

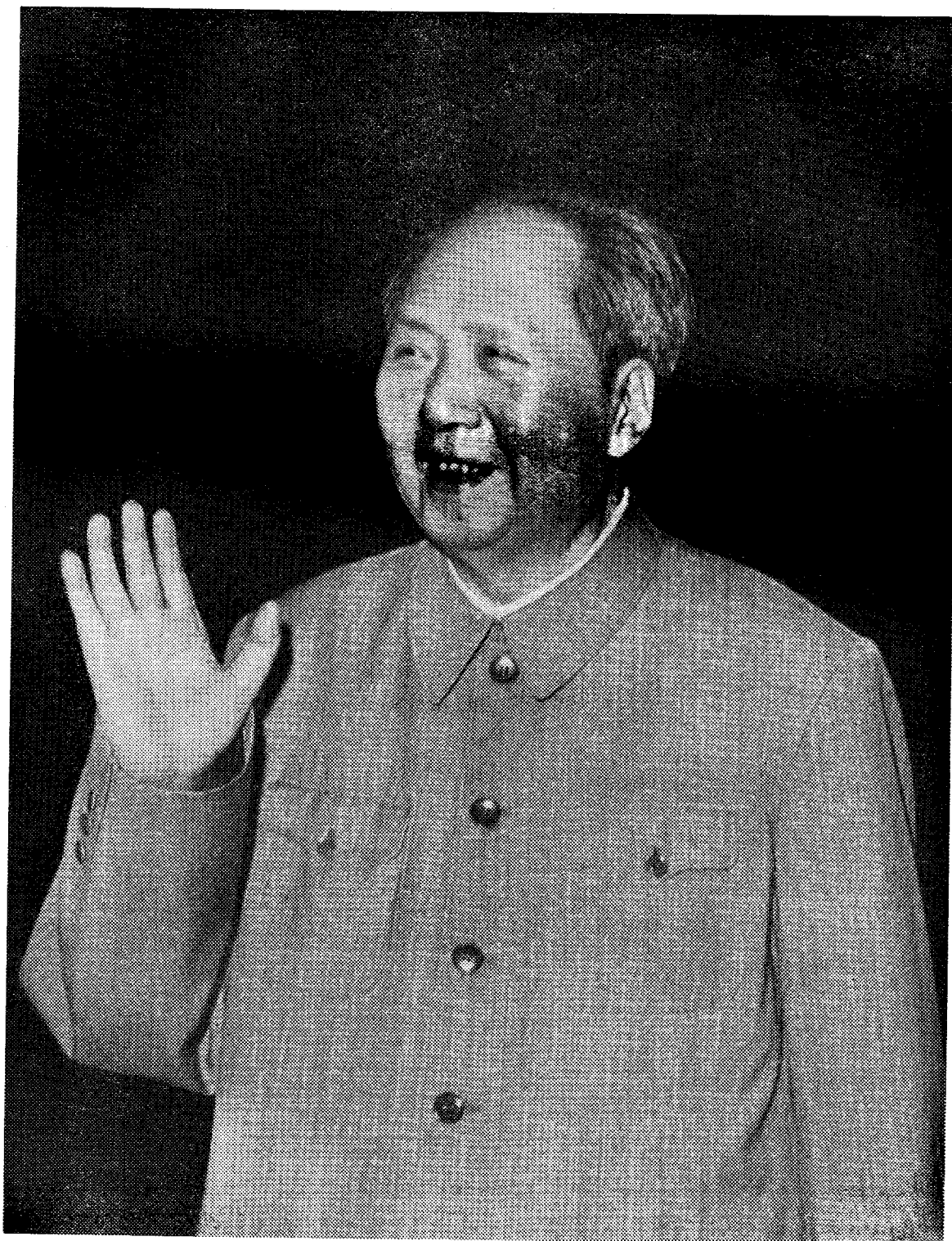


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The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao received more than 20,000 revolutionary fighters on June 30. Chairman Mao waves to them in greeting.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Over 20,000 Revolutionary Fighters



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao meet the revolutionary fighters with great happiness and warmth.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching,

Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun and Wang Tung-hsing, on June 30 received more than 20,000 comrades, comprising those who are attend-

ing Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for cadres from the units of ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the Tsinan, Kwangchow and Lanchow Military Area Commands, representatives of the revolutionary staff and workers and leading comrades of military control committees attending the national conference on grasping revolution and promoting production in the coal industry, and revolutionary fighters from other fronts.

Our great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received the revolutionary fighters at a time when the armymen and people in their hundreds of millions, full of vigour, are ushering in the 47th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party during their march towards all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This was an expression of Chairman Mao's and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's greatest concern for and encouragement to the armymen and civilians throughout the country.

With deep proletarian class feelings of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carrying portraits of Chairman Mao they had embroidered for the occasion, the revolutionary fighters gathered in the reception hall, waiting for the most glorious of moments. Again and again they read out this teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao's:

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism."

They also recited Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's teaching:

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman and making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought."

When the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao walked into the hall, the revolutionary fighters were jubilant. Chairman Mao was in high spirits and in excellent health. Extremely happy,

he waved to all the comrades present and warmly clapped his hands for a long time. Then he shook hands and had cordial conversations with the leading comrades of the P.L.A. present.

Among those present were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Yeh Chien-ying;

Yang Teh-chih and Wang Hsiao-yu, leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units under the Tsinan Military Area Command; Liu Hsing-yuan, leading member of the P.L.A. units under the Kwangchow Military Area Command; and Chang Ta-chih and Hsien Heng-han, leading members of the P.L.A. units under the Lanchow Military Area Command;

Leading comrades of the various general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and other departments of the P.L.A.: Su Yu, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Shu-sheng, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Hsien-yueh, Chang Tien-yun, Nieh Chi-feng, Hsiao Li, Lo Shun-chu, Liu Hua-ching and Tsai Shun-li;

Leading comrades of the various services and arms of the P.L.A.: Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Hung-kun, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Chao Chi-min, Chou Hsihan, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Hui-chiu, Tsao Li-huai, Kuang Jen-nung, Chang Chien-kun, Tan Chia-shu, Chen Jen-chi, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Chen Shih-chu, Chang Yi-hsiang, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming and Li Chen;

Leading comrades of the P.L.A. units under the Tsinan, Kwangchow and Lanchow Military Area Commands: Yuan Sheng-ping, Yang Kuo-fu, Kung Shih-chuan, Chiu Kuo-kuang, Huang Jung-hai, Hsu Kuo-chen;

Comrades Cheng Wei-shan, Liu Ke-ping, Chen Hsien-jui, Chang Jih-ching, Huang Tso-chen, Yang Chun-sheng, Wu Chung, Tseng Shao-shan, Han Hsien-chu, Wei Kuo-ching, Wei Yu-chu, Chiao Hung-kuang, Tan Fu-jen, Chen Kang, Wang En-mao, Saifudin, Kuo Peng, Jen Jung and Tseng Yung-ya; and Comrade Yu Chiu-li.

The fighters present cheered Chairman Mao with mighty enthusiasm. At this glorious and happy moment, they excitedly waved their copies of the red-covered revolutionary treasured book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and shouted in unison: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

The P.L.A. cadres who were received pledged to follow Chairman Mao's great teachings, develop the Party's excellent working style of forging close links with the masses, have faith in them, rely on them and never be divorced from them. They declared that they would always hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely follow

Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, strive to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution so as to perform new deeds of merit for the Party and the people.

The revolutionary staff and workers from the coal industry expressed their determination to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, carry out Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions in an all-round way, energetically grasp class struggle, deepen revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, make a success of the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in their own units and strive to become path-breakers in grasping revolution and models in promoting production.

After the reception, the revolutionary fighters continued to cheer: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" They sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *We Wish Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life*.



The hearts of the revolutionary fighters turn to the Party, to Chairman Mao. At this happiest of moments, they cheer with great elation: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Attend Musical Performance



After the performance, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching go on to the stage and are photographed with the performers.

OUR great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in the evening on July 1 attended a musical performance sponsored by the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in celebration of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Party. They saw and listened to a performance of *The Red Lantern*, Peking opera sung to piano accompaniment, newly created during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the symphonic work *Shachiapang*.

When Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao appeared in the Great Hall of the People, all present stood up and, holding high their copies of the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, cheered long and enthusiastically: "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" In high spirits, Chairman Mao waved and clapped again and again in greeting.

Among those who saw the performance together with Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao were leading comrades of the Party and state in various fields, Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang

Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun and Wang Tung-hsing.

The singing of Peking opera, *The Red Lantern*, with piano accompaniment jointly performed by revolutionary literary and art fighters of the Central Philharmonic Society and the China Peking Opera Troupe was recently created, under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art, by implementing Chairman Mao's principle: "Make foreign things serve China and weed through the old to bring forth the new," and in accordance with an instruction from Comrade Chiang Ching. This represents another new achievement on the literary and art front during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The performance by the revolutionary literary and art fighters received a warm welcome from an audience of nearly 10,000 including commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary masses.

Among those present were: Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Chu Teh, Chen Yun,

Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Yeh Chien-ying;

Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Leading comrades of the general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and other departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Su Yu, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Shu-sheng, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Hsien-yueh, Chang Tien-yun, Nieh Chi-feng, Hsiao Li, Lo Shun-chu, Liu Hua-ching and Tsai Shun-li;

Leading comrades of the various services and arms of the P.L.A.: Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Hung-kun, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Chao Chi-min, Chou Hsi-han, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Hui-chiu, Tsao Li-huai, Kuang Jen-nung, Chang Chien-kun, Tan Chia-shu, Chen Jen-chi, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Chen Shih-chu, Chang Yi-hsiang, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming and Li Chen;

Leading comrades of revolutionary committees (or preparatory groups for revolutionary committees) of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and P.L.A. units stationed in various areas: Yuan Sheng-ping, Wei Kuo-ching,

Liu Hsing-yuan, Kung Shih-chuan, Chiu Kuo-kuang, Huang Jung-hai, Wei Yu-chu, Chiao Hung-kuang, Chang Ta-chih, Hsien Heng-han, Cheng Wei-shan, Liu Ke-ping, Chen Hsien-jui, Chang Jih-ching, Huang Tso-chen, Yang Chun-sheng, Wu Chung, Tseng Shao-shan, Han Hsien-chu, Tan Fujen, Chen Kang, Wang En-mao, Saifudin, Jen Jung and Tseng Yung-ya; and Comrade Yu Chiu-li.

Present were other Members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party now in Peking: Comrades Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Teng Tzu-hui, Chang Yun-yi, Hsiao Ke, Wang Chen, Tseng Shan and Lo Kuei-po.

After the performance, our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the leading comrades of the Party and state in various fields, amidst resounding cheers, went on stage for a cordial meeting with the revolutionary literary and art fighters who took part in the performances and congratulated them on their success. At this moment all those present in the hall sang in unison *The East Is Red, Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *The Internationale*. They heartily cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life! A long, long life!"

Guided by the Light of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Birth of Revolutionary Contemporary Peking Opera "Red Lantern" With Piano Accompaniment

The singing of Peking opera, *The Red Lantern*, with piano accompaniment, a proletarian art of a new type, has been created under the personal guidance and care of Comrade Chiang Ching. This splendid revolutionary news has come at a time when the people throughout the country hail the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. It is a birthday present to the Party from the revolutionary literary and art fighters. It is another blossom of proletarian revolutionary art radiant with the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On June 30, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, leading

comrades of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received the *Red Lantern* performers, the pianist Yin Cheng-tung, the actor Chien Hao-liang and the actress Liu Chang-yu. They also received Tan Yuan-shou and Ma Chang-li, leading actors in the revolutionary contemporary Peking opera *Shachiapang*, and leading members of the Revolutionary Committees of the China Peking Opera Theatre and the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Comrades of the Cultural Revolution Group highly appraised the successful creation of the Peking opera *The Red Lantern* with piano accom-

paniment and pointed out that it was a valuable fruit of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art. They encouraged the revolutionary literary and art fighters to carry out resolutely the great principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" set forth by the great leader Chairman Mao and make new contributions in developing China's new, proletarian revolutionary literature and art.

At the reception, Comrade Chiang Ching, on behalf of the Cultural Revolution Group, also announced the decision that the China Peking Opera Theatre is henceforth renamed the China Peking Opera Troupe and the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking renamed the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking. This is an expression of great concern for and encouragement to the new, proletarian revolutionary literary and art model troupes shown by the pro-

letarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader.

Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas on literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and on "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," revolutionary artists of the Central Philharmonic Society and the China Peking Opera Troupe jointly composed the piano accompaniment for the Peking opera *The Red Lantern* in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Chiang Ching.

As early as 1964, Comrade Chiang Ching, following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, instructed that the piano should be used to accompany Peking operas with contemporary revolutionary themes. However, the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists in literary and art circles blocked this important instruction and kept it from the revolutionary artists. The vigorous, great proletarian cultural revolution has completely smashed this crime committed by this handful of class enemies. Inspired by the excellent situation in which victories have been achieved one after another in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary literary and art fighters have displayed dauntless revolutionary initiative,

broken with fetishes and displayed the spirit of daring to think, to act and to make revolution. Starting from the beginning of 1967 and after repeated experiments, they finally succeeded in composing piano accompaniments for the main parts sung by Li Yu-ho, the hero, and Li Tieh-mei, the young heroine, in the Peking opera *The Red Lantern*. As a result, the piano, a Western musical instrument, takes a place on the Peking opera stage for the first time in history.

The Peking opera *The Red Lantern* with piano accompaniment retains the basic characteristics of singing in Peking opera; at the same time, it brings into full play the characteristics of the piano—its wide range, great power and varied means of expression. Thus the lofty and heroic images of Li Yu-ho and Li Tieh-mei are even better depicted. This successful trial in making foreign things serve China is a new creation in proletarian revolutionary literature and art. It has opened up a new road for Western musical instruments and symphonies and for musical accompaniments to Chinese operas. It has fully displayed the great vitality of the new revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat and has shown once again the immense strength of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art.

for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind." These six model revolutionary theatrical works as well as the Peking opera *The Red Lantern* and the ballet *The White-Haired Girl*, with their clear-cut political content and artistic impact serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving proletarian politics and socialism, demonstrate the incomparable correctness and the tremendous power of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art to the revolutionary people of China and the world. The performances show that revolutionary literary and art fighters are using model revolutionary theatrical works—sharp weapons in class struggle—to propagate the great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is their new attack on the sinister counter-revolutionary line in literature and art pushed by China's Khrushchov and his agents.

"All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." Guided by this brilliant thought of our great leader Chairman Mao, these works—pearls in the treasury of proletarian literature and art—have had a tremendous impact in China since they were first shown a few years ago. They have turned a new page in the history of literature and art. But the handful of domestic and foreign class enemies have done their utmost to undermine them in a vain attempt to smother the revolutionary new thing in the cradle.

These revolutionary creations on contemporary themes since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution have replaced the dramas of emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties which formerly dominated the stage.

China's Khrushchov and the handful of renegades, enemy agents, die-hard capitalist roaders he backed from behind the scenes have not taken their defeat lying down. They

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Performances of Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works for Chinese Communist Party Anniversary

Amid the excellent situation in which China's great proletarian cultural revolution has won decisive victory, six model revolutionary theatrical works radiant with the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought are again being performed in Peking before worker, peasant, soldier audiences to celebrate July 1—the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party—by proletarian revolutionary literary and art fighters who are trained and led by Comrade Chiang Ching.

The works include the Peking operas *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, *On the Docks*, *Shachiapang*, *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, the ballet *The Red Detachment of Women* and the symphonic work *Shachiapang*.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "[Our purpose is] to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons

Develop the Party's Working Style of Forging Close Links With the Masses

— In Commemoration of the 47th Anniversary of the
Founding of the Communist Party of China

Editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*

FULL of vigour, the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party with Comrade Mao Tse-tung as its leader, ushers in the glorious day of its 47th anniversary during the great march towards all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and ideology, the Communist Party of China has brought a new style of work to the Chinese people, a style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism." Our Party's excellent style of work of forging close links with the masses, which Chairman Mao has fostered personally, has been greatly developed and has aroused the masses to the full and displayed unprecedentedly great revolutionary power in transforming the world in the course of the tempestuous mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the fierce struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov.

Now, the great proletarian cultural revolution has won decisive victory. The bourgeois reactionary forces, which have China's Khrushchov and company as their representatives, have failed ignominiously in their scheme to restore capitalism in China. Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line are being grasped by the revolutionary masses. Revolutionary committees have been established at all levels in the overwhelming majority of areas of the country. The socialist motherland is thriving. The situation in the country is better than ever. However, the class struggle remains acute and complicated. The handful of class enemies who have been defeated and are at their last gasp will still put up a death-bed struggle. In these circumstances, the continued development of our Party's working style of forging close links with the masses is of extremely great significance for the consolidation and development of the victories of the

great proletarian cultural revolution, for the consolidation and growth of the newly established revolutionary committees, for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and for carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao recently made this penetrating statement: "To protect the masses or to repress them — here is the basic distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, it has to advance through repeated and extremely fierce class struggles. The struggle between the bourgeoisie which attempts to stage a come-back and the proletariat which opposes its come-back will be a very protracted one. The gradual consolidation and growth of the revolutionary committees will be a process of serious class struggle. At the same time, it will be a process of learning from the masses and of constantly summing up experience. We must soberly recognize this. At present, the enemy is using every means to sow dissension between the new-born revolutionary committees and the masses and to destroy the ties which have been forged between them. He is going all-out to stir up an evil Right deviationist wind to reverse correct decisions in a vain effort to blur the distinction between classes and turn the struggle away from its general orientation; or he is sugar-coating his bullets to deceive and corrupt our comrades and alienate certain members of revolutionary committees from the masses. Taking these characteristics into account, the revolutionary committees must at all times direct the spearhead of struggle against the handful of diehard capitalist roaders, renegades, enemy agents, and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad

elements and Rightists who have not reformed themselves. The revolutionary committees must take the initiative and lead the revolutionary masses in dealing steady, accurate and relentless blows at the enemy. And, at the same time, the revolutionary committees must, at all times and in all circumstances, firmly protect the masses. Reliance on the masses and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat are two aspects of the same question. Repudiation of Right opportunism, Right splittism and Right capitulationism, and taking stock of the class ranks have the same class content; both are aimed at protecting the masses and hitting at the small handful of class enemies. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation should be carried on vigorously in close combination with taking stock of the class ranks and with struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit. We must be good at seeing through and courageously exposing the attempts of the small handful of counter-revolutionaries to undermine and distort the strategic tasks put forward by the proletarian headquarters, and all the other dirty intrigues of the enemy. The revolutionary masses of various groupings must pay attention to building unity in the fight against the enemy and make a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions in the complicated class struggle; they should be good both at dealing with contradictions among the people and at discerning contradictions between ourselves and the enemy.

Chairman Mao points out in his work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* that the first function of the dictatorship of the proletariat "is to suppress the reactionary classes and elements and those exploiters in our country who resist the socialist revolution, to suppress those who try to wreck our socialist construction, or in other words, to resolve the internal contradictions between ourselves and the enemy." Chairman Mao also says: "Who is to exercise this dictatorship? Naturally, the working class and the people under its leadership. Dictatorship does not apply within the ranks of the people. The people cannot exercise dictatorship over themselves, nor must one section of the people oppress another." What great significance there is in this extremely penetrating Marxist analysis by Chairman Mao in guiding us at the present time in handling the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people (for instance, contradictions between revolutionary organizations)!

Chairman Mao points out: "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs." The masses are the source of strength for the political power of the proletariat. Resolute reliance on the masses of the people and having close ties with them is the fundamental hallmark distinguishing the political party of the proletariat and the political power

of the proletariat from all forms of political parties and political power of the bourgeoisie. The rich experience of revolutionary committees in many places has shown that the "three-in-one" revolutionary committee, born in the storm of the mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and embracing representatives of the revolutionary masses, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary cadres, has a solid mass basis and inherently good conditions for linking itself with the masses. We must bring this advantage into full play and develop it, resolutely oppose the corrosion by bureaucracy, firmly reform old regulations and customs which divorce us from the masses, and constantly maintain the most extensive and close ties with the working people, so that the revolutionary committee is able to take deep root among the masses and become a vigorous, militant command post which is revolutionary and enjoys proletarian authority.

The members of the revolutionary committee are ordinary workers. They should go deep among the masses and not take special privileges. They should consult the masses extensively whenever there are problems and take an active part in socialist productive labour. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them, then go to the masses, persevere in the ideas and carry them through, so as to form correct ideas of leadership—such is the basic method of leadership." Both the veteran revolutionary cadres and the new cadres who emerge in the mass movement of the great cultural revolution, must carry out this instruction of Chairman Mao's and always maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. Their posts may change but they must not alter their working style of linking themselves with the masses.

The members of the revolutionary committee, no matter where they come from, should serve as representatives of the revolutionary masses and act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and proletarian Party spirit. They must not just represent certain small "mountain-strongholds" and fail to represent the vast revolutionary masses; they must not just unite a minority and ignore the overwhelming majority of people. Individualism, the "mountain-stronghold" mentality, "small group" mentality, sectarianism and anarchism are not proletarian ideology but bourgeois. Within the revolutionary committee, we must constantly use Mao Tse-tung's thought, that is, the world outlook of the proletariat, to criticize and repudiate all the influences of bourgeois ideology. Only in this way can the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary committee be continuously consolidated.

The revolutionary masses should cherish the new-born revolutionary committees. The revolutionary committees should take the initiative in accepting criticism and supervision by the revolutionary masses. Wherever the masses constantly and enthusiastically and with an attitude of cherishing the committees, are able to offer

criticism and make suggestions for improving the work, this will be an indication that there are a good democratic atmosphere, vigour in work and close links between the revolutionary committees and the masses. Chairman Mao points out: **"The Communist Party does not fear criticism because we are Marxists, the truth is on our side, and the basic masses, the workers and peasants, are on our side."** As for the plots of the handful of enemies who, under the pretence of "criticism," stir up trouble and make vicious attacks in an attempt to shake the revolutionary committees, they must resolutely be exposed and dealt blows.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." When we read this brilliant axiom of Chairman Mao, we feel how profound it is. The rich experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution has taught us that to carry out a thoroughgoing revolution against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, we must have the great guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, must arouse the broad masses of revolutionary people and rely on them, must rely on the People's Liberation Army and on the great majority of the cadres. China's Khrushchov and company, the handful of agents in our Party—agents of the remnants of the Kuomintang and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, for a long time pushed an all-embracing counter-revolutionary, revisionist line and adopted the working style of the Kuomintang. In doing so, they were trying to divorce the Party and proletarian political power from the masses so as to achieve their criminal aim of concealing their reactionary features and restoring capitalism. The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and being led by Chairman Mao has gone further in fundamentally solving the question of the links between the Party and political power and the masses, thus guaranteeing that our country will never change its political colour.

Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line represent the basic interests of the masses and embody the will and demands of the proletariat and the masses in the most concentrated way. The basic task of the revolutionary committee is this—to persist in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and ensure that the fighting tasks, principles and policies of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader are grasped by the masses promptly, accurately and comprehensively and turned into their conscious action. Only in the process of striving to fulfil this task can the revolutionary committee have close ties with the masses and be one with them. In order to carry out this task on a still wider scale and in a penetrating way, further big efforts must be made to run Mao Tse-tung's thought

study classes of all types well; with the development of the revolutionary mass movement, new content must be added and the political consciousness of the revolutionary masses must be raised continuously so that Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes are turned into a tremendous force promoting the success of work of all kinds.

At historic turning points, in winning great victories, such as on the eve of the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan and at the approach of nationwide victory in the Liberation War, when Chairman Mao put forward the revolutionary tasks, line, principles and policies, he always warned the whole Party and called on it to pay great attention to the question of working style and to look upon the maintenance and development of the Party's traditional style of work as an important guarantee for uniting the whole Party and the revolutionary masses, overcoming difficulties, defeating the enemy and consolidating victory and carrying it forward.

The time is now not far off when all-round victory will be won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, yet it will take a very long time and require tremendous efforts to consolidate and develop this victory. **As long as we rely on the people, believe firmly in the inexhaustible creative power of the masses and hence trust and identify ourselves with them, we can overcome every difficulty, and no enemy can crush us while we can crush any enemy.**

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great movement in which the revolutionary masses in their hundreds of millions are mobilized to rectify Party organizations. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building, the whole Party and the people throughout the country have undertaken revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation on an unprecedented scale against China's Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building. Cleansed, tempered and tested by the storm of this mass movement, our Party has greatly strengthened its ties with the masses and it is becoming purer, stronger and more vigorous. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we Party members in our vast numbers must be able to stand up to every harsh test of the class struggle, make further efforts to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould our world outlook and strive truly to be vanguards of the proletariat. Assuredly we will be able to fulfil the great historic mission of continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and make still greater contributions to the communist movement.

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!

A Party Branch Secretary Grows Up in The Course of Class Struggle

WANG Chung-chen, Party secretary of the Baiyao Production Brigade in Hsiuwen County, Kweichow Province, southwest China, is a new type of person brought up on the thought of Mao Tse-tung. She diligently studies Chairman Mao's works, acts according to his instructions and stands resolutely for the socialist road in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in the countryside. In the sharp class struggle against the class enemy she is brave and resourceful, and good at uniting with the masses to smash the class enemy's attempts at a counter-revolutionary restoration. In telling about her experience in studying Chairman Mao's works, she said, "My body was given me by my parents and my spirit and understanding by Chairman Mao. As a result of what I have learnt from Chairman Mao's works, the greater the difficulty I face, the greater grows my strength, and the more ferocious the enemy before me, the stronger grows my fighting spirit."

An activist in Kweichow Province in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, she was elected to the Standing Committee of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the province's provisional organ of power, when it was established last year.

Resolutely Taking the Socialist Road

In 1961, when she finished junior middle school, Wang Chung-chen went back to her village to take up farming.

This was the time when China's Khrushchov was peddling "*san zi yi bao*,"* a programme for restoring capitalism in the countryside. And in the Baiyao Production Brigade, a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party was colluding with some well-to-do peasants in allocating collectively held land to individual households. Landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements in the village were also feverishly launching counter-attacks in revenge. All this gravely undermined the collective economy.

A poor peasant by class origin, Wang Chung-chen was very worried at this turn of events. When she went to the office of the higher leading body to complain about the allocation of land to individual households, she was told that this was the policy from "above."

* "*San zi yi bao*" is short for: the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual households.

She was young and did not realize that this was class struggle. She remembered, however, Chairman Mao's call urging poor and lower-middle peasants to get organized and take the socialist road. Dividing collective land among the households was definitely not Chairman Mao's policy, she reasoned. "What does not conform to Chairman Mao's teachings must be fought against, no matter what 'above' it comes from," she said to herself.

In the spring of 1962, when the Party capitalist roaders in her production brigade handed down a plan for "fixing output quotas based on the individual households," and asked the members to endorse it, Wang Chung-chen got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to discuss this move and consider how to frustrate it. "Chairman Mao calls on us to take the socialist road of collectivization," she said at the meeting of the brigade's members, "and we should follow his instructions and go along the bright road he has pointed out for us. We must never do anything that goes against this. We must never take the road of individual farming." The poor and lower-middle peasants followed her lead and rejected the plan.

This earned her the bitter hatred of the capitalist roaders who regarded her as a thorn in their flesh. "You're the one who upset our plan and at the end of the year we're going to hold you responsible for the payment of all our agricultural tax and for the selling of the surplus grain to the state," they menaced her.

"You're not following Chairman Mao's instructions to take the socialist road," she retorted. "You want to take the road of individual farming. We poor and lower-middle peasants are firmly against you."

At the historic Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in the autumn of 1962, Chairman Mao issued his great call: "**Never forget class struggle.**" Like a spring thunder-clap, it resounded throughout the country and Wang Chung-chen's class consciousness was aroused still more.

Chairman Mao's words led her to think of the untold hardships the poor and lower-middle peasants had suffered in the old society. Before liberation, because her family was too poor to pay the rent, her grandfather was beaten to death by the landlord. Her father was cut about the head and blinded. The family fled. They roamed from place to place until they finally settled in Hsiuwen County, where they lived no better than the beasts of burden. She thought to herself that

it was Chairman Mao who had led the poor and lower-middle peasants to make revolution and win their emancipation.

Chairman Mao teaches: ". . . There are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remoulding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over The question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." This helped her see the essence of the problem in her production brigade. She then organized the militia and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's teachings on classes and class struggle in socialist society, and aroused the masses to repudiate the insidious attempts at capitalist restoration and smash the class enemy's revengeful counter-attacks.

Reared on Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered in the great storm of class struggle, Wang Chung-chen won the confidence of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In 1965 she was elected chairman of the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants' association. Shortly afterwards, she became the brigade's Party secretary and political instructor of the militia company.

A Severe New Trial

During the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution, Wang Chung-chen underwent a severe test.

Towards the end of 1966, the proletarian revolutionaries in Kweichow Province launched a fierce attack on China's Khrushchov and his agents in the province. Wang Chung-chen and other poor and lower-middle peasants also put up big-character posters and kindled a revolutionary fire.

Not long after this, a work team directly controlled by the handful of capitalist roaders in the provincial Party committee was sent to the brigade. They tried to use her influence among the members of the brigade to get the latter to protect the capitalist roaders. They thought that because Wang Chung-chen had been admitted to the Party with their approval she would undoubtedly support them. The work team tried to deceive the masses by spreading rumours, turning things upside down and doing all they could to confuse the distinction between revolution and counter-revolution and to attack the revolutionaries.

Extremely puzzled by the words and deeds of her "old superiors," Wang Chung-chen studied Chairman Mao's works to help answer the questions in her mind. She read this passage: "Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness."

"Chairman Mao wants us to direct the spearhead of the struggle against the handful of Party persons in

authority taking the capitalist road," she said to herself. "But the work team here is doing its best to attack the Red Guards and set the poor and lower-middle peasants against them. Isn't that in flagrant opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? Chairman Mao's call to us is 'You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!' Why does the work team want us to occupy ourselves only with production and not to write big-character posters?"

She thought of the capitalist trends rampant in the countryside in 1961-62. Weren't these people in the provincial Party committee the very ones who had had a hand in bringing these trends in from above? She studied Chairman Mao's instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution and the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution over and over again and gradually freed herself from her previous attitude towards "old superiors." She began to see that the work team had been sent to her village by the handful of capitalist roaders in the provincial Party committee to undermine the revolutionary movement. She wrote big-character posters exposing this handful's crimes of suppressing the revolutionary masses.

When they saw her posters, some of her neighbours advised her, "Your becoming brigade Party secretary cannot be separated from the help you received from above. If those upstairs are overthrown, how can you stand up?" She replied: "What you say is not in line with Chairman Mao's teachings. I must be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and I will resist anything that is not in line with Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Through patient explanation she helped the commune members see why the work team had been sent and, together, they struggled against it and drove it from the village. They also rooted out the handful of capitalist roaders inside the county Party committee.

In desperation, these capitalist roaders banded together with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements to counter-attack. They alleged that the cadres who had made serious mistakes and had been removed from office during the socialist education movement had been "victimized" and that they should be rehabilitated. They directed the spearhead of the struggle against the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres, and in particular against Wang Chung-chen whom they branded as a "careerist" and "ringleader of a counter-revolutionary clique." But Wang Chung-chen stood her ground in this battle of class against class.

Wielding Power for Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

One night, as a result of a plot of the handful of capitalist roaders, a bunch of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements went to her place and stirred up a struggle against her. At their instigation, some of the former cadres who had com-

mitted serious mistakes and had been dismissed from their posts during the socialist education movement, also joined in the attacks and demanded that she hand over power.

The moment Wang Chung-chen heard the word "power," a torrent of thoughts surged through her mind. She recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power." She thought to herself: The fundamental question of the revolution is proletarian political power. If power is in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have everything; otherwise, they will lose everything. She answered them flatly: "Power in this brigade belongs to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Even if you kill me I will not hand over power to you!"

On learning that Wang Chung-chen had been surrounded and was being attacked, the peasant masses rushed to her assistance. They found her holding up her bright red copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and shouting at the top of her voice: "With Chairman Mao behind us, we are afraid of nothing! We'll keep the red flag of revolution flying for ever!"

She pointed out to the peasants that the attack against her had been organized by the capitalist roaders, then she opened her book and read this quotation from Chairman Mao: "Whoever sides with the revolu-

tionary people is a revolutionary. . . ." The masses voiced their support for her, and together they sang:

"We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports."

The occasion was turned into a trial of the class enemy, which went on till early dawn.

When Wang Chung-chen returned home, she stood before the portrait of Chairman Mao. Moved to tears, she shouted again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao!" As the sun had already risen she took her hoe and went to the fields to join the villagers again in a new day's work.

The acute class struggle of the last few years has steeled Wang Chung-chen into a capable revolutionary leading cadre, who is determined to lead the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary commune members forward along the bright socialist road pointed out by our great leader Chairman Mao.

Since Wang Chung-chen's election to the Standing Committee of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee, she has redoubled her efforts to study Chairman Mao's works. Besides doing her day-to-day work, she often works in the fields of the production brigades around Kweiyang, the provincial capital, or in her own village. She is always ready to listen to the masses and to help them solve their problems and she joins them in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

My Family Runs a Mao Tse-tung's Thought Study Class

by Yueh Chung, a poor-peasant member of the Fangzi Production Brigade in Wanchuan County, Hopei Province, and an activist in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought

FOLLOWING our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that the peasants "should also criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie," my family started a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class last November. At first, we did well combating self-interest, but we just couldn't get going on the repudiation of revisionism. I thought this over. Chairman Mao has taught us to "fight self and repudiate revisionism." And Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has also pointed out to us that fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism "are interrelated; only by really eliminating self-interest can the struggle against revisionism be better carried through to the end." But our study class failed to do so. Why?

One day, after supper, my younger son Chin-yun was in a hurry to go out to play, but I told him: "Chin-yun! Don't go out tonight! This evening is devoted to our study class. Let's first hold a preparatory meeting!" Hearing this, my wife asked: "What is the

preparatory meeting for?" "You know, I find it hard to start repudiating revisionism in our study class," I replied, "so let's find out the reason." Speaking first at the meeting, I said: "Because I am the group leader, I should be held mainly responsible for our failure in repudiating revisionism. What is more, I don't have a clear understanding of the meaning of repudiating revisionism. I always think that I can't do much about this as I am a peasant and not so good in reading and writing." Speaking out his thoughts, my younger son said: "China's Khrushchov is a long way away; he can't hear our criticism." My wife Kuo Feng-hua also spoke out her mind frankly. After they had spoken, I said: "This preparatory meeting is good; everyone has spoken out. So this evening we will concentrate our efforts on solving this long-standing question of repudiating revisionism in our study class."

That evening, the whole family sat together. First of all, I asked my younger son to read out three quota-

tions from Chairman Mao concerning the repudiation of revisionism. Then I recalled my past sufferings. I told them: In the old society, we poor people lived a miserable life. Your grandfather was driven to his death 34 years ago. In the autumn of that year, before the grain was threshed, the bullies from the Japanese-puppet village office came swaggering to our house and demanded that he give them 36 silver dollars. Threatened and pressed hard, your grandfather did all he could to get and hand in the money. After that, he fell ill and became bed-ridden. Just before he breathed his last, he called me to his bedside and said: "Son! I am dying. You must remember how your father is driven to his death. Never let your sons and your sons' sons ever forget this bitter hatred!"

By this time, everyone in the family was shedding tears. "Don't cry!" I continued, "let's first think this over: If China's Khrushchov should succeed in restoring capitalism, we poor and lower-middle peasants would be plunged into the sea of misery again. Could you tolerate that?" With one voice, the whole family declared: "No! Never!" "We say 'No,' but what then shall we do?" I asked. My eldest son cried: "Down with China's Khrushchov!" My younger son added: "It won't do if we just overthrow him alone. We must make a clean sweep of his counter-revolutionary revisionist influence." "In a word," my wife said, "to smash the schemes of the handful of evil elements to restore capitalism, we must make a success of revolutionary mass criticism. We must vigorously expose and repudiate all the plots hatched by the class enemies and make them stink to high heaven." Following this meeting, revolutionary criticism developed in a big way in my family.

Holding Meetings With Specific Problems In Mind

In carrying out revolutionary criticism in our study class, we mainly use the method of holding family meetings for repudiation with particular problems in mind. We study one quotation from Chairman Mao and use it to repudiate one particular reactionary fallacy of China's Khrushchov, fight a particular expression of self-interest in our minds and wipe out one specific way in which revisionism exerts its influence. As our production brigade had carried out the socialist education movement, not a few people thought that the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists had behaved themselves properly after being struggled against in that movement. Doing farm work together with the poor and lower-



One of the nation's millions of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes run on the basis of the household—that of the family of Hsing Yen-tzu (first from right), a national labour model and deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Sijiazhuang Production Brigade in Paotí County, Hopei Province.

middle peasants, they talked and joked and so did not seem to harbour any vicious intentions. Members of my family also thought in this way and lacked vigilance against the enemy. With this problem in mind, we called a family meeting for repudiation.

Before the meeting began, we studied this quotation from Chairman Mao: "The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch. After there is peace and order throughout the country, they will still engage in sabotage and create disturbances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a come-back. This is inevitable and beyond all doubt, and under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance." Chairman Mao's teaching enabled the whole family to realize that our class enemies would not be reconciled to their defeat. Though they pretended to behave themselves, they had a bellyful of evil designs and they were always the sworn enemies of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Our struggle against this handful of class enemies was a life-and-death class struggle. China's Khrushchov, however, prattled that "the main class struggle at home has in the main been completed." With this fallacy as a target, the whole family engaged in merciless criticism and repudiation. My eldest son said: "China's Khrushchov declared that the main class struggle at home had in the main been completed. This is sheer nonsense! Hardly had the socialist education movement in our brigade come to an end than a rich peasant flooded the brigade's six *mu* of vegetable fields. We wanted to consolidate the collective economy, but he tried hard to undermine it. What is this if not class struggle?" I warned: "By spreading the theory of 'the dying out of class struggle,' China's Khrushchov was

(Continued on p. 34.)

A Long, Long Life to Chairman Mao

Be-lov - ed Chair - man Mao, the
red sun shin-ing in our hearts, Be-lov - ed Chair-man Mao, — the red sun shin-ing in our
hearts. How ma -ny, words so deep in our hearts we long to say to you,
How ma - ny warm and fer - vent songs we wish to sing for you. Ay!

The musical score is written in 4/4 time. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line. The lyrics are placed below the vocal line. The score is divided into four systems, each with a vocal staff and a piano grand staff. The final measure of the fourth system is marked with a double bar line and the number 53.

Mil-lions of red hearts ex - ci - ted - ly beat - ing, Mil - lions of smil - ing fac - es turn to the red sun.

From our hearts we wish you, be - lov - ed Chair - man Mao, a long life, a long life, a long, — long life to

you. you. From our hearts we wish you, be - lov - ed Chair - man Mao, a

long life, a long life, a long, — long life to you!

This is one of the best-loved Chinese revolutionary songs in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao.

President Ho Chi Minh Commends North Vietnamese Armed Forces and People for Downing 3,000 U.S. Aircraft

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH sent a message on June 27 to the north Vietnam armed forces and people warmly commending them for their outstanding exploits in downing 3,000 U.S. aircraft over north Vietnam up to June 25. The message reads as follows:

Dear Compatriots, Fighters and Cadres,

North Vietnam has just shot down the 3,000th U.S. aircraft at a time when heroic south Vietnam is fighting powerfully and winning big victories.

So, both the south and the north have fought well.

The valiant armed forces and people in north Vietnam have not only shot down a great number of U.S. aircraft but also defeated the U.S. aggressors on other fronts, communications and transport, economic construction, ensuring the people's life. . . . Through more than three years of struggle to resist U.S. aggression and for national salvation, socialist north Vietnam has become steadier and has always done its utmost in fulfilling its duty towards our blood-sealed compatriots in the south.

On behalf of the Party's Central Committee and the Government, I am very glad to commend the north Vietnam armed forces and people for having emulated one another in doing well in production and in fighting.

I warmly commend the armed forces and people in the 4th military sector who have proved full worthy of

being the front line of north Vietnam, having valiantly shattered all barbarous manoeuvres of the U.S. aggressors.

I particularly congratulate the armed forces and people of Quang Binh for having fought skilfully and brought down the 3,000th U.S. plane, and I award a banner of honour to Unit X. This is the joint achievement of the north Vietnam armed forces and people.

The U.S. aggressors have sustained heavy defeats. But they still have not yet given up their crime of aggression against south Vietnam and their crime of destruction against north Vietnam.

Let all compatriots, fighters and cadres throughout the country not indulge in subjectivism over victory. Let all of them constantly heighten their vigilance, unite closely, strive further in fighting powerfully and doing well in production, develop the good points, overcome the shortcomings and fight resolutely till complete failure of the U.S. aggressors.

Forward!

Total victory shall be ours!

With cordial greetings of determination to win,

Ho Chi Minh

June 27, 1968

3,000 U.S. Planes Shot Down Over North Vietnam

THE downing of a U.S. gangster plane on June 25 over Quang Binh Province brought the number of U.S. planes shot down by the army and people of north Vietnam since August 5, 1964, to 3,000. This is a great victory for people's war, a great victory of the iron will of the army and people of north Vietnam who, in response to President Ho Chi Minh's call to resist U.S. aggression and save the country, are determined to defeat the U.S. gangsters.

On August 5, 1964, the U.S. imperialist aggressors staged the notorious Bac Bo Gulf incident and extend-

ed their war of aggression in south Vietnam to the north. This was a futile attempt to shake the determination of the people of both parts of Vietnam to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. The U.S. imperialists hoped to save themselves from disastrous defeats in south Vietnam by preventing the people in the north from supporting their blood brothers in the south. From February 7, 1965 on, the wanton bombing of north Vietnam has grown more and more frantic. But the march of events in the past three years or more proves that U.S. imperialism has failed to cow

the heroic Vietnamese people with its bombs; moreover, its much vaunted "air supremacy" has been burst like a soap bubble by the iron fist of the valiant Vietnamese people. The 3,000 planes downed include 16 types and 47 models, from B-52 bombers to various types of jet fighter-bombers, from reconnaissance planes to pilotless spy planes. Two F-111A's, which the U.S. imperialists bragged were the "most sophisticated" and "most up-to-date" aircraft, were shot down by the army and people of north Vietnam as soon as they were brought over the battlefield.

The more U.S. imperialism escalates the war, the more serious are its defeats. This has become a rule. In 1967, the army and people of north Vietnam shot down 1,067 U.S. gangster planes, or 294 more planes than in 1966. In late October 1967, U.S. imperialism began bombing Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, flagrantly and wantonly. However, 35 U.S. planes were knocked out of the skies within five days.

The downing of 3,000 up-to-date U.S. planes by the army and people of north Vietnam is a great victory for people's war. Responding to the lofty and heroic militant call of President Ho Chi Minh, the army and people of north Vietnam have mobilized themselves extensively and valiantly resisted the U.S. aggressors. Not only have the air defence units carried out out-

standing exploits in battle, but the militia and self-defence units have also made tremendous contributions. Whether it is in the industrial areas of the cities or in the fields in the countryside, or whether it is at ferry landings on the way to the front or in fishing boats on the sea, militiamen with rifles slung over their shoulders are combat-ready at all times. Together with the air defence units, they form a close-knit network of fire-power. The U.S. pirate planes fall into the vast ocean of people's war as soon as they intrude into north Vietnam. Of the 3,000 U.S. planes shot down, 246 were downed by men and women members of the militia and self-defence units in the daytime and at night. Besides the People's Army and members of the militia and self-defence units, old women and even primary school students strive to become "warriors in wiping out the U.S. aggressors." They vie with one another in camouflaging gun positions, helping the fighters clean shells and bringing the fighters tea and water so as to contribute to the fight against the enemy planes.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." The millions upon millions of revolutionary masses of north Vietnam form a true bastion of iron against which the U.S. aggressors have been beaten black and blue.

World Revolutionary Mass Movement Continues to Go Forward

THE present movements in many countries of workers, students and of the people against the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and the Afro-American struggle against violent repression are continuing to develop. Neither the counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics of the reactionaries in all countries, nor the modern revisionists' sabotage plots can prevent these movements from advancing continuously. The people want to make revolution. Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. This is the current tide. No one can stop it.

Western Europe: Mass Struggle Developing in Depth

The French ruling clique's bloody suppression and political deception can neither intimidate nor dupe the French people who have inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune. Defying the

government ban, the valiant Paris students once again took to the streets on the evening of June 29.

With the co-ordination of the revisionist leading clique of the French Communist Party and other scabs and renegades, this ruling clique, which has been badly burnt by the flames of the French people's revolutionary struggle, has resorted to every device and succeeded in putting down the workers' nationwide strikes for the time being. Recently, it has more nakedly exposed its ferocious features in intensifying its savage suppression of the progressive workers and students. The French Government has arbitrarily dissolved 11 organizations and declared a "ban on all demonstrations." Then it called out large numbers of security forces and police to surround and forcibly occupy the University of Paris, the Odeon Theatre and the Paris Art School and make massive arrests of progressive students and workers. In mid June, in the suburbs of Paris, the police killed a student who supported

“However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.”

— MAO TSE-TUNG

the workers' struggle against violent suppression. They also shot to death a worker at an auto plant in Sochaux who had persisted in the strike. On the evening of June 29, on the eve of the National Assembly "election," the French ruling clique incited a hooligan in Arras in north France to kill an 18-year-old worker who had opposed government policy.

Protesting furiously against these crimes committed by the French ruling clique and voicing opposition to the "election" fraud of the monopoly capitalist class, the students built barricades and courageously fought through that night against the large numbers of police sent to put them down.

Meanwhile, the French working class, which has a glorious revolutionary tradition, is still sticking to struggle in defiance of all difficulties.

The mass movement in Italy is rising steeply. In Venice, the struggle to boycott the "34th Venice Biennial International Art Show" took place for a week after June 17 with the support of progressive students from other Italian cities and foreign countries. Large numbers of students, workers, and artists, in the teeth of police suppression held a series of demonstrations to oppose bourgeois art which is turned out strictly for filthy lucre and to oppose the decadent capitalist system. In a manifesto, they expressed firm opposition to a "culture which is bound up with market interests, behind which big capital conceals itself." Such a decaying culture and the pseudo-democratic bourgeois institutions, they said, "are not in the service of the people, but are further fields for action by big capital."

Under the protection of armed police, the so-called "opening ceremony" of the Art Show took place on June 22. But the doors of the exhibition hall were immediately closed after the ceremony and they were not opened to the public for fear that the latter would rebel.

Successive workers' struggles in Italy took place in Rome, Trieste, Palermo and Pisa. The port city of Trieste and Pisa were completely paralysed.

In West Germany, 30,000 West Germans and people from other European countries held rallies and demonstrations in Munich on June 22 and 23 to protest the increasingly frenzied activities of the neo-fascist forces in West Germany who were instigated and protected by the ruling clique in Bonn. A statement

adopted at the rally demanded a ban on the National Democratic Party because it had stepped into the shoes of Hitler's Nazi party.

The student and worker movement in West Germany is also growing. In a demonstration, students of North Rhine-Westphalia broke into the state Diet and occupied the front hall. The alarmed West German press said there had been nothing like this since World War II.

The go-slow strike by British railwaymen totalling 300,000, which began at midnight June 23, to press for an over-all wage increase threw railway traffic throughout the country into confusion. The strike by 1,000 pilots of the British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) went on for more than ten days. All flights of B.O.A.C. airlines would stop beginning from the first week in July. The go-slow strike and other strikes, which would further worsen the country's finance and economy, have thrown the British Government and monopoly capitalists into a panic.

Art students all over Britain have been holding demonstrations, boycotting examinations and taking other actions in protest against the present system of art education. The struggle for student rights is also unfolding vigorously at Bristol, Hull, Keele and Cambridge Universities. A rally was held at the London School of Economics by British and some foreign students at which many students called for the destruction of capitalism, support for all anti-imperialist struggles and national-liberation movements, and opposition to racial discrimination. They also stressed that the student struggle for reform of the educational system should not be separated from the struggle against the government's attack on the rights of the working class.

There were anti-U.S. demonstrations in other European countries. In Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, people demonstrated in protest over the holding of a NATO council session in their country on the eve and during the session of this aggressive bloc. The placards they carried said: "Americans, get out of Vietnam," "NATO, get out (of Iceland)," and "Down with NATO!"

Asia and Oceania: Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression in Vietnam

In the U.S. imperialist satellite countries in Asia and Oceania, demonstrations have been staged one

after another against the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam and against the reactionary ruling cliques at home for being U.S. imperialism's accomplices. The day after the proclamation of the bogus constitution by the U.S.-Thanom clique, thousands of students in Thailand marched to the puppet parliament building and demanded in strong terms that the traitorous Thanom-Prapas clique bring home the Thai troops sent to south Vietnam as cannon-fodder for the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam. They also demanded that the officers and men of the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam be forbidden to spend their "leave" in Thailand and ride roughshod over the Thai people. Shouting slogans against the war of aggression, demonstrators in Australia declared that they would never go to Vietnam and serve as cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism. In Sydney, students taking part in a demonstration occupied the third floor of the Commonwealth Government Building and stormed into the office building of the Minister for National Service to oppose enforcement of the conscription laws. Anti-U.S. demonstrations took place for several days running in various places in New Zealand. The demonstrators angrily shouted: U.S. imperialists, stop slaughtering the Vietnamese people! No U.S. military bases in New Zealand! On June 26, about 6,000 workers and students staged a demonstration in Wellington which forced the cancellation of the opening ceremony of parliament that day.

In Japan, sustained and fierce struggles have been kept up against the reactionary Sato government for serving the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression, against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," and demanding the dismantling of U.S. military bases and the removal of the U.S. army field hospital in Japan. On June 26, 40,000 Tokyo residents gathered in front of Shinjuku Station to oppose the transportation of jet fuel for the U.S. forces. They shouted slogans against U.S. aggression in Vietnam, broke through cordons of armed police, entered the station's shunting yard and occupied the platforms and the tracks. As a result, 12 passenger and freight trains, including railway tank cars hauling jet fuel for the U.S. forces, were forced to suspend their run.

The struggle of the people of Fukuoka for the dismantling of the Itazuke air base has been developing. On June 23, 1,500 people in Keichiku District, Fukuoka Prefecture, held a rally to oppose the removal of the Itazuke U.S. air force base to the Tsuiki base of the Japanese air "self-defence force," as planned by the Sato government in collusion with U.S. imperialism. Speakers at the rally pointed out that they would carry on the struggle till U.S. imperialism was completely driven out of Japan. They pledged that they would not yield an inch of their land to U.S. imperialism.

The struggle of the people of Fukuoka has greatly encouraged the fighting spirit of all the Japanese people in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. On June 7 and 15,

two nationwide united actions took place, and over 20 regions at the prefectural level and above were involved. On June 21, over 10,000 students held rallies and demonstrations opposing the Sato government's tailing after U.S. imperialism in carrying out expansion and aggression against Southeast Asia and demanding the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

In addition, the students of Tokyo University staged an all-campus strike on June 20, the first one in eight years, to protest against the university authorities' calling out of a large force of armed police on June 17 to suppress the just struggle of the medical faculty students. Red flags flew all over the university, and everywhere there were posters reading "Down with the Sato government!" "Abrogate the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty'!" and "Oppose police suppression of students!"

Latin America: Raging Flames of Resistance Burning In "Backyard" of U.S. Imperialism

The workers' and student movement against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship has been developing all along in the Latin American countries. Brazilian students recently have set loose a new wave of struggle, the largest since the pro-U.S. regime in the country came to power in 1964, and Uruguayan workers have held a nationwide general strike. The struggles by workers and students in other Latin American countries have also followed one another. The angry flames of resistance have set the backyard of U.S. imperialism ablaze.

The huge demonstration by 80,000 Brazilian students, teachers and artists in Rio de Janeiro on June 26 fully displayed the revolutionary strength and organizational capability of the awakening Brazilian people. During the demonstration they shouted "Power to the people!" "The people is power!" and other slogans. They sang anti-dictatorial songs over and over again. The demonstrators also burnt a U.S. stars and stripes to show their hatred and contempt for U.S. neo-colonialism. Earlier, the students had held demonstrations for several days on end. They stormed the U.S. Embassy with rocks, clubs and bottles and smashed the office of a U.S. bank.

Since last December, Brazilian students have waged an indomitable struggle against U.S. imperialist cultural aggression, against the cultural "assistance" agreement signed between the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and U.S. imperialism and against the reactionary educational policy pursued by the dictatorial regime. The storm of the present struggle is the continuation of the previous struggle.

On June 13, Uruguayan government authorities proclaimed reactionary measures which brought the country to a state of emergency. These were followed by other high-handed measures calculated to check the workers' and student movement which had been surg-

ing ahead since January. The general strike by the workers on June 18 was a direct reply to these repressive measures. As a result, industry and commerce were seriously hit, public transport was paralysed, newspapers stopped publication and port activities came to a complete standstill.

Because the Uruguayan Government is energetically pushing the predatory policies dictated by the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund, the nation's economy is steadily deteriorating and the people are becoming poorer and poorer. On June 26, 90,000 government employees launched a 72-hour strike in defiance of a government prohibition.

In Chile, hundreds of thousands of workers, staff members and teachers have unleashed a storm of massive strikes since March. Forty thousand medical workers recently went on strike again. At the same time, the National Association of Government Employees has also declared a general strike in protest against the authorities' refusal to pay readjusted wages.

In Argentina's capital city of Buenos Aires and other cities such as Rosario, La Plata and Tucuman, students have staged demonstrations against the reactionary measures imposed by the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime of Carlos Onganía in abrogating university autonomy, prohibiting student participation in political activities and excluding poor students from universities. They put forward the demand for national liberation in leaflets they distributed. On June 28, fierce anti-dictatorial demonstrations again took place in various major cities in the country in protest against the anti-national and anti-people's policies carried out by the pro-U.S. and dictatorial rulers in the two years since they took power by a coup d'état.

On June 24, students in Bolivia's second largest city, Cochabamba, demonstrated in the streets to honour the memory of the miners killed in cold blood by the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime a year ago during their struggle against the regime's sanguinary

repression. The demonstrators stoned the U.S. consulate, the U.S. "peace corps" office and the provincial government and burnt files seized from the U.S. "peace corps" office. Meanwhile, students at San Andres University in the capital, La Paz, also held a street demonstration and burnt an effigy of the military dictator.

In Bogota, the capital of Colombia, students demonstrated against the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and 8,000 high school teachers declared an indefinite strike. In Venezuela, 25,000 students of Central University staged a general boycott of classes. Elsewhere, in Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago strikes also took place and students in Guayaquil, Ecuador, held a series of demonstrations. In North America, more than 20,000 workers in Canada held a huge strike against the ruthless exploitation by the capitalists.

U.S.A.: Afro-Americans Launch New Struggle Against Violent Repression

Since the high tide when Afro-Americans launched a nationwide struggle against violent repression in mid April this year, U.S. ruling circles have been in mortal fear and held bitter hatred for the Afro-Americans. Through their counter-revolutionary dual tactics, they have, on the one hand, instigated the Right-wing leaders in the Afro-American movement, whom they have bought over, to advocate the "legal and non-violent" road, while on the other hand, they have greatly increased the number of police and given hundreds of thousands of National Guardsmen and troops "anti-riot training" in a vain effort to stamp out the flames of the Afro-American struggle. But the gun battle between young Afro-Americans and police in Richmond, Durham and Denver in the last few days shows that the flames of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression cannot be extinguished, and that with the sharpening of the class contradiction in the United States, the Afro-American struggle against violent repression will rise to new heights.

Norman Bethune—Internationalist Fighter Imbued With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

This is the second in a series of articles on the Peking "Exhibition in Memory of Norman Bethune" which closed on June 21. For the first article see "Peking Review" No. 26. — Ed.

CHAIRMAN MAO teaches: "We must all learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him [Norman Bethune]. With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-

minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people."

Once Dr. Bethune arrived in China's liberated areas, he threw himself heart and soul into serving the Chinese and the world revolution.

Here, Bethune saw for himself how the army men and people, enthusiastically responding to the call of their great leader Chairman Mao "to serve the people wholeheartedly" and "to be self-reliant and wage ar-

duous struggle," defied all difficulties and sacrifices to strike at the enemy although they ate only millet and were armed only with rifles.

"Victory definitely belongs to the Chinese people under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, to the heroic Eighth Route Army," Bethune said.

Norman Bethune worked selflessly to serve the front and his class brothers, with no thought to his own well-being.

One photograph at the exhibit showed him performing an operation in a temple. The caption quoted a passage from a letter by Bethune to friends in Canada: "I find I can get along and operate as well in a dirty buddhist temple with a 20-foot statue of the impassive-faced, gilded god staring over my shoulder, as in a modern operating room, with running water, nice green-glazed walls, electric lamps and a thousand other accessories. . . . The kind of life I once led was alluring, but to live up to my ideals I'd like to say good-bye to that kind of life forever."

The exhibition showed how Bethune paid meticulous attention to the needs of the wounded, always adapting his medical work to the conditions of battle. His hands were always busy with the scalpel, helping with the cooking, or improvising surgical implements. His first concern was to speed the wounded back to health and to the front line.

He was one with the fighters of the Eighth Route Army, living in adobe houses, eating millet, wearing coarse clothes and straw sandals. Like them, he always carried a sewing kit to mend his clothes.

In a telegram to the Command of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Military Area, our great leader Chairman Mao expressed cordial concern for Comrade Bethune. Deeply moved, Bethune wrote a reply of gratitude to Chairman Mao the very evening he learnt of this. He said: "I came from Yen-an. I know even Chairman Mao gets very little pay. The officers and men of the Eighth Route Army only receive a few cents a day for vegetables, etc. As a fighter for communism, I shouldn't get any special treatment."

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, points out: "In a sense, communism means devotion to the public interest." "The new proletarian ideology can be summed up as devotion to the public interest while the old ideology of the exploiting classes as pursuit of self-interest."

Communist fighter Norman Bethune set a brilliant example of eliminating self-interest and fostering the concept of devotion to public interest.

Bethune's sole concern was to give prompt, effective medical aid to the wounded. During a battle in April 1939, Bethune and his medical team set up an improvised operating theatre in a small temple only three and a half kilometres from the front. A shell

exploded nearby and the back wall of the temple collapsed. Advised to move to a safer place, Bethune said, "How can one who makes revolution and fights against the fascists think of his personal safety! A Communist must never think first of his own safety."

During another fierce engagement, an Eighth Route Army soldier was seriously wounded. Upon hearing the news, Bethune mounted a horse and galloped 25 kilometres to operate on the man. When the operation was over, Bethune immediately rode back through the dark night to attend to many more wounded.

In another case, a blood transfusion was imperative. Bethune volunteered, saying: "My blood is O-type, which will do in all cases." In view of his poor health, the Chinese comrades disagreed. But Bethune insisted, saying: "Our soldiers at the front are sacrificing their lives. It's natural for me to donate my blood. Don't delay, the most important thing is to save the wounded!"

An oil painting at the exhibition captured the moment when the grey-haired Canadian Communist, this proletarian internationalist, gave his blood to a people's fighter, infusing him with new life.



Dr. Bethune, who possessed profound class feelings for the Chinese people, operated on a wounded soldier on October 24, 1939 in an improvised operating theatre in a temple in Laiyuan County of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area.

Comrade Bethune said: "What is the duty of a doctor, of a nurse, of an orderly?... It is the duty to make our patients happy, to help them in their fight back to health and strength. You must consider each one as your own brother or father, for he is, in truth, more than either, he is your comrade."

He showed the same concern for civilians. In June 1939 when Bethune and his medical team had to pass through an enemy blockade zone along a railway to reach their destination, they came across a peasant groaning in pain. Bethune examined him and said he required an immediate operation. Members of the team advised him to leave the dangerous zone as quickly as possible, but he insisted on performing the operation which took a long time. The village people said: "Comrade Bethune is truly a good surgeon sent by Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao says: "No one who returned from the front failed to express admiration for Bethune whenever his name was mentioned, and none remained unmoved by his spirit. In the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area, no soldier or civilian was unmoved who had been treated by Dr. Bethune or had seen how he worked. Every Communist must learn this true communist spirit from Comrade Bethune."

At the exhibition hall, a veteran Red armyman, who was a battalion commander in 1939, described how he was moved by Bethune's internationalist spirit and his love for Chairman Mao. The first thing Bethune said

when he met the veteran was how happy he had been to have been received by Chairman Mao in Yen-an. He spoke of the great leader Chairman Mao as "the glory of China and of the whole world!"

When he visited a company of the battalion, the veteran Red armyman continued, Bethune first went to the soldiers' quarters. He immediately treated a soldier who was running a fever.

In another engagement in April 1939, the then Red Army battalion commander was seriously wounded in the leg which had to be amputated according to the usual practice. But to ensure the commander's return to the battlefield, he found a better way of treatment. He operated and saved the leg.

The veteran Red armyman said: "I'll continue following Comrade Bethune's example and study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, always be loyal to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

A school teacher wrote in the visitors' book at the exhibition: "I would like to add something about Comrade Bethune. When he visited our village on his way somewhere else in the summer of 1939, he heard that a young villager had been wounded by the Japanese aggressors. He immediately operated on the young man and stayed two days to look after him. The young man recovered. Bethune's great image will always remain in my mind. I'll make still greater efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and serve the people and make revolution all my life."

"The Best Friends of the African People"

— Chinese Foreign Aid Personnel in Tanzania

CHINESE foreign aid personnel—engineers, technicians and medical personnel—have cemented a close friendship with the Tanzanian people in the course of their amicable contacts and wholehearted cooperation in the United Republic of Tanzania, a friendly country in east Africa. These technical and medical personnel regard their work in Tanzania as their obligatory internationalist duty; they look upon the Tanzanian people as their kith and kin. On their part, the Tanzanian people affectionately call the Chinese personnel "our Chinese brothers," "the best friends of the African people" and "the fine experts sent by Chairman Mao."

Friendship Built in the Course of Work

Tanzania's first state-owned textile mill, the Tanzania Friendship Textile, Dyeing and Printing Mill, in

the western suburbs of Dar-es-Salaam, has been completed after two years of diligent work by the Tanzanian workers and Chinese technical personnel. In this mill today, one can see Tanzanian workers skilfully handle hundreds of machines of various kinds. The hard-working Tanzanian people are filled with joy when they see cotton grown in their own country being spun into yarn, woven into cloth, and beautifully dyed and printed by workers of their own country. They are proud of their achievements on the road of self-reliance and are grateful for the sincere assistance of their Chinese brothers.

The site of the mill was once a stretch of waste land. In the entire process from construction to trial production, the Tanzanian workers, in response to President Nyerere's call for self-reliance in national construction, have made greater efforts and, through

studying hard, have made rapid progress in raising their technical skill. Hundreds of Tanzanian technical workers have rapidly emerged. They have worked side by side with the Chinese technical personnel and a close friendship has grown up between them.

Comrade Chao Chen-sheng, a Chinese worker, lost his left arm repairing machinery in the Friendship Mill in mid October 1966. Still, he stayed on in Tanzania and worked with his remaining hand. He returned to China only recently after the completion of his job. People were deeply moved when they saw the one-armed Chinese worker, smeared with grease and mud, busy working together with the Tanzanian workers. One Tanzanian worker said: "The Chinese experts are our true friends." "You are really helping us in our construction. You work together with us and have become one of us. After you were injured and lost an arm, you stayed on to serve us. We are all very much moved by your spirit." A Tanzanian medical worker who had treated Comrade Chao Chen-sheng said: "I have treated many injured people but have never met one as brave and resolute. In the short period we were together, I learnt a lot from him. I was very lucky to have made such a friend."

Chinese technicians working in this mill are most conscientious and serious in passing on technical know-how to the young Tanzanians. A young Tanzanian worker said with emotion: "We can learn real technique only from the fine engineers and technicians sent by Mao Tse-tung." Another worker said: "Whenever I see the Chinese engineering and technical per-

sonnel, all splashed with mud, working together with us on the construction site and unreservedly passing on their technique to us, I say to myself: Tanzania has found her best friends."

Tanzanian workers found parting very painful when they learnt recently that the Chinese personnel who had spent days and nights with them were leaving for home in groups. Some invited them to their homes, some brought their families to bid farewell to the Chinese personnel and some had their photos taken with them as souvenirs. Over and over again, they entreated the Chinese personnel not to fail to convey the African workers' warm regards and sincere thanks to Chairman Mao.

He Lives in the Hearts of the People

Tanzanian friends still cherish the memory of the late Chinese hydraulic engineer Chang Min-tsai who died a martyr at his post in Tanzania. There are always people in front of his tomb paying silent tribute to him. Nor have the Chinese personnel in Tanzania forgotten the care and concern of the Tanzanian Government for this Chinese hydraulic engineer and the emergency treatment given him by the Tanzanian medical staff in the four days and nights before Chang Min-tsai died, and the long procession at his funeral.

Last October 4, Comrade Chang Min-tsai, who was helping Tanzania design the Kidunda water conservancy project, was stung by swarms of poisonous wasps. To save his life, Tanzanian and Chinese doctors and other personnel worked intensively in close cooperation round-the-clock for four days and nights. During the emergency treatment, the Tanzanian Ministry of Health and the hospital provided all available facilities and medical supplies for the case. Many Tanzanian doctors, nurses and even patients in the hospital, deeply moved by the fact that Chang Min-tsai was injured while helping in Tanzania's construction, were greatly concerned about his condition and did everything possible to save his life.

However, all efforts failed and the stings proved fatal. Comrade Chang Min-tsai died on October 8. Moses, a Tanzanian representative from the water conservancy project, rushed over a hundred miles to Dar-es-Salaam to attend the funeral. On the day of the funeral, a very long procession passed through the streets of Dar-es-Salaam. It included Tanzanian gov-



After losing his left arm, Comrade Chao Chen-sheng continues to work at the construction site with Tanzanian workers.

ernment ministers and many Tanzanian friends who had never met Chang Min-tsai. When they spoke of Comrade Chang Min-tsai afterwards they said that experts sent by Chairman Mao are the best friends of the African people. They were especially moved by the fact that the ashes of Chang Min-tsai were interred in an African cemetery. They regarded this as a symbol of the profound friendship between the peoples of Tanzania and China.

After this incident, Tanzanian friends showed even more concern about the safety of the Chinese personnel and there were many moving episodes. One day, several Chinese engineers and technicians came to a coconut grove to survey the topography for a construction project. They saw a Tanzanian peasant, a stranger to them, lingering near a mango tree. At first they wondered what he was doing there. They did not understand each other because of language difficulty. Later, the Chinese personnel learnt that there was a big hive of wasps. Fearing that these Chinese friends might get stung, he had posted himself there waving to every Chinese who passed by and warning them not to get near the place. With the help of this stranger, they kept clear of the hive and finished their survey without mishap.

The Tanzanian people have a profound friendship for the Chinese engineers and technicians. They treat them as if they are their kith and kin and bestow the utmost care on them. Once, when the car of some Chinese personnel broke down on the road late at night, Tanzanians passing by in their cars stopped and helped them fix the car.

A Chinese working in a field was once caught in a heavy downpour. An old African woman made a special trip to bring him an umbrella despite the heavy rain.

Not long ago, a Chinese technician lost a plastic bag for his tools. An old peasant found it by the roadside and personally returned it early next morning. Similar moving incidents happen almost daily in Tanzania.

"You Treat Us as Your Dear Ones"

Khamisi, a peasant from Zanzibar's Pemba Island, suffered seriously from tuberculosis and had been bed-ridden for eight years, often coughing blood. Finally, he decided to ask the Chinese doctors to remove his left lung which had been completely infected. The doctors, who show great concern for the health of the Tanzanian labouring people, were determined to overcome every difficulty to remove the lung of this African peasant brother. Such an operation needs a big blood transfusion. The hospital authorities did their

best to prepare 2,000 c.c., but it was not enough. The leader of the Chinese medical team who was assisting the Chinese surgeon in the operating theatre belonged to the same blood group as Khamisi. He immediately donated 400 c.c. of blood which helped Khamisi pull through the operation smoothly.

Careful attention by the Chinese and Tanzanian medical workers enabled Khamisi to recover very soon. Most grateful to the Chinese doctors, he said: "The Chinese doctors have saved me from danger. And there is also the Chinese doctor's blood in my body. My family and I will never forget the affectionate care shown by the Chinese doctors to the African people."

Two years ago, Fatuma, a woman in Zanzibar, gave birth to her seventh child in a hospital. But the European doctor handled the delivery so roughly that an upper arm bone of the baby was fractured. Two days later, the European doctor discharged the mother and infant from the hospital. The Chinese mid-wife working in the obstetrics department heard the cries of the baby and discovered it was suffering great pain. After examining it, she allowed the baby to remain in the hospital to be treated by the Chinese orthopaedic surgeon. When the baby was well and was leaving the hospital, Fatuma held the hands of the Chinese mid-wife and said: "Had it not been for Chinese doctors, my daughter would have been maimed for life. You treat us Africans as your dear ones."

To show her gratitude to the Chinese medical personnel, Fatuma named her daughter "Friendship" in Swahili. Friendship is now nearly three years old, and she is growing very well. Fatuma often brings her to see the Chinese doctors.

Long Live Tanzania-China Friendship

On the construction site of the State Stadium, a Chinese-assisted project at Sebleni on the outskirts of the city of Zanzibar, there is a slogan "Long Live the Friendship Between the Chinese and Tanzanian Peoples" painted in red in Chinese and Swahili on a 22-metre-high scaffolding. The slogan was made through the joint efforts of the Chinese engineers and technicians and Tanzanian workers because they highly treasure the friendship between the two peoples. When they climbed up the scaffolding to put it up, they were greeted by handclaps and cheers, and the Chinese and Tanzanians working at the site congratulated one another. Some African workers waved their tools and cheered: "Long live Tanzania-China friendship!"

People who passed by the construction site all looked at the slogan with approval. They feel that the slogan expresses the common wish of the peoples of the two countries.

Indonesian Fascist Militarist Regime Steps Up Collusion With Chiang Kai-shek Gang

BEHIND the facade of exchanging "trade representative agencies," according to a report from Djakarta, the Suharto-Nasution fascist militarist regime of Indonesia, running dog of U.S. imperialism, has glaringly stepped up collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, the sworn enemy of the Chinese people, thus following its U.S. master in the plot to create "two Chinas."

It is reported that the Chiang gang has recently decided to send a permanent "trade delegation" to Indonesia with the gang's "minister in the embassy in Thailand" as "head of the delegation" and "unofficial diplomatic representative" in Indonesia. Members of the "delegation" include a "counsellor" and a "secretary" of the gang's "Saigon embassy" and a "special member" of its "overseas Chinese affairs commission." This evidently is the Chiang gang's cast for collusion with the Indonesian fascist militarist regime. The latter, the report said, has expressed approval of the decision. AP revealed that the "trade centre," the setting up of which was approved not long ago by Suharto, chief of the Indonesian fascist militarist regime, will have a "trade representative agency" in Taiwan to "execute the functions of a consulate." This is another serious step by the Indonesian reactionaries in their scheme to establish "diplomatic" relations with the Chiang gang and deliberately create "two Chinas."

To meet the needs of the U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Chinas," the Indonesian fascist militarist regime has maintained frequent contacts with the Chiang gang, working hand in glove with it. Both parties have repeatedly clamoured for the "speedy establishment of diplomatic relations." Last year, Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik clamoured for the establishment of "relations higher than the commercial representative level" with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. He even openly called for "recognition" of this gang. This year, having ordained himself "president," Suharto hurriedly quickened the pace of collaboration with it and carried out intensive behind-the-scenes activities for the "establishment of diplomatic relations" with the political mummy which has long been repudiated by the Chinese people. The day after he became "president," Suharto sent a "trade" delegation to Taiwan to carry out sinister counter-revolutionary dealings there under the pretext of "negotiating trade and loans." In Taiwan, Suhardiman, head of this delegation, made a lot of noise about the "strengthening of co-operation" with the Chiang gang so as to "proceed towards the path of establishing diplomatic relations." The day before this "trade" delegation from the reactionary Indonesian regime departed for Taiwan, *Cheng Hsin Hsin Wen Pao* — a Chiang gang paper — revealed that "diplomatic relations" between the Indonesian fascist militarist regime

and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang will be effected this year and that both sides "may first set up consulates in Taipei and Djakarta to deal with the affairs of overseas nationals and trade, while overall diplomatic relations will be restored when conditions are ripe." The two sides reached a decision on the question of exchanging "trade representative agencies" after intensive plotting.

The Chiang Kai-shek gang is a collection of bandits long spurned by the Chinese people, and a political mummy under U.S. imperialist protection. That the Indonesian fascist militarist regime has followed the U.S. imperialist plot for creating "two Chinas" and openly intensified collusion with the Chiang gang under the pretext of exchanging "trade representative agencies" is a serious provocation against the 700 million Chinese people. It has further exposed the reactionary nature of this regime which is hostile to the Chinese and Indonesian peoples and willing to act as a running dog of U.S. imperialism. By their perverse actions, the Indonesian reactionaries will come to no good end.

New Blood Debt to the Chinese People

While stepping up collaboration with the Chiang Kai-shek gang, the Indonesian reactionaries have never stopped persecuting the patriotic overseas Chinese. Last October, the Suharto-Nasution fascist militarist regime carried out a large-scale massacre and other atrocities against Chinese nationals in West Kalimantan. Tens of thousands of Chinese were made homeless and lost their means of livelihood. Up to early May this year, 4,000 of these Chinese died of persecution. This is one more debt in blood the Indonesian reactionaries owe the Chinese people.

It is reported that among those who died over 2,000 were in Pontianak and over 800 in Singkawang, including many pregnant women and children. Many died of starvation or lack of medical care during sickness, while many others were brutally tortured to death in concentration camps.

For more than the past six months, the Indonesian fascist militarist regime not only refused to make any provision for the accommodation of the tens of thousands of homeless Chinese in West Kalimantan, but continued to persecute them. The overwhelming majority of the victimized Chinese who were forced to drift to Pontianak, Singkawang, Sambas and Sungai Pinju lived by doing odd jobs. Suffering from illness and hunger, and with scarcely any clothing, many led an extremely miserable life. Furthermore, the Indonesian reactionary regime put up all kinds of obstacles to prevent the sick from getting medical treatment.

It is also reported that during their recent so-called "mopping-up" operations at Bengkajang and other

places against the people's armed forces of West Kalimantan, the reactionary Indonesian troops unjustifiably arrested several hundred innocent, victimized young overseas Chinese, threw them into concentration camps and tortured them. As a result, many were seriously injured and some beaten to death.

The debts in blood owed the Chinese people by the Indonesian reactionaries must be repaid. The fascist militarist regime is now encircled by the masses of the revolutionary Indonesian people. No matter how desperately it may struggle, it can never escape final destruction.

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

Soviet Revisionists Bring Up Successors To the Bourgeoisie

TO safeguard its revisionist rule, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been striving to instil into the minds of Soviet children and students the idea of putting the ruble in command. It is trying in every possible way to bring up the younger generation as profit-seeking successors to the bourgeoisie.

Fresh evidence is provided by the "education plan" aimed at enabling children to make money, a plan which has been given wide publicity by the Soviet revisionist paper *Izvestia*.

Whether it is "to contribute one's bit to the family budget" by "selling flowers and ice-cream" on the streets or to bury themselves in books for the sake of becoming famous or specialized in certain fields one day and "receiving wages for the kind of work with considerable interest," and whether it is a matter of immediate profit or investment for the future, it is all for money and making Soviet children and students grow up with no thought of anything but rolling in rubles. It is to plant in their minds from their early days the ideology of the bourgeoisie for whom, as exposed by Engels, "nothing exists in this world except for the sake of money" and which "knows no bliss save that of rapid gain." This is the vicious method of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has used in corrupting the minds of Soviet children and students!

However, it is wrong to presume that *Izvestia* has advocated the application of the two ways of making money to all children and students without discrimination. Outwardly, any youngster would be free to choose either way of making money. But is it likely that the children of the high-salaried stratum would go to state farms to "help the bricklayers" or go to cafeterias "to clear the tables"? Obviously, these pampered children would undertake only some "highly respectable work not accessible to everyone" if they are not whiling away all their time in idleness and comfort. Only the 14- or 15-year-old children of the masses of the Soviet working people are forced by circumstances to "do real productive work of grown-ups which is paid by the ruble or by the kopeck."

To put it frankly, sons and daughters of the rich make money by accumulating knowledge while those

of the poor have to sell their labour power to earn a living for their families. This is the way out *Izvestia* has, in effect, advocated for Soviet children and students, and that is how it has arranged the division of labour between mental and manual workers. It is from this that people can clearly see the disparity between the poor and the rich, the class differentiation in the Soviet Union today, and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's sinister design in bringing about an all-round restoration of capitalism and strengthening its revisionist rule.

However, the development of history always runs counter to the subjective wishes of the reactionaries. The younger generation of the Soviet working people will never be resigned to a state of being corrupted, fooled and utilized by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. They will certainly carry on the will of Lenin and Stalin, overthrow the capitalist system restored by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and let the great banner of the October Socialist Revolution once again fly over the land of the Soviet Union.

Flunkeys of the Western Bourgeoisie

BEFORE the Khrushchov revisionist clique usurped power in the Soviet Union, the bosses of U.S. imperialism did everything they could to attack the socialist Soviet Union as a country behind the "iron curtain." They advocated transforming the Soviet Union into a so-called "open society" and made this the objective of their policy towards the Soviet Union.

To put it bluntly, what the U.S. imperialists call an "open society" means turning the socialist system into a capitalist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. In this way, the political, economic and cultural aggressive forces of imperialism led by the United States would be able to penetrate the Soviet Union unchecked.

Since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique came to power, it has been doing its utmost to meet this wish of imperialism. This pack of renegades not only has gone all out to restore capitalism in the Soviet Union, but has also obsequiously followed an "open door" policy towards imperialism. They open up Soviet economic resources to foreign monopoly capital and the Soviet market to the "surplus" commodities of the Western capitalist countries. They leave the door open still wider to the Western capitalist countries' decadent

culture and way of life and allow these to inundate the Soviet Union without restraint. But this is not all. In the name of developing "international tourism," they have also attracted by all possible means "tourists" from the Western capitalist countries and allow up to a million foreign bourgeois ladies and gentlemen to go to the Soviet Union pleasure-seeking each year. The "open door" policy pursued by the Soviet revisionist renegades is indeed most thoroughgoing.

The fact that this clique is promoting its so-called "international tourism" on a large scale and allowing great numbers of Western bourgeois "tourists" to flock to the Soviet Union is an obvious manifestation of the change in the political colour of Soviet socialism. The handful of persons of the privileged bourgeois stratum which has usurped political power in the Soviet Union are kins to the Western bourgeoisie. Therefore, this stratum is naturally eager to curry favour with its rich relatives in the West and regards it as a crowning "glory" to receive these Western relatives. Riding roughshod over the working people at home the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has turned the Soviet Union into a "paradise" for the bourgeoisie. And it is only natural for the Soviet revisionist renegades to turn vast

sections of Soviet land into places where the bourgeois ladies and gentlemen can enjoy themselves. These criminal acts of Brezhnev, Kosygin and company fully prove that they are the flunkys of the international bourgeoisie, the renegades of the Soviet people and the scum of the Soviet nation.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out that "revisionist rule will not last long." The Soviet people with a glorious revolutionary tradition will, under no circumstances, tolerate the continued ravaging of their country by a handful of renegades. A great revolutionary storm will finally topple the cannibal feast of the Soviet privileged bourgeois stratum and destroy the "paradise" the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has provided for the Western bourgeoisie.

(June 17)

Disgusting Collusion

THE ghosts and monsters of the world are putting on all kinds of counter-revolutionary revolting performances nearly every day. But the dialogue between the Soviet revisionist renegades and the puppet of U.S. im-

Congo (K) Western Front Political Commission of Patriotic Armed Forces Denounces Soviet Revisionists' New Betrayal

THE Western Front Political Commission of the Patriotic Armed Forces in the Congo (K) has strongly denounced the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for its new betrayal of the Congolese (K) people. The denunciation was made in a recent statement of the political commission on the clique's sending an "ambassador" to U.S. imperialism's running dog, the Mobutu puppet regime, and the Soviet "ambassador's" presentation of "credentials" to Mobutu on June 21.

The statement said that by appointing its first "ambassador plenipotentiary" to the Mobutu puppet regime, the murderer of Patrice Lumumba and numerous other compatriots of the Congo (K), the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has re-established "diplomatic relations" with the Mobutu regime. This is a big insult to the people of the Congo (K).

"This bloodthirsty puppet Mobutu with whom the Soviet revisionists have decided to maintain relations of mutual co-operation and friendship and trade is an arch traitor, an agent of the [U.S.] Central Intelligence Agency in Africa. It was through him that the imperialists murdered the hero of fighting Africa (Lumumba) on September 14, 1960."

It continued: "The Congolese people will never compromise with U.S. imperialism and the Soviet

revisionist clique. They sternly condemn the reactionary stand of the bosses of the Soviet Union."

The statement said: "Mobutu has not changed his nature as a running dog of U.S. imperialism at all. On the contrary, it is the Soviet revisionists, who allege that Mobutu has changed, who have joined the counter-revolutionary ranks."

The statement strongly condemned the Mobutu puppet regime's brutal oppression and frantic suppression of the progressive forces of the Congo (K). It exposed the despicable aims of the Soviet revisionist clique in colluding with U.S. imperialism and the Mobutu clique to strangle the revolutionary forces of the Congo (K). It said: "The Soviet revisionists, who have completely broken with proletarian internationalism and the world revolution, have helped the Mobutu fascist regime to suppress the indomitable Congolese people, trying to make them capitulate to imperialism."

It said that the Congolese (K) people, who had drawn lessons from the experience of their own struggle and from the treacheries of the Soviet revisionist clique in every part of the world, would never be deceived.

In conclusion, the statement pointed out, "in the final analysis, the revolution will triumph in the Congo and the Soviet people who were educated by Lenin and Stalin will also revolt against the Khrushchov revisionist clique."

perialism during the recent "presentation of credentials" in Kinshasa is particularly nauseating.

During his meeting with the puppet "president" of the Congo (K), the "ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary" of the Soviet revisionist clique did his utmost to fawn on Mobutu, professing his "sincerity" and begging for "understanding." Ostentatiously answering the "ambassador," Mobutu, who relies on U.S. bayonets to maintain his position, talked glibly about "the joy of reunion," as if he regretted very much that the meeting had not taken place sooner. The dialogue was conducted in perfect harmony. The performance vividly shows the disgusting collusion between a chief flunkey and a little pawn of U.S. imperialism.

It is entirely superfluous for the "ambassador" of the Soviet revisionist clique to beg Mobutu for "understanding." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's past gestures of sham support to the Congolese (K) people's revolutionary struggle were nothing but a false pretension. This being the case, how could Mobutu be offended? For some time in the past the Soviet revisionists could only collude with the puppet Mobutu clique in secret and dared not embrace it openly as they do now, and this, naturally, was well understood by Mobutu. Since there had never been any misunderstanding in the first place, how could the question of "understanding" come into the picture at all?

It was Mobutu who spoke more "frankly." He said that what "unites us" — that is, himself and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique — are the "same objectives" and the "common spirit" of the two sides. This single sentence has revealed the intimate relations between the Soviet revisionist renegades and this puppet of U.S. imperialism; they are birds of a feather.

Mobutu is the murderer of Patrice Lumumba, and the Soviet revisionist clique is the accomplice of the

murder. This is the plain fact. Mobutu bloodily suppresses the struggle of the Congolese (K) people and undermines the national-liberation movement in Africa in every way. The Soviet revisionist clique, too, is actively serving imperialism in this respect, trying its best to safeguard the colonial rule of U.S.-led imperialism in Africa. Such are the "common objectives" of Mobutu and the Soviet revisionist clique. Their "common spirit" is the spirit of out-and-out counter-revolution!

The Soviet revisionist clique has another "objective" in mind when it shamelessly fraternizes with Mobutu and harps on "friendship" with him. That is, it is trying in this way to gain a foothold in the Congo (K) to promote the Soviet revisionists' neo-colonialism so that they can get some profits out of it. For his part, Mobutu is willing to sell out the nation's interests so as to get his hands on a few rubles in addition to U.S. dollars. Thus, the Soviet revisionist renegades and Mobutu also have a "common objective" in plundering and enslaving the Congolese (K) people.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The biggest imperialism in the world today is U.S. imperialism. It has its lackeys in many countries. Those backed by imperialism are precisely those discarded by the broad masses of the people."**

Since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique acts as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism, it has to embrace as bosom friends those who are backed by U.S. imperialism but are discarded by the broad masses of the people. Mobutu is only one of them. U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries have allied with each other. Therefore, to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the people of all countries must oppose the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

(June 27)

(Continued from p. 10.)

have engaged in all manner of futile intrigues to denigrate these revolutionary theatrical works. The masses of revolutionary artists armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung have seen through the schemes of this handful of class enemies. They realize that the present struggle is a continuation of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines which was being waged in the theatre before the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have kept Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" firmly in mind and ferreted out one after another the handful of renegades, enemy agents, diehard capitalist

roaders and other counter-revolutionaries who sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art and tried to sabotage these revolutionary theatrical works. The revolutionary artists have engaged in a sustained campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party.

In the struggle during the great proletarian cultural revolution over the last two years, revolutionary artists have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. They creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works. They have deepened

their love for our great leader Chairman Mao, strengthened their determination to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers all their lives and have a greater hatred for the sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art pushed by China's Khrushchov and his agents. Their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been greatly raised. There has been a great change in their outlook. A proletarian contingent of workers in revolutionary literature and art who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his revolutionary line is being gradually formed.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.-SOVIET COLLUSION

Dirty Deal on Deal

U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have vigorously intensified their counter-revolutionary global collusion at a time when they find the going extremely tough. In one week, from June 12 to 19, they made three dirty deals. Then, on June 21, U.S. imperialist chieftain Johnson personally approved a new air line, the New York-Moscow direct route. And on June 24 and 25, U.S. imperialism cooked up a "declaration" at the NATO ministerial meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, calling for a "balanced and mutual reduction of forces" in Europe by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Such a tempo in making deals breaks all records in the history of U.S.-Soviet collaboration. Moreover, there are signs that more are in the offing. This shows that U.S. imperialism is actively wooing and utilizing the Soviet revisionist clique as its No. 1 ally and that, for its part, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique, in defiance of condemnation by the world's people, is pressing ahead even more energetically and unabashedly than Khrushchov ever did with its treacherous, capitulationist line of alliance with the United States against China.

On June 12, the United Nations General Assembly adopted under U.S.-Soviet manipulation the U.S.-Soviet hatched "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." (See *Peking Review*, No. 25.) The following day, instruments of ratification of the U.S.-Soviet consular treaty were exchanged. Under this treaty, both sides can open consulates in each other's cities and, when one government arrests or detains the "citizens" of the other, it must notify the latter within three days and allow its consular officials to have access

to them within four days. In this way, the door is thrown wide open to U.S. imperialist "peaceful infiltration," particularly to the mass entry of U.S. secret agents and spies into the Soviet Union to carry out underhand activities.

On June 19, again under U.S.-Soviet manipulation, the U.N. Security Council adopted the U.S.-Soviet draft treaty offering so-called "nuclear protection" to the non-nuclear countries. A grave step in the materialization of a U.S.-Soviet nuclear military alliance, it is designed to induce other countries to accede to the so-called "nuclear non-proliferation" treaty and, under the pretext of providing "nuclear protection," to carry out more flagrantly nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against the peoples who cherish freedom and independence.

As to the "declaration" concocted at the meeting of the aggressive NATO bloc, it is obviously aimed at clinching another dirty deal with the Soviet revisionists so that U.S. troops can be transferred to the East. In view of the Soviet revisionists' all-round restoration of capitalism at home and their pursuance of a policy of capitulation and betrayal abroad, U.S. imperialism and its West European allies openly affirmed at the NATO ministerial meeting last December that "the threat from the Soviet Union to Western Europe is all but gone." On the other hand, U.S. imperialism is finding its repeated defeats in the war of aggression against Vietnam and the surging armed struggles of the Asian revolutionary peoples a heavy drain on its troop strength and it is eager to pull out of Western Europe several hundred thousand combat troops, transfer them to Asia, throw them into the war of aggression in Vietnam and use them to suppress the Asian rev-

olutionary peoples and threaten China.

U.S. imperialism is well pleased with these deals made with the Soviet revisionist clique. Johnson has made speech after speech advocating that the United States and the Soviet Union must move ahead together on the basis of what they have achieved. He bluntly declared that they should "promptly and vigorously pursue negotiations," that "many further steps are needed," and that they should "build new programs of co-operation" "wherever and whenever we can."

Quite obviously, both sides are stepping up their collusion on the question of so-called restriction of "anti-missile defence systems." This will be yet another important step of the United States and the Soviet Union to enter into an anti-China nuclear military alliance under the cloak of "nuclear disarmament." Actually, they have already reached a tacit agreement. What is needed now is to close the deal and consolidate their collaboration in this field by means of a formal treaty or agreement so that they can work more closely together against China.

At present the people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism is surging forward vigorously in Asia, Africa and Latin America. A great storm of revolutionary mass movement has recently risen in Europe and North America. The U.S.-led imperialist bloc is being torn by a deepening internal crisis and the modern revisionist bloc with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique as its centre is rapidly disintegrating. In such an excellent revolutionary situation, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists are seeking in vain to stabilize their counter-revolutionary position and escape their doom by intensifying their collaboration. But the torrent of revolution is irresistible. Since they are bent on making themselves enemies of the revolutionary people of the world, they will eventually and inevitably be crushed by the wheel of history.

(Continued from p. 17.)

aiming at blurring the distinction between classes and making us negligent in the class struggle so that our class enemies could engage in sabotage and make trouble as they wished and finally bring about a capitalist restoration. Some of us are still not aware of this even when we have fallen into the trap. How dangerous that is!"

My wife had this to say: "I was poisoned by the theory of 'the dying out of class struggle.' I often felt that our class enemies were behaving themselves, but actually they only pretended to. Like serpents disguised as beautiful girls, they do not bite people in the open but in the dark. Chairman Mao has warned us not to lower our guard, but I relaxed my vigilance. In doing this I was not loyal to Chairman Mao." After this repudiation, the whole family pledged always to bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Never forget class struggle!" heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and resolutely fight all our class enemies.

Always Be Ready to Repudiate Self-Interest

In carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, our study class also uses this method: Criticize whenever problems crop up. We give timely help to anyone in the family whose self-interest manifests itself, linking this fight against self-interest with the repudiation of revisionism.

In the spring of this year, when we were not very busy with farm work, I used to collect two baskets of dung before and after the day's work. I thought that, though a bit tired, I would get enough manure for my private plot. My younger daughter Hsiu-chen was studying in middle school and returned home every

Saturday. Early one morning, she found me collecting dung at the cost of skipping my breakfast. She asked me: "Father! Are you collecting dung for the collective or for our own use?" Well aware of what might happen, I quibbled: "It will be sent to wherever necessary." At meal time, the table became a battlefield for fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism. As it turned out, the whole family had detected my self-interest in collecting manure for our private plot. While eating, they helped me fight my self-interest in this matter and vigorously repudiated the reactionary "san zi yi bao" fallacy advocated by China's Khrushchov — the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household. My younger daughter spoke first, she said: "Father! By disregarding collective production and devoting yourself to farming your private plot, you have been poisoned by the 'san zi yi bao.' If our brigade members all looked after their own affairs like that, wouldn't the collective economy collapse?" My younger son reminded me: "Devoting oneself to one's private plot means making us poor and lower-middle peasants return to past miseries. Father! You should never forget the sufferings of the old days!" I learnt much from what they said. So after breakfast, I went straight to the production team leader. I told him: "Last winter and this spring, I collected three cart-loads of manure. Originally I planned to put it on my private plot. But after fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism, I realize that I have been badly influenced by China's Khrushchov. I have now decided to turn all that manure over to the team."

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