the Shensi area have thoroughly smashed the evil schemes of the handful of class enemies for restoring capitalism. However, the nearer the great proletarian cultural revolution approaches all-round victory, the more frantic the class enemy becomes in putting up a last desperate struggle. We must be sure to heighten a hundredfold our revolutionary vigilance against the presence of the enemy, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and launch constant offensives against the enemy.” Comrade Li Jui-shan pointed out that at present it was imperative to combat Right opportunism, Right splittism and Right capitulationism and smash the Right deviationist trend of trying to reverse past correct decisions.

He continued: **“Our great leader Chairman Mao recently instructed us, ‘There are three elements in the basic experience of the revolutionary committee: It embraces representatives of the revolutionary cadres, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary masses, constituting a revolutionary “three-in-one” combination. The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, eliminate duplication in the administrative structure, follow the policy of “better troops and simpler administration” and organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses.’** This brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao’s is a powerful ideological weapon for building revolutionary committees. We must develop the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of Yen-an and the hard-working style of Yen-an, carry forward the glorious tradition of the rectification movement in Yen-an and build the revolutionary committee into a powerful headquarters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and one for studying, implementing, spreading and defending Mao Tse-tung’s thought and

for carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The army and people of the province should resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's great call 'support the army and cherish the people' and further strengthen the unity between the army and the people. They should further implement Chairman Mao's great policies of 'grasping revolution and promoting production and other work, and promoting preparations against war' and of 'practising still greater frugality in making revolution' so as to seize a double victory — in both revolution and production."

Other speakers at the rally included Comrade Hu Wei, Vice-Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and a responsible member of the

P.L.A. units stationed in the province, and representatives of revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and young Red Guard fighters in the province.

Comrade Hsien Heng-han, a responsible member of the Lanchow Military Area Command of the P.L.A., conveyed greetings on the establishment of the two revolutionary committees.

A message saluting the great leader Chairman Mao was adopted at the rally to a storm of applause and cheers.

*Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* published a joint editorial warmly greeting the establishment of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

## P.L.A. Hero Liu Hsueh-pao — Defender of The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

**R**ECENTLY, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out profoundly: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

Comrade Liu Hsueh-pao, a deputy squad leader of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, took part in the work of helping the Left at an experimental forestry station in Yungteng County, Kansu Province. The struggle which unfolded at this station is a picture in miniature of this "great political revolution." Always bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," Comrade Liu Hsueh-pao stood firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and heroically plunged into this class struggle, making outstanding contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

### Forward Against the Enemy

December 17, 1967 was a day of great victory for the great cultural revolution in Yungteng, because this was the day on which the county revolutionary committee was founded.

Comrade Liu Hsueh-pao, his heart filled with happiness, saw off the forestry workers who were to join the county's celebration meeting. Into his mind, however, came Chairman Mao's teachings that "the day of rejoicing for the masses of the people is a day of woe for the counter-revolutionaries" and "just because we have won victory, we must never relax our vigilance

against the frenzied plots for revenge by the imperialists and their running dogs." Remaining keenly on the alert, Liu Hsueh-pao patrolled the compound of the station's main building.

As evening fell, the moon rose. A stealthy shadow stole out of the front gate. Liu Hsueh-pao recognized the figure as that of a counter-revolutionary working at the forestry station. This man had been a deputy company commander of the Kuomintang gendarmes in Lanchow before liberation. His hands were stained with the people's blood. After liberation, the people passed judgement on him and he was sent to labour reform. Upon his release, he had come to work at the forestry station. But unreconciled to defeat, he had nursed a bitter hatred for the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

After going out the gate, the counter-revolutionary went along the highway towards the upper reaches of the Tatung River. In that direction lay a vast expanse of forests planted by the workers and a bridge only recently built. What did this reactionary intend to do? Chairman Mao says: "... all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces." Liu Hsueh-pao immediately got hold of a forestry worker and the two took a knife and a hatchet and followed the man.

They trailed him as he hurried along the road. Sometimes he crouched to hide himself in the shadows and at other times he was clearly revealed in the moonlight. They saw that he was uneasy, as he constantly looked back to see if anyone was following him. They had trailed him for seven kilometres when suddenly the counter-revolutionary quickened his pace and disappeared around a hill. Further ahead was the new



bridge; beyond that, the forest. Liu Hsueh-pao thought of two possibilities: either the man was out to destroy the bridge, or he meant to set fire to the woods. And he was probably not alone. Liu Hsueh-pao immediately asked his comrade to go back to call more people, so as to catch all the enemies at one swoop.

Alone, Liu Hsueh-pao went ahead. Soon the bridge appeared before him, flanked by steep mountain slopes. Suddenly, the counter-revolutionary reappeared. This time, the man was rushing straight at him. Liu Hsueh-pao shouted: "Halt!" But as he spoke, a rock whizzed past his right ear. Liu Hsueh-pao rushed forward and tried to grab the counter-revolutionary, but this Kuo-mintang-trained special agent seized him by the legs, and using head and shoulders, knocked him to the ground.

At this moment Chairman Mao's inspiring words "**This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield**" gave Liu Hsueh-pao immense strength. With a great effort, he managed to get on top of the counter-revolutionary, and, thrusting his right knee into the man's chest, crushed four of his ribs.

Raising his head to call out to the building workers living on the other side of the bridge Liu Hsueh-pao suddenly saw blue sparks spluttering from one of the bridge's arches some 80 metres away. In a flash he realized that the counter-revolutionary must have planted some explosives there, and the fuse was already lit!

His mind blazing with hatred for the enemy, Liu Hsueh-pao took out the hatchet and brought it down on the counter-revolutionary. But the violence of his action made the hatchet head fly off the handle, and

he missed. Liu Hsueh-pao picked up a piece of rock and bashed in the skull of this sinister enemy. . . .

A still sterner test awaited him as the burning fuse endangered the bridge.

Chairman Mao's teaching rang in his mind: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" He felt that Chairman Mao was directing him in this battle. His blood coursed through his veins. He decided: "As long as I live, the bridge lives. I will give my life to keep it safe!"

He rushed up to the arch, quickly grabbed the packet of explosives, and dashed away with it under his left arm.

As he ran, he tried to pull out the burning fuse, but failed. He tried to smother it with his fingers, failing again. He had only one thought: to get as far away as possible from the bridge. As he ran, he kept shouting: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Liu Hsueh-pao had left the bridge further and further behind; but the fuse burning under his arm was getting shorter and shorter. . . . Just when the explosive was about to ignite, Liu Hsueh-pao threw it away with a great effort. . . . The night air of the valley resounded with the explosion and a red glow lit up the earth. . . .

The force of the explosion threw Liu Hsueh-pao to the ground. His left hand was mutilated and he was knocked unconscious. When he came to, he was surrounded by comrades who had come to his aid. "Don't bother about me. . ." he whispered. "See if the enemy put explosives elsewhere on the bridge. . ." When he was told that the bridge was intact, he smiled in satisfaction.

### "The People's Liberation Army Should Help the Broad Masses of the Left"

Liu Hsueh-pao and two other fighters of the P.L.A. went to the experimental forestry station last July as a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team. Their task was to help the Left in response to Chairman Mao's great call that "**the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left.**"

On their arrival, they found the cultural revolution movement at the station was stagnating. Various mass organizations were opposed to one another and engaged in endless quarrels. Some of the masses were inactive. Liu Hsueh-pao and the others in the team realized something must be wrong. They decided to hunt it out.

Early one morning when he was just out of bed, Liu Hsueh-pao heard someone sweeping the courtyard. The sound came nearer and nearer. As the sweeper came up to the door of the propaganda team, the broom was wielded so forcefully that pieces of broken tile and pebbles rattled against the door. Liu Hsueh-pao found that the sweeper was a counter-revolutionary who had once been a deputy company commander of the Kuo-



In hospital Liu Hsueh-pao diligently studies Chairman Mao's works.

mintang gendarmes in Lanchow before liberation. He thought: this fellow was not really sweeping the courtyard, he actually wanted to sweep us out of the room! This was the same fellow who smiled and bobbed his head whenever he met Liu Hsueh-pao and the other armymen but who set his face in hatred as soon as he turned away. When he was sent out to work, he slept on the sly and when he was told to dig potatoes, he deliberately damaged them with his spade. It was he who spread such reactionary talk among the masses as "not to rebel is right; to rebel is not right." Liu Hsueh-pao wondered how such a man could have been employed for such a long time at the station, and how he still dared to be so bold during the great cultural revolution.

Liu Hsueh-pao and the propaganda team went deeper among the masses and carried on their investigations. They discovered that the genuine revolutionary rebels at the forestry station were then in the minority. Taking a clear-cut stand, the propaganda team supported them and with them analysed the situation according to Chairman Mao's thesis on classes and class struggle. They were aware that a very sharp and complex class struggle was going on. Acting in collusion with each other, the capitalist roader in the Party and the monsters and ghosts had attempted to strangle the great cultural revolution at the station. Misled by the capitalist roader who used coercion and bribery and promised promotions, a number of the masses had not yet come forward to expose the capitalist roader.

Under such circumstances how should they go about their work? At night, Liu Hsueh-pao and the propaganda team would sit around a portrait of Chairman Mao and study Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao says: **"Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution. . . . To ensure that we will definitely achieve success in our revolution and will not lead the masses astray, we must pay attention to uniting with our real friends in order to attack our real enemies."** This great teaching of Chairman Mao's showed them the way forward.

Braving all weathers and travelling across mountains and deep into the dense forests, they visited a dozen sub-stations spread over an area of more than 600,000 *mu*. There they popularized among the masses Chairman Mao's latest instructions, his brilliant thesis on classes and class struggle and the tremendous significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Fired with profound proletarian feelings, Liu Hsueh-pao did political-ideological work among the misguided masses, trying to win them back to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to expand the revolutionary ranks. On several occasions, he tried to have a talk with a young worker, but each time the latter turned away on one pretext or another. Once, Liu Hsueh-pao waited for him for four hours at the appointed place. Later, this worker, with the con-

nivance of the capitalist roader, simply left his post and went home for a time. But Liu Hsueh-pao was not at all discouraged. He thought: "This is a struggle between ourselves and the class enemies for winning over the masses. I will never stop halfway even if I run into a hundred obstacles!" Travelling over 50 kilometres, he went to this young worker's home and used Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to carry out political-ideological work with him and his family, and he finally succeeded in awakening this misguided young worker. Together with Liu Hsueh-pao, the worker hurried back to the station and hotly rebelled against the capitalist roader.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Liu Hsueh-pao and the other comrades of the propaganda team, many of the misled masses woke up and enthusiastically threw themselves into the great cultural revolution. Acting together the revolutionary comrades exposed the numerous crimes committed by the capitalist roader in opposing the Party, opposing socialism and opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought. They also exposed how he had been working hand in glove with the counter-revolutionary: It was he who had employed this man at the station and installed him in an important post; it was he who had tried his best to shield him when the latter was found to have written poems attacking the Party and socialism and had written several reports to his superiors about the man's case in order to rehabilitate him; again it was he who secretly gave the counter-revolutionary a subsidy rightfully belonging to the workers, himself taking it to the man's home.

The revolutionary masses of the station exposed and struggled against the capitalist roader and the counter-revolutionary. Through this struggle everybody has become well tempered and has raised his political consciousness. And they quickly achieved their revolutionary great alliance.

Seeing that his behind-the-scenes boss had fallen and he himself had been shown up in his true colours, this counter-revolutionary, like a cornered beast, put up a last-ditch struggle in a vain attempt to undermine the great cultural revolution by destroying the bridge. But confronted by the revolutionary fighter Liu Hsueh-pao and the revolutionary masses **who are armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, this scoundrel met the fate he deserved.**

### **"Never Forget Class Struggle"**

Liu Hsueh-pao's dauntless spirit in waging class struggle stems from the fact that he has been educated by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

He was born into a poor peasant family in Shensi Province. Before liberation, his family for three generations toiled as farm hands and suffered untold misery under the oppression and exploitation of the landlords. In 1949, Chairman Mao lifted his family out of the abyss of suffering. From the time he could understand, his parents often told him: "Chairman

*(Continued on p. 30.)*



# GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

## Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Steps Up Education in Class Struggle

THE Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee convened an enlarged session of its standing committee which made an earnest study of Chairman Mao's teaching: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie." In the light of this teaching, the session analysed and studied the state of the class struggle in the province and expressed its determination to arm the people with Chairman Mao's latest instructions, follow his great strategic plan closely and take firm hold of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. It undertook to lead the people in launching sustained, vigorous attacks against all the class enemies, so as to unearth, overthrow and discredit completely all counter-revolutionaries, renegades, special agents and diehard capitalist roaders, to carry this great political revolution through to the end and to win all-round victory in the cultural revolution.

The session noted that the class struggle in Kwangtung had always been extremely acute and complicated. The imperialists a long time ago extended their sinister claws into the province and trained their henchmen there. U.S.-Chiang special agents and the British, the Japanese and the Soviet revisionist special agents were trying in every way to sabotage and make trouble. Remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries, renegades and special agents had managed to conceal themselves in the province. Although the handful of diehard capitalist roaders in the Party had been exposed during the great cultural revolution, they had not yet been fully refuted and discredited. The counter-revolutionary revisionist poison they had spread was far from being eliminated, and they would seize every opportunity to stir up trouble and launch savage counter-attacks on the revolutionary people. These class enemies all had the common counter-revolutionary objective of restoring capitalism in China.

The session pointed out that the history of our Party was one of class struggle. The great proletarian cultural revolution, which the great leader Chairman Mao himself initiated and is leading, is a great, decisive battle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, a continuation of the prolonged struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. As long as the bourgeoisie existed, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie would never cease. Therefore, we had always to bear in mind the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao, "Never forget class struggle," and use the viewpoint of class and class struggle to analyse all people and all social phenomena.

The session held that education in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines should be constantly intensified in the revolutionary ranks. It was necessary to overcome Rightist ideas and enhance, among the proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary people, awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Those at the session noted that the nearer the great cultural revolution approached all-round victory, the more frenzied would be the desperate struggles conducted by our class enemies. The latter were constantly spying out the land, varying their counter-revolutionary tactics to meet the changing situation, and attacking the revolutionary people from the Right or the extreme "Left" or from both sides simultaneously. At present, speakers said, our class enemies were mainly attacking from the Right by stirring up the evil Right deviationist trend of trying to reverse correct decisions. Some were trying to win over unstable elements in the revolutionary ranks by means of counter-revolutionary economism. Some were trying to stir up trouble. Some were using their cunning wits to attempt to worm their way into the new-born organs of revolutionary power in a vain attempt to split and disintegrate the revolutionary ranks from within. Some were vigorously trying to sow dissension between the army and the people, between revolutionary mass organizations, and between members of revolutionary committees. But no matter how the class enemies changed their counter-revolutionary tactics, the spearhead of their attacks was invariably directed against the proletarian headquarters, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the new-born revolutionary committees.

Chairman Mao says: "As members of a revolutionary Party, we must get to know these tricks of theirs and study their tactics so that we can defeat them." Those at the session expressed their determination to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon for

exposing all class enemies and overthrowing them completely.

The session emphasized that at present it was necessary to firmly oppose Right opportunism, Right splittism and Right capitulationism in order to frustrate enemy attempts to undermine the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. It called on all revolutionary comrades to unite still more closely on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, **"organize millions upon millions of the masses and move a mighty revolutionary army into action,"** and always direct their spearhead of attack squarely at the class enemy.

The session fully discussed the point that revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was a powerful weapon for mounting sustained, vigorous attacks against the class enemies. It held that only by carrying revolutionary mass repudiation through to the end, could we completely overthrow the handful of diehard capitalist roaders, renegades and special agents, politically and ideologically, and eliminate the evil influence of their reactionary ideas. Only in this way could we better achieve the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and enhance the revolutionary people's proletarian consciousness.

## Revolutionary Peasants Link Mass Repudiation to Local Class Struggle

**T**HE movement for revolutionary mass repudiation is developing in depth in the Dongfeng People's Commune on the outskirts of Shenyang city, northeast China. In repudiating the counter-revolutionary, revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov, revolutionary peasants are at the same time exposing and condemning the criminal activities of the local class enemy.

*Renmin Ribao* publicized this experience. And an accompanying article by its Commentator said that an important reason why China's Khrushchov and others of the handful of top capitalist roaders inside the Party could carry out a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, carry out in a big way activities aimed at the restoration of capitalism, was because down below there was a handful of capitalist roaders and unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in society who served as their social foundation and were very active in supporting them.

Similarly, an important reason why this handful was able to stir up trouble in a number of grass-roots units, attacking the socialist system and undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat, was because they had

as their patron China's Khrushchov who supported them from above, continued Commentator.

The aim of integrating the revolutionary mass repudiation with the actual class struggle in each unit was to dig up the evil roots of revisionism, eradicating it from above and below.

The commentary pointed out that the nearer all-round victory approached in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the more acute and complex the class struggle became, and it called on all revolutionaries to keep a close watch on the current moves of the class enemy and to link up revolutionary mass repudiation with the class struggle in their localities and units in order the better to attack the enemy and enable the masses to steel themselves and raise their political consciousness in the course of the struggle.

Mass repudiation of revisionism in this people's commune developed vigorously throughout the past year but a handful of local capitalist roaders collaborating with the dregs of society who had not reformed themselves made frantic efforts to disrupt the repudiation movement. For instance, while the revolutionary peasants were repudiating the fallacy put about by China's Khrushchov that "exploitation has its merits," the class enemy, in an attempt to whitewash revisionism and sabotage the repudiation movement, spread the nonsense that "in the old society, landlords, as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants, toiled and suffered alike."

This was class struggle, and the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres saw it as such. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, **"Never forget class struggle,"** they resolved to smash this scheme, persist in the revolutionary mass repudiation and thoroughly eliminate the revisionist poison spread by China's Khrushchov.

Reviewing the history of their villages over the past period of nearly 20 years with the help of a group of People's Liberation Army men, the poor and lower-middle peasants saw that China's Khrushchov and the class enemy in their commune were linked together politically and ideologically.

In the early years of liberation, when China's Khrushchov was spreading the absurdity "exploitation has its merits," the local landlords, rich peasants and other reactionaries were frantically trying to sabotage the land reform, alleging, "It is the landlords who provide a living for the poor."

During the period of socialist transformation, China's Khrushchov advocated long-term protection for the rich-peasant economy and the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household. Encouraged by this, the local reactionaries feverishly opened up tracts of wasteland for their own

use, rented out houses, hired farm labour and engaged in other forms of exploitation.

After the socialist transformation of the system of ownership was in the main completed, China's Khrushchov talked himself hoarse preaching about "the dying out of class struggle." He was immediately echoed by the local reactionaries who said, "Landlords and rich peasants depend on work points for a living today, just the same as the poor and lower-middle peasants."

When China's Khrushchov was vehemently opposing giving prominence to proletarian politics and opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought, the local reactionaries set up a clamour, saying there was "no point in peasants studying Chairman Mao's works."

Through recalling these facts and analysing them, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the commune saw that China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of capitalist roaders and the local reactionaries had all been singing the same revisionist tune and taking the same capitalist road. And they were collaborating again today in a futile attempt to sabotage the mass repudiation movement and regain their lost "paradise."

The revolutionary peasants studied again Chairman Mao's brilliant work *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society* written 42 years ago, and they discussed this question: "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance. . . ." This strengthened their resolution to carry this campaign in the class struggle through to the end and to thoroughly denounce and discredit these reactionary allegations.

The revolutionary peasants dealt with particular topics one at a time and began each topic by studying relevant teachings from Chairman Mao's works. They used Chairman Mao's teachings as their powerful weapon to analyse the absurdities spread by China's Khrushchov and the criminal sabotaging activities carried out by the class enemy, and repudiated them.

By doing things in this way, the commune members have step by step deepened their understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and heightened their awareness of the class struggle. They are determined to be for ever loyal to Chairman Mao and to his proletarian revolutionary line. The revolutionary peasants, full of hatred for China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of revisionists, are today dealing heavier blows at the class enemy in their villages.

### Be Ever Mindful of the Class Struggle

## Take the Initiative and Launch a Sustained Attack on the Class Enemy

— Refuting the reactionary fallacy that "class struggle should not be emphasized" spread by another top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road

by Proletarian Revolutionaries in Organs  
Directly Under the Artillery Corps

**C**HAIRMAN MAO recently taught us: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

This latest instruction of Chairman Mao's penetratingly expounds the significance of the great prole-

tarian cultural revolution and incisively reveals its class content. It also utterly smashes the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" propagated by China's Khrushchov and another top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road.

**The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Means Not the End  
Of Class Struggle but a Continuation of Class  
Struggle Under New Conditions**

In 1957, at the crucial historical turning-point after socialist transformation of the ownership of the means

of production had in the main been completed in China, Chairman Mao summed up with genius the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and analysed the contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society. He clearly pointed out that with the basic completion of socialist transformation in regard to the system of ownership of the means of production, **"the class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute."** **"There are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system and fight the working class on every front, including the ideological one."**

Therefore, to carry the socialist revolution through to the end, the proletariat must wage a protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie, particularly on the political and ideological fronts.

Singing the same tune as China's Khrushchov, another top capitalist roader in the Party did all he could to spread the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and frantically opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis. He babbled that "in the previous period, we made revolution, and now the revolution has been completed in the main; in the days ahead the task is construction"; "the contradictions between classes have now been mainly resolved"; "in the main, classes have been eliminated and class struggle should not be emphasized." In rendering service to the bourgeoisie again and again, he revealed his heinous renegade features!

The facts are most eloquent: while this other top capitalist roader brayed that "class struggle should not be emphasized," the bourgeois Rightists launched a frenzied attack on the Party and socialism. Over the past decade or so, class struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, particularly the sharp and complicated ones on the political and ideological fronts, have followed one after another without let-up.

Class struggle is a life-and-death struggle. Although the power of the landlords and bourgeoisie has been seized by the proletariat and the means of production are no longer in their hands, yet they are not reconciled to their defeat. They will certainly counter-attack and fight to the last ditch. The ideas and culture of the exploiting classes and their influence built up over several thousands of years cannot be confiscated and they will exist for a long time. The bourgeoisie still has considerable influence in the ideological and cultural spheres. It spares no efforts in making use of this influence to corrupt the people and create counter-revolutionary public opinion so as to clear the way for the restoration of capitalism in China. In this way, it vainly attempts to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a bourgeois dictatorship through

"peaceful evolution," or to seize political power openly in order to restore its lost "paradise."

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In the realm of politics and ideology, a very long period of time is needed to decide 'who will win' in the struggle between socialism and capitalism. Several decades won't do it; success requires anywhere from one to several centuries."**

Only by carrying through to the end the socialist revolution on the political-ideological front, eradicating bourgeois ideas, fostering proletarian thinking, putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and making a success of the revolutionization of people's thinking, can the proletariat consolidate its dominant position in the political and economic fields, and consolidate and develop the socialist system and effect the transition to communism. If the proletariat does not make revolution in the ideological sphere and allows bourgeois ideas to spread unchecked, the fruits we have won since 1921 — in the 28 years of the new democratic revolution and the 18 years of the socialist revolution under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party — will all be brought to naught. The restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries is a bitter historical lesson.

This other top capitalist roader's claim that "in the main, classes have been eliminated and class struggle should not be emphasized" was a futile attempt to paralyse the proletariat and the revolutionary people, put down the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and provide cover for the bourgeoisie's attacks on the proletariat. This in itself was a kind of class struggle. It is characteristic of revisionism that by denying classes and class struggle it stands on the side of the bourgeoisie and launches attacks on the proletariat so as to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a bourgeois dictatorship. We must firmly bear in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao's: **"Never forget class struggle."**

### **Struggle Between the Two Lines Within the Party Is A Concentrated Expression of the Struggle Between the Two Classes and the Two Roads**

The struggle between the two lines within the Party is a concentrated manifestation of the struggle between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the two roads, socialism and capitalism. Within the Chinese Communist Party, it is the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party with China's Khrushchov as their representative.

The major target of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is the representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the organs of the proletarian dictatorship, namely, the handful of capi-

talist roaders in the Party. The contradiction between this handful of capitalist roaders on the one hand and the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals on the other is a major contradiction, an antagonistic contradiction. The struggle aimed at resolving this contradiction is a concentrated expression of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road. That other top capitalist roader in the Party, however, babbled that the struggle between the two lines within the Party "is not a struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, but a struggle between methods," "namely, a question of the tempo of socialist construction." While talking time and again about "methods" and "tempo," he never mentioned the class content and class nature of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. This was simply a sleight of hand trick used by this top capitalist roader in the Party as well as other counter-revolutionary revisionists in their struggle against us. It was a smokescreen to cover the attack launched by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches that "so long as classes exist," inner-Party struggles "are reflections within the Party of class contradictions."

The handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party are agents of the bourgeoisie in the leading organs of the Party and the state. They are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists who make their appearance in disguise. Before the nationwide victory of the Chinese revolution, they opposed the seizure of power by the proletariat, and, after the nationwide victory, they opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist revolution. They rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and energetically pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. But all that this other top capitalist roader did to erase the class content and class nature of the struggle between the two lines in the Party was in vain.

We would ask this other top capitalist roader in the Party: Can it be that the criminal activities of the Kao Kang — Jao Shu-shih anti-Party alliance, which was thoroughly exposed and smashed in 1954 at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, were not in wild opposition to the great leader Chairman Mao, were not a futile attempt to usurp the leadership of the Party and the state and to undermine the socialist revolution and bring about capitalism in China, but were aimed at "building socialism"?

In 1957, in collusion with China's Khrushchov, he viciously attacked the socialist system, prattling that the dictatorship of the proletariat also had its "seamy side" and that we "fall behind the bourgeoisie." Was all this aimed not at instigating the bourgeoisie to fren-

ziedly attack the Party and socialism, but at "building socialism"?

In 1959, in collusion with China's Khrushchov, he backed Peng Teh-huai, the arch conspirator, careerist and warlord, in his unbridled attack on the Party. Was he not dreaming of overthrowing the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao and bringing China into the revisionist orbit, or was he for "building socialism"?

During the three years of temporary difficulties between 1959-61, this top capitalist roader ganged up with China's Khrushchov and all the class enemies at home and abroad and maliciously attacked the three red banners — the Party's general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes. He energetically advocated the expansion of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual household. He fanned up the evil wind of individual farming, and even babbled: "Black or white, if cats can catch mice, they are good cats." And so on and so forth. Was all this not a wild attempt to restore capitalism, but for "building socialism"?

Over a long period, the bourgeois headquarters formed by China's Khrushchov and company, frantically opposed Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and his proletarian revolutionary line, and vainly hoped to stage a counter-revolutionary coup to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Was this also for "building socialism"?

Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out in 1959: "The struggle at Lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years." Recently, Chairman Mao again taught us that the great proletarian cultural revolution, a fierce class struggle, was at the same time a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

The handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party headed by China's Khrushchov and their agents on all fronts represent the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, namely, those of the bourgeoisie, landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. For a long time, they have wildly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. In the past, the Kuomintang reactionaries openly fought against us. Now these people attack us by more vicious, covert and cunning means. Their aim is one and the same: to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and turn it into



a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. If there is any difference, it is in the form of the class struggle.

### Take the Initiative to Launch Uninterrupted Attacks Against the Class Enemies

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Either the East wind prevails over the West wind, or the West wind prevails over the East wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines."

This is the basic guiding principle for us in waging class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

This other top capitalist roader in the Party, however, openly used the logic of scabs and renegades to oppose Chairman Mao's instructions. He only allowed the bourgeoisie to attack and did not permit the proletariat to counter-attack.

In 1957, he viciously attacked the struggle between the two lines in our Party, describing it as "overthrowing a group of people and letting another group of people rise up" and "causing endless trouble in consequence." He blustered demagogically: "Since this group of people can rise up to overthrow that group of people, why can't that group of people rise up to overthrow this group of people?" How reactionary and vicious!

He intentionally blurred the distinction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang reactionaries. He described the struggle between the two lines in the Party as an unprincipled sectarian struggle.

When we wage the struggle between the two lines in the Party, we do want to "overthrow a group of people" and to let "a group of people rise up." But we do not act on the principle of sects, but proceed from the fundamental interests of the proletariat, the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. We act on the principle of whether one supports or opposes Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, supports or opposes Mao Tse-tung's thought, and supports or opposes Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Those we want to overthrow are the diehard capitalist roaders, renegades, special agents, and monsters and demons. If we do not overthrow them, as pointed out by Chairman Mao, "the revolution would fail, the people would suffer, the country would be conquered." Capitalism would then be restored in China; a big retrogression in history would take place in China and even in the world.

Those we want to support are the revolutionary leading cadres and the outstanding elements among the revolutionary masses who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consol-

idation of political power." The leading body stands for political power. Our leading bodies at all levels must consist of just such people. Only in this way can the dictatorship of the proletariat be consolidated and strengthened and the socialist state be safeguarded from changing colour.

On the contrary, if we do not drag out the handful of renegades, special agents and capitalist roaders who have wormed their way into the Party, and if their counter-revolutionary intrigues succeed, millions of people will be killed, socialist China will again become semi-feudal and semi-colonial, the red base area of the world revolution will become a dependent of imperialism.

"Since this group of people can rise up to overthrow that group of people, why can't that group of people rise up to overthrow this group of people?" This is sinister talk calling on the Kuomintang reactionaries to stage a come-back, instigating the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and Rightists to counter-attack in revenge, inciting the bourgeoisie to stir up trouble and urging all overthrown anti-Party elements to reverse previous correct decisions and stage a counter-revolutionary come-back.

Chairman Mao says: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." The nearer the great proletarian cultural revolution approaches all-round victory, the more desperate will the struggles of the counter-revolutionary forces against the revolutionary forces inevitably become. The present Right deviationist trend of reversing correct decisions aims to reverse the verdict on China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, on the bourgeois reactionary line and on the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. It directly opposes the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader. It opposes the Chinese People's Liberation Army and undermines the newly established revolutionary committees. It negates the great proletarian cultural revolution and the previous political-ideological movements and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The roots of this Right deviationist trend of reversing correct decisions lie in China's Khrushchov and that other top capitalist roader in the Party.

Although both have now been overthrown, they do not take their defeat lying down, but are putting up last-ditch struggles. We must have a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, further heighten our political consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and launch a sustained offensive against China's Khrushchov, that other top capitalist roader in the Party and the rest of the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists and all class enemies. We will not halt our offensive until complete victory!

At present, the world revolution has entered a great new era. The struggle of the Black people in the United States for emancipation is a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, a component part of the contemporary world revolution.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

In Support of the Afro-American Struggle  
Against Violent Repression

## Chairman Mao Always Sides With The Oppressed People

IN hailing Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, the revolutionary people in many lands point out at the same time that, at every turning point in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, Chairman Mao always sides with the oppressed and exploited and maps out the direction of the struggle and the road to victory with the greatest of revolutionary fervour.

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

(April 29, 1968)

Comrade Wilcox's statement, issued on behalf of the National Secretariat of the C.P.N.Z., is entitled "Chairman Mao's Statement, a Call to Action." It reads in full as follows:

"The Communist Party of New Zealand welcomes and supports to the full the statement of Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the just struggle of the Afro-Americans against violent repression.

"The statement is a timely and powerful call to action which will meet with a positive response from

the working people and progressive forces in New Zealand and in other countries.

"In this statement, the leader of the world revolutionary movement shows clearly how the Afro-American struggle merges with the struggle of all peoples against U.S. imperialism, the main enemy of mankind.

"He has also shown once again that the oppression of the Black people of the United States is class oppression and that the basic interests of both the white and Black working people lie in the common struggle to end the rule of the monopolist capitalist class.

"This is a vital message at the present time, when the reactionary forces internationally are using racialism to split the working class and divert the workers from united struggle against their real enemy, the monopolists.

"In his statement, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has also given a clear picture of the development of the world revolution today.

"The whole statement deserves the closest study by Marxist-Leninists, class conscious workers and all who oppose and want to oppose U.S. imperialism."

### Revolutionary People Support Each Other

*Spark*, organ of the Communist League — Marxist-Leninist of Sweden, published Chairman Mao's state-

ment, together with a commentary warmly acclaiming this document of great historic significance.

The statement recently issued by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the commentary said, should be studied by all revolutionaries. It is of great importance for them to master and understand thoroughly what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said in his statement, and act accordingly.

Spark pointed out that it is imperative to support the Afro-American struggle by action, because the struggle is weakening U.S. imperialism — the arch enemy of the people of the world.

The publication of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's great statement was greeted by the commentator of the Malayan journal *People's Tribune* as an important event in the history of world revolution.

Writing in the May 1 issue of the journal, the commentator said: "The fact that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has twice issued statements in support of the Afro-American struggle demonstrates most fully, most strikingly and most concentratedly his infinite sympathy, concern and love for the oppressed nations and peoples and expresses most fully, most strikingly and most concentratedly his support for their revolutionary struggles.

"Chairman Mao's statements supporting the Afro-American struggle against violent repression and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of other countries and territories are a supreme expression and example of the spirit of proletarian internationalism! It is only natural that the revolutionary peoples of the world should regard Chairman Mao as their great standard-bearer, great leader and great teacher!"

In Japan, the journal *Choshu Shimbun* in a recent editorial pointed out that Chairman Mao's statement has incisively explained the relationship between the Afro-American struggle and the general struggle waged by the people of all countries against U.S. imperialism and charted the road to victory for the Black people in the United States.

Dealing with the situation at home, *Choshu Shimbun* said that the struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and the domestic reactionaries, and against Soviet modern revisionism and the Miyamoto revisionist group in Japan is also gaining momentum. As a component part of the anti-U.S. international



"Long live armed struggle!" "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!" shout Congolese (B) fighters after studying Chairman Mao's statement.

united front, the struggle of the Japanese people is forging ahead triumphantly.

Translated into Urdu, a national language in Pakistan, Chairman Mao's statement was frontpaged in the May Day special issue of the weekly *Paras*, published in Lyallpur, West Pakistan. It has been warmly welcomed by the people of Pakistan, who acclaimed it as a statement of great significance in guiding the common struggle against U.S. imperialism by the Afro-Americans and the revolutionary people the world over.

Freedom fighters in the Congo (Kinshasa) pledged to follow the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao, press on with their armed struggle and fight U.S. imperialism to the finish.

Mampassi said: "A great encouragement to the freedom fighters of the Congo (Kinshasa), Chairman Mao's statement makes clear to us and the Afro-Americans that our struggle is by no means isolated. The 700 million Chinese people always stand squarely on the side of the people of all the countries in the world."

He said that Chairman Mao had time and again made statements in support of the liberation movements of the people of many countries. On November 28, 1964, Chairman Mao made the *Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L) Against U.S. Aggression*. This demonstrates how deeply the great teacher Chairman Mao sympathizes with the oppressed and exploited people of the world, he said. "Chairman Mao is their saviour."

Manga, a friend in neighbouring Brazzaville Congo, expressed the opinion that the statement by Chairman Mao is "a call to the people and nations under sub-

jugation to rise against the imperialists, first and foremost, the U.S. imperialists." Chairman Mao has shown the revolutionary peoples the orientation to carry their struggle against U.S. imperialism through to the end, he added.

Etienne Miazis, also of the Congo (B), said that Chairman Mao is the great leader of the revolutionary people the world over. He always stands in the forefront, supporting and leading the world's exploited peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and revisionism.

In Mozambique where the oppressed are battling courageously to liberate their country from U.S.-backed Portuguese colonial rule, freedom fighter Elias said that Chairman Mao's statement once again shows that Chairman Mao is very much concerned with the revolutionary struggle of the exploited and oppressed people the world over.

Chikwemba, another freedom fighter, said, "We Mozambique freedom fighters firmly support the Afro-American struggle. We support whatever Chairman Mao supports, because Chairman Mao is the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world." He pointed out that the Afro-American struggle and the Mozambique people's struggle are bound to be crowned with victory because Chairman Mao sides with them.

In Latin America, Chairman Mao's statement was received with great joy by the revolutionary people of Colombia. A metallurgical worker said: the statement "proves once again that the heart of Chairman Mao beats in unison with those of the oppressed people of the world." He added: it is the greatest happiness of all oppressed people of the world to have such a far-sighted and wise teacher as Chairman Mao Tse-tung who, with the revolutionary incisiveness inherent in his mighty thought, is guiding the revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Referring to Chairman Mao's statement, one revolutionary stated that U.S. imperialist oppression has served to get the people of many countries united "to fight the final battle under the guidance of the thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great supreme commander." He said that "when U.S. imperialism is making its last-ditch struggle, the only way for us is, as Chairman Mao teaches us, to take up arms and wage a revolutionary fight until victory."

From a peasant came these words: The struggle waged by the Afro-Americans in the heartland of U.S. imperialism, the monster, supports our struggle. We should in turn support them by our struggle to overthrow U.S. imperialism here in Colombia. Both the Afro-Americans and the people of the world should firmly believe that we can triumph only by opposing the counter-revolutionary violence of the monopoly capitalists with revolutionary violence. We have our own experience here in Colombia: in our struggle against the reactionary violence of imperialism and its

lackeys, the reactionaries would kill us without hesitation once we are disarmed.

## Transform the World With Guns

As far back as thirty years ago, Chairman Mao made it clear, in his celebrated philosophical treatise *On Contradiction*, that the rule of counter-revolutionary violence can be toppled only by revolutionary violence. He said: ". . . revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society and that without them, it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power."

Many patriots dedicated to the revolution to overthrow the savage rule of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries in their own country have once again emphasized this great Marxist-Leninist truth, following the announcement of Chairman Mao's April 16 statement.

This is what a student named Ibrahim in Dakar (Senegal) wrote to Hsinhua News Agency: Chairman Mao's statement makes us understand that it is necessary to oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. This scientific truth of Marxism gives great encouragement not only to the Afro-Americans struggling for freedom and emancipation and against exploitation, oppression and enslavement, but also to all the oppressed people and nations, victims of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and reaction in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world.

Freedom fighter Tabou of the Congo (Kinshasa) said: "The assassination of Martin Luther King has testified to the correctness of the thesis of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, that peaceful co-existence between the oppressor and oppressed is impossible." He stressed that the peoples of the world must carry out armed struggle in their fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Without armed struggle, he added, the revolution cannot succeed in the Congo (K).

Welle, another freedom fighter, said that King's assassination was a lesson not only to the broad masses of Afro-Americans but also to certain sections of people in a number of countries who had fallen victim to the delusion of non-violence preached by the revisionists. "The path of armed struggle," he stressed, "is the only correct path. Since imperialism is armed, we the oppressed people must also arm ourselves and launch tit-for-tat counter-blows against imperialism."

He said: "Now, Chairman Mao has once again pointed out the orientation for our struggle. If we hold high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and consistently follow the teachings of Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts, we are certain to win complete liberation. The U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists, the reactionaries of all countries do not matter; they will be destroyed, one and all."

## Colombian C.P. (Marxist-Leninist) Organ Calls on Entire Party to Creatively Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Colombian Revolutionary Practice

**I**N an editorial in its 24th issue, *Revolucion*, organ of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist), has recently called on the entire Party to creatively apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to revolutionary practice in Colombia by linking it with the concrete conditions there.

Entitled "Raise Mao Tse-tung's Thought to the Level of Principle in Our Party," the editorial said that ever since its emergence, Marxism, the scientific ideology of the proletariat, has had the most outstanding exponents at all times throughout its history.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were the true proletarian leaders of genius. In their respective eras, they all went beyond the confines of their own peoples and countries and became the leaders of the world revolution and the proletariat. They were the teachers of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Today, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, lives with us for the happiness of all mankind and as the greatest hope of all the oppressed peoples of the world. The thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism of our era; it ensures the victorious development of the liberation struggles waged by the peoples against international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, against revisionism and against the reactionaries of all countries.

Mao Tse-tung's thought, the editorial pointed out, is the great red beacon which guides the world's revolutionary masses. It belongs not only to China but to all the peoples of the world.

Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has said:

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage.

"Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total col-

lapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all the work of the Party, the army and the country."

"In order really to master Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is essential to study many of Chairman Mao's basic concepts over and over again, and it is best to memorize important statements and study and apply them repeatedly."

"Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power."

For the Party, the proletariat and the people of Colombia, it is imperative to make these fundamental concepts about Comrade Mao Tse-tung their own. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the leader of the proletariat and the world revolution. His thought is the great red banner which is flying as the vanguard of the world's Communist Parties and all the liberation movements of the oppressed masses.

The editorial said: The works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, works of Marxism-Leninism creatively developed with genius, should serve us as the guide to all our work and action. Whatever we are doing, we must rely on the conscious and effective application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Before every revolutionary task is performed, we should make sure that it accords with the thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung; having carried it out, we must also examine the practice in the light of his thought. Only thus can we rest assured that we are not departing from the true revolutionary line of the proletariat.

The editorial said: The entire membership of the Party, its middle-level leading organizations and the Central Committee should conscientiously study the works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and creatively apply his thought to the concrete conditions of our country. This is the only way to permanently and



fully guarantee that the Party becomes the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat, that it continues to lead the struggle victoriously until the complete defeat of U.S. imperialism and its puppets at home — the big capitalist and landlord classes and that it establishes a people's dictatorship of all the revolutionary classes and strata in our country under the absolute leadership of the proletariat.

In the organ of the Central Committee *Revolucion*, in the magazine *Orientacion*, in *Pensamiento M.L.*, as well as in all the other national, regional and local publications of the Party, quotations from Chairman Mao should be regularly carried in accordance with actual conditions to enable the Party membership and the people in general to study and apply Chairman Mao's teachings.

The red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* is a collection and a masterful synthesis of the thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Marxism-Leninism of our era. It is a guide book. For the first time in the history of Marxism, the most important Marxist formulations, theses and concepts of different aspects have been concisely and scientifically concentrated in one book. All Communists and revolutionaries should possess this guide and consult it regularly. We should convert our Party into a great red school of the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The editorial pointed out: It is a principle of our Party that Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the leader of the proletariat and the world revolution, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, the greatest revolutionary of the present time, the Lenin of our era, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman.

Another great principle of our Party is that the thought of Mao Tse-tung is the highest expression of the proletarian ideology, the great red beacon that illuminates the entire world and the revolutionary guide of all the peoples of the world.

We should publicize these principles and raise them to the highest level, which they deserve. We should publicize Mao Tse-tung's writings among the workers, peasants, students and the masses in general. We should promote and direct their study of Mao Tse-tung's writings in accordance with the most urgent needs and the specific conditions of each period. We should strive to make the majority of the people master Mao Tse-tung's thought, the editorial declared.

It continued: We must always remain alert and be ready to defend with all our strength the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung against all kinds of enemies, be they overt or covert.

Whoever violates these principles, whoever opposes the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, cannot

be a member of the Communist Party of Colombia (M.-L.). On the contrary, he will be regarded as an enemy of the Party, of the revolution, of the Colombian people, of proletarian internationalism and of the peoples throughout the world. Our Party should always be on guard to resolutely expose and strike at these enemies.

The attitude towards the thought of Mao Tse-tung is the criterion which distinguishes the Marxist-Leninists and the proletarian revolutionaries from the revisionists, other imperialist agents and all pseudo-revolutionaries.

The editorial condemned international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism with the ruling clique of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as its centre, and the reactionaries of all countries for their criminal and despicable slander and vilification of Mao Tse-tung's thought and China's great proletarian cultural revolution. It stressed: they attempt to conceal the great power of Mao Tse-tung's thought from the world. But they can never succeed. They tremble at the very name of Mao Tse-tung. They harbour a profound fear of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The editorial said: the U.S. imperialists, in close collaboration with the Soviet revisionists and a handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov, tried to strike at the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism in China.

But, Comrade Mao Tse-tung unveiled and pointed out accurately the new characteristics of modern revisionism and the return to capitalism in the Soviet Union and the other countries ruled by the revisionists. He pointed out that classes and class struggle still exist in the socialist countries and that the possibility still exists in China of restoring capitalism and transforming the proletarian dictatorship into the bourgeois dictatorship.

To prevent the restoration of capitalism in China, sweep away all freaks and monsters, defeat the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of all countries, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and guarantee the uninterrupted development towards socialism, Chairman Mao personally initiated and is leading the great proletarian cultural revolution in China.

China's proletarian cultural revolution, a revolutionary event of the greatest importance in the history of mankind, has armed the 700 million people of China with Mao Tse-tung's thought. This revolution, the first great revolution initiated by the proletariat themselves in a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the grandest mobilization of the masses in human history and is the most powerful material and ideological force playing the role of van-

**"It is only the working class that is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary."**

**— MAO TSE-TUNG**

## **Albanian Working Class Strides Forward On the Highroad of Socialism**

**T**HE heroic Albanian working class has won shining victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Adhering to the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Hoxha's speech on "The Further Revolutionization of the Party and Political Power" on February 6 last year, the broad masses of the Albanian workers and staff members marching along the road of revolutionization have waged class struggle in real earnest, criticized and repudiated all manifestations of the ideologies alien to the proletariat, and abolished religious superstition and backward feudal customs and habits; at the same time they have actively pushed forward the movement to increase production and practise economy and create more wealth for the motherland.

An increasingly thoroughgoing movement for combating bureaucracy is now being unfolded with life and spirit. Through meetings, "blitz" papers and big-letter posters, the workers in various parts of the country have conducted struggles against manifestations of bureaucracy and strengthened the supervision of the organs of state power by the working class in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. While waging class struggle, the broad masses of the Albanian workers and staff members have extensively studied Marxist-Leninist works, the documents of the Albanian Party of Labour and the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha. By using criticism and self-criticism, they have engaged in a thoroughgoing study and organized discussions in the light of their own ideology and the practical work of their respective departments. Through such study, they have not only greatly raised their socialist awakening, but have brought into full play

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guard in the burial of imperialism, revisionism and reaction in all countries. All this constitutes a new development of Marxism-Leninism, accomplished with genius by Chairman Mao.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution is aimed at solving the contradictions between the two classes—the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the two roads—the socialist and the capitalist.

The editorial declared: Mao Tse-tung's thought has guaranteed the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has guaranteed the socialist road in China.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has guaranteed that China will never return to capitalism.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has guaranteed that China remains red for ever.

Mao Tse-tung's thought has guaranteed the victory over the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of all countries.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the great revolutionary guide of all the people of the world, ensuring the successful development of their struggle for liberation.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the best guarantee for the establishment, development and consolidation of the Communist Parties (Marxist-Leninist) of the whole world.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the great guide of our Party.

The editorial concluded by acclaiming: Long live the great red banner of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman!

the noble communist quality of the working class, the quality of fearing no difficulties and sacrifices.

Further revolutionization of the ideology of the working class has greatly pushed forward the development of socialist construction in the country. Since 1968 is a year of decisive significance to Albania's Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70), the workers and staff of the Stalin Textile Combine and other enterprises in Tirana put forward a proposal that they fulfil within this year the production targets for 1970 as laid down in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. After surmounting difficulties resulting from the bitter cold this spring, building workers overfulfilled their targets on the construction projects of the Fieri Oil Refinery, the Elbasan Cement Factory and the Mao Tse-tung Textile Combine, as well as the drainage project of the Hoxhara marshland, and the first quarterly building targets of the Rrogozhine-Fieri railway. The workers of the communications and transport departments have overfulfilled their targets for the first quarter of this year in defiance of the cold weather. Breaking away from blind faith in foreign rules and regulations, the geological prospecting workers succeeded in locating new mines in places where foreign experts believed no mineral deposits could be found.

The working class in Albania has further carried out the policy of self-reliance as advanced by the Albanian Party of Labour, smashed economic blockade against Albania by imperialism and revisionism and actively unfolded the movement for technical innovations and rationalization proposals. In the first four months of this year, Durres region alone adopted more than 1,000 rationalization proposals, built 30 new work-

shops and succeeded in manufacturing many dozens of kinds of machinery and spare parts. Of the products turned out by the Mao Tse-tung Textile Combine for the first quarter of this year, 96 per cent are of first rate, surpassing the target set for the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The broad masses of the workers and staff of state farms have also conducted scientific experiments and spread advanced experiences in response to the call of the Party's Central Committee.

Abiding by Comrade Hoxha's teaching that "the development of agriculture is the most important link in the fulfilment of the main economic tasks in the Fourth Five-Year Plan" as well as his instruction on "the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance," the working class in various parts of the country has sent a large number of political cadres, technical personnel and manpower to the countryside to actively support agricultural production.

Under the militant slogan of "holding a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other," the heroic working class of Albania, while fulfilling or overfulfilling their production targets, have taken an active part in military training and preparations against war and are ready to deal a crushing blow to any enemy who dares to invade socialist Albania.

Many workers and staff members have actively engaged in creative work in literature and arts and in giving performances. They have also contributed articles to newspapers and magazines to propagate the policies of the Party and criticize and repudiate the backward customs and habits and egoism of the exploiting classes so as to let proletarian ideology occupy the positions in the fields of arts and culture in general.

## Afro-Asian Working Class in the Forefront of the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Colonialist Struggle

**T**HE working class of Asia and Africa stands in the forefront of the struggle against aggression, oppression, exploitation and enslavement by imperialism and colonialism and the struggle to win and safeguard national independence.

**Thailand.** The Thanom-Prapas puppet clique willingly serves as a running dog of U.S. imperialism, turning the country into a colony and military base of U.S. imperialism, selling out the national interests and ruthlessly exploiting and plundering the people.

The working class and the rest of the patriotic people of Thailand, who are deep in suffering, have

in the past year carried out nearly a hundred struggles against U.S. imperialism's aggression and the Thanom-Prapas puppet clique's policy of national betrayal. Many workers have left for the countryside and joined the ranks of the people's armed forces. They are playing an important role in the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle by taking up arms and fighting heroically against the enemy.

**The Philippines.** The oil workers held a nationwide general strike in May-June last year, the first of its kind in that country. The strike has seriously affected the supply of petrol to the U.S. military bases in the

Philippines and south Vietnam. At the same time, a large-scale strike also took place at Clark Field, the biggest U.S. air base in the Philippines. In January this year, the workers and other people of Manila held a demonstration against U.S. imperialism's aggression against Vietnam and demanded that the Philippine ruling circles immediately withdraw the 2,000 engineer troops they had sent as cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism's aggression in south Vietnam.

**"Malaysia."** In "Malaysia," a tool of neo-colonialism, the rubber plantation workers held a prolonged strike in April last year. Rising up valiantly to rebel against imperialism and its lackeys, the working class then followed up with successive vigorous struggles against the oppression and exploitation of workers by British monopoly capital and against the bloody suppression of workers and barbarous persecution of political prisoners by the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew puppet cliques.

Last November, the workers and other people in Kuala Lumpur and Penang held big demonstrations protesting against the visit to Malaya by the warmonger, U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, to carry out conspiratorial activities.

**Japan.** Holding aloft the great banner of the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle which has been cast away by the Kenji Miyamoto revisionist clique of the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese working class and other working people have, since the beginning of this year, repeatedly waged powerful struggles against the mooring of a U.S. nuclear aircraft-carrier in Sasebo, the building of a U.S. army hospital in Japan, the construction of the "new international airport," and for the complete dismantling of the U.S. military base in Okinawa.

Railway workers held two nationwide strikes in March. They refused to transport military supplies for U.S. imperialism, thus dealing a heavy blow at the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. In their anti-U.S. patriotic struggle, the revolutionary Japanese workers have

constantly fought against the Miyamoto revisionist clique of the Japanese Communist Party.

**Arab Countries.** In June last year, U.S. and British imperialism instigated Israel to launch an armed aggression against the United Arab Republic, Syria and other Arab countries. The working class and other sections of the people in the Arab countries in the Middle East and north Africa launched mass protest demonstrations on an unprecedented scale against the arch criminals of aggression—U.S. and British imperialism—and against the Soviet revisionist ruling clique which shamelessly sold out the interests of the Arab people. The transport workers in many Arab countries declared a boycott of U.S. and British planes and ships, while the petroleum workers cut off the oil supply to the United States and Britain. This has dealt a heavy blow at the imperialist aggressors and their accomplices.

The Arab Palestinian workers rose in struggle against imperialist and Israeli aggression. After Jerusalem was occupied by Israel, many Arab workers in the city firmly refused to go back to work.

The working class in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, which are still under the direct rule of the imperialists and colonialists, and in the Congo (Kinshasa), which is controlled by the imperialist lackeys, has continuously held strikes and engaged in other forms of mass struggle. In the Congo (K), Southern Rhodesia and other areas, the awakened workers and the revolutionary masses of other strata have already taken up arms. They are resolved to use armed struggle to overthrow the rule of imperialism, colonialism and their agents.

The workers in the Arab and African countries which have already won national independence are also waging struggles against imperialist aggression and subversion and for safeguarding and consolidating their national independence and developing their national economies.

## Latin American Workers' Struggle Against Oppression and Plunder Mounts Steadily

U.S. imperialism's intensified plunder and control in Latin America have aroused the uninterrupted resistance of the broad masses of working people there. Since the beginning of this year, Latin American workers have launched wave upon wave of strikes in enterprises directly controlled by U.S. monopoly capital against the political oppression and economic exploitation by the U.S. monopoly capitalists and their agents.

In Bolivia under the rule of a pro-U.S. military dictatorship, the workers of the U.S.-owned Jones Con-

struction Company walked out courageously at the beginning of the year in protest against the management's ruthless squeeze. During the strike, waged in defiance of the threats and trickery by U.S. monopoly capital and the reactionary Bolivian authorities, some of the company's top American managerial personnel were held in detention by the workers.

In the largest Ecuadorian city of Guayaquil, a strike broke out recently in the jointly owned Ecuadorian-

U.S. International Balsa Company in protest against the wilful dismissals of union leaders by American bosses.

Strikes were also reported some time ago in U.S.-owned firms, plants and mines in Peru, Colombia, Chile and other Latin American countries as the workers there were fighting against the American capitalists' exploitation and oppression.

U.S. imperialism is the worst exploiter and robber of the Latin American peoples. U.S. monopoly capital has been pushing an economic plan in Chile, through the International Monetary Fund under its domination, to rapaciously squeeze the working people there and to undermine Chile's national industry. The working masses in Chile have fought hard against the plan from its very outset. In April alone, more than 30,000 workers in U.S.-owned electric power, telephone and other enterprises successively walked out in protest against this plan. Earlier, workers at the Maria Elena and Pedro de Valdivia nitrate plants had repeatedly called mass meetings to combat U.S. monopoly capital's plunder and control in Chile. In late March, tens of thousands of workers in the nation's civil aviation, gas supply, post and telecommunications and other trades also went on strike.

The economic situation of the Latin American countries has been universally deteriorating as a result of the intensified plunder and exploitation by U.S. imperialism. To safeguard their legitimate rights, the working people of various Latin American countries, in defiance of the suppression by the reactionary forces, have continuously put up resistance and struggle. Braving suppression by the reactionary regime, the Argentine sugar workers in Tucuman Province have been holding strikes, demonstrations and meetings in angry protest against the economic "reorganization" programme which is being faithfully carried out by the Ongania regime at the dictation of U.S. monopoly capital and is detrimental to the interests of the working people. Their struggle is still developing.

The Latin American workers' struggle against exploitation and oppression is unfolding in many different trades and in many countries. In Brazil, which is under a pro-U.S. dictatorial rule, 15,000 steel workers in Minas Gerais State staged a large-scale strike in the middle of April. In Uruguay, 200,000 workers and staff members of the fuel, power, post and telecommunications, and other departments held strikes on April 26 demanding higher wages and better living conditions.

## Raging Wave of Strikes Sweeps North America And Western Europe

**T**HE awakening of the proletariat and working people is speeding up in North America and Western Europe and Oceania. Their mounting struggle against exploitation and oppression and against barbarous monopoly capitalist class rule is dealing the ruling circles of countries in the capitalist world telling blows.

**In the United States.** With a glorious and long-standing tradition of struggle, the U.S. working class has been waging a resolute fight all along to oppose the ruthless monopoly capital oppression and plunder. The present strike struggles of the U.S. working class, the Afro-American struggle against violent repression and the American people's struggle against the war of aggression in Vietnam are, like three mighty torrents, beating more and more powerfully against the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism at home.

In the past year, the wave of strikes by U.S. workers has reached an ever more extensive scope and involved an ever increasing number of strikers. According to official U.S. figures, more than 1.2 million workers participated in strikes during the first half of last year and about 1.7 million workers struck during the second half. The big nationwide strike by over 60,000 copper miners and copper-smelting workers, which

began in mid July last year, lasted some nine months and brought nearly all U.S. copper production to a standstill. At the same time, more than 137,000 railroad machinists went on a nationwide strike, tying up over 95 per cent of U.S. passenger and freight rail service. These strikes were followed in September by the big strike of some 160,000 auto workers and largest wave of strikes by public school teachers in U.S. history.

The beginning of this year ushered in more strikes. The following large-scale strikes are the most outstanding: the strike by 34,000 taxi drivers in New York City in January, the strike by New York's 10,000 garbage collectors, the strike by 32,000 workers in 86 glass factories in 23 states and the big strike by nearly 90,000 coalminers in February. More than 200,000 telephone and telegraph workers recently went on a nationwide strike in 42 states, the first big one of this kind in 21 years.

The ever surging waves of strikes have been striking telling blows at U.S. imperialism, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad. The strikes by copper, rubber, shipbuilding and railroad transport workers have in varied degrees affected production and supplies for the war of aggression against Viet-



nam. They have also brought new, heavy burdens on America's finances which are already in a grave crisis. It is estimated that the copper miners' big strike alone has added 400 million dollars to the deficit in the U.S. international balance of payments.

More and more, the panic-stricken U.S. reactionary ruling clique has put aside the deceptive slogans of "freedom" and "democracy" and has engaged in more open threats and suppression against the striking workers. But this has tempered and taught the U.S. working class by negative example, and has resulted in further expansion of their struggle. For example, thousands of workers of the "Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company" waged an intense fight for two days running against the police sent to suppress them; and more than 25,000 New York workers held a rally to protest against the Johnson Administration's reactionary law suppressing strikes, and so on.

**In Britain.** With the further decline and collapse of the British colonial empire, the British ruling class is waging a desperate struggle and stepping up its onslaught against the British working people. In Britain today, the ranks of the unemployed have been drastically expanded, and prices are soaring and taxes are increasing more and more. The brutal exploitation and oppression by the British ruling class has aroused stronger resistance on the part of the British labouring people, especially the working class.

During the last year or so, various kinds of strikes by the British working class followed one another. More than 16,000 dockers staged strikes last September against the Labour government's "decasualization" system. Many wharves in Liverpool and London ports were paralysed by the strike, and British import and export trade was seriously affected. In this strike, despite threats by the Labour government and the pressure of the Right-wing leaders of the workers' union, the dockers staunchly persisted for more than two months.

Steel and auto workers, railwaymen, seamen, printing workers and bank employees have staged various kinds of strikes during the past year. At the time of the dockers' strike, a big railwaymen's strike threw British ruling circles into a great panic.

In dozens of big and small British cities at present, drivers of government-run bus companies are carrying on with strikes for higher wages which began last October. Three million engineering workers are launching a powerful counter-attack against the Labour government's "squeeze policy," which is aimed at lowering the workers' standard of living. They are demanding a universal and immediate wage increase, as well as equal pay for equal work for men and women. They are struggling against the capitalists to achieve their demands.

In order to push the struggle forward, many workers are fighting hard to win the right to organize their

own unions and to free themselves from the control of scab unions. The workers on a London construction site struggled almost all of last year for the right to set up their own union. They also held a big demonstration last October.

**In France.** French workers are seriously threatened with unemployment as a result of stagnated production and intensified exploitation by the monopoly capitalists' merging of enterprises, reducing the number of workers and increasing labour intensity. The number of unemployed in France now is between 600,000 and 700,000, an all-time high since World War II. Since their wages are determined by their working hours, those fortunate enough to still have a job are taking home a greatly reduced income because of under-capacity operation in industry. At the same time, prices have been constantly soaring. According to statistics published by *l'Humanite nouvelle*, prices of consumer goods went up 10 per cent last year. This has brought increasing difficulties to the French working people.

The French working class, which has a militant tradition, is waging a resolute struggle for higher wages and against the ruthless exploitation by the monopoly capitalist class. Last year, a total of 500,000 workers in the government-controlled railway, gas, electricity and other enterprises and the Paris metro and bus workers, went on strike. Some 170,000 miners also struck. Strikes have also been on the upsurge in the automobile, shipbuilding and metallurgical industries. United as one, the workers persisted in their struggle when the capitalists attempted to fire them, thus compelling the capitalists to meet their demands.

Especially noteworthy is the fact that a growing number of workers have in their practice in struggle come to recognize the ugly features of the French revisionist group which is betraying the interests of the working class and pursuing a policy of class capitulation. *l'Humanite nouvelle* has reported that the awakened French workers have renounced the French revisionist group and joined the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party which represents the interests of the French working class. In a number of enterprises, the entire Party branch belonging to the French revisionist group has collectively announced its break with the revisionists. The workers in many enterprises have withdrawn from the French general confederation of labour which is controlled by the revisionists, and have set up their own militant unions which have spark-plugged the struggles against the capitalists and enjoy the trust and support of the working masses.

**In West Germany.** With the deepening of the capitalist general crisis and the grave economic situation in West Germany, class contradictions have become more acute. The working class has carried out vigorous mass struggles against the monopoly capitalists' attempt to shift their own difficulties on to the workers by intensifying exploitation and oppression.

According to greatly reduced official figures, workers of 742 factories went on strike in 1967. The construction workers of Nordrhein-Westfalen, the industrial centre of West Germany persevered in their strike against wage cuts for 45 days. In the Ruhr, 15,000 miners and their families staged an impressive protest demonstration in Dortmund against pit closures, layoffs, and "idle shifts" without pay which are continually imposed by the capitalists. The demonstrators angrily shouted such militant slogans as "mine-owners stand aside, management of mines to the miners!" This has demonstrated the accelerated awakening of the West German working class and foretold the further upsurge in the struggle of the West German workers.

Noteworthy is the fact that the West German workers have begun to combine their struggles with the growing student movement. In the protests against increases in transportation fares, which spread throughout West Germany in January and February this year, many young workers and students joined in the struggle. In early March, more than 1,000 auto workers at the Ford factory and Cologne University students jointly held a mass rally in Cologne protesting against the "idle shifts" without pay arbitrarily imposed by the capitalists to shift the difficulties on to the workers. This joint worker-student rally was the first of its kind in the history of West Germany. A worker speaking at the rally said, "our struggle is not only directed against the monopoly capitalists of the Ford plant but against the whole capitalist system as well."

The struggles of the working class against ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital are also surging for-

ward wave upon wave in many other capitalist countries. In Italy, 400,000 textile workers took part in six nationwide strikes and 350,000 woodworkers held five more during the past year, all demanding wage increases. To struggle against the sacking of workers by the capitalists, the workers in Belgium have seized factories and fought with police who were called out to suppress them. Even in Spain under the rule of the fascist Franco regime, which bans workers' strikes and prohibits the free organization of trade unions, the workers still stage strike after strike in defiance of the government ban. Last October 27, a day of struggle took place throughout Spain. The Spanish workers not only raised economic demands, including wage increases, but also put forward slogans calling for the overthrow of the fascist Franco regime. In Australia and New Zealand, the workers' struggles also surged ahead during the past year and scored one victory after another.

The speeded up awakening of the workers and other labouring people of the Western capitalist countries is a further reflection of the deepening of the general crisis of the capitalist world and a demonstration that the going is getting more and more difficult for imperialism. Just as Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, has pointed out, "The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening. The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off."

## The Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Is A New Pack of Vampires

**D**ERRIVED of all rights to be masters of their country, the masses of Soviet workers and employees have been suffering brutal oppression and enslavement since the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique usurped power in the Party and the government and brought about capitalist restoration in all branches of the national economy in the Soviet Union. Dismissing workers and employees at will has become one of the chief means by which the Soviet bourgeois privileged stratum steps up its political persecution and economic exploitation of the working class. A growing number of people have been thrown into the ranks of the unemployed:

The Soviet revisionist leading clique has completely betrayed the cause of proletarian dictatorship. Using the label of "party of the entire people" and "state of

the whole people," it has turned the dictatorship of the proletariat, established by the Soviet people at the cost of their blood and lives, into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, repressing and enslaving the labouring people.

**The number of unemployed workers is increasing steadily.** Large numbers of unemployed labouring people throughout the Soviet Union are now in a wretched plight. In the Kemerovo region of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, a region with a population of about 3 million, some 90,000 able-bodied women are unemployed. *U.S. News and World Report*, a mouthpiece of the U.S. capitalist class, not long ago quoted Soviet economics professor M. Sonin as saying that with the exception of a very small number of branches, "a rising tide of unemployment is looming" in

almost all economic sectors of the country. The magazine noted that out of a total of over 110 million labour force "roughly 12 per cent is actually jobless."

The great Lenin said: "**Without comprehensive state accounting and control of the production and distribution of goods, the power of the working people, the freedom of the working people, cannot be maintained, and a return to the yoke of capitalism is inevitable.**" After usurping Party and state power, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has pursued the principle of profit and free competition characteristic of capitalism, sabotaged the socialist planned economy and the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," undermined socialist ownership and gradually turned such ownership into ownership by the bourgeois privileged stratum. Thus, the relationship between a handful of persons of the privileged stratum and the workers in the Soviet "state-operated" enterprises has become an employer-employee relationship. Taking advantage of its position of controlling and allocating the means of production and enjoying all kinds of privileges granted them by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, this handful of persons of the privileged stratum can dismiss workers and staff members at will.

After introducing the "new system," the chiefs of five motor-car plants in Moscow and Leningrad dismissed 239 people in five months in order to grab exorbitant profits. In his scramble for more profits, the manager of the No. 15 truck maintenance plant in Moscow dismissed almost 10 per cent of the workers in one swoop, with the result that large numbers of them became jobless.

**Persecuting workers on trumped-up charges.** In the Soviet Union today, the bourgeois privileged stratum represented by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique uses dismissal as a means of intensifying its economic exploitation and carrying out political persecution of the workers so as to maintain its revisionist reactionary rule. The so-called "regulations for state enterprises" promulgated by the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique for the "new system" has placed more power to dismiss workers in the hands of the directors of industrial enterprises. The elements of the bourgeois privileged stratum shouted openly that they could do whatever they liked.

At a meeting, F.V. Gilyov, a senior engineer of the Korosten division of the railway administration of the Zhitomir Region in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, exposed pilferage of sleepers involving some of the division's chiefs. But the accused were shielded, while Gilyov was fired for "vilifying the leadership" and for not letting others "work in peace."

Large numbers of jobless workers are leading a very difficult life. An unemployed woman spinner went from place to place for two months in search of a

job. She had no success anywhere and finally committed suicide.

**Wage cuts under fancy names.** The Soviet privileged stratum has created a vast jobless army as its industrial reserve. As a result, the employed workers are subjected to heavier exploitation. To get more profits, many factory managements, after dismissing vast numbers of workers, ordered those remaining to "voluntarily" do the work of two or three persons employed previously. There are chiefs of enterprises who cut workers' wages at will on various pretexts. The wage in a coal mine in the Rostov Region is 13 rubles a day, but the management gave the workers only three rubles and expropriated the rest.

Speaking on the occasion of the second anniversary of the October Revolution, Lenin, the creator of the Soviet state, pointed out, "**The Soviet Government holds a tight rein on the kulak, the village money-bag, the proprietor, the profiteer, on everyone who wants to get rich without having to work, everyone who battens on the misery and hunger of the people.**" Lenin also said, "**The Soviet Government is for the labouring people, against the profiteers, proprietors, capitalists and land-owners.**" Unfortunately, however, the power of the Soviet working class, first of all, that of running the state and enterprises, has now been usurped by the Soviet revisionist group. To lose state power means losing everything. The Soviet working class and other labouring people have again fallen into the abyss of misery. The Soviet revisionist ruling group has restored bourgeois dictatorship after usurping state power and is savagely oppressing and exploiting the labouring people. Today, the Soviet revisionist renegades shamelessly boast that the Soviet people have the right to work and rest and that the Soviet people need not worry about unemployment, tyranny and poverty. This is simply adding insult to injury for the Soviet working people.

**The Soviet people oppose the Soviet revisionist ruling group.** Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us that, "**in the final analysis, their [the reactionaries in all countries] persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale.**" No matter how desperately the Soviet revisionist group peddles its fake communist wares, the broad masses of the Soviet workers have increasingly seen through its renegade features. The awakening Soviet people are constantly strengthening their struggle against the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionists. A Kiev worker pointed out that the Soviet revisionist ruling group has restored capitalism and that "**Brezhnev and Kosygin are scoundrels and the Soviet people are opposed to them.**" It is certain that, confronted by the Soviet working class which has a glorious revolutionary tradition, all those who have betrayed the October Revolution and are oppressing and exploiting the Soviet people cannot escape the punishment they deserve.

# Loss of Political Power Means Loss of Everything

**T**HE working class and other labouring people all over the world have, in different circumstances, celebrated their own day of solidarity and militancy, the May 1 International Labour Day.

Fifty years ago, the Soviet workers and other labouring people proudly celebrated the first May Day after the victory of the October Revolution as masters of the first socialist state in the world and as heroes who had vanquished the bourgeoisie.

But now that the Khrushchovite renegade clique has usurped political power and restored capitalism in the Soviet Union in an all-round way, the Soviet working class has once again been reduced to the position of being enslaved and exploited. It enjoys no political rights and is liable to persecution at any time. Economically, it is being exploited and plundered and is constantly confronted by the threat of dismissal and unemployment. The Soviet working class and other labouring people have been thrown into misery for the second time. The only difference is that, 50 years ago, it was the landlords and capitalists of tsarist Russia who rode roughshod over them, while now it is the bourgeois privileged stratum represented by the Soviet revisionist clique headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin which is doing so.

By means of various political and economic privileges, members of this stratum are lording it over the people. They usurp the fruits of labour of the Soviet people and lead the parasitic and decadent life of the bourgeoisie. They are out-and-out capitalists.

The relationship between the Soviet workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals on the one hand and the bourgeois privileged stratum on the other is one

between the exploited and the exploiters, the oppressed and the oppressors. Their contradictions are irreconcilable, antagonistic contradictions, and their struggle is a life-and-death class struggle.

The dictatorship of the proletariat created after the October Socialist Revolution has been transformed into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie which oppresses the proletariat and the broad masses of the labouring people. When the working class loses political power which it once held, it loses all the rights won at the cost of the blood of innumerable martyrs. Therefore, the proletariat which has seized power must never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat and must on no account let revisionists like Khrushchov usurp state power. Failing this, there is the danger of the restoration of capitalism. The Red power of the Soviet state has been usurped by the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique. This is a bitter historical lesson for the Soviet working class and the broad masses of the labouring people and for the international proletariat.

We are deeply convinced that the Soviet working class and other labouring people, with intense class hatred and heightened revolutionary spirit, will wage an unremitting struggle to defend the proletarian revolutionary cause of the great Lenin and Stalin. Ours is an era in which capitalism and imperialism are heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. No force on earth can stop this. The final collapse of the bourgeois dictatorship established by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the re-establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union are likewise a historical current which cannot be resisted.

(“Renmin Ribao” commentary, May 4)

## Rotten to the Core

A recent article in the Soviet revisionist paper *Literaturnaya Gazeta* openly advocated the establishment of “night clubs” in Moscow and other cities to “brighten up night life.” With great relish, the paper described how “gorgeous” “night clubs” in foreign countries are. Full of admiration, it said that “one can do whatever he pleases” in them.

“Night clubs” are a product of decadent capitalist society. They are a hallmark of the “Western way of life.” For the bourgeois ladies and gentlemen and their offspring, who batten on the sweat and blood of the working people, “night clubs” are pleasure dens

where they squander their ill-gotten gains. They wine and dine, make merry and lead an extravagant and dissolute “night life” there. The mouthpieces of the Soviet revisionist clique have now become so audacious as to loudly call for the development of such businesses in the Soviet Union. This shows how rotten these renegades have grown.

With a guilty conscience, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* lamely argued that the Soviet revisionists’ “night clubs” are different from those in the capitalist countries, because they “serve as a rest” and “serve as recreation.” But how can this differentiate them from the “night

clubs" in New York, London and Paris? Aren't the latter ones, in the eyes of the Western bourgeoisie, also the most ideal places for "rest" and "recreation"? *Literaturnaya Gazeta's* purpose in publicizing "night clubs" is merely to serve the new bourgeoisie in today's Soviet Union.

In one of his articles, Engels once quoted Feuerbach who said: "Man thinks differently in a palace and in a hut." The broad masses of the Soviet working people toil from dawn to dusk. Their back-breaking labour cannot keep them free from hunger and cold. Can they possibly go to "night clubs" to loaf? Besides, decadent and licentious "recreation" is completely alien to the Soviet working people. In the Soviet Union today, those who need such pleasure-seeking "night clubs" can only be the handful of pot-bellied creatures of the privileged stratum who live in present-day "palaces."

The new Soviet bourgeoisie represented by the Soviet revisionist clique has the same class character

as the Western bourgeoisie. The former, however, has a much shorter history. Hence, it regards inheriting Western bourgeois ideology and imitating the "Western way of life" as its highest "ideal." Since it usurped state power, the Soviet revisionist clique has become more and more brazen in opening the gates wide to "Western culture," which is the most decadent and ugly. Commercialized jazz, rock and roll, and what not have long since flooded the Soviet Union. Opening "night clubs" is merely another step in the same direction. It appears that since "night clubs" are being readied, brothels, gambling houses and other such foul trades will also make their public appearance before long.

But the sweet dreams of the Soviet revisionist clique will be short-lived. The Soviet people decidedly will not tolerate the continuous ravaging of their motherland by this rotten to the core pack of renegades.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* commentary, April 15)

## Glimpses Into the Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique's Restoration of Capitalism

**Activities of the so-called "Komsomol."** Controlled by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the "Komsomol" has degenerated into a club for the pampered sons and daughters of the privileged stratum. Feasting and reveling have become the main aspect of its activities.

The *Leningradskaya Pravda* reported not long ago that there is a "Beauty Parlour for Young Communist League Members and Youths" at No. 3 Zagorodny Prospect, Leningrad, where many "girls [who are purported to be "Komsomol members"] often gather together and discuss new hair fashions." One Sunday, "the parlour was particularly lively. Komsomol members working there decided to put on a hair-do contest in the form of a show. Young dress-makers, too, joined in and wore dresses they made themselves, while hair-dressers designed hair-dos to suit each of the selected entrants."

This reveals how the Soviet revisionist clique is trying in every way to corrupt the Soviet youth with the bourgeois way of life.

**Wedding ceremonies that revive antiquities.** In Moscow nowadays, one often sees troikas of the type common in the days of old Russia galloping by. They carry no ordinary passengers, but cater to newly-weds. TASS laid it on heavy in a report on the subject. It wrote: "Ancient wedding traditions are being revived in Moscow. Now the bride and groom can hire a Russian-type troika by telephone and ride to the wedding place." The "traffic policemen" on the street, added the report, "give them the green light without lifting a finger."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique obviously is the advocate of wedding ceremonies that revive the an-

tiquated. Hiring Russian-type troikas has now become a thriving trade. In its report, TASS said: "Wedding vehicles have been booked up for the whole spring season."

**Hodgepodge of advertisements.** The *Moscow Evening News* in March began issuing a special advertisement supplement. Apart from ordinary commercial ads, it devoted an entire page to ads on job vacancies, philatelic transactions, family events, missing articles, jobs wanted, divorce notices and a hodgepodge of other subjects.

This not only shows that the press of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has become bourgeois, but that present Soviet society has turned completely capitalist.

**Films that corrupt children.** The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is using films to indoctrinate Soviet children with bourgeois ideas and to poison the minds of the teenagers. Not long ago, a Moscow film studio trotted out a movie entitled *I Love You*. The theme: love affairs of teenage students.

Freize, director of this corrupt film, had the cheek to say that his aim is to "depict the complexities of life" and "help" children "understand life" and "enrich their spiritual world"!

It is reported that this is the eighth film made by the same director. His other "works" include *I Buy a Father*. Such titles alone suffice to show what these movies peddle and what sort of creatures their producers are.

# ROUND THE WORLD

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

— MAO TSE-TUNG

## IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD

### Rising Mass Movements

On the eve of May Day, the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the capitalist countries launched one struggle after another against the U.S. imperialist war of aggres-

sion in Vietnam and fascist tyranny at home. This is one of the outstanding features of today's excellent international situation.

A massive protest movement against the war of aggression in Vietnam shook the **United States**, home of the world's No. 1 imperial-

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### Militant May Day

News of the working people's solidarity and struggle on May Day poured in from all parts of the capitalist world.

Sponsored by the Ceylon Communist Party and other organizations, a mass demonstration was held in Colombo. "Workers of the world and all oppressed people, unite!" "Long live China's great proletarian cultural revolution!" and "Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!" were among the slogans shouted by the 3,000 demonstrators.

In a tape-recorded speech to the assembled rally, Comrade N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, urged the people to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the armed seizure of political power. And he called for unity among the progressive forces to wipe out the reactionary forces.

In **Japan**, the revolutionary people rallied and demonstrated in various parts of the country to show their determination to bring their

struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to a victorious conclusion.

Demonstrators in Tokyo fought heroically against troops and police and frustrated the attempts of the Miyamoto revisionist clique at provocation. In Kyoto, revolutionary youth performed skits on the streets to propagate among the masses Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the city of Fukuoka, the marchers demonstrated in front of the "American Cultural Centre." The demonstrators everywhere carried the slogan "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!" and sang revolutionary songs, including those composed of quotations from Chairman Mao.

In **Sweden**, 2,500 people paraded in Stockholm, carrying portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, of Chairman Mao and of President Ho Chi Minh. Addressing a rally following the march, B. Gustafsson, Chairman of the Communist League — Marxist-Leninist of Sweden, spoke in glowing terms of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. Other speakers exposed U.S. imperialism's

ism. Beset with numerous troubles at home and abroad, the Johnson Administration has suffered another serious setback.

Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, and many other important cities saw large-scale demonstrations on April 26 and 27. That in New York City was the largest. More than 100,000 people, representing 150 trade union, student and anti-war organizations, paraded the city's main streets and held rallies. The slogans "End the dirty war in Vietnam," "End racial discrimination," and "Down with imperialism" appeared in many cities. Fearless in the face of suppression, the demonstrators battled against police and fascist ruffraff.

**Japan.** Massive demonstrations broke out in all parts of the country on April 28 to protest against U.S.

"peace talks" fraud in Vietnam, its oppression of the Afro-Americans at home and its crimes of aggression in different parts of the world.

**Norway.** More than 4,000 people held a powerful anti-U.S. demonstration in front of the U.S. embassy, Oslo. Their slogans were: "Fight U.S. imperialism," "All-out support to the N.F.L.," "U.S. get out of Vietnam" and "Norway, withdraw from NATO."

**West Berlin.** Some 25,000 workers and students demonstrated in the working class districts. They held countless red flags and placards condemning U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Defying police threats and obstruction, they marched at a run, hand in hand and singing the *Internationale*.

**Munich.** The portraits of Marx and Chairman Mao and placards reading "Workers and students unite to struggle against monopoly capital" were prominent in a 30,000-strong rally.

Demonstrations of varying sizes also took place in **France, Italy, the Netherlands** and other West European countries.



imperialism's occupation of Okinawa and its war of aggression in Vietnam.

In Naha City, Okinawa, over 200,000 workers, peasants, students and people from other sections of the public met and demonstrated. They called for immediate and unconditional return of Okinawa to Japan, the withdrawal of U.S. B-52 bombers from Okinawa and abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." Earlier, 38,000 Japanese working on U.S. bases in Okinawa had already started a large-scale strike on April 24.

**Canada.** Popular demonstrations against U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam erupted in many cities on April 27. The list included Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. In Toronto, demonstrators carrying placards and streamers inscribed with "Victory for the N.F.L." and other slogans, marched on the local U.S. consulate. With many people joining in along the route, the marching columns snowballed from the original 1,000 to over 3,000.

**Australia.** Both in Melbourne and Sydney, demonstrations each of more than 1,000 people protested against the Gorton government playing the accomplice to the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam. The demonstrators condemned Johnson's "peace talks" fraud and demanded that U.S. imperialism get out of Vietnam.

In Auckland, **New Zealand's** largest city, some 1,500 people held a mass rally on April 28 to denounce U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam and ask for the immediate recall of New Zealand troops from south

Vietnam. They marched to the U.S. consulate where they shouted "U.S. get out of Vietnam now."

**Italy.** On April 27, 5,000 students again demonstrated in Rome to protest against the U.S. imperialist-backed government suppression of the student movement. Carrying banners inscribed "Throw the Yanks into the sea" and "No U.S. colony here," they demonstrated before the U.S. embassy. They shouted "Down with the capitalist press" in front of *Il Messaggero*, chief organ of propaganda of the ruling class.

The students also demanded the release of two of their leaders, illegally arrested by the government in an anti-U.S. demonstration several days ago. The demonstrators clashed with the police in bitter fighting which blocked traffic for several hours.

**Sweden.** Beginning in the second half of April, gatherings and demonstrations to condemn U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam took place in 46 cities and towns. Stockholm on April 20 was the scene of a 6,000-strong rally after which the marchers paraded the city's main streets. Their placards read: "Crush U.S. imperialism," "U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the peoples," "Full support to the N.F.L." "Victory to the Vietnamese people."

**Denmark.** On April 27, 18,000 people in Copenhagen demonstrated against U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam. They hurled incendiary bottles, rocks, rotten eggs and fruit at the U.S. embassy to express their indignation against U.S. imperialism.

**Finland.** Helsinki on April 23 was the scene of a demonstration by 800

youths. They condemned U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam.

**Turkey.** Several thousand students, professors, writers and women held a massive anti-U.S. demonstration in Ankara on April 29. The paraders spoke in the streets demanding that Turkey withdraw from the aggressive NATO bloc and denouncing U.S. imperialist crimes in the country. They shouted: "Damn America!" "Yanks, go home!" and "Independent Turkey!"

On a grander scale than the one held in Ankara last January, this demonstration testifies to the Turkish people's growing resentment against U.S. imperialism.

**Spain.** Despite police suppression, the workers and students launched a nationwide three-day struggle against the Franco fascist regime. Starting April 30, it was organized by the underground Spanish Workers' Commission to fight against high living costs, rising unemployment and repression of workers by the reactionary ruling circles and for trade union rights.

On April 21, anniversary of the military coup in Greece, many people and Greek residents in Western Europe held demonstrations to protest against the brutal suppression of the Greek people by the U.S. imperialist-backed fascist military regime. In West Berlin, 2,000 demonstrators marched to the Greek military mission and the "America House." Similar demonstrations took place in Stockholm, Copenhagen, London, Hamburg, Munich, Rome, Naples and Vienna.

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(Continued from p. 8.)

Mao is dearer than anyone else to us poor people. He is our greatest benefactor." In his early childhood, Liu Hsueh-pao made up his mind to follow Chairman Mao all his life.

Chairman Mao's works are treasured books which Liu Hsueh-pao likes to read best. Armed with Chairman Mao's brilliant theories on classes and class struggle, he always bears in mind Chairman Mao's teachings to observe and analyse everything from the view-

point of classes and class struggle and use the method of class analysis.

In 1964, Liu Hsueh-pao, who had not then joined the army, was an ordinary commune member and a militia platoon leader. At that time, due to the encouragement of China's Khrushchov, some speculators were very active. Liu Hsueh-pao realized that this was a serious struggle in the rural areas between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the two roads, socialism and capitalism, and the two lines, the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reac-

tionary line. With this understanding, he waged a relentless struggle against the speculators.

On one occasion, several speculators including his cousin unlawfully bought and drove away a truckload of food grain from the production team to which Liu Hsueh-pao belonged. On hearing this, Liu Hsueh-pao together with another young peasant immediately set out on bikes in hot pursuit. After cycling several kilometres they finally intercepted the speculators in another village and had them detained.

In 1966, Liu Hsueh-pao enlisted in the People's Liberation Army which is a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Shortly afterwards, the great proletarian cultural revolution was set going all over the country. Throwing himself into the battle, he wrote many articles denouncing the "Three-Family Village" sinister gang (see *Peking Review*, No. 22, 1966) and later took an active part in the mass repudiation of China's Khrushchov.

In the spring of 1967, Liu Hsueh-pao went with his whole company to a people's commune to help agriculture. Shortly after he entered the village, he found that production there was not going well. By firmly relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants and making investigations and analyses from the viewpoint

of class struggle, he found out that a landlord element was stirring up trouble. He got the commune members and cadres together to study the relevant writings of Chairman Mao. As a result, the masses quickly saw through the criminal activities of the landlord and actively exposed him. He further organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to hold meetings to struggle against this scoundrel. With their political consciousness raised, the cadres and the masses united as one and made great efforts to grasp revolution and promote production. The whole atmosphere in the village became a very lively one.

It is Mao Tse-tung's great thought that enabled Liu Hsueh-pao to take the firm stand of the proletariat in sharp and complex class struggle and fight courageously against the class enemies.

After he was injured in the explosion, his left hand was amputated. But his determination always to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution did not waver for an instant. In his diary kept during hospitalization, he wrote: "What does it matter if I lost a hand? With the other hand, I can still fight the class enemies and fire at the enemy and throw hand grenades! I can still defend Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line and the socialist state!"

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. He has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism.

— LIN PIAO

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