

PEKING REVIEW

34

August 22, 1969

Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party Sends Message to Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma

— Most warmly greeting the 30th anniversary of the
founding of the Communist Party of Burma

Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest With Soviet Government

*The Czechoslovak People Determined to
Drive Soviet Revisionist Aggressor
Troops Out of Their Country*

北
京
周
報

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

* * *

We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack.

* * *

Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished.

Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party Sends Message to Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma

Most Warmly Greeting the 30th Anniversary of the Founding Of the Communist Party of Burma

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma,

Comrades Thakin Zin and Thakin Ba Thein Tin:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of Burma, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, extends the warmest greetings to the Communist Party of Burma and the Burmese people.

Since its founding, the Communist Party of Burma, holding high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, has been resolutely opposing the reactionary rule of imperialism and feudalism in Burma and persisting in an exceedingly arduous revolutionary armed struggle for more than 20 years. It has scored remarkable achievements in the liberation cause of the Burmese people.

In the course of its protracted revolutionary struggle, the Communist Party of Burma has firmly opposed modern revisionism in the international sphere and has contributed to the defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The present situation of the Burmese revolution is excellent. Continuing to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Thakin Than Tun and defying difficulties, the entire membership of the Communist Party of Burma, the commanders and fighters of the People's Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have fought valiantly and have incessantly dealt telling blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Burmese reactionaries. The reactionary Ne Win clique has stepped up its counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics of military suppression and political deception. This will only expose more clearly its reactionary features and inherent weakness; it can never stem the advance of the torrent of the revolutionary armed struggle.

The road of revolution has never been a straight and smooth one. But we are firmly convinced that what you are fighting for is a just, revolution-

ary cause which is in the interest of the people of all nationalities of Burma. You will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties on the road of advance, carry out extensive mass work in a deep-going way, rely on and unite with the broad revolutionary masses and win final victory in the people's war. Your whole Party is closely rallied round Comrades Thakin Zin and Thakin Ba Thein Tin. With the unity of the whole Party, you will certainly be able to unite still more closely all the revolutionary classes and the people of all nationalities of the whole country, unite all the forces that can be united, and isolate to the maximum and strike at the handful of enemies. The revolutionary armed struggle of the Burmese people will certainly be victorious and this is an objective law that cannot be resisted.

The present situation of the world revolution is excellent. The people throughout the world are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun. Under the leadership of the Ninth Central Committee with Chairman Mao as leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as deputy leader, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, tempered in long-term revolutionary struggles and especially in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are fighting for the fulfilment of the militant tasks laid down by the Ninth Party Congress. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will always uphold proletarian internationalism, resolutely support the revolutionary armed struggle of the Burmese people and, together with the people of Burma and the rest of the world, resolutely carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

Long live the revolutionary friendship of the two Parties of China and Burma!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

August 15, 1969

August 22, 1969

Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest With Soviet Government

- The Soviet Government has directed Soviet troops to deliberately make a series of provocations in many parts of the Sino-Soviet border in June and July.
- The grave incident of bloodshed provoked by the Soviet Government on August 13 in the Tiehliekti area in Yumin County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is the inevitable result of the whole series of border incidents provoked by the Soviet Government in a planned and prepared way.
- It demands that the Soviet Government immediately stop all its activities of intrusion and provocation against China, immediately dismantle all the installations and military works it has illegally built up and desist from further obstructing the normal navigation of Chinese vessels on Sino-Soviet boundary rivers. Otherwise, the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in a note on August 19 to the Soviet Embassy in China lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Government against its direction of Soviet troops to make repeated intrusions into China's territory, territorial waters and air space in many parts of the Sino-Soviet border in June and July, provoking a series of border incidents in a planned and prepared way. The note points out that the grave incident of bloodshed provoked by the Soviet Government on August 13 in the Tiehliekti area in Yumin County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is the inevitable result of the whole series of provocative acts of the Soviet Government. The note demands that the Soviet Government immediately stop all its activities of intrusion and provocation against China. Otherwise, the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom. The full text of the note reads as follows:

Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in China:

On June 6 and 11 and July 8, 1969 respectively, the Chinese Government lodged protests with the Soviet Government against its direction of Soviet troops to provoke a series of border incidents in May this year,

create on June 10 a fresh incident of bloodshed in the western part of the Barluk Mountains in Yumin County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, and provoke an incident of armed conflict in the Pacha Island area of China on July 8.

However, ignoring the repeated warnings of the Chinese Government and obstinately clinging to its aggressor stand, the Soviet Government has directed Soviet troops to make repeated intrusions into China's territory, territorial waters and air space in many parts of the Sino-Soviet border for reconnaissance and provocation, build military works, open fire with guns and cannons on Chinese personnel and Chinese territory, obstruct Chinese frontier guards' normal patrols, interfere with Chinese civilians' normal productive labour and sabotage normal navigation by Chinese vessels on Sino-Soviet boundary rivers. From June 1 to July 31, the Soviet Government created as many as 429 incidents of provocation along the border. The grave incident of bloodshed provoked by the Soviet Government on August 13 in the Tiehliekti area in Yumin County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is the inevitable result of the whole series of border incidents provoked by the Soviet Government in a planned and prepared way in June and July.

Among the border incidents provoked by the Soviet Government in June and July, the following grave cases may be cited:

In the western part of the Barluk Mountains in Yumin County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, Soviet troops, after creating the June 10 incident of bloodshed, have not only continued their intrusions into this area to build military works, construct an observation tower, install military telephone lines and open fire on Chinese frontier guards on patrol duty, but even extended such activities of intrusion and provocation to the Tiehliekti area in Yumin County, penetrating a depth of 3 kilometres into Chinese territory where they built a road, illicitly set up boundary markers and constructed military works.

In the Hochiaok area in Toli County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, the Soviet side dispatched on July 31 a helicopter, military vehicles of different types and nearly a hundred soldiers to intrude into the area and open fire on the Chinese frontier guards on patrol duty there.

In the Pierkwu area in Jimnei County of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, Soviet troops have penetrated a depth of more than one kilometre into Chinese territory, where they have been digging trenches and installing military telephone lines.

In the Chenpao Island area in Hulin County of Heilungkiang Province, China, between June 1 and July 31, Soviet troops frequently opened fire from the Soviet bank with light and heavy machineguns on the island and the Chinese bank, firing a total of 1,116 bursts and 943 single shots. What was particularly grave was that the Soviet troops wounded three Chinese frontier guards in their firing on the morning of June 11.

In the Chilichin Island area in Jaoho County of Heilungkiang Province, China, between July 22 and 31, Soviet troops opened fire daily from the Soviet bank with light and heavy machineguns on the island and the Chinese bank, firing a total of 303 bursts and 18 single shots. On July 26, they even opened heavy artillery fire on the island.

In the Wupalao Island area in Huma County of Heilungkiang Province, China, between June 1 and July 31, Soviet troops almost daily opened fire from the Soviet bank with light and heavy machineguns on the island and the Chinese bank, firing a total of 1,743 bursts and 1,067 single shots.

In the Pacha Island area in Fuyuan County of Heilungkiang Province, China, Soviet troops, after provoking the July 8 armed conflict, have incessantly dispatched many gunboats and aircraft to intrude into that area for various provocative activities.

In the area east of the county town of Suifenho in Heilungkiang Province, China, Soviet troops have not only refused to dismantle the installations they built there and to level the trenches they dug there, but have gone further to build military works and install military telephone lines within Chinese territory.

In June and July, Soviet military aircraft of various types frequently intruded into China's air space for reconnaissance and provocation. They flew as many as 40 sorties, and some of them even penetrated a depth of 20 kilometres into Chinese territory covering a distance of 50 kilometres.

In June and July, right at the time when a meeting between the Chinese and Soviet sides was being held in Poli to consult on the safeguarding of normal navigation on Sino-Soviet boundary rivers, the Soviet side continued to send out repeatedly its gunboats to carry out all sorts of provocations against Chinese civilian vessels on normal navigation along the main channels of the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers, seriously menacing the safe navigation of Chinese vessels.

The above facts irrefutably show that while professing that "urgent practical measures should be taken to normalize the situation on the Soviet-Chinese border," the Soviet Government has actually adopted measures to ceaselessly aggravate tension along the border.

Therefore, the Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government against the series of provocative acts it deliberately perpetrated in June and July, and demands that the Soviet Government immediately stop all its activities of intrusion and provocation against China, immediately dismantle all the installations and military works it has illegally built up and desist from further obstructing the normal navigation of Chinese vessels on Sino-Soviet boundary rivers. Otherwise, the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
the People's Republic of China
Peking, August 19, 1969

August 22, 1969

March Forward Along the Road of "Winning the War and Seizing Political Power"!

— Statement of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma on the 30th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of Burma

(1)

The Communist Party of Burma was born on August 15, 1939. August 15 this year is the 30th anniversary of the birth of our Party.

(2)

On the occasion of this important festival, we call on all Party members, the people's armed forces and revolutionary people to march forward steadfastly along the road of "winning the war and seizing political power," as laid down under the personal leadership of Chairman Thakin Than Tun.

Only by taking this road can the masses of the people free themselves from the various difficulties confronting them, and completely overthrow the Ne Win military dictatorial government, which represents imperialism, feudalism and the bureaucrat capitalist class and establish a people's democratic republic. There is no other way to follow.

(3)

Internationally or at home, wherever there is armed force, it is possible to gain political power.

By using armed force, the British imperialists enslaved Burma for more than 100 years. Also by using armed force, the Japanese fascists enslaved Burma for more than three years. Backed by Ne Win's reactionary troops, the government of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League ruled Burma through the use of violence. Then the Ne Win military clique, which controlled the reactionary troops, seized political power from the hands of U Nu.

The Ne Win military clique may permit the setting up of a so-called "national government" in Burma once, twice or even 100 times. But as it controls the troops, it has the real grip on power, and it can dissolve the so-called "national government" any time it chooses.

From these facts it can be seen that it is because the reactionaries have arms in their hands that they can set up the bourgeois dictatorship. The reactionaries will never relinquish their political power of their own accord, nor will they surrender it peacefully. They will fight desperately in resistance.

Only when the revolutionary people get hold of guns can they use guns to oppose guns and destroy the reactionary political power.

This road of armed revolution is the road travelled by the Chinese people under the leadership of the great Communist Party of China, and it is the road of victory.

This road is in full accord with the universal truth enunciated by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the oppressed peoples of the world, that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The Burmese ruling class is in dire fear of this revolutionary and just road, the modern revisionists Khrushchov and Brezhnev and the renegade Liu Shao-chi are also afraid of it, and so are the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries of all countries as well as the modern revisionists inside and outside our Party.

Let us advance firmly along this road which all enemies are so mortally afraid of!

(4)

The Burmese reactionaries have tried to deceive the people with the slogan of so-called "internal peace," and they are continuing to do so.

Actually, the reactionary rulers will never and can never give the people peace. The "peace" they want to offer is the peace that requires your surrender, the false peace that curbs, restricts and eliminates the Communist Party of Burma and all democratic parties and groups, the false peace in which they can continue to maintain their reactionary political regime.

What they give the people is always bullets, bayonets, detention wards, prisons and the gallows. They always oppress and exploit the people, bringing them poverty, starvation and death.

Only by advancing along the road of "winning the war and seizing political power" until victory can the revolutionary people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma solve all the problems of Burma.

(5)

U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries support the Burmese reactionaries.

Khrushchov, Liu Shao-chi and other renegades have also helped them in every way and tried to undermine the Communist Party of Burma and the people's democratic revolution.

Many members of Party committees at various levels, many Party members, commanders and fighters of the people's armed forces, leaders and members of mass organizations, democratic personages and revolutionary people have laid down their lives while fighting vigorously in bloody battles in defence of the banner of revolutionary war.

Today, the modern revisionist clique headed by Brezhnev is exerting its utmost to prettify the pseudo-socialism of the Ne Win military government. They have published articles shamelessly lauding this kind of pseudo-socialism as having brought progress and prosperity to Burma. They are doing their best to cover up the real state of affairs that the Burmese people are living in the abyss of misery.

Not only are they energetically supporting the Ne Win military government politically, but also doing so materially.

They are bound to meet the same bitter end as Khrushchov and Liu Shao-chi. The oppressed people the world over will undoubtedly further expose these renegades and struggle against them, and the great Soviet people, who have a great revolutionary tradition, will surely punish them.

(6)

At present, the international and domestic situation is excellent.

The great truth enunciated by Chairman Mao that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is being grasped by ever broader masses of the revolutionary people of all countries. The oppressed people's struggle is developing day by day and will develop further in future. No class enemy can check it.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought, the Marxist-Leninist political Parties and groups throughout the world are carrying out the most resolute struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

The great Albanian Party of Labour is heroically carrying out a struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

The great Communist Party of China led by Chairman Mao Tsetung has carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, and further consolidated China's dictatorship of the proletariat. The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has further strengthened the unity of the whole Party. The Communist Party of China has won victory after victory. The power of the People's Republic of China is greater than ever before in every sphere.

The present era is the era of Mao Tsetung.

U.S. imperialism, ringleader of the imperialist camp, is constantly expanding its armaments and pre-

paring for war and, at the same time, is confronted by an all-round crisis. The present epoch is the epoch in which imperialism is heading for collapse.

The true colours of the revisionist clique headed by Brezhnev are being exposed more and more clearly. The fact that it pursues social-imperialist policies has revealed its weakness.

The nature of the pseudo-socialism of the Ne Win military dictatorial government has been completely bared. Apart from the reactionary army, which is its main prop, and a handful of reactionaries as well as imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries of all countries, this regime has nothing to rely on. All the oppressed classes and the people of all nationalities in Burma oppose them.

The Communist Party of Burma uses revolutionary war to oppose the counter-revolutionary war of the Ne Win military government. It is the political party with the most revolutionary tradition in Burma. It struggled against the British imperialists and Japanese fascists. It has engaged in an unremitting struggle against U.S. and British imperialism. It has led the struggle of workers and peasants for 30 years and gained rich experience. It has led the people of all nationalities to embark on the road of people's democratic revolution, and it is the only political party capable of leading the people of all nationalities to unity and to national liberation. It has led the students, the urban poor and government employees in struggle. It has formed a national democratic united front permitting the participation of patriotic national capitalists and democratic forces.

Over the last 30 years, our Party has laid stress on leading the peasants' struggle in its various forms. Under the leadership of the Party, the masses of the peasants took part in the struggle, solving their own problems by themselves. During the period of armed struggle, the policy of "land to the tillers" was carried out, and land was distributed in areas where conditions were ripe. Under the leadership of the Party, the masses of the peasants have begun to abolish the landlord system. Thanks to the successful unfolding of these fundamental struggles, our Party has built a solid alliance with the powerful peasant masses. This foundation of the united front has been increasingly consolidated and developed, and the situation is exceptionally good.

Furthermore, the situation is also very good in the military struggle of the People's Army and the armed forces at all levels. New guerrilla bases have been added one after another and the military struggle has won victory after victory. By concentrating superior forces, we have conducted many operations to encircle and wipe out the enemy. Now we are capable of wiping out the enemy not only by squads or platoons, but also by companies, and in some areas by two companies or even a battalion. Owing to these fierce battles, the enemy, for the sake of the security of its garrison points, has had to resort to such measures as destroying bridges and cutting communication lines. By whole

villages or by groups, the masses of the people have been forced to leave their homes and land for places far away. These barbarous measures have brought the people unemployment, loss of land, poverty, hunger and death.

In these circumstances, all comrades of the Party, the army and of all departments must protect their unity as they protect their own eyes, so as to defeat the Ne Win military government, which is facing an all-round crisis.

We must spare no efforts in strengthening unity ideologically, politically, organizationally and in our working style, and constantly strengthen our unity in accordance with the policy of "unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity."

Unite under the leadership of Chairman Thakin Zin and Vice-Chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin.

We must organize with consistent and untiring efforts all the masses who resolutely oppose Ne Win's military dictatorial rule. To completely overthrow the Ne Win military dictatorial government we should rely on our own efforts and rely on the masses who have tremendous power.

All comrades of the Party, the army and of all departments! On the happy occasion of the 30th

anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Burma, let us make the solemn pledge: We will safeguard our unity with all our efforts and constantly strengthen our unity under the guidance of the line of "winning the war and seizing political power" formulated under the personal leadership of Chairman Thakin Than Tun.

Comrades, march forward courageously, we will win!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of Burma!

Long live the great people of Burma!

The people's democratic revolution will certainly be victorious!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live Chairman Thakin Zin!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the oppressed people of the whole world! A long, long life to him!

The Delegation of the Central
Committee of the Communist
Party of Burma

August 4, 1969

Down With the New Tsars!

The Nation Angrily Condemns Soviet Revisionists for Crime of Provoking New Bloody Incident

- Resolute support for Chinese Government's strong protest note to Soviet Government.
- Stern warning to Soviet revisionist clique: You must halt at once and stop making provocations, and immediately withdraw all invading troops from Chinese territory. The Chinese people, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are determined and have the strength to defend the motherland's sacred territory and hand the aggressors the blows they deserve.

WITH burning hatred for the enemy, hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians in different parts of China have been holding rallies and demonstrations during the last few days to voice their all-out support for the strong protest note of August 13 lodged by the Chinese Government with the Soviet Government. They indignantly denounced the Kremlin's new tsars for their heinous crimes of directing Soviet troops to deliberately intrude into Chinese territory, the

Tiehliekti area in Yumin County in Sinkiang, and create a fresh bloody incident. Workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, young Red Guards and People's Liberation Army commanders and fighters in the three services sternly warn the Soviet revisionist renegade clique: You must halt at once and stop making provocations, and immediately withdraw all invading troops from China's territory. The Chinese people, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered

in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are determined and have the strength to defend the sacred territory of the great motherland and hand the aggressors the blows they deserve!

In Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin the revolutionary masses and the P.L.A. commanders and fighters staged big rallies and demonstrations for several days running, angrily condemning the new crimes committed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Revolutionary masses and P.L.A. commanders and fighters in Wuhan, Shenyang, Kwangchow, Sian, Chengtu, Nanking, Lanchow, Tsinan, Hangchow, Nanning and other cities demonstrated their burning hatred, upon learning of the fresh bloody incident created in Sinkiang by the Kremlin's new tsars, with denunciation rallies, repudiation meetings and discussion forums. In Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, Kirin and Heilungkiang which stand in the forefront of the fight against revisionism, armymen and civilians have cause to be still more indignant at the criminal provocations of the Kremlin's new tsars. Protest meetings and demonstrations followed one another. Angry roars of "Down with Soviet revisionism!" "Down with the new tsars!" from the people of various nationalities thundered from the Tianshan Mountains to the Pamir Plateau in Sinkiang. After protest activities on August 14 in Urumchi and the border cities and towns of Ining, Tahcheng, Altai and Polo, large numbers of armymen and civilians staged another big demonstration on August 15. Close to ten thousand workers, revolutionary teachers and students and other sections of the people hailing from different nationalities in the Tianshan District of Urumchi took to the streets in mighty contingents, carrying with them huge streamers inscribed with slogans written in their own languages: "Down with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism!" "Defend the sacred territory of our motherland to the last!"

At the rally on August 14 some 80,000 armymen and civilians of various nationalities in Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, Saifudin, Vice-Chairman of the Autonomous Region's Revolutionary Committee and Deputy Commander of the Sinkiang Military Area Command, pointed out with great emphasis in his speech: "The Soviet revisionist new tsars have committed a series of crimes of subversion and aggression in Sinkiang. By instigation and coercion, they incited more than 60,000 Chinese citizens in the Ili and Tahcheng areas to go to the Soviet Union. To this day, they still refuse to send them back. They repeatedly intruded into our Tahcheng-Yumin-Khabaho area and disrupted the status quo on the border, grossly interfering with Chinese inhabitants in their normal production work and with Chinese frontier guards on normal patrol duty. Many of our revolutionary people and frontier guards in the area have been beaten and abducted by the intruders. They set off a bloody incident in the western part of the Barluk Mountains and were first to open fire, killing a Chinese herdsman. This time they have again

unwarrantedly provoked a border conflict and were first to fire, killing and wounding many of our frontier guards on the spot. The Soviet revisionist new tsars owe the Chinese people many debts in blood. So rampant is their anti-China campaign that the Chinese people, the Soviet people and the revolutionary people the world over will never let them go unpunished." Saifudin declared: "We are paying close attention to developments in the situation in the Tiehliekti area. If the Soviet revisionist renegade clique ignores the Chinese Government's repeated warnings and aggravates the situation, the Soviet Government then must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom."

Speaking at a denunciation rally in the western part of the Barluk Mountains, herdsman Chang Chengshan, who had been abducted and brutally beaten by Soviet frontier troops on June 10, indignantly exposed and indicted the new tsars' crimes of aggression, and vowed to be ready at all times to deliver hammer blows to repulse the Soviet revisionist intruders.

In Harbin, Heilungkiang Province, 100,000 armymen and civilians staged a rally and demonstration on August 14. Representatives of the revolutionary masses voiced full support for the Chinese Government's protest note to the Soviet Government and for the just struggle of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army who man the ramparts at the anti-revisionist forefront in defence of our great socialist motherland. Workers' representatives declared that they would deliver whatever goods the army needed, while representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants pledged that they would provide the army with all the food it needed. Facing the Soviet revisionists' fortifications, camouflaged or otherwise, on the opposite bank of the Wusuli River, armymen and civilians in the Chenpao Island area, Hulin and Jaoho flayed the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its repeated acts of encroaching on China's sacred territory. Five thousand armymen and civilians in Hulin held a denunciation meeting in the rain. Fighters in an artillery squad, which had gloriously won the Order of Merit, First Class, for the collective after a battle of self-defence to repulse the enemies on Chenpao Island, addressed the meeting. They declared with fury: "The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has repeatedly provoked bloody border incidents. This glaringly reveals the predatory nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. They have done so many wicked and foul things that the Chinese people, the Soviet people and the world's people will never let them off easily."

For two days running, an angry tide denouncing the Soviet revisionist new tsars has swept the army barracks, fishing villages and mountain hamlets along the south-east coast and the border areas in the southwest. Armymen and civilians standing sentry at the forefront in Fukien Province with increased vigilance sternly warned the new tsars: "You will come to no good end in ganging up with the U.S. imperialists to oppose

the great socialist China! If you dare to impose war on the Chinese people, you will surely be drowned in the sea of people's war." Army-men and civilians in the border areas of Yunnan Province held rallies along the Juili River, at Wanting Bridge and in the jungles of H-shuangpanna. The revolutionary people in Wanting said: "Every household in our town is an outpost against imperialism and revisionism and every one of us a fighter against imperialism and revisionism. No matter where the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries come, we will wipe them out." Sung Chung-wen, group leader of a P.L.A. air force unit, who had downed or damaged three enemy planes in battles to defend China's air space and had been gloriously awarded the Order of Merit, First Class, said with great anger: "Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has re-

peatedly encroached on China's air space and territory. This is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet; it is seeking its self-destruction. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, we air fighters pledge to safeguard the air space of our motherland with our blood and lives." The commanders and fighters of a unit from the East China Sea Fleet who held meetings aboard their vessels lashed out at the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its crimes of aggression. They firmly declared: "Should the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists dare to invade our country, we will resolutely follow Chairman Mao's great teaching, 'We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack,' and wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely!"

Czechoslovak People Determined to Drive Soviet Revisionist Aggressor Troops Out Of Their Country

— Their Heroic and Persistent Struggle Against the New Tsars in the Past Year

DEFYING brute force and sacrifice in face of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's armed occupation, the Czechoslovak people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, have carried on a heroic and indomitable struggle in the past year to drive the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops out of their country.

Late at night on August 20 last year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique flagrantly dispatched several hundred thousand troops to occupy Czechoslovakia and impose a ruthless fascist rule on the Czechoslovak people. This has completely bared the heinous features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. But the heroic Czechoslovak people have not been intimidated by the ferocious enemy. They have waged persistent struggles against Soviet revisionist armed aggression and fascist rule in the past year.

When the Soviet revisionist armed forces invaded the country last August, thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants and students in Prague, Bratislava and many other Czechoslovak cities battled heroically with the Soviet revisionist occupation forces, in defiance of their bayonets, guns and tanks. They resolutely opposed the Soviet revisionists' armed invasion.

Last October, the Czechoslovak people unfolded a large-scale struggle against the unequal treaty con-

cocted by Soviet revisionism for carrying out a long-term military occupation of their country.

In January this year, Jan Palach, a student of Charles University in Prague, burned himself to death in protest against the Soviet revisionists' military occupation. This touched off a nationwide wave of struggle against the occupation.

Last March, burning with an intense hatred towards the Soviet revisionist occupation forces, the Czechoslovak people set off a new storm against them.

At present, their struggle against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is mounting continuously although the Czechoslovak revisionist clique has taken more ruthless repressive measures against them under the instigation of Soviet revisionism. In their fight against Soviet revisionist fascism, they have raised such resounding militant slogans as "We want freedom, not Russian enslavement!" "You have tanks, we have truth!" "We will not live on our knees!" This fully demonstrates the indomitable will of the Czechoslovak people in resisting the new tsars.

The Czechoslovak people have not only held strikes, protest rallies and demonstrations but have also repeatedly used violence to oppose Soviet revisionist so-



Upon entering the city of Ostrava, the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops' tanks are surrounded by the angry Czechoslovak people who denounce Soviet revisionist social-imperialism for its military occupation.

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's military occupation is vehemently opposed by the Czechoslovak people. The picture shows the protest slogan put up by the Czechoslovak people on a Soviet revisionist tank: "Go home, there is no more uranium!"



Prague students throw rocks at a Soviet revisionist tank, in protest against the Soviet revisionist military occupation.

cial-imperialism, thus dealing the Soviet revisionists hammer blows.

Last March, under the militant slogans "Tanks cannot block our advance!" and "Hit hard at the Russians!" the demonstrators in Prague smashed the office of the Soviet revisionist Aeroflot and threw its documents and furniture into the street and burned them.

At the same time, demonstrators in various places indignantly attacked the headquarters, commands, barracks, military vehicles and military hospitals of the Soviet revisionist occupation troops.

Burning with hatred, workers of the "Avia" light plane and aircraft spare parts factory on the outskirts of Prague recently hurled stones at V.V. Grishin, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Soviet revisionist party, while he was paying a "visit" to the factory.

In addition, more than 30 Soviet revisionist occupation troops were killed in an armed clash with Czechoslovak soldiers in Sokolov area.

The struggles the Czechoslovak people waged in various forms against Soviet revisionist occupation troops co-ordinated with and promoted one another. This has enabled the intellectuals and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to form gradually a broad united front against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, thus effectively promoting the development of the struggle in breadth and depth.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The contradictions between the Czechoslovak people and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are irreconcilable. So long as the Soviet revisionist aggressor forces hang

on in Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak people's struggle will go on unabated.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Soviet revisionists' aggression, both the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and Czechoslovak revisionist clique are deeply worried and mortally afraid that the Czechoslovak people will launch a new storm of struggle against the Soviet revisionist new tsars. Therefore they are intensifying their criminal plots to suppress the Czechoslovak people. But whatever tricks the Soviet and Czechoslovak revisionist cliques may play, they cannot check the heroic struggle of the Czechoslovak people in defence of their national independence and the dignity of their motherland.

Facts in the past year have shown that by occupying Czechoslovakia, Soviet revisionism has put a noose round its own neck and the Czechoslovak people will tighten this noose through their struggle. Outwardly strong and brittle within, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is only a paper tiger; it can never escape the severe punishment by the Czechoslovak people.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed." It can be said with certainty that so long as they redouble their efforts and persist in struggle, the Czechoslovak people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition and who enjoy the sympathy and support of the people throughout the world, will fulfil their militant pledge: "We drove away Hitler and we will drive away Brezhnev!"

Soviet Revisionists' Monstrous Crimes in Twelve Months' Armed Invasion of Czechoslovakia

- **Savage military occupation and unscrupulous encroachment on sovereignty and interference in internal affairs**
- **Frantic prosecution of colonialist policy and sanguinary suppression of people's resistance**

IN the past year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has committed monstrous crimes against the Czechoslovak people in frenziedly pushing a colonialist policy in Czechoslovakia. This has fully exposed the diabolic features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Late on the night of August 20 last year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique flagrantly sent troops to Czechoslovakia and put the country under a savage military occupation. In the 12 months since then,

on the basis of the fascist theories it has concocted such as the "theory of limited sovereignty" and the "theory of international dictatorship," it has barbarously violated and trampled underfoot Czechoslovakia's independence and sovereignty and reduced the country to a colony under Soviet revisionist military occupation. Soon after the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists took Dubcek and other Czechoslovak revisionist chieftains under escort to Moscow and coerced them into accepting the humiliat-

ing terms and recognizing the Soviet revisionists' military occupation. Afterwards, in October last year and February this year, disregarding the Czechoslovak people's strong demand for withdrawal of the occupation troops, they forced the Czechoslovak revisionist ruling clique to sign the traitorous treaty, the so-called "terms for the temporary stationing of Soviet troops on the territory of Czechoslovakia" the Soviet revisionists had concocted. This was intended to "legalize" the occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet troops for an indefinite period. The treaty stipulates that the Soviet occupation troops and their families can freely enter and leave Czechoslovakia, that the personnel of the Soviet occupation troops can do as they like in the areas put at their "disposal" by Czechoslovakia and that the Czechoslovak side has no say in dealing with the crimes committed by the personnel of the occupation troops. This actually means that the occupation troops enjoy the right of extraterritoriality on Czechoslovak territory. Having thus violated and trampled underfoot Czechoslovakia's independence and sovereignty, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have the cheek to say that their military occupation of Czechoslovakia is intended to defend the country's "freedom and independence" and to ensure that the country's "sovereignty, independence and security are not menaced." This gangster logic is entirely the same as the rubbish mouthed by the Hitlerite fascists when they savagely invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia 30 years ago.

In the past year, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have interfered in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs to an unscrupulous extent. They treat the country exactly in the way the old-line imperialists treated their colonies. They wilfully created at bayonet-point their puppets in the country. They put in power those who are submissive and kick out those who are not so obedient. In the early days of the armed invasion of Czechoslovakia, they planned to throw out the Dubcek clique and install the gang of puppets they had collected in advance. When this smug calculation fell through and they had to let the Dubcek clique hold power temporarily, they time and again forced the clique to partially reorganize the Czechoslovak revisionist party and government and take in some persons to their liking. Later in April this year, after painstaking preparations, they eventually directed a farce of "changing horses," removing Dubcek as the first secretary of the central committee of the Czechoslovak revisionist party and replacing him with Husak, who is more faithful to the Soviet revisionists. Meanwhile, they have carried out an extensive purge and reorganization of the Czechoslovak revisionist party and government organizations. To maintain and strengthen their colonial rule over Czechoslovakia, the Soviet revisionist new tsars have sent one batch of Soviet "advisers" after another to Czechoslovakia's departments of internal and foreign affairs, national defence and economy to exercise direct control over the political and economic activities in the country. They have also resorted to "power politics." They have both exercised remote control from Moscow and sent successively Soviet revisionist

party, government and army chieftains to Prague to give orders, browbeating the Czechoslovak revisionist ruling clique into acting at the beck and call of the Kremlin. In the past year, Soviet revisionist chieftains, big and small, including V.V. Kuznetsov, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Grechko, Minister of National Defence, V.S. Semyonov, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Yakubovsky, "Supreme Commander of the Unified Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States," followed one another in visiting Czechoslovakia where they carried out many underhand criminal activities.

In the past year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has connived at the Soviet revisionist occupation troops to shoot people and rape women in this country at will. They often make a show of their armed might; they either came out themselves or acted through the Czechoslovak revisionist ruling clique in suppressing the just struggle of the Czechoslovak people against the Soviet revisionist military occupation. On many occasions last September, they moved their occupation troops into Prague and other big cities and their outskirts, intimidating by armed force and ruthlessly suppressing the masses demonstrating against Soviet revisionist aggression. Last March and April when the Czechoslovak people launched a mammoth heroic struggle against the Soviet revisionist military occupation, A. Grechko and V.S. Semyonov, "entrusted by the Soviet Government," hurriedly went to Prague to plot the suppression of the Czechoslovak people's struggle. They sent an "ultimatum" to the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities, demanding that the Czechoslovak revisionists "control the situation"; otherwise the Soviet revisionist occupation troops would exercise "military control" over these areas and the Soviet army would be used directly to carry out armed suppression. The third day after the arrival of Grechko and company, the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities under the pressure of the Soviet revisionists issued a statement condemning the just struggle of the Czechoslovak people and granted the Czechoslovak police and troops bigger power in suppressing the people's struggle. Later, on April 17 alone, thousands of innocent people in many parts of the country were arrested, detained and searched. In the past month when the first anniversary of Soviet revisionist aggression against Czechoslovakia was drawing near, the Soviet revisionists, fainthearted and with a guilty conscience, again steadily sent their troops to stage military exercises in preparation for a new and bigger suppression of the Czechoslovak people. This has once again laid bare their ferocious features as social-fascists.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's military occupation and colonial enslavement of Czechoslovakia have brought about a serious crisis in the latter's economy. According to *Rude Pravo*, as a result of the Soviet revisionist invasion, in the few days immediately following August 20 last year, Czechoslovakia sustained a loss of several thousand million crowns from damage to buildings, railways and highways and other material

(Continued on p. 39.)

A Vanguard Fighter Who Dedicated His Life to The Proletarian Educational Revolution

— Story of Tang Kuan-hsin, an outstanding Communist and former deputy company commander in P.L.A. Unit 6409

THE name of a vanguard fighter who valiantly gave his life to the proletarian educational revolution is on everyone's lips in Hangchow City, Chekiang Province. It is Tang Kuan-hsin, a former deputy company commander in Unit 6409 of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He was also political instructor of the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in the city's Chingho Middle School and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the "May 7th" School of the Hangchow Machine Tools Plant.

In response to Chairman Mao's great fighting call that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything," Tang Kuan-hsin went to Chingho Middle School in co-ordination with the working class mounting in the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure.

Together with the other members of the propaganda team and the revolutionary teachers and students in the school, he displayed the militancy of daring to attack the class enemies and the revolutionary spirit "seize the day, seize the hour." He lived up to his determined pledge: "As long as I breathe, I'll carry the battle of struggle-criticism-transformation through to the end!" Thus he dedicated his life to the great proletarian revolution in education and set a brilliant example in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A Battle to Take Over the Cultural and Educational Fields

Tang Kuan-hsin was born in 1938 in a poor peasant family in Nanling County, Anhwei Province.

At the time of his birth into the evil old society, his penniless family had no grain. When he was barely a month old, his mother had to carry him with her when she was forced to go begging. Enduring hunger and cold for full eight years, they constantly faced death. Clothed in a ragged gunny sack, Tang Kuan-hsin became a cowherd for a landlord at the age of eight. One day, an old cow wandered away. Although he had not eaten that day, the boy spent a long time searching the area before he brought it back. The thorny undergrowth had left his bare feet bloody. Accusing him of trying to steal the cow, the callous land-

lord grabbed a stool and struck him with all his might. He fled back home, his body full of bruises. Embracing his father's leg, he said: "Dad, I'll never go back and look after the cows for that damned landlord. I'll pay him back!"

To help the family survive, Tang Kuan-hsin's fourth elder brother had to go to work in a cotton mill. But it was not long before this 12-year-old brother died because of cruel treatment at the hands of the mill-owner.

Soon after this, his eldest brother, savagely beaten by a landlord, became sick. He failed to recover and died unavenged.

The following winter, when the whole family had run away from the village because of famine, his father died after being bitten by another landlord's dog. Before he died, the father told his wife with bitter hatred: "Tell the children never to forget the sufferings we poor people have gone through!"

In March 1959, Tang Kuan-hsin gloriously joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army, filled with deep proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao. In the P.L.A., which is a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought, he got a better understanding of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Diligent and boundlessly loyal to the Party's cause, he was awarded the Order of Merit, Second Class once, and the Order of Merit, Third Class twice. In addition, he was cited several times as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Firmly responding to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, Tang Kuan-hsin joined the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and entered Chingho Middle School in September 1968. He clearly understood that it was a serious class struggle for the proletariat to take over and firmly occupy the cultural and educational fields and transform them by using Mao Tsetung Thought. But he was deep in the conviction: So long as Mao Tsetung Thought is put in command of everything, all obstacles will be cleared away.

Reluctant to step down from the stage of history, a handful of class enemies incited some teachers and students to stay away from the school in an attempt to

sabotage resuming classes and the carrying on of the revolution.

To smash this plot, Tang Kuan-hsin, despite his serious liver disease, along with the comrades of the propaganda team went to the homes of the teachers and students to explain Chairman Mao's most recent instructions and policies towards intellectuals. Mao Tsetung Thought study classes were also organized on several occasions for them.

Eventually, classes were resumed throughout the school and the cultural revolution there developed vigorously. The handful of class enemies were ferreted out, and the result was that the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination were further consolidated.

Overwork and exhaustion aggravated Tang Kuan-hsin's liver disease. The comrades urged him to go to a hospital for a check-up. The trip from the school to the army hospital and back was some 25 kilometres. So he said: "We are now in a battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to take over the cultural and educational fields and there is no time to lose in making revolution. It'll take me a whole day to get a check-up at the hospital. How can I spend so much time on my own affairs?" Because his comrades insisted, he later went to a nearby hospital. The doctor there told him that his liver was very swollen and, giving him a certificate for admission into the hospital, said that he had to be hospitalized without delay. Returning to the school, he did not tell the comrades his true condition but said smilingly: "Just a little stomach trouble. It doesn't matter!" And with this he again pitched into the intense struggle.

Advance in the Direction Pointed Out By Chairman Mao

Tang Kuan-hsin never gave the least thought to his illness, but threw himself heart and soul into the battle of struggle-criticism-transformation. He went deep among the masses of teachers and students to carefully investigate and study. He found that some teachers' lectures were not much different from before. Poisoned by the revisionist educational line, some of the working people's children were still affected by the old idea of looking down on the workers and peasants. . . . This situation gave him something to think about. He told himself that, in order to transform the school, the first thing to do was to use Mao Tsetung Thought to take over the school's platform.

He realized that workers mounting the platform was an effective measure in transforming the school in the image of the working class. The day before this was carried out, he ignored the pain from his disease and helped veteran worker Wang Chia-pao prepare lessons in the evening. Noticing that Tang Kuan-hsin now and again pressed his abdomen with his left hand and that his face was covered with beads of sweat, Wang asked him with concern: "Political instructor,

are you sick?" Without replying directly, Tang Kuan-hsin said with a smile: "It's my stomach again. An old trouble, but it gets better when I press it." By the time they were through with the preparations it was late at night. Lying in bed, Tang Kuan-hsin could not sleep, because he was too excited at the thought that the next day the workers would mount the platforms to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought. Afraid that if he turned on the light, it might disturb veteran worker Shih Feng who lived in the same room, he left the door half open to study *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* by the light in the corridor. When Shih Feng awoke, he found Tang Kuan-hsin with a cotton-padded jacket over his shoulders, sitting on the bed reading Chairman Mao's works. Shih Feng immediately turned on the light and saw that Tang's face was covered with sweat, his right fist was pressed against his side and his teeth were clenched. Jumping up from the bed, he was going to call the doctor when Tang stopped him and said: "Shih Feng, you don't know my illness. It comes in sudden attacks, but this will soon be over when I press down on it." After a pause, he continued: "Chairman Mao has entrusted us with the important tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure. We must transform the fields of culture and education with Mao Tsetung Thought." He then pushed Shih Feng back on the bed. Comrade Tang Kuan-hsin's noble qualities of utter devotion to the revolution and concern for other comrades without any thought of self deeply moved Shih Feng.

In September 1968, our great leader Chairman Mao's instruction that intellectuals must **"be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers"** was made public. Tang Kuan-hsin and members of the revolution-in-education team got together and drafted a programme for the revolution in education. They organized the school's revolutionary teachers and students to go to factories, villages and army units to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Profound changes took place in the mental outlook of the teachers and students after they were tempered in the heat of struggles. This greatly encouraged Tang Kuan-hsin and he became more determined than ever to lead the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole school to march forward along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao. Not long afterwards, he and members of the revolution-in-education team put forward a new plan for "factories running schools," which at the time had no precedent in Hangchow. Some dubious comrades said: "We're still short of experience in carrying out revolution in education. Isn't it too soon to bring this new plan up?" But Tang Kuan-hsin encouraged them, saying: "We should blaze new trails for the revolution in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao." To realize the plan of "factories running schools," they proposed that the revolutionary committee of the Hangchow Machine Tools Plant directly lead the school. This

won the approval of the revolutionary committee of Hangchow City.

As the struggle-criticism-transformation movement moved forward triumphantly, Tang Kuan-hsin's disease grew worse. Only after repeated persuasion by his comrades did he agree to go to hospital.

"As Long As I Breathe, I'll Carry the Battle of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Through to the End!"

Fresh from the battlefield of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure, Tang Kuan-hsin felt very unhappy and uneasy when he arrived at the hospital of the health section of an army unit. He vowed: "As long as I breathe, I'll carry the battle of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure through to the end!"

The third day after he had been sent to the hospital, the army unit relayed Chairman Mao's latest instruction. He thought to himself: "Chairman Mao's latest instruction is a call to battle in struggle-criticism-transformation. As a fighter, I must go into action the moment I hear the order." Almost instantaneously he thought of that section of students and teachers engaged in military training in the nearby Lungchuwu mountain area. He must help convey Chairman Mao's latest instruction to them as quickly as possible.

Though it was less than two kilometres from the health section to Lungchuwu, it took him more than two hours to get there. While plodding up a slope some ten metres high, he sweated so much that his clothes were soaked through. The sharp pain in his liver made every step tax his strength to the utmost. But when he looked at the portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao in the red-covered, treasured revolutionary book in his hand, he was inspired and drew tremendous strength from it. Tightening his belt and with his right hand pressed against his abdomen, he dashed forward in great strides.

Through the thin veil of morning mist, worker Mi Wang-ying of the propaganda team who had just got up saw a man laboriously climbing up the hillside. Scarcely believing his eyes, he gazed at the figure and discovered that it was Tang Kuan-hsin. Running up and hugging him, Mi chidingly said: "Lao Tang, why do you come here?" "I . . . I have come to help relay Chairman Mao's latest instruction." Supporting Tang Kuan-hsin as they walked on, Mi Wang-ying shouted excitedly: "Political Instructor Tang has come to relay Chairman Mao's latest instruction!" Instantly, Lungchuwu was astir, and the revolutionary teachers and students swarmed towards Tang.

Tang Kuan-hsin stayed in the health section for only a few days. He was later transferred to another hospital because of his serious condition. A careful check-up confirmed that he was suffering from cancer of the liver, and that it had developed to an advanced stage. Despite his condition, uppermost in his mind were the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the school. When he learnt that the school's revolutionary committee was going to hold a general meeting, he succeeded in persuading the doctors to let him go to the meeting that day.

When he appeared in the doorway of the meeting room on the first floor—back bent, hand pressed against his abdomen, waxen face dripping sweat and gasping for breath—everyone stared with astonishment. Seeing this, Tang forced a smile and said: "I'm not late, am I?" He sat down without further ado and took out his notebook. Aware of his grave condition, Chen Chuang-min, leader of the workers' and P.L.A. men's propaganda team who presided over the meeting, told him: "Lao Tang, please go back to the hospital. I'll give you a detailed report of this meeting later." But Tang Kuan-hsin smiled and said: "Let me say a few words." He then explained in detail the suggestions he had pondered over while in hospital on how the revolutionary committee should use Mao Tsetung Thought to command all work. In conclusion, he said: "For the time being I'm not able to join you in the battle of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. Please let me know every victory in the battle. It'll be an inspiration to me."

The hospital decided to transfer him to a hospital in Shanghai. Tang Kuan-hsin was quite aware that he could not possibly live much longer, so when the Party organization asked him if he had any request, he said he would like to have a look at the school



Tang Kuan-hsin's comrade-in-arms Chao Yun-teh tells the revolutionary youth of the "May 7th" School of the Hangchow Machine Tools Plant about Comrade Tang Kuan-hsin's revolutionary deeds which showed his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao.

where he had taken part in the struggle-criticism-transformation battle.

That afternoon, as he stepped through the school gate, he saw in front of him a portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao. Instantly he felt a warm current course through his whole body. Fighting back the sharp pain of his liver, he stood erect and took a good look at the changes all around. When news of his arrival got around, everyone ran to see him. Talking to Comrade Chao Yun-teh, a member of the propaganda team in charge of the work, he made a detailed inquiry into the progress of the revolution in education, and with other comrades on the team mapped out further measures for the educational revolution. They had a long talk that day. Before leaving, he said to Chao Yun-teh: "The last time I came, I promised several comrades that we would discuss the question of the consolidation and building of the Party at the next meeting. Now I'm afraid I won't be able to come to such a meeting. Please tell the revolutionary committee to put it on the agenda and do a good job."

After his transfer to the Shanghai hospital, comrades on the revolutionary committee of the Hangchow Machine Tools Plant and the propaganda team, as well as the revolutionary teachers and students at the school, were all anxious to go to see him there. Considering that there were too many people who wanted to visit him, the leadership of the army unit proposed that a few representatives be sent.

Entering Tang's ward, Chen Chuang-min and the other representatives could not hold back their tears when they saw how seriously ill he was.

Clasping Chen Chuang-min's hands, Tang Kuan-hsin asked anxiously: "Tell me quickly, how is struggle-criticism-transformation being carried out in the school? How many graduates have gone to settle in the countryside? Has the work of consolidating and building the Party begun? Have you summed up the experience of carrying out the revolution in education we discussed the last time? . . ." He rattled off these questions in one breath. Suppressing his grief, Chen Chuang-min gave him a detailed account of how struggle-criticism-transformation in the school had progressed. When Chen reported that the propaganda team had been cited as a "four-good" unit in Hangchow City, the other comrades with him interrupted: "All this is due to the excellent ideology and fine working style brought by the comrades from the People's Liberation Army to the propaganda team." Shaking his head in disapproval, Tang said: "No, it is the result of our elder brothers the workers following Chairman Mao's teachings. We must learn from the working class and strongly back it up all our lives."

"Everything for the Party"

From the time he was hospitalized, Tang Kuan-hsin never let his wife know about his illness. She was therefore astonished when she received a telegram from the army unit telling her to go to Shanghai at once. As

she was busy with her work, she asked her father to go to the county seat to inquire about her husband by long-distance telephone.

That day, when Tang Kuan-hsin's condition worsened, a nurse told him that there was a long-distance call from Anhwei for him. He immediately thought that this was concern shown for him by the Party organization. With the help of the nurse and supporting himself along the wall, he walked slowly to the telephone booth. As he walked, he thought of the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, and he was very sorry that he could no longer take part in this battle. He asked himself: Since it is impossible for me to work for the Party any longer, how can I bear to let my wife leave her post of grasping revolution and promoting production and come to look after me? . . . Picking up the receiver with a trembling hand, this staunch revolutionary fighter did his utmost to speak in a normal voice. He told his father-in-law that his illness was not serious and that he would recover very soon, so his wife need not come. Since his voice did not sound like that of someone in a serious condition, his father-in-law believed what he said and went back to the village that same day. On the third day, however, his wife received another telegram from the army unit and she hastened to Shanghai.

Tang Kuan-hsin's wife, Wang Chu-hua, is the daughter of a poor peasant. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, she has greatly raised her consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. She had been inspired by her husband's revolutionary spirit of utter devotion to Chairman Mao, to the Party, and to the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. With much grief, she looked after her husband with great care. She often encouraged and comforted him with news about the excellent situation of grasping revolution and promoting production in his home village.

There were days when Tang could not eat because of his illness. Without telling him, his wife asked a comrade in the army unit to buy a chicken for him. When her husband heard about this, he called her to his bedside and patiently explained: "We both are from poor families, it is the Party and Chairman Mao who saved us from the abyss of misery. I owe everything to the Party and Chairman Mao. The Party organization shows such great concern for me, but I haven't even fulfilled the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. Whatever we do, Chu-hua, we must first of all think of the Party, Chairman Mao and the revolution, and give our all to the Party. We must never think of ourselves." Later, he told his wife not to ask the Party organization for anything after his death.

After Tang Kuan-hsin had been transferred to the hospital in Shanghai, his unit's Party organization sent comrades to visit him on five occasions. Before his death, it sent a leading comrade and Comrade Chao Yun-teh, who had fought side by side with him, to see him. Tang was greatly moved when he saw the repre-

representative of the Party organization and his close comrade-in-arms. Haltingly, he said: "Thank the Party for its concern . . . I haven't fulfilled . . . the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. Chairman Mao has assigned me."

Grasping both Tang's hands, the Party representative said to him with warmth: "Comrade Tang Kuan-hsin, you have done very well. You have set an example for us in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. You deserve to be called a good fighter boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao."

Shaking his head, Tang Kuan-hsin was moved to tears.

Holding out his hands, he clutched Chao Yun-teh tightly and said with great feeling: "Comrade Chao Yun-teh, the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure is a great revolutionary movement. It

concerns the destiny of our Party and country and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. . . . Bourgeois ideology is a tough 'fortress.' We have to fight bourgeois ideology all our lives. . . . I hope you will carry the great revolution in the superstructure through to the end."

Comrade Tang Kuan-hsin died on March 4, 1969, at the age of 31.

His memory will live in the hearts of the people for ever. His revolutionary spirit is an inspiration to them in their march forward. Like the surging torrents of the Chientang River, a study campaign, taking Comrade Tang Kuan-hsin as the example, in bringing up conscious vanguard fighters of the proletariat—who are always boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, full of vitality, fear neither hardship nor death and make continued and thoroughgoing revolution—is developing among the armymen and civilians of Hangchow.

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tsetung

Our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class. It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work.

Investigation Report

Shanghai Worker-Technicians Mature in Struggle

UNDER the brilliant guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the ranks of worker-technicians in Shanghai, the largest industrial centre in China, have rapidly grown in strength. Many experienced workers are now assigned to different posts—designing, researching, solving technical problems arising in production and the technological process, gaining one achievement after another. Groups upon groups of outstanding workers are studying in workers' colleges and workers' technical courses run by the workers themselves. In many factories and enterprises, the "three-in-one" groups, with the workers as the main body and the participation of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel, have become the mainstay in technical innovation and in scaling scientific and technological heights. In the course of technical

innovation and trial manufacture of new products, the worker-technicians have rapidly raised their technical level and increased their basic knowledge of scientific theory.

A sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines can be seen in the growth of worker-technicians in Shanghai.

This contingent of worker-technicians formed, developed and matured in struggle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. According to 1965 statistics, 12,407 workers were promoted to the ranks of technical personnel in Shanghai's industry: Of these, 11 are now chief engineers, 1,350 engineers and 11,046 technicians. They are dispersed throughout the city's big, medium-sized and small fac-

tories. In the large number of small factories, worker-technicians average 80 per cent of the total number of technicians in a factory. These locally trained worker-technicians and the worker masses are the main force in the development of science and technology. Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "**The working class must exercise leadership in everything,**" they are victoriously leading the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and all other tasks in the field of science and technology.

The emergence of these Shanghai worker-technicians is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has always been concerned with the training of technical personnel from the ranks of the workers. As early as 1958, Chairman Mao issued the brilliant instruction: "**The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant.**" This great thinking has tremendously encouraged the workers.

Inspired by this great thinking of Chairman Mao's and following the big leap forward in the national economy, a mass technical innovation movement was vigorously launched, giving rise to a large number of path-breakers. China's first 50,000-volt high voltage Schering bridge was constructed by the workers in a small Shanghai factory. In the spirit of daring to think and daring to act, the workers of another small factory trial-manufactured several hundred varieties of seamless and irregularly shaped steel tubes without any help from "Western-trained" engineers, thus filling a void in this respect in China. On Shanghai's industrial front, examples such as the above can be cited in the thousands. According to data for the first half of 1960 alone, 7,669 automatic or semi-automatic machine tools were successfully made during the mass technical innovation movement. The emergence then of a considerable number of path-breakers in technical innovation prepared the conditions for subsequently promoting workers to technicians.

Following Chairman Mao's instructions, Comrade Ko Ching-shih, the late mayor of Shanghai, paid great attention to this question. However, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and the few bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" under their wings refused to advance the workers because they would not accept the fact that workers could become technicians. Only reluctantly did they approve the promotion of ten workers in 1959. Bursting with anger, Comrade Ko Ching-shih had then declared: "If they don't accept this, we do." In 1960, the Shanghai Municipal People's Council directly appointed the first group of 138 worker-engineers. This greatly inspired the working class in the city. The elated workers exclaimed to each other: "Who could ever think that ordinary workers would become engineers! This is unheard of. Chairman Mao truly places great trust in us. We must live up to his expectations!" This action by the Municipal People's Council led to a high tide in promoting workers to technicians. During 1960 a total of 11,908 workers became technicians in Shanghai.

This break-through inflamed the bitter hatred of the bourgeoisie. Liu Shao-chi's agents in Shanghai, Chen Pei-hsien, Tsao Ti-chiu and company, worked furiously in opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and in carrying out their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They deliberately organized a few people to conduct an "investigation" of the situation concerning the worker-technicians. Turning truth on its head, they slandered: "Worker-technicians have proved themselves incompetent because they have little education and a low technical level." Meanwhile, they stressed on developing the "initiative" of the capitalists and advocated relying on "men of ability among the capitalists." They came up with a "proposal to give technical titles to bourgeois intellectuals." This scheme resulted in a large number of capitalists being promoted to technicians. They also laid down many "regulations for promoting engineers," specifying that qualifications such as a university or college education and knowledge of foreign languages be mandatory. Everything possible was devised to prevent workers from being advanced to technicians. Thus, from 1961 to 1963, the number of worker-technicians promoted was only 589, one-twentieth the 1960 figure.

But attacks or discrimination by the decadent capitalist forces failed to buckle the new technical forces in the working class. The Shanghai working class has rich practical experience in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—the three great revolutionary movements. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and supported by millions of workers, they **heroically repulsed the ferocious attacks of the bourgeoisie and its agents, and rapidly matured in the struggle.** Wang Pei-chou, a worker-engineer in the Shanghai No. 2 Steel Mill, is one of the path-breakers in technical innovation. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the handful of Party capitalist roaders concocted ten charges against him in a vain attempt to discredit and destroy him. As a child Wang tended sheep for a landlord and when he was 15, he became an apprentice. It is Chairman Mao who has saved him. He realized that it was not he alone that these scoundrels opposed, but the whole working class. It was a life-and-death struggle. Adopting a clear-cut stand, Wang waged a tit-for-tat struggle and utterly laid bare their schemes. During the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses have thoroughly criticized the revisionist line in science and technology pushed by Liu Shao-chi. Now Wang is one of the standing committee members of the mill's revolutionary committee.

Worker-engineer Fan Ah-li also waged resolute struggle. In 1960 together with other workers, he trial-produced material for making multi-coloured cables, a product urgently needed by the state. After three months' effort, they evolved a good formula and produced the necessary material. Its quality measured up to those on the international market at the time. But the bourgeois technical "authorities" in the factory tried every conceivable way to make trouble for them, includ-

ing "delaying tactics." They pigeonholed the sample experimental report and withheld permission to start production, attempting to bury this fruit of the workers' experiment altogether. But eventually the workers' persistent struggle made it possible for their successful experiment to be put into production.

In the fierce struggle between the two classes to win over the worker-technicians, the vast majority of the worker-technicians have upheld Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and routed the attacks of the reactionary forces of the bourgeoisie. Maintaining the fine qualities of the working class, they have withstood the tests of the great storms of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Lu Ah-kou is one such person.

Lu Ah-kou, a well-known national model worker, was in the first group of workers advanced to the post of factory director in Shanghai. Shortly after his promotion in 1952, he was sent to a university to study for a while. For the last 16 years he has always retained the fine qualities of the working class, standing at the forefront of the class struggle and the struggle for production. Chairman Mao is the red sun in his heart. Whenever ideological problems arise, he studies the "three constantly read articles." And whenever difficulties crop up in research work, he seeks a solution in *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. He has steadfast faith in the truth that "practice produces science." Once he visited Kiangsi Province and saw the poor and lower-middle peasants pulling ploughs in the paddyfields. It is the duty of the working class, he said to himself, to help free the poor and lower-middle peasants from such heavy manual labour. So he obtained permission to leave his post of factory director and went to work in a farm machinery research institute. Day in and day out for five years in a warehouse he devoted himself to devising a vibrating plough. At the outset, some people observed: "So he left his good post of factory director to come here to do research on a vibrating plough! Well, it won't last long." But Lu Ah-kou would not abandon his research. The sceptics turned him a cold shoulder and left him alone in the warehouse workshop. Unperturbed, Lu persisted in his experiment. They left no stone unturned to stymie his determined efforts. They organized a suppression campaign against him at the initial stage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Why such frantic persecution? Lu Ah-kou supplied a good answer: "I, a simple worker, have plunged into the midst of a multitude of bourgeois intellectuals, so of course, the bourgeoisie and its agents didn't like it." This represented a struggle between the two classes. At the age of 11, Lu Ah-kou began work as a child labourer under the lash of the capitalists. He developed into a veteran worker with rich experience in class struggle. He has demonstrated the iron will of the working class, courageously marching forward in struggle without compromising in the least. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution he successfully trial-produced a vibrating plough. Lu is now a leading member of the revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Institute of Agricultural Science.

The fundamental question of revolution is political power. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has thoroughly smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. The workers have seized back the power over technical matters from the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" whom the capitalist roaders had protected and placed in important posts. Many worker-technicians have become members of the revolutionary committees at various levels all over Shanghai. Many others have taken up leading posts in production and technical departments. All of them are fully competent in undertaking these weighty, responsible tasks.

The workers in the Shanghai No. 14 Radio Factory, after liquidating the revisionist line in science and technology, took into their own hands the power of trial-manufacturing new products. The technicians, on their part, went deep among the workers' shifts and teams to receive re-education. Their integration with the workers led to the successful trial-production of new radio parts, in just over two years, replacing all those manufactured according to the models of the '30s and '40s. These new parts conform to the advanced level in the electronics industry. Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, technical power in the Shanghai No. 1 Machine Tools Plant was in the hands of "Western-trained" engineers. Although the worker-technicians comprised 54 per cent of the total technical staff they had no say whatsoever. The Western-trained engineers adhered to Liu Shao-chi's doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. During the more than ten years following this plant's establishment, they never turned out a machine tool of their own design. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, several worker-technicians, after investigations and visits to the industrial consumers, concluded that a new-type machine tool should be designed. In the course of discussing their plan, they consulted a chief engineer at a higher-level company. This chief engineer arrogantly posed a series of questions: "Have you done it before?" "Don't you know the regulation that one should copy first and then proceed to invent? You haven't done well in copying, so how can you even consider inventing?" These engineers had been deeply poisoned by the "slavish comprador philosophy," therefore they could only tail others. Having grasped power over technical matters, the worker-technicians have broken away from the old road of mere copying. In three short years they have designed nine types of machine tools, seven of which are attributable mainly to worker-technicians.

The rapid growth of this contingent of worker-technicians is transforming the entire ranks of engineering and technical personnel. Large numbers of technicians trained in the old schools are sincerely receiving re-education from the working class and are emancipating themselves from the shackles of the revisionist line in science and technology and from the bourgeois ideas

of individual fame and gain. By integrating themselves with the workers and worker-technicians, they are playing a bigger role in work.

After criticizing the revisionist line in science and technology, the technicians in the Shanghai Tools Plant, too, resolved to integrate themselves with the workers in making technical innovations and trial-producing new products. Under the guidance of the correct line, they have made many contributions to production and have been welcomed by the workers. An incomplete count reveals that this plant made more than 130 technical innovations and new products last year through the joint efforts of the workers and technicians. Now, the vast majority of the technicians on Shanghai's industrial and communications front have been assigned to proper posts. After being criticized for their reactionary ideology, some bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" were given a way out according to their specific conditions. In the practice of their struggle, many technical personnel came to see that so long as

they honestly receive re-education from the working class and merge with the workers, they can contribute fully in inventing and creating and have a bright future.

This powerful contingent of worker-technicians in Shanghai is also an important force in the proletarian revolution in education, and an invaluable source of teachers for colleges of science and engineering. Possessing a high level of proletarian political consciousness and rich practical experiences, they know how to train successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Already a number of outstanding worker-technicians are teaching in colleges of science and engineering. For several years a group of workers and worker-technicians have been instructors in the Spare-Time Engineering Institute in Shanghai. The number of those teaching in factory-run spare-time technical schools is much greater. Without any doubt, as a consequence of the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the working class will play an increasingly outstanding role in leading the revolution in education.

Tenghsien County's Rich Summer Harvest Reveals New Look in China's Countryside

OUR great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." This great revolution has enabled invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to take deep roots in the hearts of the people and has brought the working people's socialist initiative and creativeness into play to an unprecedented extent.

Tempered and tested in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary people of Tenghsien County, Honan Province, have gathered rich wheat harvests over large areas for three years running. Prior to the great cultural revolution, the per-mu yield of wheat was below 100 jin. But output has steadily gone up in the past three years, with per-mu yield last year and the year before last topping 200 jin. Before the great cultural revolution, the amount of commodity grain they offered the state every summer was around 30 million jin. Over the last three years, however, it averaged more than 120 million jin. In most rural communes in this county, every brigade now has grain in reserve and every household has surplus grain.

Profound Changes in People's Ideology

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has helped the mass movement in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to spread to every part of China's countryside. The changes Mao Tsetung Thought is bringing about in everyone reaches to their innermost being.

"For whom do we farm?" Some peasants did not have a clear understanding about this in the past. Through the great cultural revolution, they have raised their consciousness as a whole. Standing in their doorways, they look towards Tien An Men in Peking, and they farm for the revolution, with the interests of the world's people always in mind.

Chu Chih-yung, a member of the Chuying Production Brigade in the Changtsun People's Commune, is 77 years old. Before the great cultural revolution, the brigade assigned him to do odd jobs in the cattle shed. To earn more work-points, he squeezed out time to cut grass and collect manure. Thus he earned as many work-points as a strong adult did. His grandson used to ask him: "Grandad, why do you work so hard when you're so old?" "Why?" he promptly replied. "For more work-points, of course!" During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, his grandson has made it a rule to help him study the "three constantly read articles" in the evening after returning from school. The more he studies, the clearer his understanding becomes. Now he works heart and soul for the collective and he has a hand in everything that is concerned with the collective. When his grandson now asks him why he works so hard, his reply is: "For socialist construction of course!"

There are many poor and lower-middle peasants like old Chu Chih-yung in the county. When the Yang-chuang Production Brigade of the Langtung People's Commune fought drought and watered the wheat last spring, one of its electric motors broke down. Liu

Chiu-chang, a poor peasant in the commune, twice lost consciousness as a result of electric shocks when he was doing rush repair work. When he came to, he continued with the repairs, saying: "Work means revolution. To make revolution one must never fear death." When members of the brigade's Chichuang Production Team were threshing grain in summer last year, the weather suddenly changed, and a strong wind and hail swept the area, scattering the wheat stalks all over the place. Defying the hailstorm and loudly reciting "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," all the members of the team, men and women, old and young, lay down on the wheat stacks with hands linked. Thus they offset possible hailstorm damage and protected the newly harvested wheat of their collective. Every poor and lower-middle peasant in the whole brigade now bends his efforts to collective undertakings. In the three years since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched, per-mu yield of wheat has jumped from around 120 jin in a normal year before the cultural revolution to more than 300 jin. The brigade has contributed to the state more than 900,000 jin of commodity grain over the past three years, which is more than the total amount of grain delivered as agricultural tax and surplus grain sold to the state in the ten years prior to the great cultural revolution.

"To think first of public interest or self-interest at every turn" is a crucial question in the revolutionization of the peasants' thinking. Comparing their ideology before and after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are aware that they now think more of public interest than of private interest, more of the collective and the state than their families and themselves. "We should follow Chang Szu-teh's example," they have said, "and rid ourselves of selfish ideas. We should learn from Norman Bethune and always keep in mind the interests of the world's people. And we should emulate the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains in defying difficulties, no matter how great they are." Huang Hsiu-ying, a poor peasant in the Shengli Production Brigade in the Yuanchuang People's Commune, is the mother of seven children. She used to be more concerned about her own interests, and her small family was uppermost in her mind. This earned her the nickname "The work-point maniac." Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, she has again and again studied the "three constantly read articles," which has brought about a profound change in her mental outlook. When her brigade was looking for a place to put up an exhibition on class education, she offered one of her own rooms after consulting her husband. In the spring of last year when the brigade undertook scientific cultivation but did not have enough seed-sweet potatoes, she gave it 400 jin of fresh sweet potatoes that she had kept. Now the people call her an "enthusiast for the collective." "Everything I have," she remarked, "is given me by Chairman Mao, and is the result of collectivization. The collective is the source of my life. I must support it wholeheartedly."

A new relationship now also exists between the production brigades. Last year when the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shengli brigade heard that two fraternal brigades in a neighbouring commune were hit by a hailstorm, they gave the two brigades 150,000 sweet potato tubers and 10,000 jin of grain. "When one production brigade thrives," they said, "the contribution to the state is only limited. But when every brigade thrives the contribution will be great."

Mass Criticism Stimulates Socialist Enthusiasm

The ideological level of the peasants in Tenghsien County has been gradually raised with the deepening of the revolutionary mass criticism. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad masses of the county's proletarian revolutionaries have repeatedly criticized the whole series of counter-revolutionary revisionist lines pushed by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his local agents. Through their study of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and through revolutionary mass criticism, the poor and lower-middle peasants have all heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

"What is the socialist road and what is the capitalist road?" In the past, some people thought that so long as one worked for the collective, one was taking the socialist road. But after taking part in the great cultural revolution and revolutionary mass criticism, they have come to a better understanding. Now they know that it is not enough to work for the collective only. They have, in addition, to fight capitalist tendencies at all times in order to continuously consolidate and develop the socialist positions. During the revolutionary mass criticism, an old poor peasant in the Shengli brigade named Hsieh Wen-tsang recalled the happy life after liberation resulting from following the road of collectivization as pointed out by Chairman Mao. He also recalled the hardship brought on by the evil wind of *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household) which was stirred up by Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tenghsien County. Linking all this with the changes in his own ideology in the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he said with a deep understanding gained from his own experience: "Agricultural co-operation showed me the superiority of taking the socialist road, while the sinister wind stirred up by Liu Shao-chi gave me a taste of the whip of capitalism, which he tried to restore. I have learnt many revolutionary truths in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and I'm more enthusiastic than ever in taking the socialist road." Hsieh Wen-tsang is now always in the van in doing things for the collective, and he unfailingly struggles against anyone who tries to undermine collective production.

What is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line? And what is Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary

revisionist line? Concerning this, the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tenghsien County have gradually raised their understanding through revolutionary mass criticism. From their own experience, they have gradually come to realize that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is inseparably linked with the public interest, while Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is identical with self-interest. Lu Wen-liang, a poor peasant in the Keming brigade in the Hsiatsi commune, said: "Self-interest and revisionism have the same root. If we have selfish ideas, we are liable to fall into Liu Shao-chi's trap. Only by constantly fighting self and criticizing revisionism can we closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution." Formerly a cattle feeder, Lu Wen-liang was a few years ago deeply influenced by the poison of Liu Shao-chi's *san zi yi bao* and "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise). He has repeatedly studied the "three constantly read articles" and taken part in revolutionary mass criticism in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This has enabled him to distinguish right from wrong. The more he studies and participates in criticism, the more he realizes how deeply he was influenced by Liu Shao-chi's poison, and the greater is his love for Chairman Mao. At a meeting to criticize Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he recapitulated his family's bitter past and denounced Liu Shao-chi's monstrous crimes in restoring capitalism.

Revolutionary mass criticism has raised the peasants' ideological consciousness, and increased their enthusiasm in building socialism. Some of the remarks that are popular among them are: Mass criticism on an extensive scale raises our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. A thoroughgoing campaign digs revisionism up by the roots. Sustained efforts help consolidate our proletarian state. Revolutionary mass criticism is truly a magic weapon in making continued revolution.

Battling Nature and Continuing the Revolution With Enthusiasm

A revolutionary fighting will and initiative in building socialism have been generated among the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary masses of Tenghsien County during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They have carried forward the great struggle to transform nature to a new stage.

The western part of the county is hilly, the central part is a loess plain, while the low-lying eastern part is easy prey to waterlogging. For ages, the western part lacked water, the central part was in dire need of water, while the eastern part feared water. Constant drought or waterlogging steadily reduced the county's grain production. Over the years there was a common demand to go in for water conservancy on the part of the poor and lower-middle peasants who longed for water and at the same time feared it. However, they had no power in the old society and they could scarcely afford to make such efforts during the period of the

individual economy. They did undertake some water conservancy work after collectivization, but their efforts were nipped in the bud by the capitalist roaders. Thus their hopes were never realized.

Breaking down all kinds of restrictions, the poor and lower-middle peasants have vigorously displayed their revolutionary spirit in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They are determined to transform their county mainly through self-reliance, and with their own hands make the rivers and hills in the area serve their needs. On the plains covering an area of a million *mu*, they have launched a great campaign to sink power-operated wells. Imbued with the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, they have surmounted enormous difficulties and succeeded in drilling nearly 4,000 such wells. In addition, they have built more than 100 power-operated irrigation stations and water-turbine pump stations along the rivers, and transformed uneven small plots of land into vast tracts of well-kept fields. On the hilly land they have built over 100 reservoirs, ponds, dikes and dams to store water for their farmland. In this way they have extended the county's area of irrigated land from 80,000 *mu* before the great cultural revolution to nearly a million *mu* today.

In an effort to end waterlogging once and for all, a mass campaign has also been launched throughout the county to harness the rivers and build irrigation canals. Today, what used to be 500,000 *mu* of low-lying and water-logged land has been transformed into high-yielding farmland.

The Sangchuang People's Commune was called the "land of water in Tenghsien County" before liberation, when the per-*mu* yield of wheat was only 60 to 70 *jin*. Steps were taken after liberation against water-logging, with damage reduced but not completely gotten rid of. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants in that commune, fired by the lofty aspiration of transforming nature, worked hard for three winters and springs and succeeded in digging 12 big canals totalling a length of 178 *li* and sank many power-operated wells, making it possible for some of the commune's brigades to plant paddy for the first time in their history. The per-*mu* yield of wheat shot up to more than 200 *jin*. Production has steadily risen over the past three years.

Most of the production brigades have set up their own research groups in agricultural science and organized a research force with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Lively scientific research has helped push up agricultural output year by year.

Guarding against conceit in the flush of successes and delving further into their shortcomings after gathering in rich harvests, the revolutionary people of Tenghsien County are determined to continue to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, "grasp revolution, promote production," continue to march forward and march forward for ever.

Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society, and without them it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power.

— MAO TSETUNG

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Oppose Counter-Revolutionary Violence With Revolutionary Violence

— Call by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya to
people of all nationalities of Malaya

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya recently issued a statement calling on people of all nationalities of Malaya to unite, oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, and smash the policy of national massacre of the Rahman-Razak puppet clique, lackey of U.S.-British imperialism.

The statement said: The Rahman-Razak clique have torn off their already tattered cloak of "democracy," wantonly unleashed a big-scale sanguinary massacre against the Malayan people, mainly against the masses of the Chinese nationality, and imposed naked fascist military rule. It is a thorough exposure of the executioner's features of the Rahman-Razak clique. It is the logical result of the policy of national oppression (which, in essence, is class oppression) which they have been practising for more than a decade. It has further laid bare their paper-tiger nature of extreme weakness and isolation.

The puppet regime, with the Rahman-Razak clique of the United Malay National Organization at its core, was groomed and installed by British imperialism for the purpose of suppressing the Malayan people's revolutionary armed struggle. For more than ten years now, the Rahman-Razak clique, bent on serving imperialism heart and soul, have been carrying on the colonial war, conducting frantic persecution of the people of all nationalities and perpetrating all kinds of evils. They have even extended their claws to Sarawak and Sabah and tried to annex Brunei. At the behest of their imperialist masters, the Rahman-Razak clique

have been going all out in consistently implementing a Malay chauvinist policy with a view to undermining the broad anti-imperialist unity of the people of all nationalities and diverting the people's attention from the target of their struggle so as to maintain their puppet rule. They have arbitrarily included in the puppet constitution the so-called "special Malay rights" (which, in fact, means special rights for a handful of bureaucrats and landlords of the Malay nationality). They have used this stipulation as a trap to ensnare the masses of the Malay nationality, as a weapon to oppress and fleece the labouring people of all nationalities, above all, those of the Malay nationality, and as a "legal" ground for inciting Malay chauvinist sentiments as well as for discriminating against, persecuting and massacring the Chinese, Indian and other nationalities.

The statement pointed out: The reactionary anti-communist and anti-people policies pursued by the Rahman-Razak clique have become more and more discredited. Neither military aid from imperialism nor the fraud of "parliamentary democracy" in which they were schooled by British imperialism can possibly save the puppet regime from their isolation which is becoming more serious with each passing day. Their Malay chauvinist policy and their expansionist acts have evoked strong resistance from the people of all nationalities in Malaya and North Kalimantan. The contradictions between the puppet clique on the one hand and the broad masses of the people of all nationalities on the other have grown more acute than before.

The statement went on: Led by the Communist Party of Malaya, the Malayan people of all nationalities have victoriously persevered in the armed struggle for 21 years under extremely difficult and complex conditions. In recent years, the Malayan National Liberation Army has been growing from strength to strength, base areas and guerrilla zones have been consolidated and are expanding and the North Kalimantan people's armed struggle is surging vigorously forward, thus posing a serious threat to the puppet regime.

The wide dissemination of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought has given an impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the masses of workers, peasants, youth and students of all nationalities. Increasing numbers of people have taken to the road of armed revolution, while the broad masses of people are all placing their hopes for national liberation on the Malayan Communist Party, the sole genuine defender of the interests of the people of all nationalities, as well as on the Malayan National Liberation Army which, comprising the best sons and daughters of all nationalities, is led by the Party.

The statement pointed out: While giving their support to British imperialism in suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the people of Malaya and North Kalimantan, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, taking advantage of the difficulties of British imperialism, have also tried to take the latter's place by stepping up their political, economic and military infiltration into the region. In order to achieve this, they are making energetic efforts to foster and build up their own agents. Thus, during the recent years in this region, a situation has emerged in which British imperialism, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism have been colluding and at the same time contending with each other.

Following the daily increasing upsurge of the people's revolutionary struggle and the intensified contention among the imperialists, the fight for power and wealth has become fiercer among the various cliques that represent the comprador and landlord classes, especially between the Rahman-Razak clique on the one hand and the Lee Kuan Yew clique and their followers on the other.

The statement said: It was in these circumstances that the May "general election" farce of the Kuala Lumpur puppet regime was performed. During the period of "electioneering," the Rahman-Razak clique tried vainly to deceive the masses of the Malay nationality as well as to intimidate the masses of other nationalities by unscrupulously resorting to Malay chauvinist propaganda so as to catch more votes and carry on with their fraud of "parliamentary democracy." Their Malay chauvinist propaganda was also aimed at preparing public opinion for launching a big national massacre and imposing naked military rule whenever they chose to do so. The broad masses resolutely boycotted the puppet general election. People of all nationalities expressed in various ways their bitter dis-

satisfaction with the puppet regime. The plot of the Rahman-Razak clique to keep on peddling the fraud of "parliamentary democracy" became completely bankrupt. Hence, on May 13, the third day after the puppet general election, the Rahman-Razak clique, acting in accordance with the plan which they had drawn up well in advance, despatched troops of the puppet Malay Regiment which, with the co-ordination of U.M.N.O. gangsters, began by setting upon the people of Kuala Lumpur, particularly the masses of the Chinese nationality there, and later, extended the big massacre to various parts of the country. According to incomplete statistics, the number of innocent people, including women and children who were killed by the enemy's guns and his butcher knives exceeded 3,000 by the middle of June. The injured and maimed were innumerable. Arson and looting occurred everywhere. Tens of thousands of people lost their belongings and families and were left destitute and homeless. More than 7,000 persons had been arbitrarily arrested. Ninety per cent of those who lost their lives and those who fell victims in one way or another in this inhuman blood-bath are of Chinese nationality. The people of our country will never forget this blood debt and will never let this fascist clique and their imperialist masters go unpunished.

The statement said: Splitting national unity and engineering national massacres are the usual vicious tricks employed by all colonialists, old and new, in suppressing the people's revolutionary forces as well as in contending for spheres of influence. Facts have shown that, both during the preparatory stage of the big massacre and after its launching, the British and U.S. imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, have been fomenting trouble and offering sinister counsel either in the open or behind the scenes. They have also given handsome rewards in the form of military and economic aid to the Rahman-Razak clique for their fascist barbarities. The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, too, have played a role as despicable as the British-U.S. imperialists. On the one hand, they committed themselves to extending substantial military aid to back up the Rahman-Razak clique, while, on the other, they went to the extent of levelling the bare-faced slander that the Malayan Communist Party and even the great socialist China had provoked the big massacre, in order to absolve the Rahman-Razak clique of the responsibilities for their crimes. This has once again shown that this gang of renegades and the British and U.S. imperialists are jackals of the same lair.

The statement pointed out: The great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us: "**All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles.**" The big massacre frenziedly launched and the military rule imposed by the Rahman-Razak clique testify to the fact that they are finding the going tougher and tougher. It is precisely because they can no longer exercise their rule with the old methods that they have acted so desperately and recklessly. However, the more people they slaughter, the broader the scale and

the fiercer the degree will be the people's resistance, and hence the speedier the approach of their doom. There has never been a single case of national massacre in the history of Malaya that was not the creation of imperialism and its lackeys. The current incident is the most widespread and the most barbarous of the series of national massacres the Rahman-Razak clique have created since they assumed power. They are now madly engaged in military expansion, in purging employees of the puppet administration and in depriving hundreds of thousands of people of all nationalities of their right to earn a livelihood; at the same time, they have again provoked fresh bloodshed in Kuala Lumpur in which the spearhead has been directed against the masses of the Indian nationality, thus setting the scene for butchering the people of all nationalities on even a bigger scale in the days to come. Confronted with such a situation, the attitude of the people of all nationalities should be: First, we are against it and, second, we are not afraid of it. In other words, we should hold fast to national unity on the basis of national equality, resolutely expose and stand up to the enemy's policies of national oppression and national massacre, and carry out extensive propaganda work to unmask the enemy's plot among those who have been hoodwinked; we should steadfastly hit back at the enemy in self-defence when the enemy starts massacring. Only by so doing can we repulse the enemy's attacks and reduce the sacrifices and losses of the people.

"In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." The workers, peasants and other working people of all nationalities in Malaya have common interests and common goals of struggle. The policies of national oppression and national massacre practised by the Rahman-Razak clique are, in essence, policies of class oppression of all working people by imperialism and its running dogs. These policies gravely harm not only the interests of the working people of the Chinese, Indian and other nationalities, but also the interests of those of the Malay nationality. The working people of all nationalities can achieve their complete liberation only by closing their own ranks, uniting with all forces that can be united, marching valiantly forward along the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force and establishing the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance.

In conclusion, the statement called on the people of all nationalities to go into action, energetically promote the people's war; join the Liberation Army and support the Liberation Army; be armed, set up self-defence forces, resolutely hit back at the enemy's persecution and massacre; unite, crush British imperialism, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism; overthrow the Rahman-Razak puppet clique, overthrow the Lee Kuan Yew puppet regime and establish the People's Republic of Malaya.

Thai People's Armed Forces Growing In Strength

LED by the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people's armed forces fired the first shot of their armed struggle in 1965 in Nakorn Phanom Province, northeast Thailand. The flames of revolutionary struggle since then have spread quickly and fiercely in all directions. The flames of armed struggle are raging all over Thailand. A "Voice of the People of Thailand" broadcast said that in the last four years the heroic Thai people's armed forces, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and persevering in people's war, have overcome all difficulties to smash one U.S.-Thanom clique's counter-revolutionary military "encirclement and annihilation" campaign after another and have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives. In the last four

years, according to incomplete figures, they fought more than 2,000 battles against the U.S.-Thanom reactionaries, killing and wounding more than 4,300 enemies (including a number of U.S. aggressor troops). Particularly since the proclamation of the establishment of the Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army on New Year Day 1969, the people's armed forces have developed still further. They have dealt hammer blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the traitorous Thanom clique.

An article broadcast over the "Voice of the People of Thailand" on August 7 said that by firmly grasping Chairman Mao Tsetung's brilliant thought, "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and "the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of

the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution," the Communist Party of Thailand has resolutely led the people of Thailand in waging armed struggle, and persevered in the correct line of arousing the peasant masses, establishing revolutionary base areas in the countryside, waging people's war and encircling the cities from the countryside so as to finally seize political power in the whole country. Therefore, the great victory of the Thai people's armed struggle is a victory for the path of armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand and a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought.

Enthusiastic Study of Mao Tsetung Thought

The "Voice of the People of Thailand" said: The Thai People's Liberation Army is a powerful people's army. Fighters in this army enthusiastically study and grasp Chairman Mao Tsetung's strategy and tactics of "you fight in your way and we fight in ours; we fight when we can win and move away when we can't," and in the light of this, sum up experience gained in actual battle to ceaselessly raise their fighting skill. They are good at "dividing our forces to arouse the masses, concentrating our forces to deal with the enemy" to reduce the enemy to a passive and vulnerable position and take the initiative into their own hands. Thus, the many counter-revolutionary military "encirclement and annihilation" campaigns launched by the enemy have been smashed.

Fighters in the people's armed forces make studying and grasping Mao Tsetung Thought their foremost task and regard it as the decisive factor for them to overcome difficulties and defeat the enemy. They carry with them at all times and under all conditions their copies of the revolutionary treasured book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*.

They are fully aware that integrating Mao Tsetung Thought with concrete practice in the Thai revolution is the decisive factor in winning victory in the revolution in Thailand.

They take Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) as their important study material and use them to remould their world outlook and develop the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, serving the people wholly and entirely and of utter devotion to others without any thought of self.

The "Voice of the People of Thailand" described how, inspired by Mao Tsetung Thought, fighters in the people's armed forces fought heroically. It said: In one battle a fighter in the people's armed forces was encircled by the enemy and in grave danger. But this fighter was not at all afraid. He kept Chairman Mao's teaching "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" firmly in mind, and drew great courage from it and kept on fighting. Flexibly, he made good use of the familiar terrain, and fought the enemy with the spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win victory. He killed a

good number of them before finally breaking through the enemy encirclement to safety.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching: "These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests," fighters on arduous missions have constantly heightened their spirit of serving the people wholly and entirely and acquired the revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death. In fulfilling the tasks assigned to them by the Party and the people, they are not in the least afraid of hardship or danger.

Army and Civilians Unite as One Man

A report broadcast over the "Voice of the People of Thailand" on August 7 said: Born of the masses and formed by the people, the Thai People's Liberation Army has continued to grow and expand in the course of struggle. Its relations with the people have become closer and closer, as shown by many moving episodes. Strictly following the ten main rules of discipline, the P.L.A. has done much in the interest of the people. It protects and cares for the people, helps them in farm work, carrying water, hulling rice and repairing houses, and gives them medical treatment. In times of grave enemy threats, the P.L.A. fights steadfastly to protect the people. The masses affectionately call the P.L.A. their own army and support it wholeheartedly. They act as the eyes and ears of the P.L.A. and get in touch with it no matter how serious the enemy threat.

The masses of people eagerly and voluntarily send their sons and brothers to join the P.L.A. and thus build up its strength. When the P.L.A. came to a village in northeast Thailand, it was warmly welcomed and received by the masses and many young people joined the army. One young man about to be press-ganged into the puppet army by the U.S.-Thanom clique said he would never serve as a soldier for the U.S.-Thanom clique, the enemy of the nation and people, to oppress and exploit his own people. He insisted on joining the P.L.A. and fighting for the complete elimination of the enemy.

In a Meo village in north Thailand, an old man of 60 who knows that the P.L.A. is an army fighting for the poor took his son with him across mountains and rivers to find the P.L.A. so that his son could join it. Later, the old man was very happy to learn that his son had fought bravely in battle.

The masses in Thailand also do their utmost to supply the P.L.A. with food and other materials. Whenever they have any food, they always think of the P.L.A. first. Some even send to the P.L.A. game they have hunted in the forest. They told the P.L.A. fighters: "You boys don't have to worry about food. We fully support you. Even if we have nothing to eat, we'll dig up wild tubers and vegetables and send them to you so that you can have enough to eat and the strength to wipe out more enemies." In some

villages, the people not only send grain to the P.L.A., but also set up grain storages for the P.L.A. The women also weave and make clothing for the P.L.A.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." The Thai people's armed struggle is developing more extensively and the number of people fully supporting the people's war is increasing, thus demonstrating the might of people's war. Everyone supports the people's war in every way, from able-bodied men and women to the aged and the children. They serve as guards, sentries and scouts for the P.L.A. and they make bows and arrows, spears, bamboo spikes, traps and other home-made weapons. They harass and kill the enemy, filling him with great fright and making it very difficult for him to move around. Whenever they hear gunfire, the people take up arms to help the P.L.A. Regardless of their own safety, the people send food to the P.L.A. at the front, even in the heat of battle. After a victory, the people help the P.L.A. clear the

battlefield and collect the arms and equipment left by the enemy.

The P.L.A. fights side by side with the people and shares weal and woe with them. The fighters always protect the lives of the people with their own lives, and the people on their part protect the P.L.A. with their lives. When the enemy impresses villagers to act as guides, the latter resolutely refuse to serve the enemy and outsmart him, preventing him from striking at the Liberation Army.

Here is one moving episode. In a village in north-eastern Thailand, three P.L.A. fighters were wounded during a sudden enemy attack while they were helping the masses to harvest. One villager got his sons and some other villagers to hide the wounded fighters. He staunchly refused to disclose the whereabouts of the wounded fighters when pressed by the enemy. Before finally recovering their strength and returning to the front, the three wounded fighters were taken to a cave in a mountain village and were carefully looked after by the villagers for more than a year under the tight encirclement of the enemy.

Soviet Revisionist Renegades' "Communist Christianity" Shows How Degenerate They Have Become

by Yu Fen

UNDER the "auspices" of the Soviet revisionist chieftains, a minor but hideous farce was acted out not so long ago on the outskirts of Moscow. From different parts of the Soviet Union, patriarchs and priests, monks and imams, and other religious chiefs, numbering more than a hundred in all, gathered for a conference. They made a big noise, discussing what they called "essential problems of our epoch." One Soviet revisionist renegade clique bigwig sent this clutter of churchmen a personal message wishing them success in their show and bidding them "to make contributions to the noble cause of the consolidation of universal peace."

This step by that handful of Soviet revisionist renegades, Brezhnev & Co., who are bent on putting religion and superstition back into circulation in the Soviet Union, is an extremely reactionary one. It is an attempt to fool the Soviet people and people the world over and, by using the robes of these patriarchs

and priests, to cover up the crimes they have committed at home and abroad.

Revisionists of all breeds and brands were denounced by the great Lenin as hens among dung heaps in the backyard of the working-class movement. They peck away at anything, even the filthiest, so long as it keeps them going. Torn by troubles at home and abroad, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has long regarded the reactionary religious forces as a talisman by which it carries out counter-revolutionary revisionist domestic and foreign policies. For years it has been playing the disgusting role of a sycophant of the Vatican, bulwark of the most reactionary religious forces in the world, and sucking up to the Pope, a loyal defender of capitalism. The notorious Khrushchov brazenly presented the Pope as a "great man devoted to world peace." Following in Khrushchov's footsteps, a new Soviet revisionist chieftain in his capacity as head of

state went on a "pilgrimage" to Rome and sought an audience with Pope Paul the Sixth. At home, the revisionist renegade clique in the Kremlin takes great pains to speak up for the religious forces. Religion is an opiate. Yet without any hesitation, this clique turns out reactionary religious propaganda through its reptile press and news agencies. It shamelessly trumpets religion as being "beneficial," and hollers for restoring religious education in the schools. Religious forces in the Soviet Union have become increasingly rampant and all-pervasive. Religious rites have increased by three or fourfold in the last ten years. More and more churches and parishes have come into existence. Religious followers now number dozens of millions. In addition, quite a number of seminaries have been set up to train "successors" to the church.

After having recently cooked up what it calls "communist Christianity," which is a reactionary fallacy, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique published a spate of press articles advertising the "evolution of the modern Russian Orthodox Church." In the fifth issue of the journal *Science and Religion*, a hired "candidate doctor of philosophy" went to the lengths of preaching like a priest that the Russian Orthodox Church is an "instrument for transforming social relations." "Christianity," he said, "is harmonious, fitting and in co-ordination with the process of transforming social relations on socialist and communist principles. Christianity has developed into 'communist Christianity.'" Like revisionism, the sham Marxism-Leninism mouthed by the Soviet revisionists, this "communist Christianity" is said to be most enthusiastically "calling on the believers to take part in the struggle for socialism and socialist-construction." Brezhnev & Co. can now very conveniently find in "communist Christianity" a blueprint for "building communism," and even toss their Marxist-Leninist garb to the winds because, it is said, "in the Russian Orthodox Church the building of the kingdom of Christ on earth is more and more associated with communist transformation of the world." Amid such loud braying for "communist Christianity," leading church figures in some areas have openly called meetings in public places, conducted propaganda among the inhabitants and "recruited supporters." What a miasma!

Can anyone find anything more degenerate than this!

By putting the label of "communism" on Christianity, the Soviet revisionist renegades smugly calculate that they can deceive the people at home and the revolutionary people of the world and provide themselves with a figleaf to cover up their use of the church to push capitalist restoration in all spheres of endeavour and their social-imperialist policies. In fact, this precisely reveals that their so-called "building of communism" is of a piece with the "building of the kingdom of Christ." In using religion, they are taking the idealist and most reactionary stand of the big landlords and

big bourgeoisie, and their programme is the same as their deceitful "communist Christianity" propaganda.

The proletariat is determined to completely overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and defeat capitalism by socialism and eventually realize communism. **"Religion is opium for the people."** It is a spiritual weapon of the exploiting classes for oppressing, enslaving and exploiting the labouring people; it manacles the oppressed classes and prevents them from rebelling against their oppressors. Scientific communism is the antithesis of religion. Like fire and water, the struggle for the realization of the ideal of communism in the whole world is incompatible with "the building of the kingdom of Christ on earth."

The *Manifesto of the Communist Party* solemnly declares: The communist revolution's **"development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas."** Since the great theory of scientific communism came into being, it has been fiercely resisted by the reactionary religious forces, with the Pope as their champion. Lenin pointed out: **"We must combat religion — that is the ABC of all materialism, and consequently of Marxism."** The Party and Soviet state led by Lenin and Stalin waged a resolute struggle against all reactionary religious forces. Now, this gang of Soviet revisionist renegades claiming to be loyal to Lenin's behest has shamelessly alleged that Christianity and communism are "harmonious, fitting and in co-ordination" with each other. It has combined communism and Christianity into one, flying the sinister flag of "communist Christianity." This shows to what despicable depths they have sunk. Those in the upper echelons of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique want to be Christian "bishops" so as to dope and hoodwink the Soviet people and the people of the world! But at the same time they want to garland themselves with "communism" to hide their own treachery. Don't they find this double feature far too clumsy and preposterous?

Reactionary forces and revisionists of all hues and shades have tried in vain to "incorporate" communism with religion since the advent of Marxism. This trick was used by the "god-building" school that Lenin denounced. The so-called "evolution" and "socialization" of religion in the Soviet Union, as well as the "association" of "the kingdom of Christ" with communism, and so forth — all this is unadulterated religious eye-wash. Many prevailing theologians who are today busy with "reforms" are racking their brains searching through theological theory for a "more effective form of expression" of Christianity. They oppose what they called the "flagrant infringement of atheistic materialism and communism upon human dignity." They wildly clamour for "extending the kingdom of Christ to the furthest limits of the earth" and "propagating the gospel" among the proletariat. But all their charlatanism cannot be compared with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's trickery. The Kremlin rene-

gades have come out as "communist" theologians to prove that in their sham communism the ideals of Christianity have been translated into reality. Why do the Soviet hierarchs now consider it possible to energetically support the political and philosophical propositions of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique? They themselves have put their finger on the matter. They support the political "principles" of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique because, they say, "these principles are in accord with the needs of Christianity." It was nobody but Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their kind, who, after coming to power, have converted the bourgeoisie's "hope of restoration" into "attempts at restoration." They usurped the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin and turned the world's first state under the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dark fascist state under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The reactionary religious bosses have found such a "process" of capitalist restoration very "harmonious, fitting and in co-ordination" with their desires. That is why they have applauded it and are willingly working for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

In playing up "communist Christianity," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique extols religion as an "instrument for transforming social relations." Such a shameless utterance can only expose still more clearly the hideous features of these revisionist renegades who are making the most of the reactionary religious forces to quicken the pace of full-scale capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union. Religion has always been a tool in the hands of the exploiting classes to dominate, enslave and poison the minds of the labouring people. The great teacher of the proletariat Karl Marx said: "The social principles of Christianity had justified ancient slavery, extolled medieval serfdom and, when necessary, will also defend, although with a look of pity, the oppression of the proletariat." Therefore, religion has always been supported and used by the reactionary ruling classes: by the slave-owners of slave society, by the landlords of feudal society and by the capitalists of capitalist society. The Soviet people will never forget how the old tsars always used the Russian Orthodox Church as an instrument for maintaining sanguinary rule in their feudal empire. After the founding of Soviet power, the overthrown reactionary ruling classes, in a bid to seize back their lost paradise, organized an anti-Soviet "crusade" to subvert the first socialist state with the help of the reactionary religious forces and in co-ordination with international imperialism. Still less will the Chinese people forget how the imperialists used religion for cultural aggression and, in its wake, military and political aggression against our country, and turned China into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. At the time of the founding of the great People's Republic of China, the imperialists again used reactionary religious forces to poison the minds of some backward people. These forces also served as cat's-paws in their attempt to subvert and undermine our country. Used by a handful of counter-revolutionaries, religion, whether in Catholic or Protestant garb,

has always been an anti-communist, anti-people imperialist task force and an imperialist instrument of aggression. That the Soviet revisionist renegade clique now employs the Russian Orthodox Church to "transform social relations" is not very original. This is merely a mantle inherited from the old tsars, and a leaf taken from the stinking book of U.S. imperialism.

While working out its reactionary theory of "communist Christianity," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which is capable of anything foul and base, openly applauded the Russian Orthodox Church ecclesiastics in the press for following the Kremlin's "international policy" and supporting its "efforts in ensuring international security." This is an unsolicited confession which gives away its counter-revolutionary aim of using the reactionary religious forces to push its social-imperialist policies. At present, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is stepping up collusion with U.S. imperialism, intensifying suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the people of different countries and strengthening control over and exploitation of some East European countries and the People's Republic of Mongolia. These criminal activities are proof that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's "international policy" is an imperialist policy of collecting all reactionary riffraff to carry out expansion abroad.

Even while continually intruding into Chinese territory and air space and shooting down unarmed Chinese fishermen and herdsman, the Kremlin clique has been using religion for counter-revolutionary subversive propaganda through its radio programmes beamed to China's Sinkiang. This is an attempt to drive a wedge into the unity of our motherland and disrupt our country's national solidarity. The old tsars used religion to carry out divisive activities in Sinkiang, and now the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is doing the same thing. From this, people throughout the world can clearly see once again that this handful of renegades are out-and-out social-imperialists and new tsars pure and simple. We firmly warn the chieftains of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique: You can go on using reactionary clergymen to carry out counter-revolutionary activities, but you will come to no good end.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of all the nationalities of our country, pointed out in his work *On Coalition Government*: "All religions are permitted in China's Liberated Areas, in accordance with the principle of freedom of religious belief. All believers in Protestantism, Catholicism, Islamism, Buddhism and other faiths enjoy the protection of the people's government so long as they are abiding by its laws. Everyone is free to believe or not to believe; neither compulsion nor discrimination is permitted." It is our consistent policy to protect the freedom of religious belief and the freedom of not believing in any religion. Communists abide by a policy of freedom of religious belief; but towards religious believers, "we can never approve of their idealism or religious doctrines." We must criticize and repudiate idealism, monasticism and all kinds of religious obscurantism.

We are convinced the time will come when followers of religious faiths will awake and throw away their "idols." That the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which has completely betrayed the rudimentary principles of Marxism-Leninism, should have acted perversely and gone so far as to rake up its reactionary "communist Christianity" nonsense in an effort to shore up its counter-revolutionary revisionist rule only shows the depths of its political and ideological degeneration. It is a reflection of its mortal fear of the doom awaiting it.

Did the Soviet revisionist renegade clique not instruct the religious hierarchs it groomed to discuss so-called "essential problems of our epoch"? The essential problem of our epoch, as pointed out by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in his political report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, is: "The contradiction between the oppressed nations on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other; the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist and revisionist countries; the contradiction between imperialist and social-imperialist countries and among the imperialist countries; and the contradiction between socialist countries on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other. The existence and development of these contradictions are bound to give rise to revolution." U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction can never survive this great storm of people's revolution, nor can "communist Christianity" save this revisionist renegade clique in the Kremlin from destruction.

Acute class differentiation and bitter class struggle are taking place in Soviet society. This arises from

the fact that this renegade clique is ruthlessly carrying out the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the Soviet people and pursuing a social-imperialist policy of expansion abroad. The Soviet revisionist chieftains are simply daydreaming and wasting their time if they think the use of religious forces can benumb and disintegrate the revolutionary fighting will of the Soviet people who are rising against them. It will only promote their steady awakening and arouse them to greater resistance; it will only open the eyes of the people of the world still more to the degeneration and shamelessness of this gang of renegades. The revolutionary movement of the proletariat of the world and the people of all countries today is surging forward vigorously. The struggle of the Soviet proletariat and the broad masses of the Soviet people against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is developing in depth. Imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries are getting closer and closer to their graves. As pointed out by Chairman Mao, the great leader of all the nationalities of our country, "Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun." Invoking the reactionary religious forces to put up a last-ditch struggle will only bring the Soviet revisionist renegade clique a speedier and more ignominious defeat. This, too, is the will of "god." But this "god" is none other than the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world, the Soviet people included.

Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Is Biggest Exploiter and Oppressor of Central Asian And Kazak Peoples

1. Straightforward Colonies

BY blood and iron, tsarist Russia overran Central Asia and Kazakstan to seize markets and raw materials in the second half of the 19th century. When the great Lenin referred to this, he pointed out that tsarist Russia had turned Turkestan (the Central Asian region) into "straightforward colonies."

After the October Revolution, the people of the different nationalities in Central Asia and Kazakstan, together with other Soviet peoples, formed the Soviet

state in which all nationalities enjoyed equal rights. The Bolshevik Party did a great deal to help Central Asia and Kazakstan develop their economies. Then came the usurpation of Party and state power in the Soviet Union by the revisionist renegade clique. Once again the peoples in these regions were thrown into the abyss of suffering.

Colonialization Results in Lopsided Development. As Lenin pointed out, under tsarist rule, "the Russian

capitalists were exerting every effort to develop cotton growing in their colony, Turkestan, because in this way they would be in a better position to defeat their foreign competitors, to monopolize the sources of raw materials." Like the capitalists of tsarist Russia, Brezhnev and his gang have been pushing what they call "a perfect system of division of labour among the union republics." They openly declared that it was necessary to make cotton-growing "the main department" in the economy in "all Central Asian republics," and concentrate on "big enterprises," such as chemical, oil-refining, petroleum-chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metallurgical industries, "in the European region of our country."

As a result of this criminal policy carried out coercively by the revisionist renegade clique, the economy of Central Asia and Kazakstan is now in a seriously lopsided and abnormal state. Four republics in Central Asia—Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Tajikistan and Kirghizia—have been turned into the largest cotton supplying areas in the Soviet Union by the revisionist new tsars. According to the *Statistical Yearbook* issued last year by the Soviet revisionists, cotton production in these Central Asian regions in 1967 accounted for about 93 per cent of the Soviet Union's total figure. The Kremlin's new tsars have also converted Kazakstan into a grain and wool producing area.

To intensify exploitation of the people in these areas, Brezhnev & Co. have tried in every way to hamper development of corresponding processing industries and industrial departments needed for developing the local economy in these areas. Uzbekistan produces 68 per cent of all the country's cotton, but its cotton textile industry is undeveloped, with cotton fabric output making up only about 3 per cent of the total in the Soviet Union. It has to "import 150 million metres of cotton fabric and large quantities of knitwear" every year. The Soviet revisionist chieftains admitted that "the per capita cotton fabric output has fallen off in the past few years" in Uzbekistan. The Soviet revisionist press disclosed that in Kazakstan "the agricultural products processing industry is seriously lagging behind." Flour, grain and macaroni have to be brought in from other regions of the country "in huge quantities." Kazakstan's "output of woollen textiles accounts for only a little over one per cent" of that of the whole country, and per capita output of woollen textiles is 73 per cent lower than the national average. Kirghizia and Tajikistan, important agricultural areas in the Soviet Union, have no chemical fertilizer industry to speak of.

At present, the development of the entire national economy in these regions lags far behind that of the Russian S.F.S.R. From obviously inflated figures given in the *Statistical Yearbook*, one can see that per capita power output in these areas is much less than that of the Russian S.F.S.R.; in Tajikistan and Turkmenia, it is less than one-third that of the Russian S.F.S.R. In Central Asia, producing one quintal of grain requires

more than three times as much labour as in the Russian S.F.S.R., and in Tajikistan more than eight times.

Ruthless Exploitation by Buying Cheap and Selling Dear. It is to gain tight political and economic control over these areas and ruthlessly rob and exploit the working people that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has brought about a one-sided and abnormal development in the economy of Central Asia and Kazakstan.

It forcibly purchases farm products and raw materials at low prices there. Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev admitted: "In a number of areas, the purchasing price of grain cannot pay for its production cost." *Economics of Agriculture*, a publication of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, revealed in its third number this year that the purchasing price of onions in Kirghizia is 49 per cent lower than the production cost, while in Uzbekistan the price for cucumbers is 31 per cent lower. Purchasing prices for animal products are so low in Turkmenia that "collective farms" have sustained heavy "losses."

Under Soviet revisionism, inferior quality manufactured goods are sold at fantastic prices in Central Asia and Kazakstan. "The price of tractors, spare parts and fuel are so high," the Kremlin clique conceded, that the collective and state farms find the purchase and maintenance of technical equipment "equal to 40 per cent of the gross annual agricultural output value." Though the toiling masses in these areas sweat blood, what they get in exchange are defective machines of "low productivity and poor efficiency." As to the shoddy chemical fertilizer sold there by the revisionist renegade clique, it charges prohibitive prices.

These revisionist bloodsuckers sell back to the people of these areas at astonishing prices slightly-processed agricultural products bought from them for a song. It was revealed that the price of cotton seed sold back to these areas has increased fivefold since the revisionist renegade clique usurped power. From these seeds alone, the clique extorts annually an additional 3 to 3.5 million rubles from Turkmenia's working people.

"Draining the Pond to Catch the Fish" Aggravates Economic Crisis. The social-imperialist policy hewed by the revisionist renegade clique in Central Asia and Kazakstan has plunged these areas into a deep economic crisis.

By forcing the Central Asian republics to develop a monoculture in cotton, the Soviet revisionists have placed the collective and state farms in these areas, according to reports, in a very difficult position. These farms have to use more than 80 per cent of their irrigated land for growing cotton, thus suffering losses in production of other crops. "The far too high percentage of cotton-growing," it is said, has led to the "constant decrease in the percentage of vegetables, melons and fodder crops and in the aggregate area under such crops. This makes the supply of vegetables and po-

tatoes to the urban population difficult and has an adverse effect on the development of livestock breeding." The high target for cotton-growing imposed on these areas has "led to the continued cropping of cotton." "In essence, the result of such a situation is that it is impossible to carry out crop rotation, and fusarium wilt of cotton and insect pests are widespread." As a result, "the per unit output (of cotton) falls year by year" in many collective farms as well as in whole areas.

Pursuing a policy of "draining the pond to catch the fish," the revisionist clique of renegades in the Kremlin has been most ruthless in squeezing the people of the nationalities in Central Asia and Kazakstan, thus further aggravating the economic chaos in these areas. In Kazakstan, as this clique admitted, "the average grain purchase and procurement quota throughout the republic is five quintals per hectare, while the actual per-hectare yield is only 7.2 quintals." As a result, the collective and state farms sometimes had to deliver to the "state" their available seed and food grain in order to make good the required quota. To meet the animal products procurement tasks set by the "state," some republics had to deliver "unfattened, under-weight animals."

Today, a grave economic crisis stares the Central Asian regions and Kazakstan in the face. In Uzbekistan, "about a half of the irrigated land has become saline or suffers from salinization." In Turkmenia, "more than half of the irrigated land" of the collective and state farms "has become saline." In these areas, "the per-hectare yield of cotton is decreasing." According to the obviously greatly minimized figures released by the *Statistical Yearbook*, meat in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia in 1967 dropped 12 and 23 per cent respectively as compared with 1960. In Kirghizia, "the productive forces in stock farms diminish year by year and large tracts of natural fodder fields are overgrown with inedible, useless and poisonous vegetation." "In some poor years, the collective and state farms lost a great number of animals due to the shortage of fodder." In Tajikistan, "the number of pigs, sheep and domestic fowl has dropped by a big margin" and "per-hectare yield of grain, potatoes and vegetables is also low." In Kazakstan, an important grain and wool producer in the Soviet Union, pro-

duction of wheat, the staple crop, "has decreased greatly," the per-hectare yields of millet and buckwheat "are intolerably low," "forests are decreasing tragically" and sheep-raising is "confronted with the question of whether it can carry on or not."

Ruthless Plunder Has Pauperized the People. Ruthless plunder by the revisionist renegade clique has pauperized the people. In these regions today, the peasant masses find themselves owing large debts to the Soviet revisionist "state." It is an abnormal phenomenon. While old debts are outstanding, they incur new ones and are in a state of perpetual insolvency. According to the greatly watered down figures in the *Statistical Yearbook*, what the "collective farms" in Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and Tajikistan owed to the Soviet revisionist "state" in 1967 was about two and a half times the 1960 amount, while the figure for Turkmenia rose about 11 times.

Economic backwardness and recession has caused ever more serious unemployment. One Kazak "representative in the Supreme Soviet" admitted that "there is no possibility" for Kazakstan to "make full use of the existing labour force" because of the "backwardness" in the development of industries. "Underdevelopment of industries," the Soviet revisionist press disclosed, meant unemployment for more and more people, who "have to be engaged in private sidelines and household chores." In Central Asia, this kind of unemployed constitutes 16 to 22 per cent of the labour force.

Because of growing impoverishment, purchasing power in these areas is very low. The *Statistical Yearbook* lists the 1967 volume of retail trade per capita in Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and Tajikistan as 40 per cent lower than that of the Russian S.F.S.R.

Having undermined their normal economic development and robbed them of large quantities of farm produce, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has caused these areas to become extremely short of commodities, thereby sending prices soaring. It had to admit that in Kazakstan "there is a constant lack of daily necessities in many of the cities, districts and commercial establishments." In this republic, once known as the "granary of the Soviet Union," bread, cookies, and rice have become "very rare."

2. Furiously Pushing Forward Great-Russian Chauvinism

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, taking over the mantle of the old tsars, is rabidly pushing a policy of great-Russian chauvinism in Central Asia and Kazakstan. Oppression of the people of different nationalities there is increasing. At the same time, acting on its sinister designs against China, it is frenziedly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations in these regions. These criminal activities have aroused in-

creasingly strong condemnation and resistance in many forms from the Central Asian and Kazak peoples.

World Record for the Oppression of Nations. In the latter half of the 19th century, tsarist Russia pursued an extremely barbarous policy of national oppression in Central Asia and Kazakstan, after it had conquered these areas by fire and sword for the purpose of grabbing industrial raw materials and expanding its com-

modity markets. Lenin, the great teacher of revolution, indignantly pointed out that "national oppression under the tsars" was "unmatched in savagery and absurdity" and that tsarist Russia "set a world record for the oppression of nations." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, after usurping Party leadership and state power in the Soviet Union, carried on where the old tsars left off and pursued a still more ruthless and savage policy of national oppression of the Central Asian and Kazak peoples.

To facilitate its policy of "divide and rule," tsarist Russia created national discord and scornfully called the Central Asian and Kazak peoples "heterogeneous" nationalities on the borders. Likewise, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique openly calls them "autochthonous nations in Asia." The Kazak people, it openly says, must obediently conduct themselves as "faithful sons of great Russia."

There are all sorts of discrimination against the languages of various nationalities in Central Asia and Kazakstan. Their national culture is ruthlessly suppressed and their history unscrupulously distorted. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique openly raves that it is of "progressive significance" to "instill" "Russian culture" into these nationalities. Ten years of tsarist colonial rule from 1903 to 1913 caused a 7 to 10 per cent decrease in the Kirghiz population. Contradicting history, the Soviet revisionist renegades claim that tsarist occupation of Kirghizia resulted in the "removal of the threat of the disappearance of Kirghizia as an independent nation."

After usurping Party leadership and state power, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique crudely trampled underfoot the right to national autonomy of the Central Asian and Kazak nations. Large numbers of cadres from these national minorities have been accused of "national narrow-mindedness and limitation" and purged by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

To prop up its reactionary rule in Central Asia and Kazakstan, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has greatly strengthened the state apparatus to impose a fascist dictatorship in these areas. The fourth issue of the Soviet journal *Communist* this year revealed that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has energetically stepped up what it called "political information work," in other words, special secret police work, in the East Kazakstan and Tashkent regions against the working people and ordinary cadres of the national minorities. In an article appearing in the Soviet paper *Izvestia* during May, B. Shumilin, Vice-Minister of the Interior, admitted that the Soviet revisionists have greatly expanded the organs of "home affairs" for the sole purpose of persecuting the people in Uzbekistan.

Large-Scale Anti-China Arms Expansion and War Preparations. While intensifying its national oppression

in Central Asia and Kazakstan, the Soviet clique is simultaneously carrying out extensive arms expansion and war preparations in these areas. It has set up missile launching sites, nuclear weapons testing grounds and military bases of various kinds, and also constructed strategic highways and concentrated large numbers of troops there. Militarist education is enforced extensively among the youth and other inhabitants. The local population and the youth are compelled to join anti-China paramilitary organizations, such as "voluntary people's pickets," "detachments of youth frontier guards" and "young friends of frontier guards." Anti-China military and paramilitary manoeuvres are flagrantly held in the border areas. In addition, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has carried out one armed provocation after another on the Sino-Soviet border.

Rising Struggle of the Revolutionary Masses. National oppression and anti-China arms expansion and war preparations carried out by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in Central Asia and Kazakstan have enabled the people there to see more clearly the social-imperialist and social-fascist nature of Brezhnev and company. They pointed out with great indignation, "Brezhnev and his ilk are slave-owners and we are slaves. Secret agents sent by Brezhnev and company are everywhere in the union republics. The Soviet people of all nationalities deeply resent the great-Russian chauvinism of Brezhnev and company." The Soviet revisionist clique has tried to turn the people of Central Asia and Kazakstan against China, but in vain, for they cherish profound revolutionary friendship for the Chinese people and have the highest respect for our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. In a chance meeting with a Chinese comrade, an indignant Kazak peasant couple took the opportunity to condemn Brezhnev and his ilk for exploiting and oppressing the minority peoples. "The Soviet people of all nationalities want eternal friendship with the Chinese people," they said. In the Chinese comrade's notebook, they wrote down these words which they asked to be conveyed to the great leader Chairman Mao: "Dear Comrade Mao Tsetung, all the 200 million Soviet people support the thought of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and your thought. We wish you a long, long life!" These remarks of two ordinary Soviet working people reflect what the people of different nationalities in Central Asia and Kazakstan think.

At present, the people's struggle is steadily developing in Central Asia and Kazakstan against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. It may be recalled that in 1962 an armed struggle against the tyranny of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique broke out in Uzbekistan. In 1967, workers in Kazakstan staged a powerful demonstration in protest against the persecution of the local workers by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. In 1968, another fierce revolutionary mass struggle swept Kazakstan.

France Compelled to Devalue Franc

The French Government was compelled to devalue the franc by 12.5 per cent on August 8. A result of the vicious development of France's financial and economic crisis, this reflects the worsening financial crisis in the capitalist world.

The revolutionary storm brought about by the French people in May last year dealt a swingeing blow to France's monopoly capitalist class and landed it in a still more serious financial and economic crisis. The tempo of industrial production slowed down in the past year or more. Inflation became serious. Foreign trade deficits piled up. There was besides a huge outflow of gold and foreign exchange reserves. From the end of April 1968 to the end of this July, France's gold and foreign exchange reserves, according to French official statistics, dropped from some 6,000 million U.S. dollars to less than 3,600 million U.S. dollars, a loss of nearly 40 per cent. In addition, France also dropped some 2,000 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange. In these circumstances, the franc was as good as devalued in Western financial markets. Referring to the "bitter cause" of the franc's devaluation, French Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that "if we took no action, the real reserves will actually amount to zero at the end of the year."

The franc's forced devaluation once more shows the gravity of the capitalist world's financial and monetary crisis. With the deepening of the political and economic crisis of capitalism, and especially because failing U.S. financial and economic strength cannot sustain expenditures for U.S. imperialist aggression and expansion abroad, there has been a continuous drain on U.S. gold reserves and a weakening of the posi-

tion of the U.S. dollar. The entire capitalist financial and monetary system, with the U.S. dollar as its mainstay, has thus become increasingly perilous. The forced devaluation of the British pound in November 1967 touched off a big financial and monetary crisis in the capitalist world. The ensuing storms of crisis hit the U.S. dollar, the British pound and the French franc hard, dealing the financial and monetary system of the capitalist world severe blows.

In the face of the grave crisis which is gathering momentum, the pillars of the capitalist system — the United States, Britain, France and West Germany — schemed against each other. But none could find a way out of the crisis.

Having no choice, the French Government decided to devalue the franc in a futile attempt to catch its breath and take the edge off the crisis. Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas indicated that France would improve her foreign trade position by using the opportunity of the relative drop in prices of France's exports and the relative rise in prices of foreign imports after devaluation. France, he added, would try to attract idle funds, thereby reducing her gold and foreign exchange outflow. He harbours the illusion that after the devaluation the competitiveness of French commodities will improve and that this can stimulate sluggish industrial production and cause the financial and economic situation to take a "turn for the better," thus bettering France's position in contending for West European hegemony.

But the devaluation of the franc is by no means a panacea for France's chronic financial and economic disease. This is because

competition for commodity markets is very intense in the capitalist world today. The slightest improvement in France's position in these fields will certainly spur other countries to strengthen the competitive power of their own commodities, thereby further intensifying the capitalist world trade war. Such a prospect is unfavourable to France, because the resources of French monopoly capital are not powerful enough to compete with some of her rivals. Even one French bourgeois paper had to admit that "the currency devaluation will certainly bring about an all-round rise in prices." This will wipe out the favourable conditions for French commodities in competing with foreign commodities. At the same time, the all-round rise in prices will further weaken the French working people's purchasing power, cause a shrinking domestic market and thereby lead to the aggravation of the French financial and economic crisis. The further pauperization of the broad masses of the French people will in turn sharpen still more the class contradictions at home and confront the French monopoly capitalist class with a graver political crisis.

The devaluation of the franc will not only deepen the French political and economic crisis, but it will also worsen the financial and monetary crisis in the capitalist world. Consequently, the announcement of the decision to devalue the franc caused alarm in the United States, Britain and a number of other Western countries. Many bourgeois sources in the West feared that a new storm of crisis will break out in financial markets in the West. Like the French franc, the British pound, which is also a weak link in the Western monetary system, will come under especially violent pounding.

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Visits China

A government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi has arrived in China for a friendly visit.

The special plane carrying the delegation touched down in Peking on August 17. Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien and more than one thousand people in the capital gave the delegation a warm welcome at the airport.

The following evening Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a reception to extend a warm welcome to the delegation. Leader of the delegation Le Thanh Nghi, deputy leaders of the delegation Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China Ngo Minh Loan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Ly Ban and Vice-Minister of National Defence Tran Sam, and diplomatic officials of the Vietnamese Embassy in China, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam Huynh Anh, and other Vietnamese friends in Peking attended the reception.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi both spoke on the occasion, expressing the wish that the militant friendship between the people of China and Viet Nam would further develop.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien praised the great victories won by the people of Viet Nam in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Under the hammer blows struck heroically and courageously by the Vietnamese people, he said, the U.S. imperialists have suffered bitter defeat, but the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. It is stepping up its counter-revolutionary policy of double-dealing with the hope of making a last-ditch stand. The

Nixon Administration trotted out its treacherous scheme of partial withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam some time ago, and recently it came out with another plot—reorganization of the puppet regime in Saigon, all for the purpose of hanging on in south Viet Nam and preserving its puppet regime intact.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has all along used the Viet Nam question as stakes in the global counter-revolutionary political deals it makes with U.S. imperialism. Decking itself out as "anti-imperialist," it shouts itself hoarse for "unity of action against imperialism," but in fact it is ganging up with U.S. imperialism in an attempt to stamp out the revolutionary flames kindled by the Vietnamese people. The foreign policy report made by Gromyko not so long ago is a most revealing confession of Soviet revisionist collaboration with U.S. imperialism.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien referred to the appeal issued on July 20 by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, who said: **"The defeat of the U.S. imperialists is already evident; still they have not given up their evil design of clinging to the southern part of our country. Our armed forces and people throughout the country, millions as one man, upholding revolutionary heroism, and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, are determined to carry on and step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win, till the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration, in order to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the country."** These words represent the determination of the 31 million Vietnamese people. We are confident, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien added, that as long as the Vietnamese people carry on the war on the battlefield persistently, they

will surely drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Viet Nam and realize the sacred objective of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding toward the reunification of their fatherland.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that the people throughout our country, abiding by the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao **"unite to win still greater victories,"** are at present striving to fulfil the fighting tasks laid down by the Ninth Party Congress, carry out conscientiously struggle-criticism-transformation and make our country still more powerful. The people of China and the people of Viet Nam are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. Our great leader Chairman Mao said: **"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** The Chinese people will do all they can in firmly supporting the Vietnamese people to carry their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the end and till all the U.S. aggressors are driven off the soil of Viet Nam, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien added.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi condemned U.S. imperialism for continuing to intensify the war of aggression in the southern part of Viet Nam, for frantically spurring on the south Viet Nam puppet regime of traitors and for vigorously shoring up the tottering puppet army. He said that, for the sake of the independence and reunification of the fatherland, for the sake of socialism, and for the sake of fulfilling the lofty duties of internationalism, the Vietnamese people have enthusiastically responded to President Ho Chi Minh's July 20 appeal and are carrying it out to the letter. This appeal by President Ho Chi Minh, he pointed out, gives expression to the most lofty and earnest will and aspirations of all the people of Viet Nam who are united as one in their firm resolve to fight and defeat

the U.S. aggressor bandits and win final victory. So long as U.S. imperialism stubbornly continues its war of aggression against Viet Nam, the entire people of Viet Nam will firmly overcome all difficulties, resolutely fight on and thoroughly crush the U.S. aggressors.

Throughout their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi said, the Vietnamese people have always received support and assistance from the Chinese people. The enormous and extremely valuable support and assistance rendered by China have made positive contributions to the great victories won by the Vietnamese people. The people of Viet Nam always firmly bear in mind this statement by Chairman Mao: **"We firmly support you. We are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. Our two peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe. The fraternal south Vietnamese people and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi said that, in the name of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people, we wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey our deep and heartfelt gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people and to esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao for this resolute support and extremely valuable assistance.

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi added: China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won great victories. The Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party convened in April this year, he said, is a very important event in the political life of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. The Chinese working class and the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, are making vigorous efforts to accomplish the Great

Proletarian Cultural Revolution and to implement the resolutions of the Ninth Party Congress in order to win more and greater victories in all fields in building socialism in China, and in the struggle to oppose imperialism, support the revolutionary cause of the people of the world and to safeguard world peace.

6th Anniversary of Congo (B) Revolution Celebrated

Claude-Ernest Ndalla, Ambassador of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) to China, gave a reception in Peking on August 15 to mark the sixth anniversary of the August Revolution of the Congo (B).

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the reception.

Ambassador Ndalla and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien who spoke at the reception both expressed the wish that the friendship between the people of China and the Congo (B) and the relations of amicable co-operation between the two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

In his speech, Ambassador Ndalla recalled the struggle waged by the Congolese people against imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism and their lackeys, and warmly referred to the friendship between the people of the Congo (B) and China. He said: Six years ago although the malevolent monsters and demons brandished the spectres of anti-communism and the 'Yellow Peril,' our people and our Congo found their true friends, their comrades-in-arms, among whom the Chinese people occupy a privileged position. The Congolese people highly appreciate the genuine aid and assistance of the People's Republic of China. They admire the spirit of sacrifice and abnegation with which the Chinese technicians and doctors work in our country.

The ambassador pointed out: The salient facts of the past six years of struggle call for the drawing of a few lessons. From a long range point of view, imperialism and all reactionaries are indeed colossuses with

feet of clay and paper tigers which can be defeated. It is therefore necessary to dare to struggle and make revolution. But the frequency of subversive plots and the dangers which are posed daily to the future of the revolution makes it imperative on the other hand to take serious account of the objectively existing imperialists and their allies who are indeed iron tigers. It is therefore necessary to mobilize, organize and arm the masses of the people so as to lead the national democratic revolution forward to the end.

The dangers which imperialism and its lackeys pose to our revolution, he said, can be destroyed so long as we unite our real friends around the revolution to attack our real enemies. Who are our friends and who are our enemies? Some examples may be cited. Our enemies are the U.S.A., which carries out a war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and oppresses Afro-Americans through backward colonialism and racism, the fossil Chiang Kai-shek, the puppet Pak Jung Hi, Zionism which is the instrument of imperialist infiltration into Africa, Portuguese colonialism and the advocates of apartheid in South Africa. Our friends are the heroic Vietnamese people, the Afro-Americans, the Chinese people led by Chairman Mao, the Korean people struggling against U.S. aggression and its puppet in Seoul, the Palestinian people and the Arab people, and the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Azania.

The struggle against neo-colonialism in Africa is far from being completed. Imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism will not leave of their own accord if one does not drive them out. If one does not hit them, they will not fall, Ambassador Ndalla added.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien praised the firm and victorious struggles the people of the Congo (B) had been waging against the subversion and sabotage of foreign and domestic enemies in order to safeguard national independence and consolidate the revolutionary gains.

Li Hsien-nien said: A profound friendship has been formed between

the people of China and the Congo (B) through long struggles against imperialism and colonialism. In recent years, new progress has been made in the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and the development of the friendship between our two countries is not only in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples but also conducive to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

The present international situation continues to develop in favour of the people of all countries, he went on. The revolutionary movement of the people of all countries against aggression and control by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism is developing with each passing day. The various "treaties" and "organizations" against China, against communism and against the people which U.S. imperialism rigged up in Asia have disintegrated. And surely no good end is in store for the so-called "new Asian policy" U.S. imperialism recently put forward, under which it supplies the money and guns to make Asians fight Asians. The social-imperialists' armed provocations against the Chinese people have further revealed their features as new tsars. The "Asian collective security system" they are trying hard to rig up has been repudiated by many countries and people. The revolutionary struggles of the people of the world have upset the plans of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism for aggression and war. Their counter-revolutionary activities are bound to be crushed by the Asian people's revolutionary storm.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien continued: In Africa, the struggles of the broad masses of the revolutionary people against U.S. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are developing in depth. U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are finding things tougher and tougher in Africa. In order to put up a last-ditch struggle, they are stepping up their counter-revolutionary activities in Africa, carrying out intervention and subversion against the independent nationalist countries and trying to wreck the

revolutionary armed struggles in non-independent countries and regions. They are collaborating and at the same time contending with each other in the Middle East, the Congo (Kinshasa) and Nigeria. Their schemes will undoubtedly be shattered by the revolutionary storm of the African people. The Chinese people regard the victories in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victories and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien declared that, tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people are determined to follow the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao to unite with the revolutionary people of the whole world and with all countries and people subjected to imperialist and social-imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying and, together with them, carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys.

Documentary "Chenpao Island Brooks No Violation" Showing In China

A news documentary entitled *Chenpao Island Brooks No Violation* has been showing in Peking and other parts of the country beginning August 20.

The film clearly shows how the Soviet revisionist renegade clique headed by Brezhnev, in order to extricate itself from difficulties both at home and abroad and from the impasse in which it had landed itself, deliberately staged a new armed provocation by sending large numbers of armed troops and aircraft, tanks and armoured cars to carry out armed intrusion into China's territory Chenpao Island on March 15, after the clique directed Soviet frontier troops to intrude into the island and carry out armed provocations on March 2. The film exposes the sanguinary crimes of the Soviet revisionist armed troops—their armoured cars intruded as far as the central part and the southern tip of

Chenpao Island, their tanks drove right to the ice-bound Chinese inland waterway to the west of the island, and, disregarding the repeated warnings of the Chinese frontier guards, they were the first to open rifle and artillery fire on the Chinese frontier guards, killing and wounding many of them.

"We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack." The film vividly shows that, driven beyond the limits of forbearance, our valiant frontier guards, displaying the revolutionary heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, fought back resolutely in self-defence, smashed one frantic attack of the Soviet revisionist aggressors after another and triumphantly safeguarded the sacred territory of our motherland. One can see clearly from the film that the Soviet revisionist aggressors discarded their equipment and fled helter-skelter under the heavy blows of our frontier guards, and one of the Soviet revisionists' tanks intruding into our ice-bound inland waterway was knocked out by our gallant frontier guards. These facts prove that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is a paper tiger. The Chinese people, who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, are invincible. Soviet revisionism is only digging its own grave by rabidly attacking China.

The film reveals that the victory in smashing the Soviet revisionists' armed provocations is a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought. Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, men who have never seen action before can fight and win battles, and men who have never commanded troops in combat before can direct battles successfully. Heart-stirring scenes of the warm reception of the heroic frontier guard from the Chenpao Island area, Sun Yu-kuo, by the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin during the Ninth Party Congress are recorded in this film.

The film shows that the May 24 statement of the Chinese Government on the Sino-Soviet boundary question has exposed with irrefutable facts the towering crimes of

aggression perpetrated by the old and new tsars against China, reiterated its consistent stand concerning the settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question and expressed the Chinese people's iron will to smash the aggressive ambitions of Soviet revisionism.

The film vividly demonstrates how the heroic Chinese frontier guards are guarding the motherland's Chen-pao Island with redoubled vigilance, ready at all times to deal still heavier blows to all invaders. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are determined, with full confidence in victory, to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all invaders who dare to come.

The film is jointly produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio and the P.L.A.'s "August 1" Film Studio.

Documentary Film "Czechoslovak People Will Never Submit" Now Showing

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Soviet revisionists' armed occupation of Czechoslovakia,

a news documentary *The Czechoslovak People Will Never Submit* has been showing in Peking and other parts of China since August 20. The film shows the courageous struggle of the Czechoslovak people who strongly oppose the military occupation by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

One can see from the film the reign of white terror in Czechoslovakia under the armed occupation of Soviet revisionism. The Soviet revisionist aggressor troops ride roughshod everywhere in that country, killing, burning and committing every conceivable crime. Their gangsterism is not different from that of the Hitlerite fascist bandits invading Czechoslovakia in the past and the U.S. imperialists invading Viet Nam today. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has long degenerated into social-imperialism and social-fascism.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The Soviet revisionists' barbarous aggression has roused the greatest indignation of the Czechoslovak people. The film records how Czechoslovak workers, peasants, students, townsmen and soldiers have fought fearlessly, in the face of brute force and repression, against the Soviet revisionists' armed occupation by staging strikes, demonstrations and armed resistance. Angry flames against the Soviet revisionists' bar-

barous aggression are sweeping the country from urban to rural areas and indignant shouts of "Go home, aggressor troops of Soviet revisionism!" thundered everywhere.

The film vividly shows that the Czechoslovak people are not isolated in their heroic struggle. The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Czechoslovak people. The Albanian Party of Labour and the Marxist-Leninist Parties of other countries issued stern statements condemning the Soviet revisionists' fascist crimes of aggression against Czechoslovakia and supporting the Czechoslovak people in their great struggle to drive out the Soviet revisionist invaders and overthrow the rule of the Czechoslovak revisionists. The just struggle of the Czechoslovak people against the Soviet revisionist aggression has won support from the revolutionary people the world over. The Czechoslovak people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition will never submit to the Soviet revisionists' military occupation. They will surely carry on the revolutionary struggle against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the revisionist ruling clique of their own country until final victory.

The film is produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

(Continued from p. 13.)

losses, while the loss in total output value and national income reached over 7,000 million crowns. The Soviet revisionists' fascist rule has seriously crippled Czechoslovakia's industrial and agricultural production. Over the past year, many Czechoslovak factories operated at half or less than half of their capacity and some were in a state of paralysis or semi-paralysis. Agriculture also suffered great losses and grave destruction with large tracts of farmland laid waste. Official Czechoslovak sources revealed that with the drop in industrial and agricultural production and the deterioration of the financial situation, Czechoslovakia's national budget for this year will show a deficit of more than 10,000 million crowns. Furthermore, because of the serious shortage of industrial and agricultural products, supplies on the

market are terribly short all over the country this year and prices are constantly rising, thus threatening the livelihood of the Czechoslovak working people.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's aggression and enslavement of Czechoslovakia over the past year have most concentratedly exposed the barbarity and shamelessness of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. When he exposed British imperialism's crimes in colonizing India one hundred and ten years ago, Marx pointed out: "The profound hypocrisy and inherent barbarism of bourgeois civilization lies unveiled before our eyes, turning from its home . . . to the colonies. . . ." Today, as we look at the numerous crimes committed by Soviet revisionist fascism against Czechoslovakia over the past year, it is not difficult for people to see the many grisly facts hidden behind the tattered banners of so-called "socialism" and "internationalism"

which Soviet revisionist social-imperialism flaunts while carrying out aggression and expansion.

Our great leader Chairman Mao said: **"The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis."** The Soviet revisionist new tsars' armed invasion of Czechoslovakia a year ago reflects the total bankruptcy of modern revisionism, with Soviet revisionism at the centre, and further lands the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in an unprecedentedly isolated position and a quagmire of contradictions. At the recent "sinister meeting" in Moscow, Brezhnev and company did everything possible to oppose the raising of the Czechoslovak question. This shows the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's plight on the Czechoslovak question. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's crime of aggression and enslavement of

Czechoslovakia teaches the people of the world and of Czechoslovakia by negative example and further arouses their revolutionary militancy to oppose the Soviet revisionist new tsars. Today, the Czechoslovak people's struggle against Soviet revisionist aggression is rising still higher. Crisis-stricken Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's colonial rule over Czechoslovakia will certainly collapse and the Czechoslovak people's struggle is sure to win final victory.

**"The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,
The Five Continents are rocking, wind and
thunder roaring."**

Let the revolutionary storm of the world's revolutionary people and the Czechoslovak people against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism rage fiercer!

北京周报英文版第三十四期（一九六九年八月二十二日出版）邮政代号二一九二二

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 34
August 22, 1969

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

IN THIS ISSUE

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party Sends Message to Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma	3
Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest With Soviet Government	4
March Forward Along the Road of "Winning the War and Seizing Political Power"! — Statement of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma on the 30th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of Burma	6
The Nation Angrily Condemns Soviet Revisionists for Crime of Provoking New Bloody Incident	8
Czechoslovak People Determined to Drive Soviet Revisionist Aggressor Troops Out of Their Country	10
Soviet Revisionists' Monstrous Crimes in Twelve Months' Armed Invasion of Czechoslovakia	12
A Vanguard Fighter Who Dedicated His Life to the Proletarian Educational Revolution	14
Shanghai Worker-Technicians Mature in Struggle	18
Tenghsien County's Rich Summer Harvest Reveals New Look in China's Countryside	21

Oppose Counter-Revolutionary Violence With Revolutionary Violence — Call by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya to people of all nationalities of Malaya	24
Thai People's Armed Forces Growing in Strength	26
Soviet Revisionist Renegades' "Communist Christianity" Shows How Degenerate They Have Become — Yu Fen	28
Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Is Biggest Exploiter and Oppressor of Central Asian and Kazak Peoples	31
France Compelled to Devalue Franc	35
THE WEEK	36

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Visits China	
6th Anniversary of Congo (B) Revolution Celebrated	
Documentary "Chenpao Island Brooks No Violation" Showing in China	
Documentary Film "Czechoslovak People Will Never Submit" Now Showing	

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China