

PEKING REVIEW

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December 25, 1967

Great Leader Chairman Mao's Message of Greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho

Warmest congratulations on the seventh anniversary
of the founding of the South Vietnam National
Front for Liberation.

Chairman Mao Shows the World's People the Road To Defeat U.S. Imperialism

China celebrates S.V.N.F.L.'s seventh anniversary and vows to
provide powerful backing for Vietnamese people.

Always Remain Pupils of the Masses

Jiefangjun Bao editorial.

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Victory will definitely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people!

(December 19, 1967)

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The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly.

On Coalition Government
(April 1945)

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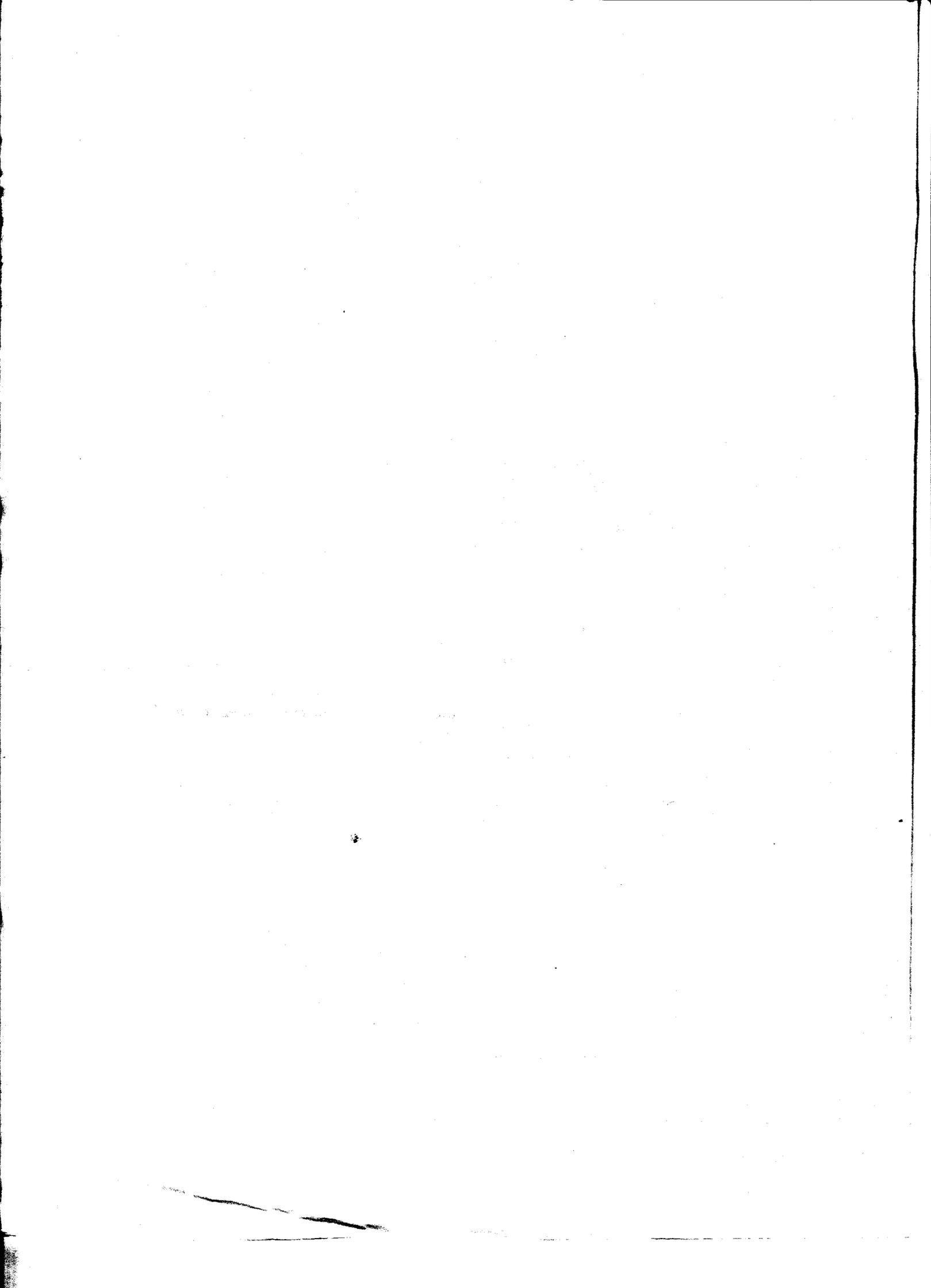
The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

Talk With Guests From Africa and Asia
(April 1961)



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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



Great Leader Chairman Mao's Message of Greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, sent a message on December 19 to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, expressing the warmest congratulations on the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Front. The message reads in full as follows:

President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation:

On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, I extend the warmest congratulations to the fighting people of southern Vietnam on behalf of the Chinese people.

You are putting up a good fight! Relying on your own strength, you have under most difficult conditions badly battered U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious of imperialism in the world, and landed it in an impasse. This is a great victory. The Chinese people salute you.

Your victory once again demonstrates that a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war. By their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the wise leadership of great leader President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have set a brilliant example for the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations the world over in their struggle for liberation.

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The days of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam are numbered. However, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction. And the revolutionary people are bound to meet with all kinds of difficulties before final victory. Nevertheless, these difficulties can all be surmounted and no difficulty can ever obstruct the advance of the revolutionary people. Perseverance means victory. I am deeply convinced that by persevering in protracted war the Vietnamese people will surely drive the U.S. aggressors out of their country.

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. In the face of the solid militant unity of our two peoples, all military adventures and political deceptions by U.S. imperialism are doomed to fail.

Victory will definitely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people!

MAO TSE-TUNG

December 19, 1967

Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Comrades From South Vietnam



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with Nguyen Van Quang, leader of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China; Nguyen Minh Phuong, deputy leader of the mission; Nguyen Xuan Long, leader of the South Vietnam People's Delegation; and Le Thi Chi and Son Loc, deputy leaders, and the delegation members.

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in the afternoon of December 22 received Nguyen Van Quang, leader of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China; Nguyen Minh Phuong, deputy leader of the mission; Nguyen Xuan Long, leader of the South Vietnam People's Delegation; and Le Thi Chi and Son Loc, deputy leaders, and all the delegation members.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chi Pen-yu and Yao Wen-yuan.

When the comrades from south Vietnam entered the reception hall, Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman

Lin Piao and the other leading comrades shook hands heartily with each of them, extending warm welcome to the envoys of the heroic people of south Vietnam who had come from the forefront of the war against U.S. imperialism.

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the other leading comrades had their picture taken with the Vietnamese comrades, and later had a very cordial conversation with them.

The members of the South Vietnam People's Delegation present were: Nguyen Tuan, Nguyen Pha, Nguyen Thi Hue, Phan Thanh Trung, A Ma Cap, Le Quang and Nguyen Phuoc.

Comrades Hoxha, Lleshi and Shehu Send Message of Thanks to Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai have received a message from Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi and Comrade Mehmet Shehu. The message expresses the most heartfelt thanks to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai for their warm fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the liberation of Albania. It reads:

Peking

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the Albanian people, the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, as well as in our own names, we express to you and, through you, to the great Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, our most heartfelt thanks for the warm fraternal congratulations that you sent us on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China headed by the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Chinese people have won victories of world historic importance in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China. The great proletarian cultural revolution, under the wise guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, is going on successfully and, with its powerful and irresistible flames, is

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wiping out all class enemies, all bourgeois and revisionist enemies, and has dashed to pieces the vain hopes of imperialism and Khrushchovite revisionism for the restoration of capitalism and the breeding of revisionism in China.

The great People's China today has become an impregnable fortress of socialism, a powerful base of revolution and reliable support for the peoples struggling for freedom and national liberation. The glorious Communist Party of China is holding high and firm the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and waging an unflagging struggle against modern revisionism with the traitorous leading clique of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as its centre, thereby setting a great example inspiring all Marxist-Leninists and genuine revolutionaries throughout the world.

The Albanian people, who are bound by an unbreakable revolutionary friendship and iron-like unity with the 700 million Chinese people, rejoice immeasurably at the great victories won by the Chinese people. We heartily wish the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the heroic Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, new and still greater victories on the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China.

May the great militant friendship and unbreakable unity between the Albanian people and the fraternal Chinese people flourish through the generations to eternity!

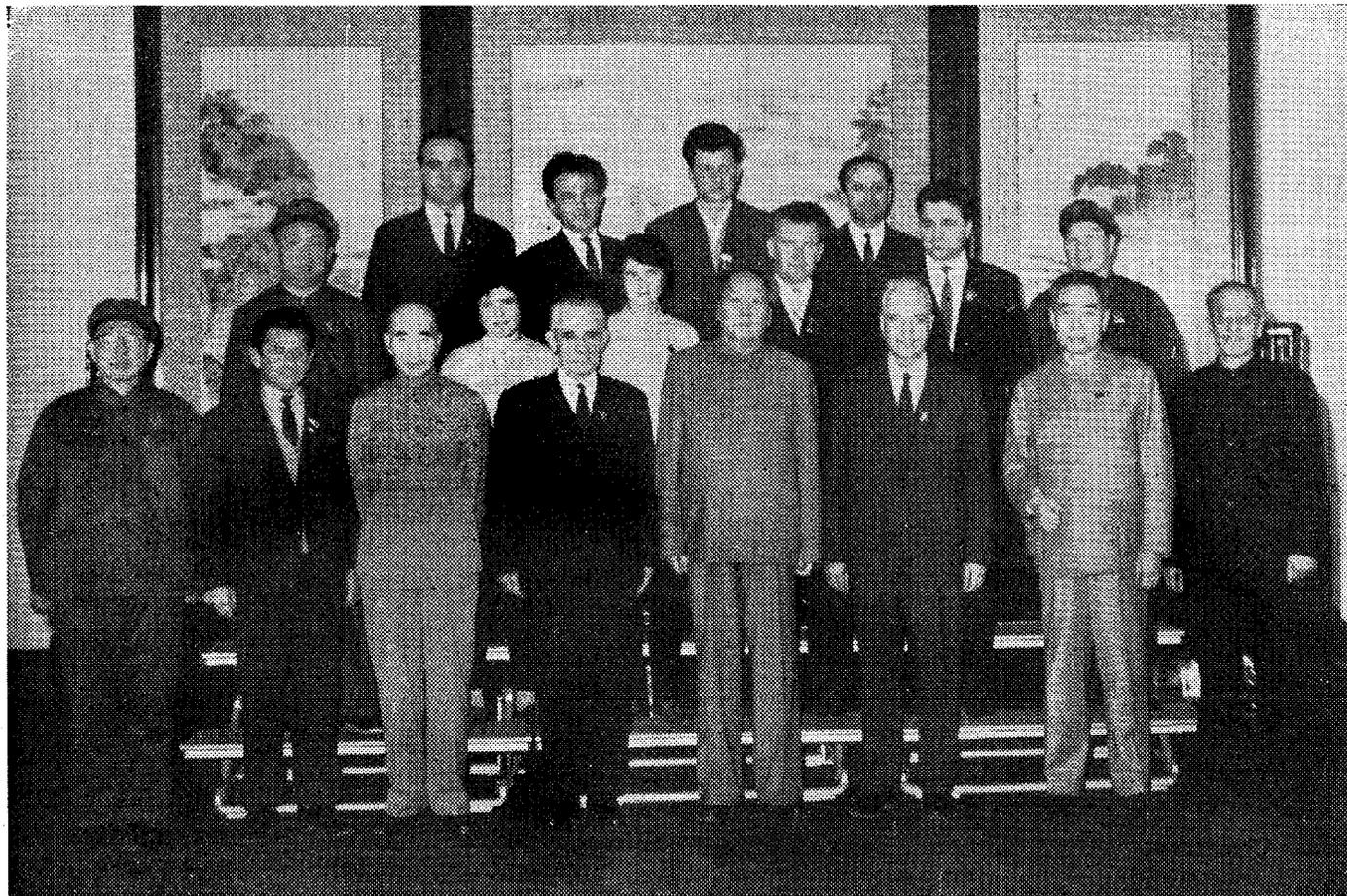
Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour,

Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, and

Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania.

December 13, 1967
Tirana

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Albanian Comrades



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao with Comrade Shetqet Peci (fourth from the left, front row) and members of the Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation he leads and two Albanian experts.

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the evening of December 18 received Comrade Shetqet Peci, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Minister Without Portfolio, and all the comrades of the Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation which was led by him. The Albanian experts who had come to make preparations for the Albanian plastic arts exhibition were also received. Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Yang Cheng-wu and Wang Shu-sheng.

When the Albanian comrades entered the reception hall, Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Party's Central

Committee cordially shook hands with each of them and extended their warm welcome to the comrades from Albania, the great beacon of socialism in Europe. Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the other leading comrades of the Central Committee then had a most cordial conversation with Comrade Shetqet Peci and the members of the Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation — Comrades Ismail Seseri, Xhemal Dini, Ruzhdie Kryeziu, Ideale Ruka, Koli Milo and Emin Spahiu — and the Albanian experts, Comrades Shaban Haderi and Kujtim Buza.

Albanian Ambassador to China Comrade Vasil Nathanaili was also present.

Comrade Lin Piao Greet's 23rd Anniversary of Founding of the Vietnam People's Army

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a message on December 21 to General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, most warmly greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army. The message reads:

General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,

Dear Comrade Minister:

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army, I extend, on behalf of the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the warmest congratulations to the fraternal Vietnamese people and all the comrades-in-arms of the Vietnam People's Army.

Under the wise leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people and their armed forces in the south and the north, united as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder, are becoming stronger and stronger in their just war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Firmly holding the initiative on the battlefield, they have continuously dealt the U.S. aggressors annihilating blows and have brought about an excellent situation.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people,"** and **"the mobilization of the common people throughout the country will create a vast sea in which to drown the enemy."** The brilliant victories won by the armed forces and people of Vietnam in resisting and defeating U.S. imperialist aggression have fully demonstrated the immense strength of people's war; they have completely laid bare the paper-tiger

nature of U.S. imperialism, which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak, and greatly inspired the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and especially the people of Southeast Asia, in their armed struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, thereby making important contributions to the common struggle waged by the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism.

All reactionary forces invariably wage a last-ditch fight with the revolutionary forces. In order to extricate itself from its difficulties at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism, which is deeply bogged down in the quagmire of its war of aggression against Vietnam, is stepping up its plot to expand its military adventures. Working in league with modern revisionism, it continues to play the tricks of "inducing peace talks by suspending bombing" and "forcing peace talks through bombing," and is trying to get the United Nations to meddle in the affair. But all this can never save U.S. imperialism from its impending doom—complete and utter defeat. We consistently and firmly believe that the heroic Vietnamese people and its army can surmount every difficulty, smash the enemy's sinister schemes and win final victory in the great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely follow the teachings of their great supreme commander Chairman Mao, always regard the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as their own cause and always deem it their bounden internationalist duty to support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are stronger and better prepared than ever before.

We are closely following every move of the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices, and we are ready at all times to take any necessary action conforming to the highest interests of the two peoples of China and Vietnam and of the revolutionary people throughout the world and give all-out support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, until the U.S. aggressors are wiped out completely and thoroughly!

Long live the militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of China and Vietnam!

Lin Piao, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China.

Peking, December 21, 1967

Premier Chou Sees Performance By Syrian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble

On the evening of December 17 Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun saw a performance in Peking by the Omayya Folk Song and Dance Ensemble from the Syrian Arab Republic.

During the intermission Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Li received Youssef Chaqra and M. Kamel Kouksi, leader and deputy leader of the ensemble respectively, and all its members, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. The Syrian friends warmly cheered "Long live Arab-China friendship!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!" during the reception.

The ensemble's performance was full of national flavour and reflected the Arab people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israel. It received a tremendous welcome from the audience. The Syrian friends enthusiastically sang songs with words from quotations from Chairman Mao. They also sang other songs

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Chairman Mao Shows the World's People the Road to Defeat U.S. Imperialism

Nation of 700 Million Vows to Provide Powerful Backing for Vietnamese People

MILLIONS upon millions of servicemen and people throughout the nation have warmly hailed the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of its founding.

Throughout the length and breadth of the country, proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army say that Chairman Mao's message manifests to the fullest the resolve of the 700 million Chinese people to give firm support to the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The message, they say, has, most wisely and correctly, pointed out the militant road to victory for the Vietnamese people and the world's revolutionary people; it is the greatest support and greatest inspiration to them.

Chairman Mao's message is also a tremendous boost to the morale of the Vietnamese people and the revolutionary people of the world and has greatly dampened the arrogance of U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and all reaction. The proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army say that the message has lighted up the road of victory for the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed peoples and nations. They express the firm belief that the heroic Vietnamese people, persisting in a protracted war, will certainly defeat U.S. imperialism. They say that, by all means, they themselves will follow their great supreme commander Chairman Mao's teaching, vow to provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people, and resolutely support the Vietnamese people to sweep out the last U.S. invaders from Vietnam. They pledge that, together with the revolutionary people of the world, they will fight to the end to completely overthrow U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and the reactionaries of all lands.

On the afternoon of December 19, the same day our great leader Chairman Mao's message of greetings

was made public, more than 10,000 people in the Chinese capital held a grand rally to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the founding of the S.V.N.F.L. The meeting began with the reading out of our great leader Chairman Mao's message of greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho; all present were in their highest militant spirit.

The rally was attended by Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chi Pen-yu, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Yi, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu and other Chinese comrades. Vietnamese friends attending the meeting received a warm welcome. Among them were the Delegation of the People of South Vietnam headed by Nguyen Xuan Long, who had come to China at the invitation of the China-Vietnam Friendship Association to take part in the Chinese people's celebrations of the founding of the S.V.N.F.L.; Nguyen Van Quang, Leader of the Permanent Mission of the S.V.N.F.L. to China, and Nguyen Minh Phuong, Deputy Leader; and Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China.

Commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and revolutionary masses, who attended the meeting with the deep feeling of militant friendship for the Vietnamese people, read together the following quotation from Chairman Mao:

"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."

They then went on to read aloud a quotation from President Ho Chi Minh:

"The war may last still five, ten, twenty years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. When victory day comes,

our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful construction."

Shining Example for the Oppressed Peoples

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, made an important speech at the rally. In the name of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, and speaking on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people and the Chinese Government, he extended the warmest and most heartfelt greetings to the heroic people of south Vietnam and the S.V.N.F.L.

Premier Chou En-lai said that the founding of the S.V.N.F.L. marked a new stage in the struggle of the people of south Vietnam against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The facts of the past seven years show that the S.V.N.F.L. is the great standard-bearer of the people of south Vietnam in their struggle for complete liberation and their only genuine representative.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out that during the past seven years, under the strong S.V.N.F.L. leadership, the heroic people of south Vietnam, who held high the great banner of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and displayed the incomparable might of people's war, have smashed the "special warfare" of U.S. imperialism, successfully resisted direct armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and defeated one enemy war escalation after another, thus bringing about a fundamental change in the situation of south Vietnam. The 14 million people of south Vietnam on their land of 170,000 square kilometres have resisted more than one million U.S. and puppet troops and have given them a thorough trouncing. This is a stupendous feat in the history of national-liberation wars in the world.

After reviewing the increasingly fine situation in the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Premier Chou En-lai declared:

"The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has proved to the whole world that a country, whether big or small, can defeat any powerful aggressor so long as it dares to struggle and is good at struggle, fully arouses and relies on the people, turns the country into a nation of soldiers, undertakes people's war and persists in a long-term war of resistance. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have set a brilliant example for the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations throughout the world in their struggle for liberation.

"These victories have upset U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary global strategic plan and given powerful support to the liberation struggles of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to the

revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. The Vietnamese people are playing a vital role in the struggle in the present era of the revolutionary forces of the world against the counter-revolutionary forces and are making great contributions to the cause of the world revolution."

Johnson Administration Employs Counter-Revolutionary Dual Tactics on Bigger Scale

Caught now in a blind alley, the U.S. imperialists are expanding the war to try to extricate themselves, Premier Chou En-lai pointed out. On the one hand, the U.S. is itself pouring more troops into south Vietnam, still more fiercely mustering cannon-fodder from its satellite countries and stepping up the bombing of north Vietnam; on the other, it is using its Thailand and south Vietnam lackeys to keep invading the border of Cambodia and bombing areas in Middle and Lower Laos. The U.S. openly clamours for "destructive bombing" of north Vietnam and for landing American troops there; clamours for sending its own troops to Laos, for invading Cambodia and blockading the Cambodian ports; and even clamours for "hot pursuit into Chinese territory." This arrogance on the part of the U.S. imperialists, however, does not show strength but, on the contrary, as our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory."

Premier Chou En-lai said that in addition to expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is carrying out a "peace talks" fraud. The more its difficulties, the more it turns to counter-revolutionary dual tactics. Moreover, next year is election year in the U.S. and U.S. imperialism is bound to use these counter-revolutionary dual tactics even more. Of late, the Johnson Administration has been sending out old "peace talks" hands and international brokers to many places in the world to seek support and, taking advantage of the ceasefire at the New Year and the Spring Festival, is trying a new scheme of a "bombing halt" for "peace talks." At the same time, U.S. imperialism is trying to get the United Nations to take a hand in the Vietnam question, and attempting by hook or by crook to get the Vietnam question on the agenda of the U.N. Security Council. It is common knowledge that the United Nations is an instrument controlled by the U.S. and it has absolutely no right to discuss the Vietnam question.

Betrayal by the Soviet Revisionists Cannot Save U.S. Imperialism From Doom

The U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam, Premier Chou En-lai said, is being actively

served by the Soviet revisionist leading clique. Every "peace talks" scheme the U.S. imperialists try on Vietnam receives support and co-operation from the Soviet revisionist leading clique. This clique is the broker peddling the "peace talks" scheme of U.S. imperialism, the accomplice helping U.S. imperialism to conduct war blackmail and the renegade selling out the cause of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The greater the difficulties U.S. imperialism faces in Vietnam, the greater the efforts the Soviet revisionist leading clique exerts to find a way out for the U.S. At the time of this year's October Revolution festival, the Soviet revisionist leading clique hatched a conspiracy of "forcing peace talks through bombing" in collusion with U.S. imperialism. The Soviet revisionist leading clique recently intensified its collusion with U.S. imperialism in carrying out new activities to "induce peace talks by bombing pause." However, these acts of betrayal by it cannot save U.S. imperialism; on the contrary, they will only further expose its renegade features.

Premier Chou En-lai continued: The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has arrived at a crucial moment. The road to ultimate victory lies before the people of Vietnam. The nearer victory comes, the more the difficulties. No matter how many difficulties or obstacles the Vietnamese people face on their march forward, these can all be surmounted. President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, has said: **"The people of our country will still encounter many difficulties in the war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, but the people of our country are bound to defeat the U.S. aggressor gangsters and their running dogs, liberate the south, defend the north and then reunify the fatherland peacefully."** The S.V.N.F.L.'s Political Programme also pointed out: "Our people will fight on unswervingly until complete victory so long as the U.S. imperialists refuse to end their war of aggression, to withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from our country and to let the people of south Vietnam to settle the internal affairs of south Vietnam by themselves without foreign intervention."

Premier Chou En-lai expressed the belief that the heroic Vietnamese people will assuredly drive all the U.S. aggressors from their land and achieve complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, provided they rally in unity and unite as one, persist in people's war and persevere in the policy of protracted war.

The Chinese People Who Are Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thought Stand Four-Square Behind the Vietnamese People

After reviewing the excellent revolutionary situation in our great motherland in the past year and a half, Premier Chou En-lai said: The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has not only opened a broad path for consolidating the dictatorship of

the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end, but has made it possible for China to be a more powerful base for supporting the world revolution. The Chinese people, tested and tempered as they are in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have further strengthened their sense of duty to internationalism and will certainly render still more effective support to the Vietnamese people in their great war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, to the proletariat of the world and the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles, and to the oppressed nations and peoples of the world in their struggle for liberation, thus contributing duly to the revolutionary cause of the people all over the world.

The peoples of China and Vietnam, Premier Chou En-lai stressed, are truly comrades-in-arms and brothers. The friendship and solidarity between us has grown in long anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles and has stood the test of time. In the present war against U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese people stand at the forefront of the struggle and have made great contributions to our common cause. **The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people, and the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.** No matter how arrogant U.S. imperialism is, it will be stopped in its tracks by the 31 million people of Vietnam and the 700 million people of China. In the common struggle, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples support and co-operate with each other, and have forged unbreakable militant friendship. Consistently following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have resolutely supported the Vietnamese people in their struggle in the last seven years. No matter what tempestuous storms and difficulties and dangers are encountered on the road forward, the 700 million people of China, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will unswervingly stand by the fraternal Vietnamese people and will make all-out efforts for the defeat of vicious U.S. imperialism.

Army and People of South Vietnam Determined to Fight U.S. Aggression to the End

Nguyen Xuan Long, head of the Delegation of the People of South Vietnam, then took the floor. He first pointed out that the founding of the S.V.N.F.L. on December 20, 1960, was the inevitable outcome of the struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and also a historic turning point in the struggle of the people in the south for liberation. After giving a detailed account of the brilliant victories won by the south Vietnamese people under the leadership of the S.V.N.F.L., he pointed out that the victories won by the S.V.N.F.L. in the past seven years represent a victory for its correct political and military lines, a victory for the line of people's war which has been developed to a high level in south Vietnam, a victory for the staunch will to defeat the U.S. aggressors displayed by the people throughout north and south Vietnam and a victory

for the lofty internationalist solidarity and friendship shown by the 700 million Chinese people and our brothers and friends on all five continents who support and encourage the south Vietnamese people in their just patriotic struggle.

These victories, he said, show that the S.V.N.F.L. has been fulfilling its historic mission and bringing about one success after another for the revolution in south Vietnam. The S.V.N.F.L. is the decisive factor in the development of the situation in south Vietnam. It is actually performing the functions of a mighty and genuinely democratic state of the south Vietnamese people. It is asserting growing influence in the world and enjoying rising international prestige; indeed, it is worthy of being the sole genuine representative of the 14 million south Vietnamese people.

U.S. Imperialist "Peace Talks" Fraud Can Deceive No One

While condemning U.S. imperialism for making every effort to intensify its war of aggression against Vietnam and attempting to extend the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China, he pointed out that, at the same time, U.S. imperialism is trying to take the Vietnam question to the United Nations, pressing for intervention by the U.N. Security Council in the Vietnam war with the aim of forcing us to accept its terms. It has made fraudulent statements about peace talks in order to cover up its schemes for intensifying and expanding its war of aggression against Vietnam and the defeats it has suffered on the battlefield, and to deceive world public opinion. But no amount of cunning and hypocritical talk by U.S. imperialism will deceive anyone any longer. Today it is using the most savage military means to intensify and expand its war of aggression, but this can in no way help it extricate itself from the depths of defeat into which it is sinking. The more U.S. troops it brings into south Vietnam, the more U.S. imperialism becomes submerged in the ocean of people's war. The more it expands the war, the more it reveals its inherent political and military weaknesses, and the farther it will go up a blind alley. U.S. imperialism is the aggressor in south Vietnam, and the army and people in south Vietnam are determined to wipe out the U.S. aggressors with all the forces they can muster. Whatever the sacrifices or hardships and no matter how long the war continues, whether it be five years, ten years, twenty years or even longer, the army and people in south Vietnam are determined to carry on the fight till final victory. Such is their unshakable iron will and determination.

Nguyen Xuan Long also said that the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation now forms an inseparable part of the common struggle of the people of the world against colonialism, neo-colonialism and U.S.-led imperialism, and for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress. The army and people of south Vietnam see clearly that this is their glorious international

duty. They are resolved to spare no effort, fear no sacrifice, fight to the end and defeat the war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism in south Vietnam and make positive and effective contributions to the immeasurably great revolutionary cause of all the nations of the world.

Chinese People's Support Is the Greatest Inspiration for the Vietnamese People

Nguyen Xuan Long continued: The anti-U.S. struggle of the south Vietnamese people has won the most resolute, sincere, tremendous and effective sympathy and support of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people. In carrying out Chairman Mao's statement "**The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the south Vietnamese people,**" the Chinese people regard their country as a vast rear area for the Vietnamese people and devote all their efforts to supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The extensive movement to "aid Vietnam to resist U.S. aggression" has rapidly surged to a high tide in the great country of China. The people of south Vietnam highly value the wholehearted support of the Chinese people and regard it as an immense encouragement and contribution to the sacred cause of the national salvation of the Vietnamese people.

In conclusion, Nguyen Xuan Long expressed the most heartfelt and profound thanks to the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the great Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people.

North Vietnam Determined to Fight Shoulder to Shoulder With Compatriots in the South

In his speech, Ngo Minh Loan, the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, condemned U.S. imperialism for carrying out a war of destruction against north Vietnam in order to save itself from heavy defeat in south Vietnam.

Warning the U.S. aggressors, he said: They thought that with bombs, they could subdue the people of north Vietnam, sever the southern and northern parts of Vietnam from each other, and prevent the people of north Vietnam from giving assistance and support to their southern fellow countrymen. But they are only day-dreaming and cherishing frantic illusions that will never come true. Vietnam is one entity, and so is the Vietnamese nation. The people of both north and south Vietnam are kith and kin, and members of one and the same family under one and the same roof.

After giving an account of the splendid victories the people of north Vietnam have achieved in fighting and production, the Ambassador continued: No matter how fiercely the U.S. imperialists may step up their bombing of the north and even if they go so far as to recklessly land their troops in north Vietnam, the

people of the north are resolved to stand side by side with the people of the south and completely put into effect President Ho Chi Minh's sacred appeal to struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation: "**For the defence of the independence of our fatherland, for the fulfilment of our obligations to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism, our whole people and army, united as one man, fearless of sacrifices and hardships, will resolutely fight till complete victory.**" They are determined to carry through the liberation of the south, the defence of the north and proceed to the reunification of the fatherland.

Smash U.S. Imperialism's Military Adventure And "Peace Talks" Swindle

Under the vehement attacks of the armed forces and people in both north and south Vietnam nothing can save the U.S. imperialists from defeat, the Ambassador pointed out. However, the U.S. imperialists have not given up their aggressive designs and are scheming to intensify the war, to carry it still further into north Vietnam, and to extend it to the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, thus posing a serious threat to the independence of all the countries in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. Along with their military activities, the U.S. imperialists are cunningly pushing their "peace talks" swindle at the United Nations in order to soften public opinion throughout the world and in the United States itself. Throughout the world and in the United States itself people are indignantly condemning the war of aggression waged by the Johnson clique against Vietnam and demanding that the U.S. imperialists definitively and unconditionally stop their bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from south Vietnam, and recognize the S.V.N.F.L. as the sole and genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people.

Chinese People's Tremendous Support Appreciated

The Ambassador added: In our First War of Resistance as well as in our present fight against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Vietnamese people, both in the north and in the south, have always enjoyed the support and assistance of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the Government and the people of China. While giving tremendous and effective material assistance, the Chinese Government and people have many times made public their consistent position of firm support for the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until final victory. The 700 million fraternal Chinese people, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and are vigorously carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution, are ready to undergo the greatest national sacrifices and are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with

the Vietnamese people in order to defeat the U.S. aggressors. Chairman Mao's statement in 1963 on the situation in south Vietnam, and the statements denouncing the U.S. imperialist bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam made since 1964 by the Government of China, constitute a great source of inspiration and encouragement to the Vietnamese people in both the south and the north.

Chairman Mao's Message Hailed by South Vietnamese People

Nguyen Van Quang, Leader of the Permanent Mission of the S.V.N.F.L. to China, gave a reception on December 20 in celebration of the 7th anniversary of the Front.

Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu and other leading comrades attended. Also present were Nguyen Xuan Long and the members of the Delegation of the People of South Vietnam led by him, and Ngo Minh Loan, D.R.V. Ambassador to China.

In his speech, Nguyen Van Quang said:

In the joyous atmosphere of celebrating the 7th anniversary of the S.V.N.F.L., the armymen and people on every battlefield in south Vietnam were excited and honoured at hearing the inspiring news that the respected and beloved Chairman Mao had sent a message of congratulations to President Nguyen Huu Tho. The south Vietnamese people regard the powerful support by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and great comrade-in-arms of the Vietnamese people, as an enormous inspiration.

Profoundly grateful to Chairman Mao and drawing fresh strength from his message, all the liberation armymen and people in south Vietnam will advance heroically and deal heavier and even more accurate blows at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. They will successfully accomplish their historic task and will not fail to fulfil the respected and beloved Chairman Mao's trust in them, Nguyen Van Quang said.

Nguyen Van Quang then gave an account of the new victories won by the south Vietnamese people in the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation; he also elaborated on the great significance of the Political Programme adopted by the extraordinary session of the Central Committee of the S.V.N.F.L., and gave an account of how the S.V.N.F.L. has raised its international prestige.

The armymen and people in south Vietnam, he declared, are resolved to hold their rifles tightly in their hands and fight through to the end so as to realize the objectives explicitly listed in the Political Programme and most successfully fulfil the sacred task of their fatherland so dear to them, namely, to liberate the

south, defend the north and then proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The people in the south, he added, are convinced that under the correct leadership of the S.V.N.F.L., with the concerted effort of the compatriots in the south and the north, and with the sympathy and support of the Chinese people and the people of the world, they will certainly win victory. The Political Programme of the S.V.N.F.L. can certainly be realized.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended the warmest congratulations to the Presidium of the S.V.N.F.L. and the heroic people of south Vietnam. Not long ago, he said, the Political Programme issued by the S.V.N.F.L. had further mobilized and united the people in the south and expressed their determination to fight U.S. imperialism through to the end. The S.V.N.F.L. is the only genuine representative of the 14 million south Vietnamese people and their most courageous, most resolute and most loyal standard-bearer, he emphasized.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out that U.S. imperialism is now working with redoubled efforts to

collect cannon-fodder both at home and abroad, down to mobilizing the Japanese militarists who are following the U.S. line in every respect. Recently, the Sato government, instigated by Washington, had gone to the length of openly uttering hysterical anti-China war cries. U.S. imperialism is vainly hoping to expand the war to save itself from the situation of being defeated; this is a sheer pipe dream. Vice-Premier Chen Yi warned U.S. imperialism that if it insists on going its own way, the Chinese people will stand firmly at the side of the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and other Asian countries and deal heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors, and throw the paper tiger which U.S. imperialism is into the raging flames of a people's war and burn it to ashes.

Chen Yi said, the more difficult the position of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, the more it will intensify its "peace talks" fraud all the while carrying on its military adventures. Modern revisionism is acting as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in this plot. The "peace talks" fraud of U.S. imperialism has been foiled many times before, any new ones they are playing with is doomed to failure.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

A Magnificent Example of Armed Revolutionary Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

— Greeting the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

TOMORROW is the seventh anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation — the glorious standard-bearer of the south Vietnamese people. The Chinese people warmly greet the south Vietnamese people on their grand militant festival and hail the resounding victories they have won in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

Born in the flames of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the South Vietnam N.F.L. has held high the great banner of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Rallying around itself the greatest possible number of people of various strata in south Vietnam, the N.F.L. has been fighting against

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys with supreme fortitude and endurance and has given full play to the power of people's war. They have set a magnificent example of armed revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism for the people of the whole world.

For seven years the south Vietnamese people's armed forces, led by the N.F.L., have been fighting with ever greater bravery and strength. They have grown from small groups of guerrillas to a powerful people's army comprising a liberation army, regional armed forces and guerrillas. Creatively applying the strategy and tactics of people's war, they have held the initiative on the battlefield firmly in their hands and have smashed the enemy's repeated "escalations"

of the war. They have put out of action over a million enemy effectives including over 250,000 troops of the U.S. aggressors and their satellites. The U.S. aggressors are sinking deeper and deeper in the vast sea of people's war and are being submerged by it.

Simultaneously with the south Vietnamese people's heroic resistance against the U.S. aggressors, the army and people of north Vietnam too have chalked up the splendid record of shooting down more than 2,600 U.S. aircraft.

The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have revealed to the hilt the inherent weakness of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger. U.S. imperialism has committed to its war of aggression against Vietnam nearly half its ground forces, nearly one-fifth of its air force and over a quarter of its navy; it has employed all its up-to-date weapons except atom bombs. Its military expenditure on the war has reached the huge figure of 30,000 million dollars a year. Yet, it has been soundly thrashed and has been brought to bay. This once again explodes the myth about the "invincibility" of U.S. imperialism.

The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have greatly weakened and tied down U.S. imperialism's forces for aggression and have upset its global counter-revolutionary strategic plans. They are a powerful support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the rest of the world, and thus have greatly contributed to the cause of world revolution today.

The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have created a glorious example, in the post-World War II period, of one country single-handedly resisting and triumphing over U.S. imperialist aggression. It eloquently proves that to rely on the people, persist in armed struggle and oppose counter-revolutionary war with revolutionary war is the only way for the oppressed nations and peoples to win complete liberation.

There has always been a struggle between two lines on the attitude towards the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. All revolutionary people of the world regard the Vietnamese people's struggle as their own struggle and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in fighting to the end to drive all the U.S. aggressors out of Vietnam. On the other hand, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has sought by hook or by crook to bring the Vietnam question into the orbit of Soviet-U.S. collaboration and has given energetic help to U.S. imperialism in peddling its "peace talks" swindle by means of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of sham support and real betrayal, in a vain attempt to extinguish the revolutionary flames of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This has fully exposed the Soviet revisionist ruling

clique as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism and a shameless traitor to the world people's cause of revolution.

At present, the Johnson Administration is engaged in a reckless struggle with the close co-operation of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique to try and save itself from defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam. It is stepping up its preparations for new military adventures and is even considering the extension of the war to Laos and Cambodia, while at the same time it is continuing to play such tricks as "forcing peace talks through bombing" and "inducing peace talks through a halt in the bombing"; and it is also trying to get the United Nations to meddle in the Vietnam question. However, all these efforts will be of no avail.

President Ho Chi Minh has solemnly declared: "**We Vietnamese are resolved to fight till not a single U.S. aggressor is left on our beloved land.**" The Political Programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation clearly points out that the Vietnamese people will fight resolutely till complete victory so long as U.S. imperialism fails to withdraw all of its own troops and those of its satellites out of Vietnam. This has fully expressed the iron will of the 31 million Vietnamese people to unite together and resist U.S. aggression. We are convinced that by persisting in their fight and waging a protracted war of resistance, the Vietnamese people will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors thoroughly and fulfil their great task of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying their fatherland.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "**We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are convincing proof of this. The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening. The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off.**"

Abiding by the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to support the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The great victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution have given the Chinese people greater strength in supporting the just struggle of their Vietnamese brothers. The 700 million Chinese people will always be a strong backing for the Vietnamese people, and the vast territory of China will always be a dependable rear area for the Vietnamese people. The Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought will unswervingly support the heroic Vietnamese people in driving out every U.S. aggressor bandit from the sacred land of Vietnam!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, December 19)

Always Remain Pupils of the Masses

At a time when our great leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction that fighters should be included in the study classes sponsored by the army has spread all over China, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, proletarian revolutionaries, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres everywhere are warmly hailing and conscientiously studying this great instruction. In their discussions, P.L.A. commanders and fighters unanimously declare that this instruction is an expression of the great solicitude which Chairman Mao has for all in the Liberation Army; that it shows his great trust in them and is a mighty encouragement to them. With soaring political enthusiasm, they are determined to implement it to the letter as fast as possible. The revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres are all agreed that this great instruction is of extremely great significance in establishing better relations between cadres and masses throughout the Party, the country and the army, and in speeding up the ideological revolutionization of cadres and masses. All cadres, old and new, have expressed their determination to carry out Chairman Mao's latest instruction thoroughly, whether in the study classes or at their posts, learn modestly from the masses and always be their pupils.

Following is the full text of the editorial published in "Jiefangjun Bao" on December 12, commenting on the experience gained by air force units in Shanghai in implementing Chairman Mao's latest instruction. A report on this experience appeared in that paper the same day. — P.R. Ed.

CHAIRMAN MAO recently instructed us that **"fighters should be included in the study classes sponsored by the army."** In accordance with this instruction, the air force units in Shanghai and many other units have enrolled large numbers of fighters in classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, which have been set up at various levels. By studying, living and undertaking productive labour together, the cadres and fighters in these courses have further developed our army's revolutionary tradition of unity between officers and men and between higher and lower ranks. There is a new atmosphere of unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness in these classes. Their experience shows that this is an excellent practice.

The biggest advantage of such study courses is that through this method the cadres are able to learn in the best way from the fighters and be pupils of the masses. In them, cadres and fighters together discuss the excellent situation prevailing in the great proletarian cultural revolution and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov and the handful

of other top capitalist roaders in the Party. And together they recall their past sufferings and trace the source of their present happy life, study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, and fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism. The sincere and profound class feeling of the fighters which they show in their warm love for Chairman Mao, for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for his proletarian revolutionary line, their revolutionary spirit in striving hard to apply what they have learnt from Chairman Mao's works, in boldly revealing what is in their minds and in fighting selfish ideas—these have given powerful impetus to the cadres' efforts to fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism and promoted the remoulding of their thinking.

Through studying together, the cadres have deepened their understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought and are better able to take a correct attitude towards themselves and the masses, discard their bureaucratic airs and enhance their class feelings for the fighters. The fighters have come to see more clearly many of the cadres' merits and acquire an all-round understanding of them; they thus show them greater respect and concern. As a result, relations between cadres and fighters have become much closer.

Chairman Mao's latest instruction is not only an important measure for settling the cadre question through education at present, but it points out the way forward to educate the cadres in the future.

Chairman Mao teaches: **"The masses are the real heroes." "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable."** By studying with the fighters, the cadres are able, by revealing their thoughts to the masses, to get help and draw fresh strength and wisdom from them. This is an important guarantee for the ideological revolutionization of the cadres. Excellent proof of this is provided by the tremendous achievements made by the cadres and fighters of our army in their diligent study and application of the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune, The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] after Comrade Lin Piao initiated the campaign for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. It is proved by their achievements in eliminating self-interest and fostering devotion to public interest and remoulding their world outlook, with the veterans setting an example for the young fighters who in turn give them help.

The idea of being pupils of the masses and learning from them, the idea of from the masses, to the masses, is a great concept consistently advocated by Chairman

Mao, a revolutionary tradition of our Party and army. This fundamental concept of the cadres being pupils of the masses runs through the method of investigation and study, the method of leadership known as from the masses, to the masses, the method of training in which officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and the soldiers teach each other, the system under which officers serve as soldiers in companies and other practices which our Party and army have long and persistently carried out under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao.

How to guarantee the ideological revolutionization of the leading cadres at all levels during the period of socialist revolution is a matter of prime importance in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is more important than ever to increase help from the masses to the cadres. At present, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are themselves mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought and their proletarian consciousness has soared to unprece-

dent heights. Our cadres must attach greater importance than ever to learning from the masses if they do not want to lag behind the times. A requirement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of the class struggle is that **fighters should be included in the study classes sponsored by the army.** This should be done now and at all times in the future.

The great Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded by Chairman Mao and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, is a steel wall defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and the main pillar in consolidating this dictatorship. For our army to be able to play a greater role in the cultural revolution, it must take Mao Tse-tung's thought as its guide and build up better relations between superiors and subordinates and between cadres and masses. All cadres, old and new, in our army, should follow the example of Chairman Mao's great practice and learn modestly from the fighters and always remain pupils of the masses, whether in study courses or at their posts.

A Red Banner of the P.L.A. in Helping the Left

Joint editorial note by "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao" on the following report states:

The great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement at the Peking General Knitwear Mill gives a fine example of implementing the proletarian revolutionary line of our great leader Chairman Mao and following out his strategic plan.

Unit 8341 of the People's Liberation Army, which has been helping the Left at the mill, has shown itself to represent a red banner in this work.

We must learn from the comrades of Unit 8341 and from the revolutionary workers and staff members at this mill. We must emulate them in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, in closely following his great strategic plan and in carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, with the profound class feelings of boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao.

THE great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement at the Peking General Knitwear Mill sets an excellent example in carrying out the proletarian revolutionary line of our great leader Chairman Mao and in following out his strategic plan. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the personnel of Unit 8341 supporting the Left at the mill have carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line by tirelessly propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, taking a firm grip on ideological and political work, and unswervingly trusting and relying on the masses. The proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses at the mill have earnestly studied Chairman Mao's works and resolutely carried out his instructions. After they studied the important instructions Chairman Mao gave during his inspection tour of north, central-south and east China, they quickly brought about a

revolutionary great alliance in the mill, established a revolutionary committee and launched a mass campaign to repudiate the top capitalist roaders in the Party and to carry out the tasks of struggle, criticism and transformation in their mill.

Persist in Propagating Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Unswervingly Trust and Rely on the Masses

Since they entered the mill on June 26, 1967, the personnel of Unit 8341 have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, and held to the following principles in helping the Left:

Vigorously propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, and do thorough and painstaking ideological and political work;

Do not commit oneself in a hurry, but strive to unite the two opposing groupings step by step if on investigation they both prove to be revolutionary mass organizations;

Learn from the masses of workers. Do not be afraid of making mistakes and correct them if there are any. Pay attention to the well-being of the masses.

The personnel of Unit 8341 have at all times kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles."** They have never departed from this teaching in their work of helping the Left.

They believe that the fundamental task in helping the Left is to arm the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought so that they will always be loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and his proletarian revolutionary line. Those engaged in helping the Left are first and foremost propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Experience has proved that in the course of helping the Left, the key link to be grasped is the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works even though the situation may change in a thousand and one ways and may become highly complex. They have firm trust in the immense power of Mao Tse-tung's thought and are firm in their belief that the masses act according to what Chairman Mao says. Therefore, they have resolutely persisted in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses whatever the difficulties, and have guided the workers to solve their problems in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. With unequalled revolutionary zeal, they have promptly, widely and fully transmitted Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the fighting orders of the proletarian headquarters to the masses. They have organized the revolutionary workers and staff members to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way by taking as their guide Chairman Mao's latest instruction **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism,"** and linking their study with their ideological problems and the realities of class struggle. They have carried out ideological and political work patiently and in a thoroughgoing way, and propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever possible—in the workshops, in the workers' residential quarters and among the workers' families.

With the help of the armymen, the revolutionary workers and staff members at the mill have carried to new heights the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. They have actively created conditions for this study by starting a study campaign, instituting and strengthening a regular system of daily study, organizing teams for disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought, running classes for studying it and so on.

They have made it a daily practice to study Chairman Mao's quotations together in front of Chairman Mao's portrait before starting work and after the day's

work they gather there again to "report to Chairman Mao."

Placards inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao have been put up in the workshops. In passing work on to the next shift, workers also recommend suitable quotations so that the new shift can guide their work with appropriate teachings of Chairman Mao.

The masses of the workers have launched a campaign for the study of Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" in an effort to remould their world outlook and make revolution in the depth of their beings. In order to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, they are also studying Chairman Mao's other works and his latest instructions conscientiously in an effort to get a thorough grasp of the theory, line, principles, methods and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is as the workers sing: "Our mill has become a big classroom for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought; a never-setting red sun has risen in our hearts!"

Chairman Mao teaches: **"In order to attack the forces of the counter-revolution, what the revolutionary forces need today is to organize millions upon millions of the masses and move a mighty revolutionary army into action."** In accordance with this teaching, the moment the personnel of Unit 8341 reached the mill, they placed great importance on promoting a revolutionary great alliance and guiding the workers and staff members to unite against the enemy. They are firm in their conviction that all revolutionary mass organizations want to act according to Mao Tse-tung's thought and that they can indeed gradually unite on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, as long as ideological-political work is done effectively.

When the armymen first arrived, the two opposing mass organizations in the mill were still at loggerheads and engaged in endless "civil wars." Instead of hastily proclaiming support for one side or the other, the armymen began a thorough investigation.

Their findings showed that both groups were revolutionary mass organizations and both had the correct general orientation in the revolutionary struggle. They actually differed only on certain minor issues.

So the armymen decided to adhere to the principle of "helping the Left but not any particular faction." They gave firm support to every word or deed which conformed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and refused to support anything to the contrary, irrespective of the organization concerned.

At the same time, they patiently guided the masses in correcting their shortcomings through creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Though quite a number of people labelled this as "compromise," the armymen persisted in acting in accordance with

Mao Tse-tung's thought and refrained from supporting one group and repressing the other. They thus prevented aggravation of the antagonism between the two opposing groups.

To promote an alliance between the two groups, the army-men did ideological and political work among the leading members of the two mass organizations at the same time as they publicized among the masses Chairman Mao's teachings about the revolutionary great alliance.

They got everybody in both groups to study Chairman Mao's *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In this way they enabled leaders and masses to distinguish friend from foe, get a firm grip on the general orientation of the struggle, unite themselves to strike at the enemy and concentrate their hatred on the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party represented by China's Khrushchov.

The army-men also helped members of both groups to get together to study Chairman Mao's works, and to hold joint meetings for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, to recall their past sufferings and trace the source of their present happiness, and to study production problems. As a result, antagonisms gradually disappeared and favourable conditions were created for realizing the revolutionary great alliance.

After the great alliance was forged on the basis of workshops, shifts, brigades and offices, the army-men organized successive classes for members of both groups to study Mao Tse-tung's thought.

At the same time, they widely publicized the advantages of the revolutionary great alliance and the evils of factionalism, thus enhancing the workers' proletarian Party spirit and discrediting petty-bourgeois factionalism, and consolidating the revolutionary great alliance ideologically.

Those workers and staff members who had said that the army-men were "compromising" now paid tribute to them for their clear-cut stand in truly supporting the masses of the Left and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to the letter.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "**Communists should set an example in study; at all times they should be pupils of the masses as well as their teachers.**"



A Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of P.L.A. Unit 8341 helping the Left in the Peking General Knitwear Mill. They are singing for a workshop songs of quotations from Chairman Mao.

Members of Unit 8341 assigned to help the Left knew that a correct approach to their relations with the masses was a question of fundamental attitude, a cardinal issue in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Commanders and fighters declared: "The working class is naturally our teacher. We should always remain pupils of the revolutionary masses." Instead of sitting high above the masses, they went deep among them, studying, working and fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism along with them and conscientiously emulating the noble qualities of the working class.

Instead of lording it over the masses, the army-men served as their counsellors and boldly aroused them to make progress in both revolution and production under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

They often canvassed the masses for comments and criticisms and took the lead in fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism, working hard to revolutionize their own ideology. They were not afraid of making mistakes in their work. When they made mistakes, they honestly and openly admitted them before the masses and promptly corrected them.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the army-men paid careful attention to the well-being of the masses. They often spent their rest days visiting the workers and staff members at home, bringing them and their families revolutionary friendship and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The revolutionary workers and staff members at the mill all praise them as "worthy of the name of good fighters sent by Chairman Mao." Through their efforts, the army-men were not only able to forge close ties between the army and the people, but to enhance the level

of ideological consciousness of the workers, staff members and their families and give a powerful impetus to the great proletarian cultural revolution in the mill.

Closely Follow Chairman Mao's Strategic Plan and Thoroughly Carry Out Chairman Mao's Instructions

With the help of the P.L.A. men, the revolutionary workers and staff members at the mill, have, with boundless love for Chairman Mao, closely followed his strategic plan in spite of the obstacles thrown up in their path.

On September 14 Chairman Mao's great instruction was published in the press: **"There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings."** Five days later, revolutionary great alliances were brought about in this mill. Established in each workshop, shift, brigade and office according to revolutionary principles, they were the result of the determined efforts which the two revolutionary organizations and the masses of revolutionary workers and staff members made in response to Chairman Mao's instruction. A great alliance committee of proletarian revolutionaries was established for the whole mill after full discussion by the two groups.

They took **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism"** as their guide as soon as Chairman Mao issued this great call. They studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, and used his invincible

thought to mercilessly battle their own thoughts of self-interest and criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by China's Khrushchov. By "fighting self-interest," comradeship has developed, unity has been strengthened and the revolutionary great alliance has been consolidated ideologically. An excellent situation now prevails in the mill.

As soon as Chairman Mao's latest instruction concerning the correct treatment of cadres was made public, the mill's proletarian revolutionaries, with the help of the P.L.A. men, went into action to educate and liberate the cadres. They did prolonged ideological and political work to help the cadres, who had made mistakes, take a correct stand towards the masses and themselves, draw a clear line between themselves on the one hand and the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois reactionary line on the other, and return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result of this work, the revolutionary committee of the mill was set up on November 11.

Today, the mill is well imbued with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The campaign of "struggle-criticism-transformation" was launched there in the course of criticizing and repudiating China's Khrushchov and the counter-revolutionary revisionist Peng Chen clique for their revisionist line in running factories. With the revolution vigorously developing in the mill, production is rising steadily. The November production results were very good. Many workshops, shifts and brigades have set their highest production records since the mill was commissioned and a new leap forward situation has emerged in production.

The Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People

THE world has entered a new era whose great banner is Mao Tse-tung's thought. Tens of thousands of revolutionary heroes are rapidly maturing, nurtured by the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Our supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, deputy supreme commander Lin Piao, recently approved the conferring of the honoured title "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People" on the 4th Platoon of the 6th Company of the People's Liberation Army's Unit 6011 and the honoured title "Model in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People" on its leader, Li Wen-chung.

This is an expression of the deep solicitude which our great leader Chairman Mao shows for the com-

manders and fighters of the P.L.A., the proletarian revolutionaries and all the other revolutionary people in the country. This is an immense encouragement and inspiration to them.

It honours our great country and great army.

The 4th Platoon is an outstanding collective of proletarian revolutionary heroes. With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, they have followed closely in his footsteps during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They performed immortal meritorious deeds in safeguarding the cultural revolution, in defending and supporting the proletarian revolutionaries and in the struggle to destroy the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov.

Chairman Mao's good fighters, Li Wen-chung, Li Tsung-chuan, Chen Tien-kwei and their comrades-in-arms, with their own lives and blood, wrote a magnificent epic in helping the Left and cherishing the people. They fulfilled to the letter their heroic vow:

We love what Chairman Mao loves,
We support what Chairman Mao supports,
We act according to Chairman Mao's instructions,
We advance when Chairman Mao gives the signal.

They were a bright red banner in our army's work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training.

They set our great times a glorious example of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line.

They Lived to Fight for Chairman Mao and They Died, Their Lives Dedicated to Him

The heroic 4th Platoon, accompanying the unit it belongs to, arrived in Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, at the crucial moment of decisive battle in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the province.

On August 19 this year, the platoon was assigned the task of escorting a group of proletarian revolutionaries and young Red Guards back to their villages to carry on the revolution there. The 11 young fighters selected happily accepted the mission as a new, glorious battle assignment entrusted to them by Chairman Mao. Before setting out, Platoon Leader Li Wen-chung told his comrades: "We live to fight for Chairman Mao and dying, our lives are dedicated to him. In defending the proletarian revolutionaries and young Red Guards, we are defending Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line."

On their way to the countryside by bus, the P.L.A. men and the proletarian revolutionaries and Red Guards soon became close friends, united by their complete loyalty to Chairman Mao.

They reached a ford on the Kankiang River and boarded a ferry. In the swift current in mid-stream, the boat rocked, water washed into it and disaster threatened.

The 4th Platoon heroes were single-mindedly determined to save their revolutionary comrades-in-arms. Standing on the bow, Li Wen-chung shouted "Steady there, everybody!" and ordered the best swimmers among the fighters to get ready for rescue work.



Members of the "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People" with some of the young Red Guards rescued

He exhorted his comrades with Chairman Mao's words "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Chairman Mao's teachings and the dauntless heroism displayed by Li Wen-chung inspired every revolutionary fighter in the boat. They pledged to get to the other bank at all costs.

Suddenly, the bow of the boat dipped beneath the waves and all aboard were thrown into torrent.

Not a single cry for help was heard. Shouts rose: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

At that critical moment, these proletarian revolutionaries and young Red Guards, who had fought so bravely in defence of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, thought only of Chairman Mao. Their heartfelt cheers were greetings to the red sun shining brightly in their hearts.

Those shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao" became fighting orders for the fighters to rescue their comrades-in-arms, as well as calls to the revolutionary people on both banks to help.

Deputy Squad Leader Li Tsung-chuan, a Communist, was not a good swimmer, but he tried his best fearlessly. With the aid of a small board he brought three Red Guards to safety. Then he spotted several others still struggling in the water. Without hesitation

he pushed the board to them and himself was swallowed up by the waves.

Chen Tien-kwei, another Communist, who had been discharged from hospital just three days earlier, plunged into the swift current and rescued one young revolutionary after another.

Encouraged by the shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao," Communist Party member Pang Chao-sheng brought eight young fighters to safety in quick succession.

Li Wen-chung, heroic leader of the platoon, dived into deep water and saved five Red Guards and other revolutionaries. When he was utterly exhausted, he saw several Red Guards on the verge of being swept down stream by the current. Marshalling his last ounce of energy, he tried to swim towards them. He faltered and began to sink. Fighter Yu Teh-hsiang sped in his direction, but Li Wen-chung cried: "Don't worry about me! Save the Red Guards!"

What heroism was expressed in these few, last words of Li Wen-chung! This was the sublime proletarian spirit of utter devotion to the public interest.

More than 50 young Red Guards and other revolutionaries were saved. But Chairman Mao's good fighters, Li Wen-chung, Li Tsung-chuan and Chen Tien-kwei, laid down their young lives in fulfilling their vow: "We live to fight for Chairman Mao and dying, our lives are dedicated to him."

With Boundless Loyalty Following Closely In Chairman Mao's Footsteps

During the last year and more, the heroes of the 4th Platoon have gone from place to place, helping the Left, helping industry or agriculture or giving military and political training. In all these tasks, they have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plans and acted according to his instructions.

The world-shaking Red Guard movement, as soon as it arose, received great attention and resolute support from our most respected and beloved supreme commander Chairman Mao.

On August 18, 1966, Chairman Mao held his first review of Red Guards. Fighters of the 4th Platoon were overjoyed when they learnt of this important event. Platoon Leader Li Wen-chung said: "Chairman Mao received the Red Guards! We should support and cherish them because Chairman Mao supports and cherishes them, and we should tell our relatives and friends to do the same."

That very evening, the fighters began to write to their relatives about this important news, urging them to be loyal to Chairman Mao, and helping them adopt a correct approach to the revolutionary mass movement.

In those days when the Red Guard movement was sweeping the country, fighter Ma Shou-tseng received several letters from his brother, a leading cadre in a government organization at the basic level, saying that he had come "under fire" from the Red Guards and asking the fighter to intervene on his behalf.

This was a severe test for Ma Shou-tseng. He was confident that his brother was not a capitalist roader in the Party, but he placed still greater trust in the Red Guards who had the support of Chairman Mao. Instead of defending his brother, the fighter wrote six letters in a row to him, telling him to take the correct stand towards the revolutionary mass movement and follow Chairman Mao closely.

Just as Ma Shou-tseng was about to write the seventh letter, he received a reply from his brother, thanking Ma Shou-tseng for helping him with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and saying that he had solved the problems in his mind and that he would learn from the P.L.A. in following Chairman Mao closely and emulate the Red Guards in carrying on the revolution for ever.

In the latter half of last year, when the Red Guards were travelling around in a nationwide movement to exchange revolutionary experience, fighters of the 4th Platoon gave every help to the Red Guards passing by their camp on the way to Peking to see Chairman Mao.

After Chairman Mao issued the great call to the P.L.A. to help the Left, help industry and agriculture, exercise military control and give military and political training, the 4th Platoon went to help the masses of the Left in the countryside. Wherever they went they organized the study of Chairman Mao's works among the poor and lower-middle peasants, disseminated Mao Tse-tung's thought, and joined them in grasping revolution and promoting production. They thus helped give a new look to both revolution and production. The poor and lower-middle peasants were full of praise for them, saying "The greatest support comrades of the 4th Platoon have given us is to help us master Mao Tse-tung's thought. They had the firmest and most clear-cut stand. Wherever they go they leave behind a bright red line! Wherever they are stationed, they bring the red of revolution."

Last July, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao ordered Unit 6011, to which the 4th Platoon belongs, to move to Kiangsi and help the masses of the Left there.

The people of Kiangsi, proud of their glorious revolutionary tradition, had been fully aroused. The handful of capitalist roaders within the Party in the province were putting up a last-ditch fight. The cultural revolution had reached the stage of decisive struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines.

As soon as they arrived in Nanchang, the 4th Platoon and the 6011th unit as a whole began to protect

and support the proletarian revolutionaries who were mounting an all-out offensive against the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party.

When the 4th Platoon went to the Kiangsi Cotton Textile and Printing Mill to establish contact with the revolutionary masses there, the capitalist roaders in the mill instigated the conservative forces they controlled to put pressure on the fighters, using both tough and soft methods. Li Wen-chung told his comrades: "We must stand firm and defeat every plot the class enemy may hatch."

Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great instruction "**protect the Left,**" and fearing no attacks from the capitalist roaders and the conservative forces they controlled, the fighters took a clear-cut stand in support of the proletarian revolutionaries. They organized patrols around the mill and stood guard at meetings held by the revolutionaries to criticize and repudiate revisionism.

In the sweltering mid-summer heat, the platoon joined the revolutionary workers in the workshops, smashing the schemes of the class enemies to disrupt production. The fighters hastened to help wherever work was the heaviest and explained to the workers the significance of Chairman Mao's call "**grasp revolution and promote production,**" encouraging them the while to stick to their work posts and guard against enemy sabotage.

They took dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the key link in their work of helping the Left. In every situation, they used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the proletarian revolutionaries, enlighten those people who had been misled and deal telling blows at the class enemy. This promoted both the revolution and production at the mill.

A 50-year-old worker showed the fighters a list of the false charges levelled against him by the misled workers, saying: "I'll settle scores with them." After examining the "record," the fighters advised him: "No, uncle. You shouldn't settle scores with them. Wreak out your vengeance on China's Khrushchov. Those who are misled are our class brothers. They are also victims of the bourgeois reactionary line. We should help them to see the truth."

To help the veteran worker see the point, the fighters explained to him how the capitalist roaders pulled the wool over the eyes of the misled workers. Then they studied Chairman Mao's famous article *Serve the*



People with him, putting stress on this passage: "**To-day, we already lead base areas with a population of 91 million, but this is not enough; to liberate the whole nation more are needed.**" The veteran worker tore up his list and promised to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, unite with his class brothers and not seek revenge.

After the proletarian revolutionaries came to power in the mill, such expressions as "we have won" and "we are the genuine revolutionary rebels" often came to the lips of some of them. Platoon Leader Li Wen-chung knew this was wrong, that it was a sign of the unhealthy ideas now cropping up in the minds of the proletarian revolutionaries which should be overcome with the help of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He and his comrades then went to the workshops and got the workers together to study this passage from Chairman Mao's writings: "**You have many good qualities and have rendered great service, but you must always remember not to become conceited. You are respected by all, and quite rightly, but this easily leads to conceit. If you become conceited, if you are not modest and cease to exert yourselves, and if you do not respect others, do not respect the cadres and the masses, then you will cease to be heroes and models.**" These words of Chairman Mao's deeply impressed everybody and people began to change.

When our great supreme commander Chairman Mao went to Kiangsi to investigate how the cultural revolution was going, he heard a report on the good deeds of the heroic 4th Platoon. This gave the fighters tremendous encouragement and strength.

When Chairman Mao issued the great call to "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism,**" the platoon started classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, with that call as the guiding principle, and worked to promote the movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and help form revolutionary great

alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations.

Have Boundless Faith in and Be Boundlessly Loyal To the Great Leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, has pointed out that Chairman Mao is the representative of our era, the representative of the Party, the masses, and the proletariat, the leader, and the very soul of the masses.

The heroic 4th Platoon has become a "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People" because, in the final analysis, the fighters have boundless faith in and are infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Almost all the fighters of the platoon are from poor families reduced to beggary in the old days. It was Chairman Mao who liberated their homeland and freed them from brutal oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. They regard Chairman Mao as their greatest benefactor and dearest kinsman. From the days they began to wear the red scarf of the Young Pioneers, they set themselves the goal of becoming successors to the cause of communism loyal to Chairman Mao.

After joining the P.L.A., that great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have followed the example of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in studying Chairman Mao's writings, following his teachings, acting according to his instructions and being his good fighters. Their love, respect and admiration for Chairman Mao and loyalty to him are boundless.

Wherever they bivouac, the first thing they do is to set up a portrait of Chairman Mao so that they can see their great leader every day. In writing to relatives and friends, many of them begin with the sentence: "Let's most heartily wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long life! A long, long life to him!"

When leaving a place and the revolutionary people ask them for their pictures as souvenirs, the fighters give them portraits of Chairman Mao instead, saying: "We owe everything to Chairman Mao. He should be ever in our hearts."

Li Wen-chung, Li Tsung-chuan, Chen Tien-kwei and their comrades each had an album in which they pasted pictures of Chairman Mao taken from newspapers. In August last year, Li Tsung-chuan was overjoyed when he found a picture of Chairman Mao in army uniform reviewing the mighty cultural revolutionary army. But just as he was going to paste it up in his album, the old man in whose house he was staying asked for it and pasted it up on the wall. So Li Tsung-

chuan walked more than 10 kilometres on a hot summer day to the nearby town where he eventually found the picture he wanted in a bookstore. Wherever they go, the fighters carry their albums with them. "Looking at the pictures of the great Chairman Mao gives us strength," they say.

One autumn evening last year, the fighters saw the documentary film *Chairman Mao With a Million Members of the Cultural Revolution Army*. They were moved by the jubilant scenes of Chairman Mao meeting the revolutionary masses at Tien An Men Square and they cheered "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

When the deputy political instructor of the company checked through the dormitories at midnight, he saw Li Wen-chung still smiling and murmuring in his sleep: "Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao. . . ."

The deputy political instructor was so moved that he wrote this poem:

Red sun shining in their hearts!

The fighters think of you night and day.

This one phrase sums up all they say —

A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao tells us that it is essential to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Fighters of the 4th Platoon regard the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works as the highest expression of their love for and loyalty to him, and as the basic way to revolutionize their thinking.

For many years now they have placed the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works ahead of everything else. They have kept up daily study, wherever they are and whatever happens. In the code of duties Li Wen-chung drew up for himself as a cadre, the first item is to lead the fighters in studying Chairman Mao's writings. In the platoon, as in all other units, the first weapon issued to a new recruit is Chairman Mao's works, and the first lesson is *Serve the People*.

During the cultural revolution, the movement in the 4th Platoon to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way has been carried to a completely new stage. As soon as the cultural revolution started, Li Wen-chung urged everybody to make a serious study of Chairman Mao's writings and his great theory and practice in regard to revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He gave each comrade a notebook in which to write down Chairman Mao's new instructions concerning the cultural revolution, and helped the fighters to get a thorough understanding of why the revolution is being carried out, what it is aimed against and what methods should be used.

In the early days of the cultural revolution, rumours and slanders were often spread by class enemies against the revolutionary movement. After studying Chairman Mao's article *Report on an Investigation of*

the Peasant Movement in Hunan, the fighters reached a correct outlook on the cultural revolution. They said: "Every line of Chairman Mao's writings touches us to the depths of our hearts. The revolutionary mass movement is fine!"

Things were very complicated during the time the platoon was helping the Left, because the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines was very acute. Whenever anything new happened, the fighters of the platoon would turn to Chairman Mao's works for instruction and guidance.

At a timber yard, the struggle between the opposing groups was very sharp and the situation was complex. When the 4th Platoon arrived, the first problem they faced was which group they should support. They studied Chairman Mao's works with this problem in mind and were enlightened by these lines: "The masses are the real heroes" and "No investigation, no right to speak." By relying on the masses in conducting investigations and following Chairman Mao's teachings on class analysis, they identified the proletarian revolutionaries and gave them full support. The fighters said: "Complicated as the work of helping the Left is, if we go ahead in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, we will find the bright road to victory."

Chairman Mao teaches that **the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls and aims at solving the problem of their world outlook.** He says: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental."

Bearing these teachings in mind, the fighters of the 4th Platoon have always taken the remoulding of their world outlook as their basic goal in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in the storms of class struggle.

While helping the proletarian revolutionaries in a factory, the platoon was subjected to a flurry of rumours and slanders coming from people misled by the capitalist roaders who worked hand in glove with the bad elements controlling the conservative forces. The fighters faced a rigorous test: should they stick to their view or submit to pressure. They studied Chairman Mao's teachings: "There is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." "We must side with the people and never with their enemies. For a Marxist-Leninist this is a basic question of stand."

Chairman Mao's teachings helped them see that their "fear" stemmed from self-interest and that to be fearful meant to forfeit their loyalty to Chairman Mao. Only by eliminating self-interest could they make their determination firm, develop a dauntless fighting spirit and repulse the enemy's attacks. By opening fire on self-interest, they raised their morale greatly in the struggle between the two lines.

Platoon Leader Li Wen-chung was thoroughgoing and resolute in fighting self-interest. One day a proletarian revolutionary said to him: "I haven't seen

you for ages. Thought you'd gone off!" This casual remark made Li Wen-chung think hard, and he began to look for the selfish ideas deep in his mind. He realized that he had started to estrange himself from the masses.

He examined his thinking and discovered that complacency had crept in. He had thought he could relax a bit because the work of helping the Left was now going well. As a result, he had failed to keep up the close contact he had established with the masses when he first arrived in the factory. He made a self-criticism before the fighters and the following day he and his comrades went to the workshops to live and work with the revolutionary masses.

Taking Li Wen-chung as their example, the fighters consciously undertook to destroy self-interest and foster utter devotion to the public interest. They regarded this as a struggle between the two lines and a test of their loyalty to Chairman Mao. Their outlook matured day by day, and they scored one success after another in ideological revolutionization. Looking back, they say: "In destroying self-interest, it is necessary to hit the nail on the head; in fostering devotion to the public interest, it is necessary to start from the fundamental issue, namely, boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line — this is the highest public interest of the proletariat."

* * *

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung has nurtured the heroes of the "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People."

Heroes cherish the people, and the people, in their turn, cherish their heroes. With gratitude and respect, revolutionaries in Kiangsi presented red flowers to the members of the 4th Platoon.

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Fighters of the 4th Platoon have engraved on their minds this teaching of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao: "All our achievements and successes have been scored under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and represent the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought." With the greatest respect, they took from their tunics the red flowers and laid them before a portrait of Chairman Mao. From the bottom of their hearts they cheered:

"Glory to the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

"Glory to our great supreme commander Chairman Mao!"

"Long live our most respected and beloved great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

(By correspondents of "Jiefangjun Bao" and Hsinhua News Agency)

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Tientsin Revolutionary Committee Establishes Proletarian Revolutionary Style

THE first decision made at the first plenary session of the new-born Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee was a pledge to "hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and turn Tientsin into a big red school of the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

The committee declared that of all the important things it must do, making Vice-Chairman Lin Piao their example in being boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao was primary. They pledged to take "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism**" as their guide in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works still better, resolutely carrying out the latest instructions of Chairman Mao, running, on a big scale, classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and striving to turn Tientsin into a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

To do the last mentioned, the decision said, it was necessary to act in conformity with Chairman Mao's May 7th instruction (see *Peking Review*, No. 47, 1967, p.9), make "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism**" the guide, learn from the People's Liberation Army, conscientiously study and apply the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] in remoulding people's world outlook and revolutionizing people's thinking. This would ensure that everyone in our ranks, the decision said, has boundless confidence in, loyalty to, and respect and love for Chairman Mao, for the thought of Mao Tse-tung and for his proletarian revolutionary line. In studying Chairman Mao's works and latest instructions, it was imperative to translate what one has learnt into action. Chairman Mao's great strategic plan must be followed closely so as to further consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, launch the mass campaign of criticism and repudiation in a more penetrating way and carry out the tasks of "struggle-criticism-transformation" in every unit, thus guaranteeing that the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung shines resplendently in all Tientsin.

At its first study session, members of the revolutionary committee studied the *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* and the "three constantly read articles." This has helped them become even more determined in being diligent servants of the people, ceaselessly remoulding their world outlook, always being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and impetuosity, maintaining the revolutionary style of hard struggle, being vigilant against the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, never divorcing themselves from the masses and being worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

They had their first lesson in class education in a "meal to recall the bitter past" in which they ate maize-bran bread. This meal served as a reminder that they must never forget the past and for ever maintain the style of plain living and hard struggle. They all said that they would never forget the bitterness of class oppression, never forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and would follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all their lives.

The first thing the revolutionary committee did was to study and discuss ways and means to revolutionize itself. After careful discussion, it worked out and adopted an eight-point programme stipulating:

1. Place the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works above everything;
2. Establish the concept of confidence in and reliance on the masses and master the work method of "from the masses, to the masses";
3. Conscientiously implement the Party's policy of democratic centralism;
4. Establish the style of self-criticism;
5. Strengthen unity between old and new cadres with "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism**" as the guide;
6. Persevere in the practice of cadres taking part in collective productive labour;
7. Be models in publicizing and implementing the Party's principles and policies, maintain high revolutionary enthusiasm, step up investigation and study and improve work efficiency; and
8. Always retain the characteristics of an ordinary labourer.



Mao Tse-tung's Thought Lights the Whole World

Revolutionary People Throughout the World Ardently Love Chairman Mao

The great leader Chairman Mao and his all-illuminating thought have tremendous prestige among the revolutionary people of the whole world. Everywhere one can hear cheers of: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" or see this in written slogans. These are the warm words the masses of revolutionary people use to express their boundless love for Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist in the present era.

Chinese words which can never be forgotten. A Vietnam worker enthusiastically shouts "Long live Chairman Mao!" in Chinese whenever he meets Chinese comrades. He has told them: "I have studied Chinese, but the words which are most deeply engraved in my mind are: 'Long live Chairman Mao!' I will never

forget these words. Whenever I see Chinese comrades, I want to shout 'Long live Chairman Mao' in Chinese because I have such enormous affection for Uncle Mao."

Seeing Chairman Mao on the screen. When Chairman Mao appeared on the screen in the full-length colour documentary *Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun in Our Hearts*, which was shown in a Peking guest house, an Indonesian girl's eyes were filled with tears of joy. She clapped her hands with all her might, lifted her arms up and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao, Long live Chairman Mao!" The audience all followed suit. But she felt that her deep affection had not been fully expressed. Right after the film was over, she went up on the stage and performed the dance *Long Live Chairman Mao* for the audience which warmly welcomed it.

Only the thought of Mao Tse-tung can transform the world. There is a coloured portrait of Chairman Mao on a wall of a Pakistan friend's room. Under it is a line which reads: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" There are also on the walls posters with quotations from Chairman Mao and one with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction: "In studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results." This Pakistan friend, who studies Chairman Mao's works very conscientiously, told a Chinese friend: "Chairman Mao is the greatest standard-bearer of the international communist movement, Mao Tse-tung's thought is the truth of revolution, the weapon for fighting and the beacon for advance. The Pakistan revolutionary people ardently love Chairman Mao, and they understand deeply that only the thought of Mao Tse-tung can transform the world. Living in the great era of Mao Tse-tung, I will persist in studying his works as the Chinese People's Liberation Army does."

Seven Golden Badges. Early on the morning of October 23, three Japanese girls called on the residence of The East Is Red Acrobatic Troupe that was on tour in Kyoto and eagerly presented a small package to its members. When they opened the package, the Chinese performers were deeply moved. They shook



During a pause in the fighting, Vietnamese worker-militiamen admire a picture of the great leader Chairman Mao in uniform

hands with the Japanese girls and thanked them again and again.

Seven bright red badges with characters embroidered neatly in gold thread reading: "Long live Chairman Mao!" were in the package. The badges were embroidered by Nobuko Kondo, a 17-year-old Kyoto high school girl. Knowing that the Chinese troupe was to leave Kyoto, the girl worked through the whole night to embroider the badges. She told Chinese reporters: "The seven small badges express my own feelings but even if I sewed thousands of stitches they couldn't fully show the infinite love and respect of all the Japanese people for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world."

The greatest happiness in his life. Soon after his arrival in Peking, a friend from Haiti was overjoyed to receive an invitation to China's National Day celebration. However, he was embarrassed and sorry about one thing. Since he had not been in China very long he could not speak Chinese, and, of course, he did not know how to say "Long live Chairman Mao" in Chinese. This was what embarrassed him so much.

What could he do about it? He asked his interpreter to help him and teach him to say "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" in Chinese. After the interpreter taught him, he studied late into the night in order to pronounce the words correctly. After memorizing the words, he got up early the next day and so as not to forget, he stood before a portrait of Chairman Mao and loudly shouted again and again: "Long — live — Chairman — Mao!" "A long — long — life — to — Chairman — Mao!"

His happiest moment was at the celebration when the heart-stirring glad news came over the loudspeaker: Chairman Mao is arriving. As soon as Chairman Mao appeared, the friend from Haiti cheered as tears came to his eyes: "Long live Chairman Mao, a long life, and long, long life to Chairman Mao!" He clasped the hands of the interpreter and said emotionally: "Today, I am able to see the great teacher Chairman Mao, it is the greatest happiness in my life."

Cuban workers think of Chairman Mao. Some Chinese comrades were visiting a famous scenic spot in Cuba. Suddenly they heard calls of "Long live Chairman Mao!" ringing out from a distance. Looking ahead, three Cuban workers were warmly waving their hands to them from some 100 metres away. The Chinese quickened their steps and met the callers with firm hand-shakes. These Cuban friends said: "The Chinese people are our brothers. Chairman Mao is the leader of the people of the whole world. We always think of him." They shouted, "Long live Chairman Mao!" still louder when the Chinese visitors bade them goodbye after a friendly conversation.

Voice from the heart of Soviet youth. On the morning of September 27, four days before Chinese National Day, a young Moscovite thrust a piece of paper into the hand of a Chinese comrade whom he met on a

Salute to Chairman Mao Tse-tung

by FEJZI GUSHRA

(A worker at the Vau-Deje Hydroelectric Station in Albania)

*Tien An Men Square is flooded with sunlight,
Where Red Guards for the ten-thousandth time
cheer:*

*"A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"
He raises his mighty hand high,
Pointing to the direction of advance
Like the north star in the azure skies.
Salute to the great October first!
Wave upon wave of people in their hundreds of
millions*

*Surge forward like the rolling seas.
Oh! The brilliance and strength of
Mao Tse-tung's thought
Will do away with every foe on earth.
The red book — the torch in our hands,
Shining forth infinite splendour,
Like a red flag fluttering in the wind,
Like a glittering bayonet,
Stabs at the heart of the enemy.
I'm a thousand times convinced:
The radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought
Will light up the whole world in red rays
Like the sun over the Himalayas.*

Moscow street. The words: "Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung!" were written elegantly in red letters. The young man then quietly opened his coat and showed the Chinese comrade the Chairman Mao badge glittering on his shirt. Holding the hand of the Chinese comrade in his, he said emphatically and resolutely: "We remain your friend for ever and ever. Lenin, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung!"

Let the whole world cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!" There is a big bust of Chairman Mao in the hall of a Peking guest house. One day, as the rising sun shone on the bust, a French friend approached it with a brightly red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in hand and shouted in Chinese which he can only speak a very little: "Long live Chairman Mao! Down with U.S. imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionism!" Pointing to the big bust, he said with great emotion to the Chinese comrades present: "Mao

Tse-tung is not only the great leader of the Chinese people, but also of the French people and the people all over the world. Mao Tse-tung is the Lenin of the present era, the hope of mankind; Mao Tse-tung represents the truth of our times, the people of the whole world turn to him and extol his brilliant name in the warmest phrases. Having Mao Tse-tung, the people will certainly attain emancipation and the world will be as bright as China."

He added: "The Soviet revisionists rabidly oppose Chairman Mao, but we always want to shout 'Long live Chairman Mao!' 'Long live Chairman Mao!' Let the sound of the cheers 'Long live Chairman Mao' spread over every inch of land in France, spread to all corners of the world. Let the whole world shout 'Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!'"

Chairman Mao's good health is the happiness of world's revolutionary people. Ange Pougui, member of the Directing Committee of the Youth Organization of the National Revolutionary Movement (M.N.R.) of the Congo (B), and Massamouna Simon, member of the National Committee of the National Movement of Young Pioneers, in their recent talks with the press on impressions of their visits to China recalled with great emotion their happiness in being received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the world's revolutionary people. They emphasized that Chairman Mao is in very good health. This is the happiness of all the revolutionary people the world over, they pointed out.

The Voice of the Congolese (B) Revolution recently broadcast two interviews with them on their visits.



Activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works, these Mali factory workers are reading "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung"

Ange Pougui visited China as a member of the delegation of the M.N.R. and the Government of the Congo (B). Massamouna Simon, visited China as a member of the delegation of the youth organization of the M.N.R. of the Congo (B).

Ange Pougui said, "We saw Chairman Mao. This was the most moving event of our visit (to China)." "Chairman Mao is very, very well. He is in very good health. This is a great joy for the revolutionaries the world over," he stressed.

With deep emotion, Massamouna Simon emphasized, "The most striking impression that remains vividly in my mind is to have seen and greeted Chairman Mao who is the most distinguished Marxist-Leninist of our era." He said, "The Chinese people's respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao is very well and in very good health. This is a happiness and joy not only for the Chinese people, but also for all the revolutionary people the world over."

Foreign Friends Hail Mao Tse-tung's Thought at Trade Fair in Kwangchow

The Books and Publications Section of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair held in Kwangchow have drawn large numbers of visitors from other countries, who hail our great leader Chairman Mao as "the greatest genius of our era," "the most outstanding proletarian revolutionary," "the great helmsman of the world revolution." They acclaim the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as "an all-illuminating torch lighting the road along which the revolutionary people all over the world are advancing."

With Mao Tse-tung's Thought as the Guide, the World Revolution Will Triumph

On exhibit are Chairman Mao's works and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* published in dozens of languages, and photographs showing Chairman Mao at the important stages in the history of China's revolution. The exhibits and data show that the great truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought has been swiftly spreading on an unprecedentedly large scale all over the world. The revolutionary people throughout the world

jubilantly hail the new era which has Mao Tse-tung's thought as the great banner.

Soon after his arrival in Kwangchow, an African friend went to the fair to buy Chairman Mao's works and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. He said that the people of Africa regard Chairman Mao as their great leader and China as the centre of the world revolution. The people of Africa have boundless respect and love for Chairman Mao and are studying the thought of Mao Tse-tung. They want more copies of Chairman Mao's works, and the quicker the better!

He said to staff members at the fair: "I hope China publishes even larger numbers of Chairman Mao's works and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Once the people master Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will turn it into a tremendous material force. Mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America will enable them to win complete liberation. In the course of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, Mao Tse-tung's thought is being mastered by people all over the world. This is a great contribution to the struggle waged by revolutionaries throughout the world against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction in all countries. I wish Chairman Mao a long life!"

People in other parts of the world also are asking for more and more copies of Chairman Mao's works. A Japanese friend said that Chairman Mao's works are the best seller in a Tokyo bookshop. Demand is so heavy that purchasers sometimes have to go to the bookshop several times to find the book. "The revolutionary young people of Japan ardently love Chairman Mao. Many always carry *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in their pockets. As the Chinese comrades are doing, many young Japanese study Chairman Mao's quotations before they start any work," he said. "China is the base for the world revolution. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era. Our struggle is guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as its guide, the world revolution will triumph," he declared.

Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun Illuminating the Hearts of the Revolutionary People of the World

Groups of seamen from every corner of the world like to have their picture taken holding copies of Chairman Mao's works before the huge portraits of Chairman Mao in every exhibition hall of the commodities fair. They say: "Standing with Chairman Mao, the proletariat will have inexhaustible strength and wisdom!"

These seamen are all keen to get a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in their own language and a glittering Chairman Mao badge. A U.A.R. sailor jumped for joy when he found a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in Arabic.

He had tried in many ports to find the book, but had been unable until now. When he received the treasured red book, he opened it to read aloud this passage which he had heard time and again from the Radio Peking broadcasts: "**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.**" Then he shouted in Chinese the phrase which he had recently learnt: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

This U.A.R. sailor said: "China is where the red sun rises, the red sun is Mao Tse-tung! Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminates our hearts like sunlight. The revolutionary people of the whole world have boundless love for Chairman Mao." He added: "The Chinese people have made such great achievements in industry and agriculture under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. China's strength brings happiness to the revolutionary people of the world. They have boundless admiration for the great leader, Chairman Mao."

Only by Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought Can the Oppressed Peoples Win Liberation

Fighters from various countries engaged in heroic struggles against imperialism and revisionism see ever more clearly that the oppressed peoples in the world must depend on Mao Tse-tung's thought to win liberation. During a visit to the books section, Shefqet Peci, head of the delegation of the Albania-China Friendship Association, said: "The oppressed peoples of the world must depend on Mao Tse-tung's thought to free themselves from the yoke of slavery and win emancipation." The Albanian comrades were attracted by a photograph showing Albanians buying Chairman Mao's works just off the press in their language. Highly pleased, Shefqet Peci said the photo was very good for it accurately reflected reality. The people of Albania look on Chairman Mao's works as indispensable spiritual food. Throughout the country, the people are studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era.

A group of young Vietnamese showed great interest in photos of Chairman Mao and exhibits of Chairman Mao's works. They said that it is Chairman Mao's brilliant works and great thought that inspire the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle. Every Vietnamese edition of Chairman Mao's works and every picture showing the Vietnamese people's struggle on display at the fair's books section were warmly received by these Vietnamese friends. Seeing a picture of two young Vietnamese women guerrilla fighters poring over a book by Chairman Mao, a visitor who grew up in south Vietnam said with confidence: "That book must be a collection of Chairman Mao's military writings." He

explained to other visitors: "Armymen and civilians in south Vietnam are most eager to read Chairman Mao's military writings. Selections of Chairman Mao's military writings have been translated into Vietnamese and published in book form in the liberated areas in south Vietnam. Commanders and fighters of the South Vietnam People's Armed Forces use it as a textbook and treasure it like their weapons. Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war has taken root in the hearts and minds of the people of south Vietnam."

A Long, Long Life to Chairman Mao

On display are many letters from friends of other lands which express boundless love and respect for Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time and the great teacher of world revolution. Some letters come from lands under white terror and many even from the United States, centre of imperialist reactionary rule.

An American friend wrote: "I would certainly like to have a copy of this red book, containing the

quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, so that I may learn more of the correct thinking and so I may better follow this great man, leader and teacher and be able to give more to his correct movement of making the world belong to the people. I will give whatever costs are involved or give whatever else is necessary so that I may receive soon a copy of the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*."

An American youth enclosed this poem:

*It is you, our unequalled teacher, who has shown
us the true way with which to change the world.*

The oceans, the mountains,

Streams and valleys and the gardens wild

Will sing your praise for ever.

Long live our Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

A long, long life to him!

Flourishing Chinese Export Commodities Fair Comes to Triumphant Close

CHINA'S 1967 Autumn Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow came to a triumphant close on December 15. Held in the midst of the decisive victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the fair raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and presented a prosperous scene throughout. Transactions greatly exceeded the plan. The total volume of exports and imports negotiated surpassed that of any previous fair by a big margin.

The fair's achievements have demonstrated anew the wisdom of the statement made by our great leader Chairman Mao: "Over 90 per cent of all the people of the world are on our side. We have friends all over the world."

During the month-long fair transactions were negotiated by over 7,000 businessmen from scores of countries and regions from all five continents. In addition, over 4,000 foreign friends, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao visited the fair. Satisfactory contracts were signed by traders from different countries and regions with Chinese import and export corporations in an atmosphere of friendship and on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and comple-

menting each other's wants. The fair also played host to visitors from many countries and regions representing economic, cultural, art, scientific, transportation, public health, journalist and friendship organizations. The crowds at the fair included a great number of foreign seamen.

Many visitors from overseas commented on the brisk and prosperous atmosphere at the fair, and contrasted this with the extreme confusion in the capitalist world caused by the devaluation of the British pound. Here the situation is well in hand. Prices are stable. Business transactions are many. The fair's prestige in international trade is increasing. China is like the rising sun. It is the most reliable country. This is the opinion of a wide circle of foreign friends. A businessman from Africa had this to say: "The devaluation of the British pound is a big event, which has made an impact on all the major countries of the world. China is the only big country not influenced by it, because China is a truly socialist country."

This once again testifies to the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "The socialist system will

eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will."

At the closing of the fair, one of its leading members announced that a total of 30,000 transactions had been concluded, exceeding the volume done at any previous fair. "We have achieved a great triumph, politically and economically," he said. "The rumours and slanders fabricated and put about by the imperialists, revisionists and all the reactionaries, and all their manoeuvres and sabotage have met with utter failure." He added: "We are convinced that, illuminated by the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, our people's trading relations with other countries and regions of the world will develop still further and the friendship of the Chinese people with the people of other lands will be steadily enhanced."

The most striking impression gained from the fair, many foreign visitors pointed out, is that in the course of China's great proletarian cultural revolution the country has not only won a great victory politically but has also done remarkably well economically. China's industrial and agricultural production, now more than ever, is developing at a flying speed.

One Latin American friend wrote in the visitors' book: "The fair demonstrates China's great strength. It is a miniature of the great successes won by the Chinese people under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Taught by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people are selfless, brave and unyielding. They have made great contributions to the cause of liberation throughout the world."

Another foreign friend said: "The great proletarian cultural revolution ensures that socialist China will not change colour in the generations to come. This is an outstanding contribution to the world revolution. The salvos of the October Revolution brought Marxism-Leninism to China. Likewise, the salvos of the Chinese revolution have brought the thought of Mao Tse-tung to the people of the world, pushing the world revolution forward to the new era of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Many visitors from abroad expressed infinite love and respect for Chairman Mao, the red sun shining in the hearts of revolutionary people all over the world. They described the fair as "a school for the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought." An African friend said: "The fair is a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought which from beginning to end runs through the fair. In fact, Mao Tse-tung's thought is the very soul of all the activities at the fair."

One overseas visitor, attracted by the musical instruments exhibited in the light industry hall, enthusiastically opened a piano and began playing. He played *The East Is Red*, *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *Long Live Chairman Mao*. And many other foreign friends present couldn't help taking up the stirring tunes and began singing in unison. Soon revolutionary songs filled the hall.

Every day at the book-stalls, compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, and overseas Chinese as well as friends from abroad queued up to buy *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and works of Chairman Mao and also the precious new set of stamps with Chairman Mao's portrait. From the opening of the fair the supply of Chairman Mao badges always fell short of the demand.

While in Kwangchow, visitors from foreign lands took time out to see factories, schools, rural people's communes and the harbour, and made wide contacts with a great number of revolutionary workers, peasants and Red Guards. The revolutionary enthusiasm and prosperity everywhere impressed the foreign friends and overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao on their sightseeing tours. The general comment of the visitors after examining the sturdy late rice crops growing in the Pearl River Delta was: "These are telling facts. They prove that the people's communes have liberated the productive forces still further, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through the great proletarian cultural revolution. No one can possibly shake the determination of the revolutionary Chinese peasants to follow Chairman Mao resolutely along the socialist road."

Chinese compatriots from Hongkong and Kowloon were immensely inspired and elated over the extraordinarily fine situation in the homeland in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the resolute support given by their fellow countrymen to their struggle against British violence. They said they would learn from the proletarian revolutionaries and the young Red Guards their boundless love and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and their boundless confidence in Mao Tse-tung's thought. They said they would emulate their revolutionary rebellious spirit the better to stand up against British imperialism and the British authorities in Hongkong, defend the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung and the dignity of the great socialist motherland, and carry the struggle against British violence through to the end.

The grand reception celebrating the closing of the fair on the evening of December 15 was attended by 2,800 people, including friends from various countries, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao. Guests and hosts shouted cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. It was a very happy gathering of friends from the five continents. Toasts were offered to the health of the great leader Chairman Mao and again and again people wished him a long, long life. Speaking at the reception, Chen Yu, who was in charge of the fair, said the complete success of the fair was a great victory for China's great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Bourgeois Counter-Revolutionary Strategy and Tactics

by YEN CHANG-KWEI

IN leading the Chinese revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao applies the Marxist-Leninist world outlook in observing China's destiny and points out a bright road to real liberation to the Chinese people.

Chairman Mao, in a number of important writings, has made a scientific, profound and systematic analysis of the conditions of Chinese society and set forth the targets, tasks, motive force, characteristics, methods and future of the Chinese revolution. He has solved the problem of strategy and tactics in the Chinese revolution with genius and in a creative way.

Ever since he sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, China's Khrushchov has all along taken the bourgeois reactionary stand. To meet the needs of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang reactionaries, he collaborated with the Right opportunists Chen Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming, energetically peddled the revisionist absurdities of Bernstein, Kautsky and their like, frantically opposed the theory and tactics of our great leader Chairman Mao concerning the Chinese revolution and undermined the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people.

The War of Resistance entered an arduous period in 1942 when the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao and following the strategy and tactics formulated by Chairman Mao for the Chinese revolution, fought heroically to resist Japanese imperialist aggression on the one hand and to oppose the anti-Communist capitulationist activities of the Kuomintang reactionaries on the other. It was precisely at this time that China's Khrushchov came out with the article "Problems of Strategy and Tactics in the Chinese Revolution," his representative work during the democratic revolution.

In this pernicious article, he outrageously opposed the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the proletarian revolutionary line and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Who Led China's Democratic Revolution — The Proletariat or the Bourgeoisie? The Communist Party or the Kuomintang?

Who should lead China's democratic revolution — the proletariat or the bourgeoisie? The Communist Party or the Kuomintang? On this question of leader-

ship in the revolution, there existed fundamental differences and sharp struggle between the Marxist-Leninist line represented by Chairman Mao and the opportunist, revisionist line represented by Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and China's Khrushchov.

Chairman Mao points out: "China is in urgent need of a bourgeois-democratic revolution, and this revolution can be completed only under the leadership of the proletariat."¹ He also says: "Is the proletariat to follow the bourgeoisie, or is the bourgeoisie to follow the proletariat? This question of responsibility for leadership in the Chinese revolution is the linchpin upon which the success or failure of the revolution depends."² In leading the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has always taken firm hold of this key question of the revolution and kept the leadership of the Chinese revolution firmly in the hands of the proletariat and the Communist Party, thus ensuring the victory of the Chinese revolution.

However, China's Khrushchov did his utmost to oppose the great thought of Mao Tse-tung on this key question upon which the success or failure of the revolution depends. He tried in every way to deny and negate the leadership of the Chinese revolution exercised by the proletariat and the Communist Party, and stood for handing over this leadership to the bourgeoisie and the Kuomintang.

Like Chen Tu-hsiu, the Right opportunist ring-leader in the Party, China's Khrushchov tried his utmost to oppose the proletarian leadership in revolution as early as in the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War. He slandered the Chinese working class as "juvenile," saying that the Chinese workers "who have never had any public ethic" "did not have the strength to launch a social revolution," and clamoured that "the political party which shoulders the tasks of the Chinese national revolution" could only be the "Kuomintang of China."³

A follower of Chen Tu-hsiu, China's Khrushchov became a partner of the Right opportunist Wang Ming during the War of Resistance Against Japan. He outrageously opposed Chairman Mao's all-illuminating ideas about the anti-Japanese national united front, vigorously carried out class capitulation, and openly demanded that the Communist Party abandon its leadership of the united front and hand it over to the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Without the leadership given by the Chinese Communist Party, there would have been no anti-Japanese national united front. In May 1937, before such a united front was formed, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out:

"Without the political leadership of the proletariat and its party it is impossible to establish an anti-Japanese national united front, to attain the objectives of peace, democracy and armed resistance and to defend the motherland, and impossible to set up a unified democratic republic."⁴

In November 1937, after the Kuomintang was forced to accept the anti-Japanese national united front proposed by the Chinese Communist Party, our great leader Chairman Mao, referring to the capitulationist tendency that had emerged in the Party, once again sharply pointed out to the comrades of the entire Party:

"Will the proletariat lead the bourgeoisie in the united front, or the bourgeoisie the proletariat? Will the Kuomintang draw over the Communist Party, or the Communist Party the Kuomintang?" "In 1927 Chen Tu-hsiu's capitulationism led to the failure of the revolution. No member of our Party should ever forget this historical lesson written in blood."⁵ **"We must apply the principle of 'independence and initiative within the united front' and overcome all tendencies towards capitulation or excessive accommodation."**⁶

The representatives of capitulationism in the Party whom Chairman Mao criticized and repudiated here were not only the notorious Right opportunist Wang Ming but also China's Khrushchov, that old Right opportunist.

In October 1942, that is, four years after Wang Ming's capitulationist line was liquidated at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party, China's Khrushchov still stubbornly clung to the capitulationist line.

In his reports, such as on the **"Problems of Strategy and Tactics in the Chinese Revolution,"** he vigorously advertised the fallacies that the **"Kuomintang of the Three People's Principles is a banner which plays a big role,"** that **"Chiang Kai-shek is the leader in the War of Resistance as well as in national construction"** and that the Kuomintang **"is the most popular and legal organizational form, the best ready-made form, for the anti-Japanese national united front."**⁷ He said the Communist Party should only **"participate in the anti-Japanese united front led by the big bourgeoisie"**⁸ and that all the armed forces in China must **"unite still more closely under the unified leadership of the central government,"**⁹ and so on.

In the eyes of China's Khrushchov, who wears the cloak of a Communist, the Communist Party is merely an appendage of the Kuomintang.

Seeking a **"theoretical basis"** for his capitulationist line of selling out the leadership of the revolution,

China's Khrushchov did not hesitate to distort history in an effort to embellish and laud Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang, and to defame the great Chinese Communist Party.

He went so far as to say that the fact that **"the big landlords and bourgeoisie betrayed the revolution does not necessarily mean that the Kuomintang wanted to betray the revolution."**¹⁰ This is an outright distortion of history. Was the April 12 massacre in 1927 not the Kuomintang's betrayal of the revolution? Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang carried out ten years of counter-revolutionary encirclement and suppression against the Communist Party. Is this betrayal not sufficient?

China's Khrushchov raved that the Kuomintang **"has great strength. It may even be said that no other party in the world has such power as it has. It possesses extensive political power, an armed force of several million and a legal status among the Chinese people and in the world."**¹¹

The Kuomintang **"possesses an armed force of several million."** That was a fact. But, just as Chairman Mao said, **"You claim to have three million men, but your armies are so demoralized that people have compared them to two baskets of eggs on the ends of a carrying pole — one collision and they are finished."**¹² Yet China's Khrushchov was scared out of his wits in face of the several million strong counter-revolutionary armed force of the Kuomintang.

The Kuomintang **"possesses a legal status among the Chinese people and in the world."** This is the out-and-out language of the lackey of the Kuomintang, an insult to the great Chinese people. Suffering under Kuomintang rule, the Chinese people had long seen through the **cruelty of the Kuomintang reactionaries.** Did not this talk about the **"legal status"** of the Kuomintang mean that the Chinese people should remain for ever **beasts of burden under the rule of the Kuomintang?**

China's Khrushchov slandered the Communist Party as having **"constituted merely the smallest part of the total force in the counter-attack against the Japanese invaders,"** and it **"is not the decisive force."** This is a vicious distortion of historical facts, and a shameless slander against the people's armed forces led by the Chinese Communist Party — the mainstay in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

Referring to the years from 1939 to 1943, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"There was actually no serious fighting on the Kuomintang front during those years. The sword-edge of Japanese aggression was mainly directed against the Liberated Areas. By 1943, the army and the people of the Liberated Areas were pinning down 64 per cent of the Japanese forces invading China and 95 per cent of the puppet troops, while the Kuomintang front faced only 36 per cent of the former and 5 per cent of the latter."**¹³

Like all revisionists, China's Khrushchov described the revolutionary forces as worthless and boosted the counter-revolutionary forces to a fantastic degree.

China's Khrushchov said: "Now (1942) the Chiang clique probably will not surrender," "in all probability, there will be no danger of surrender en masse," "Chiang wants to persist in the War of Resistance to the end" and "credit is due Chiang that the whole Chinese nation has persisted in the War of Resistance till final victory."¹⁴ In the eyes of China's Khrushchov, the Chinese people ought to erect a monument to Chiang Kai-shek and bestow the title of "national hero" on him!

What "credit" was due Chiang Kai-shek? He adopted a passive attitude towards resistance to Japan, illicitly collaborating with Japanese "peace envoys," but played an active role in opposing, restricting and corroding the Communist Party so that anti-Communist yells could be heard all over the country and there were repeated massacres and bloodshed. Can this be called "credit in the War of Resistance," instead of surrender? Chiang Kai-shek exercised a fascist one-party dictatorship, and replaced War of Resistance with civil war, replaced independence with surrender, replaced unity with split and replaced brightness with darkness. Was he not the arch criminal who surrendered to the enemy and betrayed the nation? Or was he, on the contrary, a "meritorious hero" who "persisted in the War of Resistance to the end"? This is really carrying shamelessness to the extremes!

The strategy and tactics China's Khrushchov bragged about are the strategy and tactics for abolishing the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the strategy and tactics of the Kuomintang, bourgeois counter-revolutionary strategy and tactics!

What Was the Guiding Thought for China's Democratic Revolution — Communism Or Bourgeois Democracy?

What was the guiding thought for China's new-democratic revolution — communism or bourgeois democracy? This was an important issue in the struggle between the two lines within the Party. On this question, as on the question of leadership in the Chinese revolution, China's Khrushchov fully revealed himself as a betrayer of the revolution and the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out: "Without communism to guide it, China's democratic revolution cannot possibly succeed, let alone move on to the next stage."¹⁵

But in his report "Problems of Strategy and Tactics in the Chinese Revolution," China's Khrushchov said: "I think China's revolution can be carried out under the banner of the Kuomintang's Three People's Principles, at least in the stage of the democratic revolution. It can be carried out much more smoothly than under any other banner."¹⁶

What was the "other banner"? It was the communist banner. What was the "banner of the Three People's Principles"? It was the bourgeois banner. China's Khrushchov maintained that the bourgeois democratic revolution could only be carried out under the guidance of bourgeois ideology.

Bourgeois democracy had been used as the guiding thought in China's democratic revolution more than once, but it always failed. "Imperialist aggression shattered the fond dreams of the Chinese about learning from the West."¹⁷ "The whole world today depends on communism for its salvation, and China is no exception."¹⁸ "The salvos of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism."¹⁹ The face of China began to change only after the Chinese people had found Marxism-Leninism, the universally applicable truth.

In the 1940s, China's Khrushchov still desperately opposed Marxism-Leninism, shouting himself hoarse about learning from the West and advocating bourgeois democracy. Isn't it clear enough that China's Khrushchov is an out-and-out bourgeois reactionary?

Armed Struggle or "Parliamentary Road"?

Whether the proletariat is to seize power by taking the road of violent revolution or the road of "parliamentary struggle" has always been an important question on which a fierce struggle has been waged between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, between proletarian revolutionaries and all renegades to the proletariat.

Violent revolution is the only correct road to be taken by the proletariat in seizing political power; this is a universal law governing the proletarian revolution. Basing himself on the Marxist-Leninist theory of violent revolution, Chairman Mao has summed up the experience of the international proletarian revolution and of the people's democratic revolution led by the proletariat of China and put forward the famous thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," thus creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist theory of violent revolution.

In his concluding speech at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1938, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed."²⁰

In 1939, in his article *Introducing "The Communist,"* Chairman Mao again admonished the whole Party: ". . . without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and . . . it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph. In these years [the 18 years since the founding of the

Party] the development, consolidation and bolshevization of our Party have proceeded in the midst of revolutionary wars; without armed struggle the Communist Party would assuredly not be what it is today. Comrades throughout the Party must never forget this experience for which we have paid in blood."²¹

On the question of armed struggle, China's Khrushchov frenziedly opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought. In "Problems of Strategy and Tactics in the Chinese Revolution," he said: "There are also a small number of comrades within our ranks who pride themselves on having a few guns with which they think they can 'conquer power.'"²²

The experience gained by the Chinese people at the cost of blood is that they must take hold of the gun. The revolutionary people hold that only by using the gun can they "conquer power." Can it be that this is not an objective law but a crime?

China's Khrushchov opposed using the gun to "conquer power." In the 1940s, he picked up the "parliamentary road" from the old revisionists of the Second International who had been thoroughly condemned by Lenin, using it as a "talisman" for "conquering power."

After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang made active preparations for civil war, with the support of U.S. imperialism. However, in early 1946, just on the eve of the outbreak of the civil war, China's Khrushchov put forward a whole set of fallacies about "a new stage of peace and democracy."

He said: "It is possible to succeed in the democratic revolution without resorting again to civil war. And basic success lies in the approval of a constitution and the establishment of a parliament." "The main form of struggle in the Chinese revolution has now become peaceful and parliamentary; this is a legal mass struggle and parliamentary struggle." "The whole work of the Party should undergo a change and all our organizations have to change, making non-armed struggle our primary task so as to meet the needs of the new situation." "All political questions must be solved peacefully. From now on, the development of the Party must rely on the ability of our Party to carry out legal mass struggle." "We did not fight our way into Peiping and Tientsin by the gun. We can get in by votes if we handle things well in parliamentary struggle."²³

The road to "conquer power" by the gun is diametrically opposed to the one by votes. The former is the Marxist-Leninist road, the revolutionary road, the road to victory. This is what our great leader Chairman Mao has advocated and upheld. The latter is the revisionist road, the capitulationist road, the road to failure. This is what Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and China's Khrushchov and their like stood for and persisted in.

In repudiating the revisionists of the Second International who opposed violent revolution and stood for the parliamentary road, Lenin pointed out: "Only

scoundrels or simpletons can think that the proletariat must first win a majority in elections carried out under the yoke of the bourgeoisie, under the yoke of wage-slavery, and must then win power. This is the height of stupidity or hypocrisy; it is substituting elections, under the old system and with the old power, for class struggle and revolution."²⁴

History has shown that China's Khrushchov is not a simpleton who has reached the height of stupidity, but a scoundrel who has reached the height of hypocrisy!

China's Khrushchov is not only a "devotee of parliamentarianism," but also a "devotee of officialdom."

He was beside himself when he declared: "When our Party participates in the government council, in the various *yuan* [Kuomintang government organs above ministries], ministries and provincial government organs at all levels, it will become one of the government parties; we shall no longer be in opposition but in power, and some of us will become officials, will take up official positions in the central government." "As soon as we participate in the government," he added, "a 200,000 U.S. dollar loan will come from the United States."²⁵ In the eyes of China's Khrushchov, it was truly a "profitable" deal to have both an official post and money to spend!

Were there any prerequisites for the Communist Party to obtain a "legal" status under the Kuomintang government and get official posts in it? There were. The conditions were simply what Chiang Kai-shek had said time and again: "The Communist Party may become legal only if it hands over its army." Doing Chiang Kai-shek's bidding, China's Khrushchov hastened to agree, saying, "our army should become part of the national army, the national defence army, the security troops and the self-defence forces. The Party branches, Party committees and political commissars in our army should be abolished. Party organizations in the army should be abolished." "All the parties should give up their direct leadership and command of the armed forces and place them under the unified command of the Ministry of National Defence [of the Kuomintang government]."²⁶

In order to get an official post in the Kuomintang government, China's Khrushchov wanted to hand over to the Kuomintang all the 1,200,000-strong army and the two million-strong militia led by the Chinese Communist Party at the time. How vicious was this wholesale betrayal of the interests of the Chinese people!

The armed forces built up by the Chinese people in the course of more than twenty years' bitter struggle was the life-line of the revolutionary people.

On behalf of the broad masses of the Chinese people, our great leader Chairman Mao solemnly declared: "The arms of the people, every gun and every bullet, must all be kept, must not be handed over."²⁷ The wishful thinking of China's Khrushchov was thus brought to naught.

This capitulationist move by China's Khrushchov, who wanted to hand over to the Kuomintang all the people's armed forces, was by no means an isolated incident. It was a reflection in our Communist Party of the capitulationist trend of thought that prevailed in the international sphere. During and after World War II, following the compromise made by the United States, Britain and France with the Soviet Union on some international issues, Browder, Thorez and Togliatti and other renegades to the proletariat went all out to spread capitulationist ideas and push the capitulationist line in the international communist movement.

Our great leader Chairman Mao stood firm against this adverse reactionary current which was in full flood, and sharply criticized and repudiated this capitulationist trend of thought. In his article *Some Points in Appraisal of the Present International Situation* written in April 1946, he pointed out: "Such compromise between the United States, Britain and France and the Soviet Union can be the outcome only of resolute, effective struggles by all the democratic forces of the world against the reactionary forces of the United States, Britain and France. Such compromise does not require the people in the countries of the capitalist world to follow suit and make compromises at home. The people in those countries will continue to wage different struggles in accordance with their different conditions. The principle of the reactionary forces in dealing with the democratic forces of the people is definitely to destroy all they can and to prepare to destroy later whatever they cannot destroy now. Face to face with this situation, the democratic forces of the people should likewise apply the same principle to the reactionary forces."²⁸ This is an ever-shining basic principle guiding the people's revolutionary struggles in all countries.

The chieftains of the French and Italian Communist Parties handed over their arms, with the result that they were kicked out by the bourgeoisie. The arms having been handed over, their "legal" status was abolished. All the fruits of victory gained by the proletariat and other labouring people in the anti-fascist war were also grabbed by the bourgeoisie. Since then, the leaderships of these two Communist Parties have turned into revisionist cliques.

It is crystal clear that the so-called "new stage of peace and democracy" trumpeted by China's Khrushchov was none other than a "new stage" that would bring disaster to the Chinese revolution, destroying the Party and decimating the people.

To Oppose the Kuomintang Fascist Dictatorship Or to Oppose the Democratic Regime in The Anti-Japanese Base Areas?

The basic question in revolution is that of political power. The focal point of the strategy and tactics of the Chinese Communist Party during the period of the dem-

ocratic revolution was to overthrow the fascist dictatorship of the Kuomintang and establish a united dictatorship of all the revolutionary classes led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance. This was the basic programme for China's new democratic revolution worked out by the Central Committee of the Party headed by our great leader Chairman Mao. The focal point of the counter-revolutionary strategy and tactics of China's Khrushchov was to uphold the Kuomintang dictatorship of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie and to oppose the establishment of a united dictatorship of all the revolutionary classes led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance.

Two kinds of political power existed for a long period in the course of the democratic revolution. One was the fascist dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang. The other was the united dictatorship of all the revolutionary classes under the leadership of the Communist Party in the base areas. One's attitude towards the reactionary regime of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang on the one hand, and the people's democratic regime in the base areas on the other was a touchstone for distinguishing genuine revolutionaries from sham revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, our great leader Chairman Mao led the Chinese people in waging arduous struggles to develop and consolidate the democratic regime in the anti-Japanese base areas and to oppose the Kuomintang dictatorship of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao formulated the great strategic plan to "abolish the one-party dictatorship and introduce democratic government" with the aim of attacking the fascist dictatorship of the Kuomintang.

He denounced the counter-revolutionary clamour of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang for liquidating the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region when he pointed out: "The Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region is the most progressive region in the country, it is a democratic anti-Japanese base area." "What needs to be done is not to abolish the Border Region but to get the whole country to follow its example."²⁹

China's Khrushchov not only hailed the "one-party dictatorship" of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang in a frenzy of flag-waving, but also openly called for a "thoroughgoing reform of the organs of political power in the base areas."

He said: "The reform of political power in the base areas means not merely the reshuffle of personnel but the reform of all systems in the organs of political power, the state system and the system of government."³⁰

In *On New Democracy* Chairman Mao points out that the question of the so-called state system is a "question of the status of the various social classes within the state." The question of "the system of government" is a matter of "how political power is organized, the form in which one social class or another chooses to

arrange its apparatus of political power to oppose its enemies and protect itself."³¹ The state system and the system of government are the most basic of all the systems of a state.

Our regime in the anti-Japanese base areas was a regime of the anti-Japanese national united front, a regime based on the "three thirds system." On March 6, 1940, in an inner-Party directive written on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Chairman Mao pointed out: "In accordance with the united front principle concerning the organs of political power, the allocation of places should be one-third for Communists, one-third for non-Party Left progressives, and one-third for the intermediate sections who are neither Left nor Right." At that time, Chairman Mao pointed out emphatically: "We must make sure that the Communists play the leading role in the organs of political power."³² What was most fundamental and important here was the allocation of one-third of the places for Communists and their leading political role. This was the hallmark and essence of the democratic regime in the anti-Japanese base areas.

China's Khrushchov's so-called reform of the state system and the system of government in the base areas was aimed at opposing and abolishing the revolutionary "three thirds system" and the Party's leadership. He maliciously said that the three thirds system "is not a legal stipulation. Therefore, there should be no stipulation of the three thirds system in any law." "We have no right to demand as a stipulation that Communist Party members be allocated one-third of the places in any government apparatus." "Similarly, it is impossible to stipulate, juridically, that certain people should enjoy supremacy and hold the leading position in the government."³³ He added that "the leading status of Communist Party members in the government can only be maintained and consolidated through legal struggle."³⁴

This is simply a traitor's philosophy to abolish the Communist Party's leadership.

This absurdity that Communists should learn to master legal struggle in a government that was under their own leadership thoroughly exposed his sinister purpose of trying to transform our democratic regime in the anti-Japanese base areas into the bourgeois parliamentary system. China's Khrushchov not only wanted the Communists to wage parliamentary struggle in the Kuomintang government, but also to wage it in a government that was under their own leadership. These are the lengths he went to in his absurdities!

The nonsensical "thoroughgoing reform of the organs of political power in the base areas" which China's Khrushchov advocated with might and main was based on nothing but the needs of the one-party dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang. It was a vain attempt to completely change the nature of the anti-Japanese democratic regime so that it might be unified under the Chiang Kai-shek and Kuomintang dictatorship of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. His own words reveal this:

"The anti-Japanese democratic regime is merely a local government. It should be subordinated to the central government, accept the leadership of the central government and execute its orders and ordinances."³⁵ China's Khrushchov regarded the Kuomintang central government as a patriarchal overlord, and willingly relegated himself to the role of a filial figure-head. This exposes China's Khrushchov as an agent of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie who had wormed his way into the Party.

From becoming a filial figure-head to becoming a secondary minister, herein lies the basic thinking of China's Khrushchov during the period of the democratic revolution. Herein lies the essence and the nucleus of his "strategy and tactics in the Chinese revolution."

What China's Khrushchov called "strategy and tactics in the Chinese revolution" ranged from abolishing the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and handing over to the bourgeois Kuomintang the leadership of the democratic revolution to opposing Marxism-Leninism and communism. It ranged from advertising outdated, reactionary bourgeois democracy to opposing armed struggle and from advertising the "parliamentary road" to upholding the one-party dictatorship of the Kuomintang and opposing the democratic regime in the base areas. It was diametrically opposed to the general line of the new democratic revolution formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao. It was out-and-out bourgeois counter-revolutionary strategy and tactics! It was a counter-revolutionary revisionist line through and through!

China's Khrushchov is the biggest counter-revolutionary revisionist in the contemporary world!

("Jiefangjun Bao," November 13, 1967.
Abridged translation.)

NOTES

¹ "Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. I, p. 64.

² "The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance to Japan," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. I, p. 273.

³ See "A Brief History of the Railwaymen's and Miners' Club in Anyuan," "Salvage the Hankow-Tayeh-Pinghsiang Co.," "Mr. Liao Chung-kai and Policy on Workers and Peasants."

⁴ "The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance to Japan," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. I, p. 273.

⁵ "The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. II, p. 65.

⁶ *ibid.*, p. 69.

^{7, 10, 11, 16, 22} See "Problems of Strategy and Tactics in the Chinese Revolution."

⁸ See "Report on the Experience Gained in the Six Years of Work in the Enemy's Rear."

⁹ See "On the Question of Policy in Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare."

¹² "A Comment on the Sessions of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and of the People's Political Council," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965, Vol. III, p. 140.

¹³ "On Coalition Government," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. III, p. 268.

¹⁴ See "Go Through the Difficult Period of the War of Resistance, Get Prepared for the Offensive and Create the Conditions for Building a New China When the War Is Over."

^{15, 18} "On New Democracy," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. II, p. 361.

^{17, 19} "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p. 413.

²⁰ "Problems of War and Strategy," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. II, p. 225.

²¹ "Introducing The Communist," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. II, p. 292.

^{23, 25, 26} See "Report on the Question of Situation."

²⁴ V. I. Lenin, "Greetings to Italian, French and German Communists," *Collected Works*, Vol. 30, p. 58.

²⁷ "On the Chungking Negotiations," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. IV, p. 57.

²⁸ "Some Points in Appraisal of the Present International Situation," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. IV, pp. 87-88.

²⁹ "Unite All Anti-Japanese Forces and Combat the Anti-Communist Die-Hards," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. II, p. 392.

^{30, 33, 34} See "The Current Situation and the Summary of Three Years' Work in South China as Well as Future Tasks."

³¹ "On New Democracy," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. II, pp. 351, 352.

³² "On the Question of Political Power in the Anti-Japanese Base Areas," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. II, p. 418.

³⁵ See "On Anti-Japanese National Political Power."

Global Counter-Revolutionary Deal

Soviet Revisionism Steps Up Collaboration With U.S. Imperialism

SINCE its ascension to power in October 1964, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has far outstripped its predecessor Khrushchov in counter-revolutionary collaboration with U.S. imperialism. Falling prostrate at the feet of the Yankees, the clique has intensified its efforts to serve as No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in its anti-China, anti-communist, anti-people and other counter-revolutionary activities. The growing collaboration between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism today is characterized by the fact that the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique has linked its counter-revolutionary line of "U.S.-Soviet co-operation for world domination" up with the U.S. imperialists' global counter-revolutionary strategy. The Soviet revisionists are out to conclude a worldwide package deal with the U.S. imperialists and are co-operating with them on a global scale. Thus, Moscow's foreign policy has been further geared to the global counter-revolutionary strategy of Washington.

U.S. and U.S.S.R. Join Hands to Oppose China And Rig Up Anti-China Ring

The Soviet-U.S. counter-revolutionary collaboration is primarily directed at socialist China, which holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolutely supports the revolutionary struggles of the peoples. China is now the biggest obstacle in the way of the U.S. counter-revolutionary strategy for world domination and the Soviet betrayal of the revolutionary interests of the people of the world. There-

fore, it has been the need of both Washington and Moscow in their counter-revolutionary activities to direct the spearhead of their attack against China. When Kosygin, chieftain of the Soviet revisionist clique, talked with U.S. President Johnson behind closed doors in Glassboro last June, they discussed their anti-China alliance as the "most urgent question" and their greatest "common interest."

For three years, the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique has been working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism to rabidly oppose China, and has committed many crimes which Khrushchov did not have time for or dared not commit in his day. In particular, after the Chinese people successfully launched the world-shaking proletarian cultural revolution, the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists, shaken by the immense repercussions of the great revolution, have carried their "united action" against China to a new height. In close co-ordination, they cranked up their propaganda machines and ground out lies and slanders against China, reprinted each other's anti-China items and frenziedly attacked Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Meanwhile, the Soviet ruling revisionists took a series of grave steps to poison Sino-Soviet relations further and committed repeated provocations against China. In league with Washington, they have incited the reactionaries of some countries to perpetrate one shocking fascist atrocity after another against China. They are

strenuously trying to whip up a violent anti-China campaign in the world in a vain attempt to check the worldwide dissemination of the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung.

An important link in the chain of the U.S.-Soviet campaign against China is to actively rig up an encirclement of China. With this in mind, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has been fraternizing with the followers and lackeys of U.S. imperialism in Asia — the reactionaries of India, Japan, Indonesia and other countries — and working out criminal designs against China with them. Jointly instigated by the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and “Malaysia” formed an “Association of Southeast Asian Countries” as part of the U.S.-Soviet anti-China ring.

Increasing Suppression of the Revolutionary Struggle Of the People of the World

The U.S.-Soviet counter-revolutionary collusion is aimed at intensifying the suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world and the mounting national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America in particular.

Vietnam is the focal point of the anti-U.S. struggle of the people of the world. The Soviet revisionist clique has been trying hard to use the dual-tactics of sham support but real betrayal in an attempt to bring the Vietnam question into the orbit of “Soviet-U.S. collaboration” and stifle the Vietnamese people’s struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country. On the Vietnam question, this clique has in the past three years increasingly helped U.S. imperialism to push ahead with its schemes of inducing “peace talks” through a bombing pause, forcing “peace talks” through war and forcing capitulation through war. Kosygin and other clique chieftains have, on many occasions, run hither and thither abroad on errands for U.S. imperialism in its “peace talks” fraud. In February 1965 when Kosygin visited Hanoi, he shamelessly declared that he wanted to help the United States find “a way out of Vietnam.” Upon his return to Moscow, the Soviet Government proposed that a new international conference “without preconditions” be convened on the Indo-China question. In February 1967, Kosygin visited Britain and had secret talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, a U.S. imperialist political broker, on the inducement of “peace talks” through a bombing pause. After Kosygin went to the United States and had talks with Lyndon Johnson at Glassboro in June, the Soviet revisionists became especially vigorous in helping U.S. imperialism peddle its “peace talks” fraud through every possible channel, even through the United Nations. At the same time, the Soviet revisionists are vainly attempting to sow discord in relations of militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

In the Middle East events in which U.S. imperialism and its stooge Israel launched armed aggression against

the Arab countries, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique more than ever bared its ignominious features as a renegade to the revolution of the people of the Arab countries as well as a cat’s paw of imperialism.

On the question of the Congo (Kinshasa), the Soviet revisionists donned Khrushchov’s mantle and vigorously supported U.S. imperialist manoeuvres at the U.N. Security Council to dispatch a “U.N. force” to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the Congolese (K) people. Working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, they went out of their way to bring about a “ceasefire” and “national reconciliation” in the Congo (K) in December 1964. (See p. 43.)

Following the U.S. armed suppression of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Dominican people in May 1965, the Soviet revisionists voted at the U.N. Security Council for authorizing the U.N. Secretary-General to send delegates to conduct an “investigation” in the Dominican Republic. This was a deliberate act to facilitate U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic through the United Nations. Furthermore, they were in favour of a so-called “permanent ceasefire” designed to force the Dominican patriots and patriotic armed forces to yield to the U.S. aggressor.

In short, wherever the flames of struggle are raging against U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist clique spares no effort to help U.S. imperialism suppress them.

Collusion With Reactionaries of All Countries to Meet the Needs of U.S. Imperialism

The Soviet revisionist clique prates about its so-called “unity” and “alliance” with the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But facts have proved exactly the opposite. It has stopped at nothing in undermining the national-liberation movement on these continents. Proceeding from the common need to oppose communism, oppose the people and oppose revolution, the clique has, together with U.S. imperialism, fraternized and joined in love feasts with the reactionaries of all countries.

In Asia, the Soviet revisionist clique has worked closely with U.S. imperialism in organizing a counter-revolutionary “holy alliance” and a ring of encirclement against China. It has made no attempt to cover up its collaboration with the reactionaries of Japan, India, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand and all other puppets and satellites of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

The Soviet revisionists have been wooing the Japanese militarists, a major tool of U.S. imperialism in carrying out its anti-China policy. They have signed a series of agreements and treaties with the Sato government of Japan. A U.S.-Soviet-Japanese alliance against China has thus come into existence. To achieve

all-round collaboration with the Sato government of Japan, the Soviet revisionists have lavishly praised it as "a stabilizing factor in Asia" and "peace-loving" although it is crystal clear that the Sato government has devoted its efforts to reviving militarism and carrying out arms expansion and war preparation and taken an active part in U.S. imperialism's strategy of aggression in Asia.

Soviet revisionism, together with U.S. imperialism, has for years been painstakingly fostering the Congress government of India as their hatchetman for attacking China. The Soviet revisionists have been giving economic and military assistance to the Indian reactionaries. Early in 1966, Kosygin visited India and had talks with U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to openly strengthen the U.S.-Soviet-Indian alliance against China. This year, in line with U.S. actions, the Soviet revisionists sent a military mission to India, and the two took concerted action to grant Indian reactionaries enormous military and economic assistance. As reward for their recent rabid campaign against China, the Soviet revisionists have extended to them additional economic "aid" valued at 500 million roubles.

The Soviet revisionists have given energetic support to the Indonesian Right-wing military clique which came to power with the help of the United States. They and the U.S. imperialists this year have granted big sums to the reactionary Indonesian regime as a reward for its violent anti-Chinese and anti-communist campaign and its bloody suppression of the progressive forces at home. They have given that regime political and economic support as well as considerable military aid. The Soviet revisionists have agreed to the Indonesian fascist military regime's request for deferred payment of its debt amounting to nearly 2,000 million dollars.

The Soviet revisionist clique shamelessly described the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime of Indonesia as a government "with a will to carry on the struggle against imperialism and colonialism." It praised the fascist chieftain, whose hands are stained with the blood of the Indonesian people, as a "national hero" and a "revolutionary leader."

The Soviet ruling clique once declared that "Malaysia" was "a dependable bulwark of the colonialists in Southeast Asia," but it is now increasing trade with "Malaysia" and has established formal "diplomatic relations" with it.

The Ne Win government of Burma has recently whipped up a campaign against China. So the Soviet revisionist clique has stepped up collaboration with that government and done its best to cover up its traitorous, dictatorial, anti-communist and anti-popular reactionary nature, and extolled it as a "revolutionary" government.

In Latin America, the Soviet revisionist clique collaborates with U.S. imperialism and openly supports

and grooms the pro-U.S. dictatorships in Brazil and some other countries.

Is there any more doubt with whom the Soviet revisionist clique is uniting in Asia, Africa and Latin America? This clique is a faithful ally of U.S. imperialism and reaction in all countries and the No. 1 renegade of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

U.S.-Soviet Transactions on European "Security" And "Nuclear Non-Proliferation"

In recent years, the Soviet revisionist clique has with increasing fervour called for "European peace and security." One of its principal aims in doing so is to help U.S. imperialism to bring about a "stabilized" Europe and shift the emphasis of its military deployment eastward so that Washington may pull out more of its armed forces to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world, and particularly to expand its war of aggression against Vietnam and strengthen its military dispositions against China. For this purpose, the Soviet revisionist clique has more than once urged the convening of "an all-European conference" to "ease the European situation" further. In July last year, it had the political consultative conference of the Warsaw Treaty countries propose, among others, the establishment of a "European security system" and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Europe. In April this year, it and the handful of its followers in Eastern Europe held a counter-revolutionary sinister conference in Czechoslovakia and trotted out a statement energetically calling for disarmament, the abolition of military blocs, the establishment of a "European security system" and all-European co-operation—all for the sake of "European peace and security." The proposals received warm response and support from Lyndon Johnson.

The Soviet revisionist clique has also been pressing, in the name of "European peace and security," for "the improvement of East-West relations" so as to facilitate U.S. imperialist corrosion and infiltration of the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries. The Johnson Administration has repeatedly proclaimed its intention to build "a bridge to the West" for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It has even publicly called on the Soviet revisionist clique to help "heal peacefully the division" between East and West in Europe so that the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries may form with the Western European capitalist countries an "entity" under U.S. domination. The Soviet revisionist clique has reacted warmly to this call for "peaceful evolution" of the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries as well as the U.S. "bridge-building" policy. The Soviet-U.S. pace in "improving East-West relations" has greatly quickened in the past few years. U.S. capital has to an increasing extent participated in the Soviet revisionists' "communist" construction.

In order to preserve what remains of their nuclear monopoly and maintain nuclear blackmail, the United States and the Soviet Union have been anxious to strike a deal on "the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" at an early date. China's successful nuclear tests have thrown more fear into them. As a result of the compromises and concessions made time and again by the Soviet revisionist clique, an agreement on this question was finally reached by Kosygin and Johnson last June. This was soon followed by the submission to the Geneva Disarmament Conference of a joint U.S.-Soviet draft treaty to this effect. At the same time, the two countries have had frequent contacts and secret discussions on the question of an "anti-ballistic missile system" — another move directed against China.

U.S.-Soviet Collaboration Cannot Hold Back Wheel of History

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has taught us that **"the socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's**

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

Illuminated by Mao Tse-tung's thought, an excellent revolutionary situation now prevails in the whole world. The great proletarian cultural revolution in China which has no parallel in history is bringing about a new awakening of the world's revolutionary people. The people's revolutionary movement is surging forward with tremendous force. Both U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are beset with internal and external difficulties, threatened with crises and encircled ring upon ring by the revolutionary people of the world. In this context, the intensified U.S.-Soviet collaboration for their common counter-revolutionary objectives only serves to highlight their weakness and alarm.

The wheel of history is rolling onward in the direction indicated by Mao Tse-tung's thought. Sooner or later it will utterly crush U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and their alliance.

Accomplice and Lackey

THE Soviet revisionist clique has committed a new crime of betrayal against the people of the Congo (Kinshasa) and all Africa. It has "resumed diplomatic relations" with the Mobutu puppet clique.

Mobutu is a contemptible flunkey of U.S. imperialism. He was responsible for the murder of the Congo's national hero Patrice Lumumba. When this became known, the Soviet revisionist clique hypocritically denounced him as a "wretched lackey" of the colonialists and, with affected indignation, demanded that he be at once arrested by the "U.N. force" and brought to justice. Now, not so long after, these revisionists are not content merely to collude with the same Mobutu in secret. They have decided to embrace him publicly. Has Mobutu ceased to be a "wretched lackey" of the colonialists? Of course not. It is precisely because he is a "wretched lackey" of U.S. imperialism that the Soviet revisionist clique, as a wretched accomplice of U.S. imperialism, has taken him to its bosom.

As a matter of fact, the Soviet renegades long ago ganged up with the U.S. neo-colonialists to sabotage and suppress the Congolese (K) national-independence movement.

In 1960, the Soviet revisionist clique openly voted in the U.N. Security Council for the dispatch to the Congo (K) of a "U.N. force," an instrument of U.S. imperialism. This led to the murder of Lumumba and to serious setbacks for the Congolese (K) national-independence movement.

In 1961, the Soviet revisionist clique again tried to peddle its opium — the so-called parliamentary road — in the Congo. It did its utmost to pressure Gizenga into giving up armed struggle and taking part in the Congolese (K) parliament and the puppet government under the wing of the "U.N. force." As a result, Gizenga was imprisoned, many patriots were per-

secuted and the national-independence movement again suffered heavy losses.

U.S. imperialism has been playing all sorts of dirty tricks in the Congo (K) this year. Trying its best to dress up the national scum Mobutu as a "national hero," it has ordered him to worm his way into the ranks of the African national independent countries and disintegrate and sabotage the African people's anti-imperialist struggles so that, with the Congo (K) as its main base, it can step up its penetration into other parts of the continent.

It is against this background that Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like joined in chorus to sing the praises of the Mobutu clique. Revoltingly lauding it as having "taken measures to shake off the economic control of foreign monopoly capital," they expressed the wish to "develop relations of friendship and co-operation" with it and then announced the "resumption of diplomatic relations." The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has done all this both to serve U.S. imperialism and to use Mobutu as a tool to carry out its own neo-colonialist designs in Africa.

The Soviet revisionist clique has styled itself as the "true and disinterested friend" of the Asian and African peoples. It likes to boast about its consistent "all-round aid" to the national-liberation movement. But its own perfidious activities have time and again exposed this double talk. Its treacherous behaviour in the Congo (K) in the last few years provides one of the most notable examples of this.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Disguised counter-revolutionaries conceal their true features by giving a false impression. But since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely."** This certainly applies to the Soviet revisionist clique which is nothing but a pack of counter-revolutionaries.

These Big Mountains Must Be Overthrown

THE ruling clique of India's big landlord class and big bourgeoisie is actively developing the "public sector" of the economy which, they say, is a symbol of the "socialist pattern of society." The ruling Soviet revisionist clique and their hangers-on in India are following it up with a noisy parroting of this humbug about the "progressive nature" of the "public sector."

In countries under bourgeois dictatorship, so-called state-run economy is nothing but state monopoly capitalism, a combination of monopoly capital and state power. It is a form used by the monopoly groups, with the help of the reactionary state machine, to ruthlessly exploit the people and reap super profits. In semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries, such state monopoly capitalism is bound to integrate itself with foreign imperialism and the feudal landlord class at home to become bureaucrat-capitalism with comprador and feudal characteristics. This is exactly the case in India.

The Indian big bourgeoisie and big landlord class took the reins of power after the country declared its independence. Since then they have been exploiting state power to squeeze the Indian people mercilessly and have thus produced a bureaucrat bourgeoisie of a comprador character. Ganging up with the private and state monopolies, the bureaucrat bourgeoisie has amassed fabulous riches and quickened the pace of the concentration and accumulation of capital. The "public sector" of the Indian economy is bureaucrat-capitalism pure and simple, which is nothing but another big mountain weighing down on the Indian people. It has nothing to do whatsoever with socialism and the question of its being "progressive" simply does not arise. By talking a lot of nonsense to boost it, the Soviet and Indian revisionists are only helping the Indian reactionaries to fool the Indian people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "To serve the needs of its aggression, imperialism created the comprador system and bureaucrat capital in China." Is not imperialism doing the same

in India? Today, bureaucrat-capital in India is in fact the tool by which imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique control and plunder India. In recent years, U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique have energetically fostered India's bureaucrat-capital and secured control over its economic arteries by providing its so-called "public sector" enterprises with loans and equipment. Thus, India has become more and more dependent on them economically. With such bureaucrat-capitalism as its economic base, the Indian Congress Government has turned into a lackey of U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique. The Congress policy of selling out the national interests is accelerating the process of reducing the country to the status of a colony once again.

In the severe class struggle going on in the country, the Indian people have become politically more awakened with each passing day. Despite the all-out effort of the Indian reactionaries to disguise their reactionary features and the attempt of the Soviet revisionists and their flunkies to embellish these Indian reactionaries, the broad masses of the Indian people have come to realize ever more clearly that they can win complete liberation only by following the teachings of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world—apply the revolutionary spirit of "the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains," resolutely defy sacrifices and surmount every difficulty to remove the big mountains on their backs, namely, imperialism, Soviet revisionism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism.

Chairman Mao says: "However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph." The Indian people have already lit the revolutionary torch in Naxalbari and other places. The single spark of the Indian revolution will inevitably start a prairie fire which will burn monsters and demons of all kinds in India into ashes.

("Renmin Ribao" commentary)

"Public Sector" of Indian Economy Is Scourge of the People

IN the name of developing the "public sector" of the economy and building a "socialist pattern of society," the reactionary Congress Government has greatly expanded India's state monopoly capitalism, or bureaucrat capitalism, with the help of state power, during the last ten years or more. The present paid-up capital of enterprises in the "public sector" accounts for nearly a half of the total paid-up capital of all Indian firms. The "public sector" has already become a big mountain lying like a dead weight on the Indian people.

Characteristic of Indian bureaucrat capital is its concentration and rapid accumulation. According to government statistics, in the eight years from the fiscal year 1956-57 to 1964-65, the number of "enterprises in the public sector" rose from 74 to 183 and their paid-up capital increased by nearly 14 times. Though the 183 "public sector enterprises" were only 0.7 per cent of the total number of joint stock companies, their paid-up capital made up 40 per cent of the total paid-up

capital of all firms. Their total output accounted for 25 per cent.

Appendages to Imperialist Capital and the Soviet Revisionist Group

Most of the Indian "public sector" enterprises were started and expanded with the assistance of imperialism and the Soviet revisionist group. The machinery and equipment came from the imperialist and revisionist countries and design and technology are controlled by the imperialists and revisionists. Some are even run jointly with foreign monopoly capital. For instance, many enterprises, such as railways, ports, water conservancy and power projects obtained their loans and technical equipment from the U.S.-controlled World Bank. The three iron and steel plants belonging to India's largest "public sector" enterprise, the Hindustan Steel Corporation, each with an annual capacity of one million tons of steel, were built separately by Britain, West Germany and the Soviet Union. Obviously, these "public sector" enterprises are state monopoly capitalist enterprises which rely entirely on imperialism and the Soviet revisionist group. The establishment of these enterprises which provides imperialism and the Soviet revisionist group with a market for the export of capital, technology and equipment has strengthened the imperialist and revisionist control over India.

With the expansion of the "public sector," the Indian Government leans increasingly heavily on imperialism and revisionism, primarily on U.S. imperialism. In the first three "Five-Year Plans," the amount of foreign "assistance" assumed increasing proportions in the total expenditure of the reactionary Indian Government. At the close of the third "Five-Year Plan" in 1966, it had reached 30 per cent. Reports put India's foreign debts at more than 50,000 million rupees of which some 80 per cent are government loans. The biggest creditor is U.S. imperialism, which holds about half of India's foreign debt. Debts owed to the United States, the U.S.-controlled World Bank and the International Development Association account for 69 per cent of India's total foreign debt. The Soviet Union, Britain and West Germany are also important creditors.

The Indian people have to pay dearly for the development of bureaucratic and comprador capital and, at the same time, suffer from the ruthless exploitation by U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist group. According to statistics published in the Indian press, the foreign debt principal and interest to be paid off by India this year amounts to more than 3,000 million rupees, or over 40 per cent of India's total export earnings in 1966-67. That is to say, imperialism and revisionism have robbed India, by cunning or cajolery, of nearly a half of its exports.

The reactionary Indian ruling group has all along boasted that the "public sector" is aimed at steadily freeing the country from reliance on foreign countries and putting it "on its own feet." But the fact is that with the infiltration of U.S. monopoly capital into the "public sector" and its increasing dependence on U.S.

"aid," India's home policy, especially its economic policy, has fallen under ever tighter U.S. imperialist control.

In 1958, through the World Bank which it controls, U.S. imperialism gathered Britain, West Germany, Japan and Canada together to form an "Aid India Club." This set-up is now India's overlord in the economic sphere. Even *Link*, mouthpiece of the Indian big bourgeoisie, has to admit that the World Bank's grip on India's economy is no longer confined to the examination of particular projects for which aid might be given. It now spreads its tentacles over the entire field of Indian economic planning.

The "aid" given by the ruling Soviet revisionist clique to India in setting up new enterprises in the "public sector" similarly has plundering and enslaving the Indian people as its purpose. The Dange renegade group quibbled that the Soviet revisionist "aid" is "of anti-imperialist nature." That is whitewash and sheer nonsense. Facts have shown that there is no difference between the manoeuvres of U.S. neo-colonialism and those of Soviet revisionism. When "aid" is given, the Soviet revisionist clique has always used it as an opportunity to dump its poor-quality commodities at exorbitant prices. It monopolizes the planning of projects and the supply of machinery, equipment and spare parts. It also manages to get a hand in management. Soviet revisionist economic "aid" to India has now reached 1,350 million U.S. dollars, all concentrated in heavy industries run by Indian bureaucrat-capital. Through this "aid" Soviet revisionism has acquired control of a considerable part of Indian heavy industry, including one-fourth of its iron and steel smelting, one half of its oil refining and one-fifth of its power generation.

Indian Bureaucrat Monopoly Capital and Private Capital Are Twin Brothers

The Soviet revisionists and their henchmen in India have a fond hope of setting India up as an example of "peaceful transition." Consequently, they have been shamelessly flaunting the "progressiveness" of the "public sector" enterprises and harping on so-called contradictions between the "public" and private sector. Actually, bureaucrat monopoly capital and private monopoly capital in India are one and the same thing, both originating from the big compradors and big capitalists. It is only to deceive people that they have put up two different signboards—the "public" and the private sector.

There is ample proof that the bureaucrat-capital fostered by Nehru and his successors primarily serves the interests of private monopoly capital and the top crust of officialdom. The main function of the financial organs of the Indian "public sector," such as the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Life Insurance Corporation, is to provide credit for the private monopoly capitalists and to act as their guarantors in obtaining foreign loans. It was estimated that some one-fourth of Indian private investments came from such credits.

Some "public sector" enterprises also supply private monopoly capital with cheap power and transport facilities and purchase at high prices the products of private enterprises. For example, the administration of the Damodar valley hydro-electric project, a "public" concern, charged only two-thirds of an anna (16 annas make one rupee) for each kilowatt of power supplied to the Dalmia consortium. The cost would have been three-fourths of an anna if the consortium produced the power itself. The Indian state-owned railways paid high prices for locomotives built by the Tata consortium—one of the largest Indian monopoly groups.

Precisely because of this assistance from state monopoly capital, Indian private monopoly capital has made big headway in the last ten years or more. According to a report released by the Indian Planning Commission in April this year, while the national income allegedly increased by 10 per cent between 1961 and 1964, the property of the Birlas, another of the largest monopoly groups in India, increased by 43.5 per cent and its income from the sales of its products shot up by 48.2 per cent.

Indian bureaucrat-capital and private monopoly capital are so closely interlinked that some monopoly capitalists have become responsible figures of the "public sector" enterprises and some government ministers are agents of the monopoly capitalists. For example, the Birlas are not only connected with policy-making and the advisory organs of "national planning" but also run "public sector" enterprises as directors. J.R.D. Tata, head of the Tata monopoly group, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Air India International, a "public sector" concern. K.C. Pant, the

minister of state for finance, was a director of the Birla company before he took up his present post. At the same time, private interests have been introduced into the "public sector" through participation in share capital of many state-owned enterprises, and private monopolists have thus become share-holders of "public sector" concerns. At present, the number of such enterprises with mixed share holdings accounts for more than one half of the total of the "public sector" enterprises.

In India, the state and private monopoly capital is also closely linked with feudal rajas and landlords. Indian private monopoly capital usually exploits the peasants through usury. Not a few of the rising private monopoly capitalists were extortionate landlords before. Some of the Indian rajas are themselves directors of big banks.

As in China before its liberation, comprador, feudal, state monopoly capitalism has become the economic foundation for the reactionary regime of the Indian Congress Party.

Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Besides doing away with the special privileges of imperialism in China, the task of the New-Democratic Revolution at home is to abolish exploitation and oppression by the landlord class and by the bureaucrat-capitalist class (the big bourgeoisie), change the comprador, feudal relations of production and unfetter the productive forces."**

Only by making a great revolution to overthrow the reactionary rule of the bureaucrat-comprador capitalist class and the landlord class and uprooting the regime's decadent economic base of feudal, comprador and bureaucrat capitalism, can the Indian people attain real liberation.

(Continued from p. 9.)

and performed dances in praise of Chairman Mao. Carrying portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, and holding red-covered copies of the treasured revolutionary book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they sang *The Force at the Core Leading Our Cause Forward* and *On the Golden Mountain of Peking*. They also performed the dance *Long Live Chairman Mao!* When a shining portrait of Chairman Mao appeared on the backdrop, the dancers waved their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" At that point, the entire audience burst into thunderous applause.

After the performance, the Syrian friends and the audience sang *The*

East Is Red together and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Li went on stage and offered their warm congratulations to the Syrian friends.

A.A.J.A. Secretariat Reception Welcomes Two Delegations' Return

The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association gave a reception in Peking on the evening of December 13 to welcome its two goodwill delegations' triumphal return from visits to eight Arab countries. The reception warmly hailed the victory of the A.A.J.A.'s revolutionary line and the fact that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung had increasingly taken deep root in the hearts of the Arab people.

A.A.J.A. Secretary-General Djawoto greeted the two delegations for their successful missions. He pointed out that their visits had further consolidated the militant solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples in the struggle against their common enemies.

I. Sugiyama and Umar Said gave an account of the two delegations' visits. They told of the excellent situation in the anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle prevailing in the Arab region and the welcome and support expressed by the Arab people for the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist revolutionary line formulated at the 5th plenary meeting of the A.A.J.A. Secretariat. They pointed out that this revolutionary line conformed to the requirements for the development of the people's struggle and reflected the wishes of the fighting people of Asia and Africa and the Arab people.

In his speech, Sugiyama said that his delegation witnessed the determination of the Arab people to fight to the end against U.S. imperialism, Israeli Zionism and the reactionary forces. The Arab people openly declared U.S. imperialism their No. 1 enemy and condemned the Soviet revisionist leading clique for its criminal betrayal of their interests.

What impressed his delegation most in the Arab countries, he continued, was the ardent love for Chairman Mao shown by the Arab people, who are fighting heroically for genuine liberation, and their eagerness to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. An increasing number of them are arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought. He expressed the conviction that revolutionary people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought were bound to win and that final victory would certainly belong to the Arab people.

Umar Said told the gathering that the Arab people recognized more and more clearly the sinister features of

U.S. imperialism and that U.S. imperialism was their sworn No. 1 enemy. He added that they understood more and more clearly the dirty role played by the reactionaries — agents of U.S. imperialism — and the Soviet revisionist ruling clique.

He pointed out that the visits had given his delegation additional knowledge and strengthened its conviction about the far-reaching impact of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and Mao Tse-tung's thought. On almost every occasion, the delegation heard from the revolutionary masses expressions of admiration and joy over the great achievements and victories attained by China's great proletarian cultural revolution. They said that this revolution had further strengthened and consolidated China as the strongest bastion of the world revolution and would definitely promote and guarantee the success of the world revolution.

He went on to say that what inspired the delegation most was the fact that Mao Tse-tung's thought had

been widely spread in the Arab region, bringing light to the fighting revolutionaries, and that growing numbers of people were advancing along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world.

R.D. Senanayake, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, and Tang Ping-chu, Vice-President of the All-China Journalists' Association, also spoke at the reception. Both heartily greeted the delegations' successful visits.

Friends from various countries attending the reception, which was filled with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship, repeatedly shouted "Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's people!" and "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" Again and again they toasted the victory of the revolutionary line of the A.A.J.A., the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity against imperialism and the great victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

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