

# PEKING REVIEW

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September 27, 1968

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## Implementation of Chairman Mao's Instructions Means Victory

*Renmin Ribao and Jiefangjun Bao* editorial celebrating the first anniversary of Chairman Mao's inspection tour of north, central-south and east China.

## Courageous and Resolute Revolutionary Action

*Renmin Ribao* editorial

## Chairman Mao's Inscription: Road to Victory for Revolutionary Struggle Of All Nations

# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The Japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution.

Inscription for Japanese worker friends, September 18, 1962

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Come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.

Quoted from *Message of Greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour*, October 25, 1966

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In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class.

# Implementation of Chairman Mao's Instructions Means Victory

—Celebrating the First Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Inspection Tour of North, Central-South and East China

Editorial of "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

**T**HE whole country is red and the working class is stepping on to the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all parts of the superstructure. In this excellent situation, we are filled with the pride of victory as we celebrate the first anniversary of our great leader Chairman Mao's inspection tour of north, central-south and east China.

Chairman Mao's personal inspection of these three vast areas wrote the most glorious chapter in the history of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. The extremely important instructions he issued during his tour make up a great programme for winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

When we recall the course of the struggle over the past year, we can see what tremendous revolutionary changes have taken place under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instructions. The great principle of forming revolutionary alliances and revolutionary three-in-one combinations put forward by Chairman Mao has been universally implemented. His great policy "**grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war**" has achieved enormous results. His great call "**fight self, repudiate revisionism**" has become the conscious action of hundreds of millions of revolutionary people. His great instruction on the necessity of setting up study classes has become the basic method for the solution of all problems and for the fulfilment of all tasks. The brilliant victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has fully demonstrated the great revolutionary power of Chairman Mao's instructions.

The all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions means all-round victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**To make the policy of the Party the policy of the masses requires effort, long and persistent effort, unrelenting and strenuous, patient and painstaking effort. Without such effort, we shall achieve nothing.**"

The army-men and civilians throughout the country have made very great efforts to carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions. But accomplishing the great task of struggle-criticism-transformation and winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural rev-

olution requires that every single area, department or unit further implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way.

It is not strange that, due to all kinds of objective and subjective factors, there should be a differentiation into advanced and backward. Thoroughgoing materialists should acknowledge such a difference and give full play to subjective initiative, and discover and solve contradictions in order to advance the great cultural revolution to a higher level.

In the light of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, all areas, departments and units should examine and sum up their own work to determine what has been done and what has not and what has been well done and what shows insufficient efforts, in order to develop achievements and overcome shortcomings. Thus the advanced will continue to advance and the backward will strive to catch up with the advanced; by emulating, learning from and catching up with the advanced and by helping each other, we will bring into being a new situation of all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

The key to all-round implementation lies in further mobilizing and relying on the masses and respecting the revolutionary practice of the masses and their initiative. Chairman Mao teaches us: "**When the masses are of one heart, everything becomes easy.**" It is impossible to fulfil this great and profound revolution of struggle-criticism-transformation if the masses are not fully aroused, if all active factors are not brought into full play and all forces which can be united are not united. And this requires that we do more deep-going, painstaking and energetic ideological and political work among the masses. It is essential through organizing Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types to develop the good revolutionary study style of integrating theory with practice, to combat self-interest and repudiate revisionism, to repudiate and overcome anarchism, individualism, mountain stronghold mentality and other kinds of bourgeois ideology, to raise the proletarian consciousness of the revolutionary masses and to increase their conscientiousness in implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

Chairman Mao teaches: "**There are two methods which we Communists must employ in whatever work**

**we do. One is to combine the general with the particular; the other is to combine the leadership with the masses."**

The leading members of revolutionary committees at all levels should learn from Chairman Mao's great practice and, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, choose by themselves certain units and organize a group of people to engage in investigation and study and do it well, so as to integrate Chairman Mao's latest instructions with the specific conditions of their own localities and departments. They should be good at discovering typical instances, helping establish outstanding examples and using the experience of advanced units to educate and encourage the masses. The leading members should make up their minds and devote enough energy to touching "wasps' nests," that is, solving long-standing and thorny problems. Through work in advanced and backward units to encourage those in between, they will be able to bring about the faster and better implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions in all units.

The bringing into full play of the working class' leading role in the great cultural revolution and all fields of work and the entrance of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams formed by workers and Liberation Army fighters into all areas of the superstructure will be a still more powerful guarantee for the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. The proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses should willingly accept the leadership

of the working class, learn from the working class and from the People's Liberation Army, strengthen the proletarian concept of viewing the situation as a whole, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and use Chairman Mao's latest instructions to unify their understanding and co-ordinate their steps and actions. The masses of workers and Liberation Army fighters should study hard in the course of struggle, bring into full play their role as models, carry forward the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution and adhere strictly to the various proletarian policies of Chairman Mao.

The nearer the great cultural revolution approaches its all-round victory, the more frantically will the class enemies attempt to disrupt the overall implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. At the time of victory, we must never relax or lower our guard, we must never forget class struggle. We should maintain high revolutionary vigilance so as to expose and smash at all time obstruction and sabotage by the class enemies, from the Right and the "Left."

Provided we persevere in carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions, rally closely round the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, we will certainly be able to fulfil the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and hasten all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

(September 25, 1968)

解放軍報

JIEFANGJUN BAO

## Vigorously Foster the Three Essential Aspects of The Party's Style of Work

**G**UIDED by the latest series of brilliant instructions from our great leader Chairman Mao, China's great proletarian cultural revolution has made the whole country red. Acting as the main force and strongly backed by the People's Liberation Army, the working class has stepped on to the stage in all parts of the superstructure. The revolutionary mass movement is advancing with ever swifter strides towards all-round victory.

Our style of work is an extremely important question in consolidating and developing our victory.

The three essential aspects of our Party's style of work which Chairman Mao himself has fostered, that is, "a style of work which essentially entails integrating

theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism," have proved their revolutionary might during the great proletarian cultural revolution and effectively ensured the smooth implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution are a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and also for the three essential aspects of the Party's style of work.

Today, under working-class leadership, armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions are engaged in the struggle to fulfil the great historical tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. Criticism and transformation of the ideology and style of work of the bourgeoisie are important guarantees for carrying out strug-

gle-criticism-transformation smoothly and are also important aspects of struggle-criticism-transformation, which must not be overlooked. In the course of the deepening development of struggle-criticism-transformation, the struggle between the proletarian world outlook, ideology and style of work, on the one hand, and those of the bourgeoisie, on the other, will inevitably go deeper and become more acute. The handful of class enemies will continue to make use of the bourgeois style of work in waging their last-ditch struggles.

In accepting re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers, intellectuals must take as their weapon the three essential aspects of the style of work which express the class nature of the working class, and make conscientious efforts to wipe out the poison they received as regards ideology and style of work from the bourgeois educational line. The young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary youth should also inherit the Party's fine tradition and use the three essential aspects of the Party's style of work to educate, temper and arm themselves in order to mature in the healthy way which Chairman Mao expects of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Therefore, to vigorously foster the three essential aspects of the Party's style of work — to overcome, by integrating theory with practice, that style of work in which words and deeds contradict each other; to overcome, by forging close links with the masses, the tendencies of divorcing oneself from the masses, particularly the mountain-stronghold mentality; and to overcome, by practising self-criticism, the style of work of covering up one's errors — has become an important task for us. This is not only of great practical significance in winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution; it is also of far-reaching strategic significance in preventing a capitalist restoration and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Close integration of theory and practice is a hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties."**

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the greatest revolutionary theory of our era. Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions are the beacon light guiding the people of the entire nation from victory to victory. In integrating theory with practice, the most essential thing is to carry out each and every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and to follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan step by step, without lagging behind.

Two entirely different styles of work are reflected in whether one follows closely or not. Contradiction between one's words and one's deeds, saying one thing but doing another and speaking and acting in one way in public but actually aiming at something quite different — all this is the bourgeois style of work. Making identical what one studies and what one applies, applying what one studies, making one's words conform with one's deeds, and no empty talk — this is the style of work of the working class which we advocate.

First of all, there must be conscientious efforts to study Chairman Mao's instructions and the orders from the proletarian headquarters. We must study for the purpose of revolutionary practice. We should not only study quickly, but do our utmost to study better and understand more deeply. To keep up with the changing situation, we should undertake constant and repeated study; we must not just study for a time and then think the job done. If we study not for the purpose of guiding revolutionary practice but for some other purposes, we cannot have a correct understanding or a real grasp and in our actions we will depart from the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Bourgeois ideology always stubbornly manifests itself to counter Chairman Mao's instructions and the orders from the proletarian headquarters. In order to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, it is essential to wage ideological struggle and resolutely get rid of everything that runs counter to it. It is of no avail if we do not dare to touch our very souls, but just pay lip-service. Only when we translate "following closely in words" into "following closely by actions," will we really be integrating theory with practice.

In carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions, leadership at all levels must go into action promptly and resolutely as soon as they learn of such instructions, they must create a vigorous and vital atmosphere. Then they must make earnest efforts to ensure that the instructions are implemented. In the light of concrete conditions, they must do a great deal of down-to-earth ideological and organizational work. This is still more important and much harder work. As Chairman Mao teaches us: **"To make the policy of the Party the policy of the masses requires effort, long and persistent effort, unrelenting and strenuous, patient and painstaking effort. Without such effort, we shall achieve nothing."**

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has always been tireless in teaching us to integrate theory with practice. When we study Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must

never forget this very, very important teaching of Chairman Mao's. As a result of the old educational system, many intellectuals share a common failing, that is, their study is divorced from application, they talk a lot but do little, they apply Marxism-Leninism to others but liberalism to themselves. It is quite possible that they may even degenerate into double-dealers who pretend to comply but act in opposition, say one thing and mean another. We must make serious efforts to help the intellectuals and young Red Guard fighters to foster the revolutionary style of study advocated by Chairman Mao himself and to grasp the principle of the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works put forward by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and guide them in striving hard to apply what they study.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao points out: "The attitude to Mao Tse-tung's thought is a question of great importance." Whether theory is integrated with practice or divorced from it is a question of one's basic attitude towards Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Every fighter loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line should develop the style of closely integrating theory with practice and consciously wage a resolute struggle against the habit of empty talk and the style of double-dealing, where words and actions do not match.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Another hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties is that we have very close ties with the broadest masses of the people."**

The class nature of the working class determines that it links itself up with the widest masses of the people, brings all positive factors into play and makes all possible efforts to turn passive factors into active ones. This is because **"The proletariat must emancipate not only itself but all mankind. Without emancipating all mankind the proletariat cannot achieve its own final emancipation."** Tendencies to become divorced from the masses, such as the mountain-stronghold mentality, sectarianism, subjectivism and routinism, are against the Party spirit and the mass point of view of the proletariat. Like fire and water, they do not mix.

To achieve all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is necessary to unite, under the leadership of the working class, the broad masses of people — mainly the peasant masses, the urban petty bourgeoisie and those intellectuals who can be remoulded — and concentrate the blows against the handful of enemy agents, renegades, diehard capitalist

roaders and unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists.

It is a policy of the proletariat to unite over 95 per cent of the masses and over 95 per cent of the cadres. This is also a question to which we must call attention at the present stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says: "The whole Party and the people of the whole country should be united, with Chairman Mao as the centre, with Mao Tse-tung's thought as the centre." In forging close links with the masses, the fundamental thing is to educate the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to bring Chairman Mao's latest instructions to the masses and put them into practice, to unite the broadest masses around the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader and strive to carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. To act otherwise would be contrary to the fundamental interests of the masses of the people and would therefore mean, in essence, divorcing oneself from the masses.

The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. At the time of the high tide of struggle-criticism-transformation, it is particularly imperative to foster the habit of making investigations and study and doing a good job in discovering and upholding advanced units. The leadership at all levels should persist in the working method of "from the masses, to the masses," which Chairman Mao always advocates. It is imperative to discover in time the best ideas, methods and experience of the masses and boldly support them, help the masses to sum them up carefully and enthusiastically recommend them. It is impossible to educate the masses effectively and lead them forward in accordance with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, if we do not discover and uphold advanced units and energetically bring positive factors into full play.

When some young Red Guard fighters or revolutionary people make mistakes or have shortcomings, we should not become disgusted with them. We should adhere to principle and criticize them from a clear-cut stand, but in doing so we must speak out of whole-hearted eagerness to educate and protect the masses. We should always affirm the achievements of the masses, cherish their revolutionary initiative and have confidence that the vast majority of the masses want to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution and that the majority or the vast majority of the intellectuals can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants



and soldiers. It is our responsibility to make a big effort to do patient and meticulous ideological-political work with them so as to help raise their political consciousness, help them see their shortcomings and mistakes, actively assist them in overcoming and correcting those shortcomings and mistakes, and unite with them so that we advance together.

Different opinions often exist among the people. These are contradictions based on an identity of basic interests. A true proletarian revolutionary fighter should proceed in any matter from the interests of the people and not from the selfish interests of an individual or a small group. Not only must he unite with those who agree with him; he must also be good at uniting with those who disagree with him and even with those who formerly opposed him and have since been proved wrong in practice. To take bad persons for good ones when they agree with you and to reject all those who disagree with you is a mountain-stronghold mentality trend and should be resolutely opposed.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **“Conscientious practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties.”**

The great proletarian cultural revolution aims at overthrowing the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and all other class enemies, and at the same time at remoulding the world outlook of people. Self-criticism is the only correct method for revolutionary people to remould themselves. Only when one always takes oneself as a target of the revolution and constantly makes self-criticism can one follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and step by step, and be the motive force of the revolution at all times.

A revolutionary has the bounden duty to do good things for the people. If he achieves some successes, these should be attributed to our great leader Chairman Mao, to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, to the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, to the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee and to the people. If he does something wrong, he should make a self-criticism and resolutely correct his error. This is an expression of one's loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and of his sense of responsibility to the people. Once the errors are corrected, bad things turn into good things and he who makes mistakes becomes correct.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says: “In making revolution, we must also revolutionize ourselves. Without

revolutionizing ourselves, we cannot succeed in making this revolution.” Why did some comrades who made contributions to the people in the initial and middle stages of the great proletarian cultural revolution lag behind later or even commit mistakes? One of the important reasons is that they failed to make a correct appraisal of themselves in accordance with the dialectical analytical method of one dividing into two, lacked the spirit of self-criticism and relaxed their efforts to revolutionize themselves. What a profound lesson this is!

As struggle-criticism-transformation goes deeper day by day, the struggle between the public interest of the proletariat and the self-interest of the bourgeoisie becomes more acute, just as when two armies close in for hand-to-hand fighting. This requires that we further enhance our consciousness in self-criticism. Every revolutionary comrade who is determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end should take Chairman Mao's instructions and the orders from the proletarian headquarters as the highest guiding principle for all his actions, and constantly examine them in the light of these instructions and orders. Everything that is in conformity with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan should be carried forward energetically. To depart from Chairman Mao's great strategic plan means making the biggest mistake and showing the biggest selfishness and the deepest disloyalty to Chairman Mao. If one acts thus, then one must make a conscientious self-criticism, not a perfunctory one, and resolutely wipe out one's error.

It is impossible for any exploiting class to make self-criticism, because truth is not on its side, it does not have the masses and would collapse once it made a self-criticism. One of the pernicious influences which the bourgeois educational system exerts on intellectuals is to make them think that they are always right, to make them look down on everyone else and to cover up their errors. Some people are infected with this bad style of work. When they have once done something right, then they think they are always correct, rest on their laurels and make no progress. These comrades should act in line with Chairman Mao's teaching that **“We should remould ourselves by means of the weapon of self-criticism and by more intensive study so as to meet the requirements of the Party and the revolution.”**

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: **“Our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class. It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working**

**class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. On its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle."**

Self-criticism, which embodies a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, is characteristic of the working class. In order to advance human society to the ideal stage of communism, the working class sets itself one heroic task after another in transforming the objective world and, at the same time, constantly remoulds its own subjective world in the course of the struggle. Can there be proletarian revolutionaries who refuse to make self-criticism in the course of great revolutionary struggles? No, there have never been such proletarian revolutionaries. All revolutionary comrades including the young Red Guard fighters should learn modestly from the working class and always remain militant materialists imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and courage in correcting shortcomings and mistakes.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society."**

There has been a struggle between two styles of work throughout the course of our Party's history. The great historic Party rectification campaign of 1942, which Chairman Mao himself led, overcame the various non-proletarian styles of work which then existed within the Party, united and educated the whole Party and the entire people, and ensured the victories of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation.

During the period of socialism, the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois styles of work is an important aspect of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. As far back as the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee, our great leader Chairman Mao called on the whole Party to maintain and develop the Party's fine style of work so as to defeat the bourgeoisie. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has greatly enriched and developed, both in theory and in practice, the Party's fine style of work and has thus ensured that our country advance in the direction of socialism and communism.

China's Khrushchov, the top capitalist roader within the Party, for a long time pushed the counter-

revolutionary revisionist line, opposed the three essential aspects of the Party's style of work that Chairman Mao fosters, and peddled the decadent feudal and bourgeois style of work handed down from Confucius to Chiang Kai-shek, in a vain attempt to corrupt our class, Party and state so as to achieve his vicious aim of restoring capitalism.

Now the counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by China's Khrushchov has been smashed to smithereens. But, as Lenin pointed out: **"When the old society perishes, its corpse cannot be nailed up in a coffin and lowered into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and infects us."** The bad style of work characterized by contradiction between words and deeds, the mountain-stronghold mentality and covering up one's mistakes is precisely the stench emanating from the political corpse of the bourgeoisie represented by China's Khrushchov. We will launch sustained and thoroughgoing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to hurl these evil things on to the garbage dump of history.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army which Chairman Mao himself created and is leading, and which is under the direct command of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, has been a model in carrying out the three essential aspects of the Party's style of work during the last few decades. Our efforts to develop the Party's style of work must be strengthened in the army in order to meet the demands of the new situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution and to bring into full play its mighty power as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every veteran fighter in our army should make a conscious effort to develop and spread the three essential aspects of the style of work of the Party. Every new fighter should strive to learn and carry forward this style of work so that it will be handed down from generation to generation and always shines resplendent. All of the army's commanders and fighters should hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, be models in linking theory with practice, in keeping in close contact with the masses and in making self-criticism. Under the strong leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, they should advance courageously along with the people throughout the country in carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

("Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, September 23, 1968.)



# Courageous and Resolute Revolutionary Action

THE People's Republic of Albania recently solemnly declared its withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty. This courageous and resolute revolutionary action by the great Albanian Party of Labour and the great Albanian people under the leadership of the great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has dealt the Soviet revisionist renegade clique a telling blow and has tremendously inspired the people of the East European countries in their struggle against modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionists. It is an important contribution to the international communist movement. The Chinese people wholeheartedly admire and resolutely support this revolutionary action by the Albanian people.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people have all along held aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, firmly opposed the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism with the C.P.S.U. leading group as its centre."** In firmly declaring their withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty, the Albanian people, who have all along stood in the forefront of the anti-revisionist struggle, have shown a high degree of Marxist-Leninist principle. They are worthy of their role as a staunch task force in the international communist movement.

The Warsaw Treaty has long become an instrument for aggression in the hands of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in pushing ahead with its social-imperialism. By using this treaty, this clique has put the national defence forces of the other member countries into its hands, arbitrarily stationing its own armed forces and holding military exercises in these countries, and it controls, enslaves and plunders them. The Warsaw Treaty controlled by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is no different from NATO controlled by U.S. imperialism.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique also has used the Warsaw Treaty as a means of carrying out its counter-revolutionary global collaboration with U.S. im-

perialism. In recent years, this clique has gone all out to link the Warsaw Treaty Organization with the NATO bloc. It has vigorously carried out the so-called "European detente" policy, and helped U.S. imperialism to maintain its hegemony in Western Europe and shift its armed forces to the East and repress the revolutionary struggles of the Vietnamese people and the people of other Asian and African countries. The purpose of all these treacherous activities of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is to collude with U.S. imperialism in a vain effort to redivide the world.

The current Czechoslovak incident has laid bare the aggressive essence of the Warsaw Treaty. Flaunting the flag of the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has blatantly carried out armed aggression and military occupation in Czechoslovakia. On its part, the Czechoslovak revisionist ruling clique, following a policy of national betrayal and capitulation, shamelessly signed the terms of surrender with the invader. This harsh fact shows that a country which is a member of the Warsaw Treaty has no guarantee whatsoever of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Since the Soviet revisionists have mustered some member countries to commit aggression against another member today, what would stop them from mustering a number of member countries to do the same against still another tomorrow? To take part in the Warsaw Treaty, therefore, is in fact to put oneself in the tragic position of being manipulated at will by the Soviet revisionists and being left to their mercy.

For a long time, the Albanian people have been waging an uncompromising struggle against the criminal activities carried out by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique under the flag of the Warsaw Treaty, and they have repeatedly smashed this clique's despicable schemes to control, interfere in and subvert Albania. The announcement of Albania's withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty has struck still heavier blows at the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

The Albanian people are a heroic people who tower to the skies. Rallying closely around the Albanian

Party of Labour, they are defending their socialist fatherland with pick in one hand and rifle in the other. This staunch red bulwark standing firm on the European continent is invulnerable to any counter-revolutionary force. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, has declared in words as strong as steel, "Whether in the past or in the present, the Albanian people cannot be cowed. The Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour are defending the frontiers and territory of Albania. Whoever will dare to touch Albania, let them come, they will never go back alive."

The Albanian people are by no means alone. The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought firmly stand on the side of the Albanian people. Genuine Marxist-Leninists the world over firmly stand on the side of the Albanian people. The revolutionary people of all countries firmly stand on the side of the Albanian people.

In a word, come what may, we and the Albanian people will always be united, will fight together and

be victorious together. **If the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet modern revisionists and their lackeys dare touch Albania in the slightest, nothing but a thorough, ignominious and irrevocable defeat awaits them.**

Today, a new historical era of opposing U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has arrived. The just struggle of the people in the East European countries against the Soviet revisionist-controlled Warsaw Treaty will certainly surge higher and higher. The just struggle of the people in the West European countries against the U.S. imperialist-controlled North Atlantic Treaty will certainly surge higher and higher, and so will the just struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. The people of the world are uniting still more closely to launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. The doom of these two arch enemies of the people of the world is not far off!

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 20)*

## **Splendid Document of Internationalist Revolutionary Solidarity of the Great Chinese People With The Albanian People**

**— Albanian Paper *Zeri i Popullit* Warmly Hails Message From Chairman  
Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai to  
Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu**

*Following is the full text of the September 20 editorial of the Albanian paper "Zeri i Popullit." — Ed.*

**A**DULTS and young people in our country and all Albanian people learnt, with indescribable enthusiasm and with the profound love of a fighter for the comrade-in-arms in the same cause, the great cause of revolution, socialism and communism, the glowing content of the world important cable from Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, his close comrade-in-arms Com-

rade 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, addressed to Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania.

From the bottom of their hearts, Albanian Communists and all working people greeted this document as a great message of brotherly militant friendship and

a great inspiring and encouraging message for new successive victories in the struggle for the construction of socialism and in the common international class struggles against U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionists and all reactionaries in the world. Acquainting themselves with this historic document, our people once more see the steel-like class ideological basis and the vital force of the militant and everlasting friendship between our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and our socialist countries. They see in it once more the grandeur and tremendous strength of Mao Tse-tung's 700-million-strong China which, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, stands at the forefront of the revolutionary course of history as an impregnable fortress of socialism, a powerful base of world revolution, a standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism, a consistent and firm defender of the peoples who dare to fight against the aggression, oppression and tyranny of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction, and for the cause of peace, freedom and socialism.

This great message to our people from the 700-million-strong Chinese people not only inspires the Albanian people and stirs their hearts. It is a great encouragement to all the revolutionary peoples throughout the world in this new historic stage of the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and Soviet-led modern revisionism. "We," the message reads, "firmly support the People's Republic of Albania and the fraternal Albanian people in their revolutionary action to withdraw from the Warsaw Treaty, firmly support the East European peoples in their just struggle against the Warsaw Treaty Organization which is controlled by Soviet revisionism, firmly support the peoples of West Europe and the rest of the world in their just struggle against NATO and other aggressive treaty organizations which are controlled by U.S. imperialism, and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries who have been subjected to aggression, control, enslavement or intimidation by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism."

The message of Comrades Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and Chou En-lai is a new concrete expression of the consistent Marxist-Leninist line and of the principled proletarian internationalist stand of the Chinese Party and Government in the world arena. China stands like a steadfast giant on the side of all the revolutionary peoples. For this reason, the peoples of East Europe see and will ever better see that their first duty is to rise up with the working class at their head in their just struggle against the Warsaw Treaty Organization, which is controlled by Soviet revisionism, in defence of their victories and for the restoration of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For this reason, the peoples of West Europe and of the rest of the world have the courage to plunge into their just struggle against NATO

and the other aggressive treaties controlled by U.S. imperialism, to stay the criminal hand of the aggressors, to establish freedom and democracy, and to courageously advance toward revolution and a bright future. For this reason, the peoples of all the countries subjected to aggression, blackmail, enslavement or intimidation by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are rising and will ever more courageously rise in other victorious struggles to bury their sworn enemies—the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries.

The message of Comrades Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and Chou En-lai is new testimony to the steel-like revolutionary friendly ties existing between the country with the world's largest population and a country with a small population who are guided in their relations by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Despite the geographical distance between China and Albania, today more than ever, our two peoples feel themselves near to each other, on the same side of the barricade, fighting together, winning together.

With what ardour, firm determination and solemnity the outstanding leaders of People's China again declare before the whole world: "The 700 million Chinese people, who have grown stronger through the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution, will at all times and under any circumstances unswervingly stand on the side of the fraternal Albanian people. If the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet modern revisionists and their lackeys dare touch Albania in the slightest, nothing but a thorough, ignominious and irrevocable defeat awaits them." This new powerful declaration of international importance from the great People's China and from her great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrades Lin Piao and Chou En-lai about the fraternal, steel-like, unbreakable, immortal and inviolable ties, about the thorough, ignominious and irrevocable defeat of those who would in the slightest dare to touch Albania, not only multiplies the strength of the Albanian people millions of times and makes it still more inviolable and indomitable, but also terrifies the imperialist and revisionist enemies. This is a vigorous and serious warning to the imperialists, the revisionists and their tools that if they dare touch socialist Albania, if they play with fire, they will be consumed in this fire. Our Party has long pointed out that here in Albania, there are living and standing vigilant guard a free, heroic and brave people who in the first place have the full support of the most powerful giant of the times, Mao Tse-tung's People's China. In case of aggression against Albania, the aid that will come to her will no longer recognize state boundaries.

With such a people and eagle-eyed Party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and with such a sincere and powerful friend as the giant Chinese people with their

glorious Party which is led by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung, socialist Albania is invincible.

The successes and victories of a people in revolution are links in the chain of the successes and victories of all the peoples in their revolution on a world scale. The historic act of great national and international importance undertaken by our people in denouncing the Warsaw Treaty has further strengthened our homeland's defensive positions and dealt a telling blow to the big-power chauvinistic policy, national egoism and rabid aggressiveness of the Khrushchovian revisionists who unscrupulously interfere in the domestic affairs of the countries where revisionist cliques are in power, and plunder and enslave them as was the case with Czechoslovakia.

The Communist Party of China and the great Chinese people, as also pointed out in the cable, greet and resolutely support the decision of the People's Assembly as a revolutionary action, as a heavy blow at the Brezhnev-Kosygin revisionist renegade clique and company, and as a great encouragement to the peoples of East Europe in their struggle against this clique. Highly appraising the revolutionary victories achieved by our people under the leadership of the Party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the message points out that **"these victories enable Albania, the great beacon of socialism in Europe, to shine forth with increasing radiance."**

Our people and our Party of Labour are for ever grateful to the fraternal Chinese people, to their Communist Party and its great leader, our most respected friend, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, for this high appraisal and all of the internationalist aid and support they have given and give us in our socialist construction and in the common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

Red China has appeared in the international arena as the most powerful and invincible shock brigade of the proletariat, as the great hope of all mankind and world revolutionaries and as the insurmountable obstacle in the way of the aggressive criminal plans of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and their running dogs. Initiated and led personally by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great proletarian cultural revolution has incalculably tempered the People's Republic of China. Our people, just as all revolutionaries in the world, ardently greeted the great victory of this revolution — the creation of revolutionary committees throughout the great People's China, with the exception of the province of Taiwan. This is a new great triumph of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Marxist-Leninist ideas. Having

tremendous world historic importance, the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the internal enemies headed by China's Khrushchov, strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, and shattered the dreams of the imperialists and revisionists about the restoration of capitalism in China. It has become a great example showing how the people's power, the gains of revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat can be defended and how we can destroy our enemies by amply relying on the working masses with the working class at the head. During these more than two years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people have accumulated countless victories in transforming their country into a country with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and technology and modern defence. China definitely broke the imperialist-revisionist nuclear monopoly, and has scared the enemies of freedom, peace and socialism to death by her successes in the fields of production, science and defence. Like all the revolutionaries in the world, we immeasurably rejoice at the historic victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and wholeheartedly wish for new tremendous victories in the new stage of struggle, criticism and transformation throughout China in accordance with the instructions of the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The prospect of the development of the international situation in favour of the peoples and on the road of revolution is excellent. The appeal of the great People's China addressed to all the revolutionaries and peoples sounds a clarion call: **"Let us hold still higher the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism and march forward hand in hand in the great struggle against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, the modern revisionists headed by Soviet revisionism and all the reactionaries who closely tail after U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism!"**

Comrade Enver Hoxha's words at the 5th Party Congress ring today with special force: **"The Albanian Party of Labour thinks that all the Marxist-Leninist Parties and forces, as equals and independent, must closely unite with the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China and form with them a steel-like bloc against which all our enemies will smash their heads."** This is an imperative appeal of the times.

Let us always march forward shoulder to shoulder with the great People's China, the champion of the struggle for peace, freedom and socialism, with firm confidence that ever happier days await our people and all the revolutionary peoples in the world and that the imperialist and revisionist enemies and reactionaries will disappear from the face of the earth for ever.

The Japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Chairman Mao's Inscription for Japanese Workers

# Road to Victory for the Revolutionary Struggle of All Nations

THE above inscription was written by Chairman Mao Tse-tung for Japanese worker friends on September 18 six years ago. Its publication has been warmly acclaimed by Japanese revolutionary friends and revolutionary friends from other countries. One and all, they hail Chairman Mao's inscription and say that it shows the road to victory for the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people and for the revolutionary struggle of all nations.

I

A spokesman of the National Council of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) said: Comrade Mao Tse-tung's inscription for Japanese worker friends has pointed out to the Japanese people the orientation for victory in their revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism, against Japan's traitorous monopoly capitalist class, against Soviet modern revisionism and the Miyamoto revisionist clique. It has also given the Japanese people, particularly the Japanese working class, tremendous inspiration.

Ever since the Miyamoto revisionist clique perfidiously betrayed the revolution, he said, Japan's Marxist-Leninists loyal to the revolution have resolutely made a clean break ideologically, politically and organizationally with this clique and fought against it. Moreover, they have waged a struggle to foster Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, as the guiding ideology in their own ranks. At present, the organizations of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) have unfolded a movement to study Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with great enthusiasm.

He went on: Without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary practice. Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is a universally applicable truth. We must not only study it constantly but must also be able to master and apply it.

He said: Comrade Mao Tse-tung has taught us that "it is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." He has also said, "Now, there are two different attitudes towards learning from others. One is the dogmatic attitude of transplanting everything, whether or not it is suited to our conditions. This is no good. The other attitude is to use our heads and learn those things which suit our conditions, that is, to absorb whatever experience is useful to us. That is the attitude we should adopt."

The spokesman added: To integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution is a mission which we must accomplish. Without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary practice, and without revolutionary practice, theory is meaningless. We must steadfastly adhere to the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and formulate our policy and tactics in accordance with the concrete situation and reality in Japan. He continued: Those who fail to adhere to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, will undoubtedly betray the revolution and degenerate into modern revisionists like the Khrushchov revisionist clique and the Miyamoto revisionist clique. Many such negative lessons can be drawn from revolutionary

struggles in the history of Japan, that of the Miyamoto revisionist clique being the most typical of them all. Though this clique glibly talked about Marxism-Leninism, they have long since prostrated themselves before the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, playing their role as most despicable renegades in opposing communism, the revolution and the people.

The spokesman said: The situation in the Japanese revolution is excellent. The militant ranks of the people of various revolutionary classes and strata, with the working class as their vanguard, which oppose U.S. imperialism, the traitorous monopoly capitalist class and reactionaries, which oppose Soviet modern revisionism and the Miyamoto revisionist clique, are growing daily. With the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, among the broad masses of the Japanese people, the hideous anti-communist, anti-people and counter-revolutionary features of Soviet modern revisionism and the Miyamoto revisionist clique are being further exposed. At this juncture, the publication of the important inscription written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung for Japanese worker friends is of paramount significance. All the revolutionary Left should make a diligent study and acquire a deep understanding of this inscription and strive to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution and push the Japanese revolution forward. This is the most reliable guarantee for the victory of the Japanese revolution.

Haruo Kageyama, Standing Committee Member of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party, said: Chairman Mao's inscription is extremely important and of far-reaching significance not only for the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people but also for the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. The present era is a new era with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its banner. The storm of the struggle waged by the 700 million Chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world is surging ahead. The anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the Japanese people, which is a component part of this struggle, is also forging ahead. This being the case, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries who are beset with grave crises are working closely with international revisionism, with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique as its centre and including the Miyamoto revisionist clique, in their frenzied plots to sabotage the people's revolutionary struggle. In these circumstances, the publication of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's momentous inscription is of particularly great significance.

Kageyama said that while the Miyamoto revisionist clique puts out a signboard of so-called "independence," it has completely betrayed the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and sunk into the mire of bourgeois nationalism. Tailing behind the Soviet modern revisionists, it has cast to the winds the ideology of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and is

enthusiastically following the path of so-called "peaceful revolution through parliament." The Miyamoto revisionists have already degenerated into a pack of counter-revolutionary, anti-people and anti-China renegades, a special detachment of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Having revealed its true features before the broad masses of the people, the Miyamoto revisionist clique has now been seriously discredited.

Kageyama noted that the Chinese people are winning all-round victory in their great proletarian cultural revolution, whereas the aggression against Czechoslovakia by Soviet social-imperialism has shown up the disintegration and total bankruptcy of the international revisionist bloc. These facts make clear to the people the world over that the path and orientation for the world's revolutionary people can only be the path pointed out by Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great proletarian cultural revolution and can be no other.

He said: Japanese Marxist-Leninists loyal to the revolution have quickly seen through the perfidy of modern revisionism and have come forward courageously in various places to build Party organizations of the Left with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as their guiding ideology.

He noted that Chairman Mao has said: "The theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin is universally applicable." "How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by 'shooting the arrow at the target.' As the arrow is to the target, so is Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution. Some comrades, however, are 'shooting without a target,' shooting at random, and such people are liable to harm the revolution." Kageyama added: We must integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution. We are determined to strive to build a powerful Party armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, mobilize the broad masses of the people to join the revolution and courageously accomplish the glorious task of carrying out the revolution in Japan and in the rest of the world in defiance of hardships and difficulties.

Matao Nagashima, one of the leaders of the Mao Tse-tung's Thought Research Institute, pointed out: The publication of Chairman Mao's inscription at a most crucial juncture of the Japanese revolution is of great significance and has given tremendous inspiration to the revolutionary people in Japan.

He said: We must earnestly study Chairman Mao's important inscription, and seriously consider the question of the Japanese revolution and the building of a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party. Chairman Mao's inscription sets the compass for the victory of the Japanese revolution. A revolutionary Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is bound to be born in the raging flames of the revolutionary struggle.



The major task facing the Japanese proletarian revolutionaries, Nagashima declared, is to effectively integrate Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the concrete practice of the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people and, proceeding from the actual situation in Japan, solve a series of strategic and tactical problems in the Japanese revolution so that it will advance continuously.

He condemned the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party for its crime of betraying Marxism-Leninism and revolution. The Miyamoto clique, he said, is working for U.S. imperialism and the Sato government, serving as an agent of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and revealing its true colours as those of social-fascism.

Junichiro Ide, a member of the Mao Tse-tung's Thought Research Institute, said: At a time when the Japanese revolutionary people are deeply concerned with the orientation of the Japanese revolution, the publication of Chairman Mao's important inscription is indeed timely. This shows that Chairman Mao is not only the great leader of the Chinese people, but also the great leader of the Japanese people and the people the world over.

Ide said that Chairman Mao has on many occasions issued statements on the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the Japanese people. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation"** and that the formation of an anti-U.S. patriotic united front of the Japanese people **"is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism."**

So long as the people who persist in struggle arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in the present era, tremendous strength will surely be generated, he added. If we march forward in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao and defy all difficulties, we can be sure of victory in the revolution.

Ide said: To integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice of each country is the basic guarantee for the people of all countries to triumph in their revolutionary cause. While we must firmly uphold Marxist-Leninist principles, we must at the same time proceed from the actual situation, maintain close contacts with the masses, constantly sum up the experience of mass struggle, and formulate and put into practice policies and tactics suitable for our own country.

Ide stressed: We must carry out widespread revolutionary criticism and repudiation of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party, and first of all destroy Miyamoto revisionism, otherwise we shall not be able to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command over everything. He said the Miyamoto revisionist clique which has betrayed the revolution is useful to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in that it

can do things which they themselves cannot do. But he expressed the belief that the broad masses of the Japanese people, including those temporarily hoodwinked by the Miyamoto revisionist clique, will one day rise up to make revolution.

Shosaku Itai, Secretary-General of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, pointed out that under the guidance of great Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Japanese people are now waging an arduous struggle for the victory of the Japanese revolution. The publication of Chairman Mao's inscription for the Japanese worker friends at this juncture, he said, is of great significance and an immense inspiration to the Japanese people.

Itai stressed: We must solve a series of important questions facing the Japanese revolution. We ought to correctly sum up our revolutionary practice and draw lessons so as to completely smash the counter-revolutionary and revisionist programme of the Miyamoto revisionist clique and institute a proletarian revolutionary line in the political, ideological and organizational fields.

## II

Japanese friends in Peking, too, hail Chairman Mao's inscription as indicating the road to victory for the people of Japan and other countries in their revolutionary struggles, when interviewed by Hsinhua correspondents.

Hiromasa Kamada stated that Chairman Mao's inscription once again points out the orientation of struggle for the revolutionary Left and other revolutionary people in Japan. He stressed the importance of establishing a Marxist-Leninist Party in Japan. Chairman Mao teaches: **"If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party."** In order to make revolution more effectively, we must learn from the Chinese Communist Party's working style of integrating theory with practice, of forging close links with the masses and of carrying out self-criticism. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the "arrow" to hit the "target" — the practice of the Japanese revolution, he said. The present vigorous workers' movement and patriotic student movement in Japan were a result of the revolutionary Japanese people holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in their struggle.

Hiromasa Kamada said: Chairman Mao's theses — **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"** and **"the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries"** — are universal truths of Marxism-Leninism. We must adhere to these Marxist-Leninist principles. Whether one does so or not is the demarcation line between Marxist-Leninists and revisionists.

Hiromi Takano said: Chairman Mao's inscription is a programmatic document for the Japanese people in their revolutionary struggle. It is a highly important instruction both for the present Japanese revolution and for the socialist revolution of Japan in the future. The Japanese people should study this inscription and Chairman Mao's other instructions. Provided we use Chairman Mao's instructions to guide revolutionary practice, the Japanese revolution will surely make quick progress.

Chairman Mao teaches: **"Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution."** U.S. imperialism, as Chairman Mao constantly points out, is the most ferocious enemy of the world's people. Following this instruction of Chairman Mao's, Hiromi Takano continued, the Japanese people have waged resolute struggles against this most ferocious enemy, U.S. imperialism. In contrast, the Miyamoto revisionist clique not only evaded the anti-U.S. struggle, but suppressed this struggle by the Japanese people.

Referring to Chairman Mao's teaching in *Problems of War and Strategy*, which says — **"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."** — Takano pointed out that the Soviet revisionist leading clique and the Miyamoto revisionist clique kept talking about "peaceful revolution." He said that this showed that they were mortally afraid of Chairman Mao's instructions, because revolution by violence is a Marxist-Leninist truth.

**"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** This, Koichi Yoshida declared, is a universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. All revisionists have done their utmost to denigrate violent revolution, and the Miyamoto revisionist clique is no exception. Revolutionary people in Japan must thoroughly repudiate the Miyamoto revisionist clique. Only in this way can the Japanese revolution be pushed forward, he said.

Koichi Yoshida quoted the following teaching of Chairman Mao's, **"If we have a correct theory but merely prate about it, pigeonhole it and do not put it into practice, then that theory, however good, is of no significance."** He said: We must defend Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and strive to integrate it with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution.

Harutaka Kawagoe said: Chairman Mao teaches us: **"What really counts in the world is conscientiousness, and the Communist Party is most particular about being conscientious."** In my opinion, the Japanese revolution will be victorious if we conscientiously integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution. He condemned the Miyamoto revisionist clique for negating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism under the pretext of the

"particular" situation in Japan. He said: There is no construction without destruction. The Miyamoto revisionist clique must be thoroughly repudiated.

Keiji Okabe said: The world has entered the new era of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In Japan, a campaign for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is being undertaken on a larger scale than ever before. More and more people are coming to see that the proletariat can be emancipated only by launching armed struggle to seize political power and overthrowing bourgeois political power with violence.

He said: Chairman Mao's inscription is a great encouragement to the fighting Japanese people and working class — the leading class. It is an instance of great proletarian internationalist assistance to the Japanese working class.

Kiwami Kamada said that Chairman Mao's inscription would certainly help bring about new developments in the Japanese people's revolutionary struggle. The inscription was a mortal blow to U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique and a tremendous inspiration and support to the people.

She said: The Miyamoto revisionist clique has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and undermined the Japanese people's revolutionary struggle. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution. Provided we conscientiously act according to Chairman Mao's instructions, we will be victorious in the revolution.

Tatsu Tokuda said: When I heard Chairman Mao's inscription on the radio, I was deeply moved. I thank Chairman Mao for his support. The Miyamoto revisionist clique fears the Japanese people's revolutionary spirit and their revolutionary struggle. This clique follows the "parliamentary road" and is trying to deceive the Japanese people with it. The Japanese people, however, have exposed this plot. Chairman Mao's inscription, she added, is of tremendous importance not only to the Japanese people but to the revolutionary people of all countries.

### III

Foreign experts working in Peking, when interviewed by Hsinhua correspondents, warmly acclaimed Chairman Mao's inscription as having great significance to the revolutionary cause of all the world's people.

Nida from Thailand said that Chairman Mao teaches us, **"It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."** She declared, Marxism-Leninism is a universally applicable truth. Its integration with the revolutionary practice in all countries is the fundamental

guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the people in all countries.

Nida continued: Chairman Mao has developed Marxism-Leninism by integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. In the present era, when we say, apply the universal truth to the concrete revolutionary practice of each country, we mean the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought—Marxism-Leninism at its highest in this epoch. To integrate the thought of Mao Tse-tung with the concrete practice of the revolution in each country is the most important task facing the people of that country.

Nida pointed out that in the six years since Chairman Mao wrote the inscription, tremendous changes had taken place in the world, and that the vigorous development of the world revolution was evidence of the great significance of the inscription. She declared: In Asia, the revolutionary people of Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, are persisting in armed struggle in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** By applying Chairman Mao's strategic theory of relying on the peasants, building base areas in the countryside, using the countryside to encircle the cities, they are propelling their revolution to victory. In Japan, the revolutionary struggle led by the true Marxist-Leninists has won victory after victory. The intrigues and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique are continuously being frustrated.

Nida pointed out that in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, the revolutionary people of Thailand are integrating Marxism-Leninism with revolutionary practice in their own country. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, Nida said, the Thai people are holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and gaining tremendous victories in the armed struggle to resist the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrow their lackeys—the Thanom-Praphas clique. These victories are being achieved by the people of Thailand who are applying Chairman Mao's brilliant military theory on people's war.

Mudiro from Indonesia said: Chairman Mao's inscription is a powerful call. Proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary people of Japan, who are becoming stronger and stronger, are certain to use Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, as their weapon to fight still more courageously and staunchly against U.S. imperialism, Japan's monopoly capitalist class, and modern revisionism. They are certain to rebel against the Miyamoto revisionist clique.

Chairman Mao's inscription, Mudiro added, is a great encouragement to Indonesian Marxist-Leninists. Through their own experience in struggle, the Indonesian people have come to see that to win victory in the

revolution they must not for a single moment depart from Mao Tse-tung's thought. Otherwise the revolution will be damaged.

Mudiro pointed out that Indonesia has a people's armed force. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, its fighters are steadfast and courageous, fear no sacrifice for the revolution and have high revolutionary consciousness. They are sure to defeat the "encirclement and suppression" and the repression by Suharto's reactionary forces equipped with modern weapons from U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. The Soviet revisionists try to deceive the Indonesian people by peddling the "peaceful road" and inducing them to lay down their arms. This scheme can never succeed, he added. Chairman Mao's inscription has made the Indonesian people more confident in their revolution. They are firm in their conviction and are determined to take the road of armed struggle indicated by Chairman Mao until final victory.

U Yin Kaung from Burma said: Chairman Mao's inscription also represents the path the Burmese people will inevitably follow to victory in their revolution. It is a priceless treasure for the Burmese people as well as for the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are waging revolutionary struggles.

Hailing Mao Tse-tung's thought as Marxism-Leninism at its most brilliant and greatest in our era, as a red sun that never sets, U Yin Kaung said: When we talk about Marxism-Leninism today, we must put Mao Tse-tung's thought to the fore. Today, to accept or not to accept Mao Tse-tung's thought is the watershed between revolution and non-revolution, the touchstone distinguishing Marxism from opportunism.

He continued: As long as Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the universally applicable truth, is correctly integrated with the practice of the Burmese revolution, the Burmese people's revolution will advance in giant strides. The day is not far off when the Burmese people, who have persevered in armed struggle for more than twenty years, will, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, win all-round victory in their revolution.

U Yin Kaung summed up what practice in the Burmese revolution had proved: it is imperative to seize political power by armed force; it is imperative to wage a people's war; it is imperative to build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture the cities and win all-round victory. To win victory, this is the only correct course for the Burmese revolution. Provided Chairman Mao's teachings are abided by, the Burmese revolution will surely be victorious.

U Yin Kaung vehemently denounced modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre for betraying Marxism-Leninism and sabotaging the Burmese people's revolutionary struggle. He condemned the Burmese revisionists, who, like the revisionists abroad, yielded to the reactionaries.

# Most Warmly Greet the New and Great Victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(Statement of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma)

**W**ITH boundless enthusiasm we have learnt the excellent news of the establishment on September 5 of the revolutionary committees in the Tibet Autonomous Region and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

The establishment of the revolutionary committees in the Tibet Autonomous Region and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region shows that revolutionary committees have been successfully set up in the whole of China with the exception of Taiwan Province.

This good news is a great inspiration not only to the broad masses of the Chinese people but also to all Marxist-Leninists, revolutionary people and those who genuinely want progress throughout the world.

This new and great victory, won throughout China after acute, complex and arduous class struggle, has not only further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China but has also tremendously strengthened the great rear base of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world.

This victory provides the most fundamental guarantee for more victories for China's great proletarian cultural revolution which continues to develop.

This is a new and great victory over the capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov, China's domestic reactionaries, the modern revisionists headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, and the reactionaries of all countries.

These reactionaries shamelessly circulated the lie that China's great proletarian cultural revolution has led to China's disintegration and collapse. But this new and great victory has once again exposed before the people of the world the reactionary features of these scoundrels who fabricated such falsehoods.

This new and great victory is a great victory for the Marxism-Leninism of our time — the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, a great victory for Chairman Mao Tse-tung's proletarian revolutionary line, a great victory for the workers, peasants and soldiers, young students and Communists of China, which has a population of 700 million, who are boundlessly loyal to the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and who are studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought every day with great enthusiasm.

Alongside this great victory, victory after victory has also been achieved in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

These victories are exerting ever greater influence on the whole world.

The more such victories are achieved, the greater becomes the influence of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, which is the sole guiding principle in achieving these victories, on the world proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world.

Under this influence, the revolutions in various countries are developing extensively.

In the face of this, the modern revisionist bloc headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin, the imperialist bloc led by U.S. imperialism, and the reactionaries of all countries are scared to death. They harbour the bitterest hatred for and are mortally afraid of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. They maliciously slander the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and shamelessly attack China's great proletarian cultural revolution personally led by Chairman Mao, the leader of the people of the world.

The result is that the modern revisionist bloc, the imperialist bloc and the reactionaries of all countries are suffering one defeat after another. They will surely suffer crushing defeat in the future and meet their final doom.

The new and great victory won by China today is not unexpected. As soon as China's great proletarian cultural revolution began, we were fully confident that it would win victory.

Therefore, we are firmly convinced that just as it has won this new and great victory now, it will win new victories in the future in the struggle to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and in organizational work, in economic work and in scientific and cultural fields.

Let the revisionists of all countries, the imperialists and the reactionaries of all countries tremble before such victories!

Let such victories add new strength to the world proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world!

Workers of all countries, unite!

Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China!

Long live the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's revolutionary people! A long, long life to him!

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

*September 12, 1968*

# It Is Essential to Rely on the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in the Educational Revolution in the Countryside

— Report of an Investigation Into the Experience Gained By the Shuiyuan Commune in Yingkou County in Carrying Out the Revolution in Education

by "RENMIN RIBAO" AND "HONGQI" INVESTIGATORS

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**"Hongqi" Editor's Note:** The experience that Yingkou County's Shuiyuan Commune has gained in educational revolution is excellent and merits great attention.

Chairman Mao points out: **"In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class."** Comrades of the Shuiyuan Commune in Yingkou County have begun in practice to carry out this great instruction of Chairman Mao's. They have put into effect the management of their schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants, as the main force, in combination with the revolutionary teachers and students, and have changed the period of schooling. There are people who think that the revolution in education is very difficult. In actual fact, it will not be long before we see results, so long as we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry out this revolution resolutely and unwaveringly, conscientiously and not perfunctorily; and so long as we are good at summing up experience and lessons. Hasn't the Shuiyuan Commune taken on a completely new look after only a little over six months' effort to put resolutely into practice Chairman Mao's thinking on the proletarian revolution in education?

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**T**HE revolution in education which has been taking place in the schools of the Shuiyuan Commune in Yingkou County, Liaoning Province, is rather remarkable. The most important experience lies in the fact that the revolutionary teachers and students in the schools have integrated themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and closely relied on them in launching a mass movement for revolutionizing education; the schools are managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, who are the main force, in combination with the revolutionary teachers and students.

## Going Beyond the Narrow Confines of Schools

At first, because of their ideas belittling the workers and peasants, the leadership and teachers of the

schools did not sufficiently understand the role of the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force in the educational revolution in the countryside. Some said: "The poor and lower-middle peasants have had no schooling. What can they do?" Others said: "Since we ourselves are of poor or lower-middle peasant origin and live all the time with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we have already integrated with them." As a result, the movement was carried out in the schools behind closed doors and mass criticism and repudiation was not thoroughgoing. As far as educational reform was concerned, this was confined to working out plans, studying the curricula, selecting and editing teaching material, improving teaching methods, and so forth. Hard as they worked at all this, they could not break out of the old circle. While carrying on the revolution,

they resumed school classes in March 1967, but made little progress in the year that followed and did not produce any significant results.

Taking the above-mentioned conditions into account, the commune revolutionary committee and the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team from a Liberation Army unit, last March ran Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for the revolutionary teachers and students. They all studied Chairman Mao's instructions on the revolution in education and the experience gained in educational revolution by the Dengshahe Commune in Chinsien County. On this basis, they summed up the experience and lessons of the previous stage as follows: First, the educational reform was carried out behind closed doors and was therefore divorced from the poor and lower-middle peasants; second, the reform was restricted to the content and methods of teaching and the system as a whole was not revolutionized; and third, they did not understand that without first revolutionizing ideology, the revolution in education could not be carried out well. The revolutionary teachers and students came to realize that, in order to solve these problems, it was imperative to go out of the schools, to go among the masses, integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and learn from them, and launch a vigorous mass movement for revolution in education.

### **Joining the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants In Thoroughly Smashing the Revisionist Line on Education**

Having gone out of the schools, the revolutionary teachers and students of the Shuiyuan Commune, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, started a mass movement to vigorously study and apply Chairman Mao's thinking on the revolution in education and thoroughly repudiate and smash the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov on education. They did this under the leadership of the commune revolutionary committee and with the help of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team from the Liberation Army.

Based on their own experience, the poor and lower-middle peasants condemned the old educational system for its crimes on several such fundamental questions as for whom the doors of the schools are opened, what kind of people are to be trained, and who should be relied on in running a school. They pointed out that the revisionist educational line put up a host of barriers regarding schooling for the children of poor and lower-middle peasants. These included: entrance examinations, the practice of making a student continue in the same class for another year if he failed in exams, compelling a student to drop out of school for one reason or another and regulations on promoting a student to a higher class. Furthermore, schools were irrationally distributed, and children of the poor and lower-middle peasants were thus unable to go to schools near their homes. A poor peasant member of the "August 1st"

Production Brigade said: "There are 29 households in our brigade. Of the three graduates from the senior middle school, only one belongs to the 28 families of us poor and lower-middle peasants, while the other two belong to a rich peasant and capitalist family. For whom after all are the doors of the schools opened?" Many children of the poor and lower-middle peasants got inferior marks because they had to help their parents work after classes instead of being helped by their parents in reviewing their lessons at home. A class in the Qunli Primary School had an initial enrolment of 38, but in the course of six years, 33 pupils were left behind in the same class for another year's study or compelled to drop out of school. All were children of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and only five pupils were left at the time of graduation.

The poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out that in the past what the schools practised was the principle that "intellectual training comes first" and "marks come first." This meant "recognizing marks only but not persons, recognizing persons but not the social classes they belong to." Many pupils were thus spoiled and became "preoccupied with marks while reading their books." In school, they strove for marks, and when working in the brigade they strove for "marks" too, that is, work points. Their minds were taken up with "marks, marks, marks," and as a result the revolution was completely discarded.

The poor and lower-middle peasants made this trenchant criticism: Many students trained by the schools in the past set their hearts on going to the cities and did not want to strike roots in the countryside. They described some of the senior middle school students as follows: "The first year they are still country folk; the next year they become different, and the third year they look down on their parents." Apart from not putting Mao Tse-tung's thought to the fore at all, the textbooks contained a lot of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist junk, such as "Szuma Kuang Breaks the Large Jar," "Kung Jung Offers the Larger Pear to Others" and China's Khrushchov allegedly "had plenty of courage" when he was in Anyuan. The textbooks also advocated "the growing of pumpkins and beans in the front and back yards." The poor and lower-middle peasants declared angrily: "This rot was China's Khrushchov's 'san zi yi bao' (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household) which we completely repudiated and discredited long ago. What's the use of reading such books!" Since such things were taught in the schools, self-interest filled many students' minds and they looked down upon the workers and peasants. There was a junior middle school graduate who had gone back to the "August 1st" Brigade to take part in production. When the poor and lower-middle peasants elected him accountant, he went so far as to say: "Do I still have to do such a job after studying for eight or nine years!" Comparing the Liberation



Army with the schools, the poor and lower-middle peasants said that the Liberation Army was really a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Within a short time, it had brought up large numbers of heroes of the Lei Feng, Wang Chieh, Liu Ying-chun, Li Wen-chung and Men Ho type. On the other hand, the schools, which took up sixteen to seventeen years from primary school to university, trained large numbers of intellectuals who looked down upon the workers and peasants and were divorced from reality and did not put proletarian politics to the fore.

Facts have proved that the poor and lower-middle peasants cherish the deepest class feeling for Chairman Mao, have the most incisive understanding of the poisonous effects of the revisionist line in education and have the greatest say in criticizing and repudiating the old educational system. Speaking of their own experience, the teachers and students of the schools in the Shuiyuan Commune said: "Chairman Mao has shown us the way forward and the poor and lower-middle peasants have opened our eyes."

### **Relying on the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Building a New Educational System**

Who should hold power is the basic question in the revolution in education. Chairman Mao has recently pointed out: **"In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class."** Should the poor and lower-middle peasants have power over education or not? In the Shuiyuan Commune, there were previously differences of opinion on this question. Some members of the revolutionary committee said: "The best educated member of our revolutionary committee hadn't even graduated from junior middle school. We are bound to become a laughing-stock if we exercise power over culture!" After studying Chairman Mao's May 7 directive<sup>1</sup> and other relevant documents, the members of the revolutionary committee realized the importance of exercising power over culture and understood that if the workers and peasants did not exercise power over education, domination of the schools by bourgeois intellectuals couldn't be ended. Consequently, they unanimously expressed their determination to exercise power over education well.

After holding repeated discussions and soliciting the poor and lower-middle peasants' opinions, the commune revolutionary committee decided to abolish the former system of giving the school principal sole responsibility, and to set up in each school a committee for the educational revolution, consisting of representatives both of the poor and lower-middle peasants and of the revolutionary teachers and students. The educational revolution committee in a school works under the leadership of the commune's or production brigade's revolutionary committee and exercises unified leadership. The vice-chairman of the production brigade's

revolutionary committee is concurrently vice-chairman of the school's committee for educational revolution; the chairman of the school's committee for educational revolution takes part in the work of the production brigade's revolutionary committee.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, **"it is essential to shorten the length of schooling,"** the revolutionary teachers and students of the Shuiyuan Commune have changed the primary school's six-year period to a five-year period. The middle school's six-year period — three junior grades and three senior grades — was changed to a four-year period — two junior grades and two senior grades. They have given full play to the spirit of diligence and frugality in running the schools. Without adding personnel or equipment or increasing the burden on the masses, they have established 20 schools, including five-year primary schools, schools of a seven-year period which goes from primary school through junior middle school and schools of a nine-year period which goes from primary school through junior and senior middle school. Virtually every production brigade has its own school. Students can study in a junior middle school within the confines of the production brigade and they can study in a senior middle school within the confines of the people's commune. As all students live at home, this cuts down on costs for school buildings and the poor and lower-middle peasants can also afford to let their children study in such schools. Entering school at the age of six or seven, a child is only 15 or 16 years old at the time of graduation from senior middle school after nine years. This is precisely a suitable age to begin taking part in farm work. After doing farm work for a few years and gaining practical experience, some can be selected to go to university. Relatively speaking, such a period of schooling conforms to actual conditions in the countryside, it facilitates universal education and is greatly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

### **New Changes and New Atmosphere**

The creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has now become a prevailing trend among the revolutionary teachers and students in the schools of Shuiyuan Commune. The new school system based on the new periods of tuition has been popularized in the commune. School enrolment of the children is one hundred per cent. Those who formerly dropped out of school mid-way or did not have a chance to study are now in school. Taking the commune as a whole, there has been an increase of 26 classes and more than 1,100 students.

Since they have really exercised power over education, the poor and lower-middle peasants have changed their old way of looking on the schools. The former relationship between the school and the production brigade was: "I do my teaching; you do your farm work." When speaking of a school, the poor and

lower-middle peasants used to say: "Your school. . ." Now they always talk about "our school." The relationship between the school and the commune and production brigade and between the teachers and the peasants has radically changed. The teachers and students "go out among the peasants and invite the peasants to the schools." On the one hand, they take part in the three great revolutionary movements<sup>2</sup> in the commune and the production brigade, propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry out investigations into social conditions; on the other hand, the poor and lower-middle peasants, who suffered endless misery in the old days and have a deep hatred for the exploiting classes, are invited to the schools to talk about their family and village histories, and, together with the teachers and students, contrast their preliberation sufferings with their present happiness. The schools also invite the production brigade's security committee chairman to give lectures on class struggle, and ask the militia's company leader to lecture on military training and veteran peasants and agro-technicians to lecture on productive skills. Many commune members also understand that educating children is not only the duty of the school but also that of the family. They must educate their children to guard against revisionism. Thus school education, social education and family education are combined.

Because the teachers have made big strides in revolutionizing their thinking, the relationship between them and the students has greatly changed. Many

teachers realize that in the past they and the students were not on good terms, the main responsibility lay in their incorrect attitude towards the young fighters' revolutionary rebel spirit. This is not a question of method, but of basic attitude. Therefore, they take the initiative in examining their own mistakes before the students, fight self-interest and identify themselves with the students, and together they study, engage in revolutionary criticism and repudiation, do productive labour and take part in military drill and recreational activities. As a result, the few mischievous students have also examined their own shortcomings and errors. A new relationship has thus been established between teachers and students. Teachers teach students, students teach teachers and students teach one another. Teaching and studying supplement each other and standards are raised together. A lively atmosphere now prevails in the schools.

(*"Hongqi"* No. 3, 1968)

#### NOTES:

1. This refers to Chairman Mao's great call to the people throughout the country, which was contained in his letter of May 7, 1966 to Comrade Lin Piao. Chairman Mao called on the people to turn their respective trades and professions into great revolutionized schools engaging in both industry and agriculture, both study and military affairs.
2. The three great revolutionary movements are class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

— P.R. Ed.



## Comrade Chang Szu-teh As I Remember Him

by CHEN YAO

We published the first three instalments of this article in *"Peking Review"* Nos. 36, 37 and 38. Following is the last instalment. — P.R. Ed.

### Studying for the Revolution

Chang often advised us, "Look ahead, look to the future. Our revolutionary cause is developing every day. Some day we shall achieve communism. In the future we shall have more work to do for the revolution. We must make good use of our time and study hard. Otherwise we shall lag behind."

In keeping with his advice to others, he made the same demands on himself. Whether burning charcoal in the mountains, opening up wasteland, building trenches or on regular duty, and no matter how tired he was,

he always found time to study. He learnt to read and write, read newspapers and studied political textbooks. During breaks when we were working in the open, he would practise writing on the ground with a stick. Back in our base after supper, he would write new characters on a sand table he had made.

Our facilities for study were extremely poor. There was a desperate shortage of paper and pencils in the border region, not only during the most difficult period but even after the big production movement had started. People counted themselves very lucky to get old books or newspapers to write on. A notebook or a pencil was a rare treasure. Chang was once awarded several notebooks and pencils, which he kept safely in his pack. Hard as the conditions were, Chang per-

severed in studying. While we were making charcoal at Tuhuangkou, he made notebooks out of birch bark. He cut a nib out of an old tin and tied it to a stick to make a pen. Later on he improvised a fountain-pen out of an old cartridge. Whether when he was attending a cultural class or having a political lesson, Chang always wrote new words and phrases he had learnt on the ground before copying them into his bark notebook with a pencil. As we had very little oil for our lamp, it was almost impossible to study at night. Chang cut some cypress branches to serve as torches. After we gathered castor-oil seeds, he collected some left on the ground and strung them together to be burnt as candles. Sometimes he studied by the light of the moon.

Chang had started to work for a landlord while still a child. The old society had deprived him of the right to schooling. When he joined the army he was illiterate. However, educated by the Party and through his own strenuous efforts, by the time I knew him he was already able to write reports to the leadership and letters for other comrades.

At that time most of our squad, including myself, were younger than Chang. We were keener on amusing ourselves than on study. Chang did all he could to persuade us to study harder. Once someone remarked that it was very difficult to study with no desk. Chang asked, "Don't we each have a self-working desk?" So saying he sat down and started to write on his knees, making us roar with laughter. One May Day, he said to us, "This year we are celebrating May Day in Yenan. But some day who knows which big cities we will be in to celebrate May Day. As the revolution develops, we shall have more work to do. We must make the best use of our time and study hard." Though his cultural level was not high, he did his best to help others. In the morning and evening he squeezed time to teach other comrades new characters and to read political textbooks or *Jiefang Ribao* (Liberation Daily). At first I was slack about learning. He criticized me, "Fancy not even being able to write your own name! You know, you must learn so that you can read the newspaper and understand more about the revolution." He guided the fighters' hands to teach them how to write their names. To let us have more time for study he often carried out assignments himself. He also got those squad members with more education to help the rest. So eventually we took study more seriously and in twos or threes would read newspapers, write new characters or study our political textbooks together. I wiped out my own illiteracy with the bark notebook, half a pencil and a wooden pen presented to me by Chang. Looking back on this today, I only regret that I did not study harder then.

### To Be a Good Fighter

Chang actively responded to the call of "better troops and simpler administration" issued by our great leader Chairman Mao in 1942. One winter day of the same year the battalion political instructor sent for

Chang and me. He told us, "You have done a good job in leading this squad. The men have made good headway both politically and ideologically and they have fulfilled their tasks well. Now the higher command instructed our unit to be reorganized into a Guards Regiment of the Central Committee of the Party. The men in your squad will be assigned to different companies. Any comments?" Chang replied, "We'll do whatever the Party says." The political instructor said, "After reorganization we shall no longer need so many squad leaders and deputy squad leaders. You two will be ordinary fighters. How about it?" At once Chang replied cheerfully, "I obey the Party's orders with firm resolve. Whatever my post, I shall be serving the people. I promise to be a good fighter." I made a similar answer.

The next morning Chang got up early as usual. Having fetched water for the comrades, he started to pack. He put a small, ragged quilt into his bundle, leaving the bigger one which we had shared for three years to me. From Nanniwan we had brought back a straw mat and a wild goat skin. He left the skin for me and took the mat. Knowing that I liked to play basketball but could not make straw sandals, he produced a pair of new sandals, the only pair he had left, to give me. He also took from his pack the notebooks awarded him by the leadership over the years and presented them to other comrades to encourage them to continue studying. After breakfast, packs and mats on our shoulders, we set off to report to company headquarters. On the way he said to me, "We have teamed up well for several years. Now the leadership has decided to make both of us ordinary soldiers. Do you have any objection?" "No," I said. "Whatever the leadership gives me to do, I'll do." "That's the spirit," he said, very pleased with my reply. "Whatever we do we are working for the Party, for the interests of the people." He urged me to keep up my study and to overcome my impulsiveness and rashness.

Although we were not together after that, we were still in the same regiment and saw each other quite often. Chang showed the same concern for me as before. In his company, whether doing sentry duty or production work he made a splendid showing, living up to his promise "to be a good fighter."

In 1944 he was again sent to make charcoal in the mountains. Before leaving he sought me out and said with concern, "This time we are not going together. You must work well and study hard here. How are you getting along with your work and study these days? Any trouble?" "So-so," I replied. He shook his head and retorted, "That won't do. What way is that to talk?" I hung my head, ashamed of setting myself so low a standard. How could a revolutionary fighter put such a demand on himself? When he asked whether I had overcome my shortcomings I answered, "To some extent." Again he shook his head. Then he said patiently and seriously, "You mustn't take this so lightly. We must be resolute in overcoming our shortcomings and faults. We must carry out Chairman Mao's

instruction to 'wash our faces or sweep the floor every day.' Otherwise the 'dust' will accumulate, and that is bad." He also urged me, "You must study hard and learn to write reports and letters. I've brought you a notebook and a pencil. From now on I can't write letters for you. Please write to me when you have any trouble." We had a long talk that day. He encouraged me to work hard and help other comrades. At last he gripped both my hands tightly and said goodbye. I felt deeply grateful for his comradely concern. But I could say nothing. I decided to show my gratitude by reporting my progress to him when we met again. Little did I think that we were talking together for the last time.

### Living For Ever in the People's Hearts

On September 5, 1944, Comrade Chang Szu-teh was killed by the sudden collapse of a kiln when making charcoal in the mountains of Ansai County. This sad news cut me to the heart. Chang Szu-teh had been such a fine comrade! Always loyal to the Party and to the cause of the people, he invariably worked conscientiously and accomplished whatever tasks the Party gave him. His firm revolutionary resolve and high morale made him staunch and optimistic in the face of all difficulties. He worked entirely in the people's interests, never giving a single thought to his own. He loved and helped his comrades, showing concern for them in every way. He was always the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comfort, always worked hard and set an example by his conduct. He lived simply, studied hard, was modest and prudent and thoroughly self-disciplined. He had been a model for me in every

respect and given me great help. Now this fine comrade-in-arms, who had been so dear to me, had suddenly left me for ever! I could not help weeping as past events rushed through my mind. For the first few days after I learnt of his death I was overwhelmed with sadness. The mere mention of his name brought tears to my eyes.

On the afternoon of September 8, 1944, we held a memorial meeting for Comrade Chang Szu-teh in the Date Garden, at the foot of the West Hill in Yen-an. The rostrum was filled with garlands of wild flowers presented by various institutes. And there was an inscription written by our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao: "Let us pay tribute to Comrade Chang Szu-teh who laid down his life for the people!" That meeting was attended by over a thousand members of departments directly under the Party Central Committee and of army units, to whom Chairman Mao delivered his famous speech *Serve the People*. Chairman Mao's words showed us the direction to take. We determined to turn our grief into strength, always to display Chang Szu-teh's revolutionary spirit, and to work entirely in the interests of the Party and the people.

Twenty-four years have passed since Comrade Chang Szu-teh died. All this time, whether during the difficult war years or during the period of peaceful construction, his great communist spirit has inspired us and urged us forward. The thought of Comrade Chang Szu-teh, a fighter educated by our great leader Chairman Mao, always fills us with strength. Comrade Chang Szu-teh lives for ever in our hearts and in the hearts of the whole Chinese people.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

# Soviet Revisionists' Crime of Armed Occupation of Czechoslovakia Strongly Denounced

## Statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma

- U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are the most pernicious and biggest marauders.
- Resolute support for the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and of all countries against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma issued a statement on August 25, strongly denouncing the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its fascist crime of carrying out armed invasion and

occupation of Czechoslovakia. The statement reads in full as follows:

The Soviet modern revisionist renegade clique and its followers, the modern revisionist renegade cliques of

Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Hungary, dispatched their armed forces on the night of August 20 to carry out military aggression against and occupation of Czechoslovakia by means of surprise attack. This is a naked fascist act of aggression which has exposed to the public the nature of social-imperialism of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the big-power and big-nation policies it has always pursued.

In the face of the aggression by Soviet social-imperialism, the Dubcek revisionist renegade clique of Czechoslovakia, shamelessly capitulated and even went so far as to ask the Czechoslovak people not to put up any resistance against the aggressor troops. This shows that the Dubcek renegade clique has not only betrayed the proletariat, but has become a traitor to the nation in face of imperialist aggression. This act of betrayal is an outcome of the anti-people, counter-revolutionary policy and modern revisionism followed persistently by the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique.

It is not surprising that Soviet social-imperialism has occupied Czechoslovakia by such fascist means. This is mainly a result of the revisionist line followed for a long time by the Soviet modern revisionists and the Czechoslovak revisionists.

The Communist Party of Burma and the Burmese people sternly condemn the fascist act of military occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and its followers, sternly denounce the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique for betraying once again the national interests of the Czechoslovak people, and resolutely support the revolutionary struggle for freedom being waged by the Czechoslovak people, the Soviet people, and the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, after having usurped the Party and state power in the Soviet Union, restored capitalism and ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the Soviet people in the country, while following a policy of social-imperialism abroad, imposing all kinds of pressure on certain countries and trying to turn them into its dependencies.

To redivide the world, the Soviet modern revisionists have also reached compromises and made deals with the U.S. imperialists.

U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism have common interests in opposing revolution and opposing the people, and both of them are enemies of the world's people and enemies of revolution; and on the question of redividing the world, they are contending against each other and at the same time making compromises with each other. The Czechoslovak event is a glaring example of the contention and compromise between these two imperialist countries, and it is also an obvious example testifying to the fact that these two imperialist countries are the most pernicious and the biggest marauders in the world today.

The Czechoslovak people are a revolutionary people with an anti-imperialist tradition. To achieve emancipation of their own nation and realize socialism, they can succeed only if under the leadership of a staunch, genuine proletarian party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, they surmount all kinds of difficulties and hardships with selflessness and the spirit of fearing no sacrifices and persistently wage a just war of armed revolution against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and its agent—the Dubcek modern revisionist renegade clique. The Communist Party of Burma and the Burmese people firmly believe that the Czechoslovak people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition can assuredly accomplish this historical mission and attain ultimate victory.

Soviet modern revisionism and social-imperialism will surely fail!

The Czechoslovak Dubcek revisionist renegade clique will surely fail!

U.S. imperialism will surely fail!

The revolutionary struggle of the Czechoslovak people will surely be victorious!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

## Statement by the Communist Party of Britain(M-L)

- The Soviet revisionists have committed an act of imperialist aggression against the people of Czechoslovakia.
- The working people of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will surely rise up against revisionist rule and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

**T**HE Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), which was formed recently, has issued a statement denouncing the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its flagrant armed occupation of Czechoslovakia and its act

of forcing the Dubcek revisionist clique of Czechoslovakia to make a dirty deal with it at bayonet point.

The statement says, "The revisionist leadership of the Soviet Union has committed an act of imperialist

aggression against the people of Czechoslovakia. The country of the Great October Revolution, the first workers' state in history, has been betrayed by its wretched leaders. Brezhnev and Kosygin, the heirs of the anti-Marxist Khrushchov, into appearing in the eyes of the world like U.S. imperialism in Vietnam."

Exposing the hypocritical features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in preaching "peace" in season and out, the statement says, "They proclaimed the principle of peaceful coexistence when it meant betraying the world revolutionary struggle against the imperialist powers headed by the U.S. They proclaimed the principle of peaceful transition when it meant disarming workers in the face of the capitalist class enemy. But when it came to dealing with a tiresome satellite state of its own, nothing was heard of their devotion to the cause of 'peace.'

"To understand how the crime of imperialist aggression came to be committed by the Soviet revisionist leadership on August 20, it is necessary to appreciate the complete reversal of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union from the time of Khrushchov on. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union under the dictatorship of the proletariat, established by Lenin and defended by Stalin, was based on proletarian internationalism — unremitting opposition to the aggressive policies of imperialism and fraternal support to workers' movements anywhere in revolt against imperialist domination. From the time the Khrushchovian revisionists replaced the workers' state in the Soviet Union with the 'state of the whole people' which meant eroding the dictatorship of the proletariat to restore a bourgeois dictatorship, the foreign policy of the Soviet Union has been based on an agreement with U.S. imperialism to divide the world up between them into two spheres of influence. The U.S. could do what it liked to secure its economic aggrandizement in its own sphere and the Soviet leadership hoped to be allowed by the U.S. to do the same in its sphere."

The statement says, "This collusion between the two blocs is illustrated by the fact that when the Soviet leaders decided to invade Czechoslovakia, they informed Washington first, and throughout the whole crisis the U.S. leaders have raised only token objections." The statement points out that as a result of its defeat in Vietnam, the U.S. is much too anxious for Soviet assistance in peddling the "peace talks" fraud to try to take advantage at this time of the Soviet leadership's difficulties in its own East European sphere.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's claim that it invaded Czechoslovakia to defend "socialist gains" is absurd because that leadership has been busily engaged in rejecting socialism and restoring capitalism in the

Soviet Union itself, it points out. What the Soviet leadership is defending in Czechoslovakia is not socialism, but the political, economic and military subordination of certain countries in Eastern Europe — the system whereby the new ruling class in the Soviet Union controls the trading relationships of these countries for its own imperialist advantage, thus turning them into satellites.

The statement notes that in terms of betraying the real interests of the working people of Czechoslovakia there is nothing to choose between Novotny and Dubcek; but the latter incurred the wrath of the Soviet leadership by trying to obtain additional economic advantages for his own faction through dealing directly with the Western imperialist countries.

It stresses: "As between the Soviet revisionist leadership which has betrayed world socialism and the Czechoslovak revisionist leadership which has betrayed socialism in Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Britain (M-L) does not support either as the lesser of two evils. That would be like the revisionist Communist Party of Great Britain urging its members to support the Labour Party as a lesser evil than the Tory Party when they are both parties of British imperialism and enemies of the working class. We utterly repudiate all revisionists everywhere. Our support is for the working people of the Soviet Union who under Lenin's leadership made the October Revolution and will surely rise up against the revisionist faction which has betrayed them and their proletarian brothers all over the world. Our support is for the working people of Czechoslovakia who will surely learn from their recent experiences to denounce their own revisionist leaders, whether old-style Novotny or new-style Dubcek, and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat so that their country can go forward in the great company of the peoples of China and Albania and all others who firmly reject the vicious exploitative system of capitalism and take the socialist road away from the exploitation in any form of man by man."

In conclusion, the statement calls on all those members of the revisionist Communist Party of Great Britain who have realized the harm of revisionism to reject once and for all the sham Communist Party which the leaders of that party have made of it and rally to the Marxist-Leninist banner. The statement quotes Chairman Mao as saying: "**The people of all countries, the masses comprising more than 90 per cent of the entire population, sooner or later want revolution and will support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while, they will eventually cast it aside. They are bound to awaken gradually; they are bound to oppose the imperialists and reactionaries in all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism.**"



# Statement by the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria

- The dirty deal between the Soviet and Czechoslovak revisionists denounced for selling out the people's interests.
- Only by resolute struggle under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party can the people of Czechoslovakia recover their national independence and re-establish workers' power.

**T**HE Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria recently issued a statement entitled "For an Independent, Socialist Czechoslovakia." The statement strongly condemns the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its criminal act of armed aggression against Czechoslovakia and denounces the dirty deal between the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique selling out the interests of the Czechoslovak people.

The statement says: "The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria resolutely condemns the Moscow revisionists and their followers for their armed military intervention against Czechoslovakia, and considers it a crime committed by a big imperialist country not only against the independence of a small country but also against the socialist and communist idea in the whole world."

It states that the agreement reached in Moscow from August 23 to 27 this year between the Dubcek-Svoboda clique and the Moscow revisionists and their followers is a scandalous betrayal of the interests of the world's people in general and of the Czechoslovak people in particular. The agreement is a fresh addition to a series of crimes committed by revisionism, therefore, it cannot be acknowledged by the genuine patriotic forces of Czechoslovakia or the progressive forces in other countries.

The statement adds, "The agreement signed in Moscow contains two main points:

"1, The occupation troops of Russia and other countries will occupy Czechoslovakia indefinitely and decide by themselves whether or not, when and under what condition their troops will be withdrawn hereafter. Unlike in the past, the occupation is now carried out with the consent of the party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia who are thus openly playing the role of traitors. After these leaders have also agreed that the time and manner of troop withdrawal are to be decided entirely by the occupationists themselves, Czechoslovakia today can only be regarded as the protectorate of part of the Warsaw Pact countries under the control of the Moscow leaders.

"2, Under the condition that the occupation troops will stay on in Czechoslovakia so as to assure that it will remain part of the Moscow dynasty, the revisionist leaders of the Soviet Union and other countries have approved the continuation of the policy of capitalist restoration and the counter-revolutionary activities carried out under the demagogic slogan of 'liberalization' in Czechoslovakia. They even proclaim unequiv-

ocally that they acknowledge and support the counter-revolutionary policy worked out at the plenary sessions of the revisionist Czechoslovak Communist Party in January and May.

"Just as the Dubcek-Svoboda revisionists have exposed themselves publicly as traitors, the Brezhnev-Kosygin revisionists are now openly playing the role of protectors for Czechoslovakia's further degeneration into capitalism.

"Consequently, the agreement signed in Moscow has not only clearly exploded the illusion that Dubcek, Svoboda and their company were patriots, but has also exploded the illusion in the opposite sense that the military intervention in Czechoslovakia had something to do with 'opposing counter-revolution' and 'safeguarding the fruits of socialism.'

"The entry of the troops and armoured cars of the Soviet and other revisionists into Czechoslovakia does not constitute a measure for 'safeguarding socialism' because no system worthy of the name of 'socialism' actually exists either in the Soviet Union or in Czechoslovakia today! In the 15 years after the death of Stalin, the Soviet revisionist leaders have betrayed socialism, liquidated the workers' power and set up a revisionist bureaucratic regime which is alien to the people and is nothing but a variant of the cursed capitalist system."

The statement goes on, "After the political deal in Moscow between the two renegade cliques, the urgent task facing the Czechoslovak people is to organize broad, national resistance to foreign rule. Now it is clearer than ever that such national mass resistance can never be realized under the leadership of such counter-revolutionaries as Dubcek, Svoboda and Smrkovsky who have just handed Czechoslovakia over to the occupying countries and provided the stationing of foreign troops with the false appearance of legality.

"Only by the resolute struggle of the broad masses of the people organized and led by a consistent Marxist-Leninist Party founded on the basis of the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, can Czechoslovakia recover its national independence seized by the Moscow revisionists and re-establish the workers' power of the country which has been betrayed by Novotny, Svoboda and Dubcek.

"The Austrian Marxist-Leninists will make every effort to stand by the side of the Czechoslovak Marxist-Leninists and all the patriotic Czechoslovak people who are fulfilling this great task."

## Chinese Working Class and Revolutionary Masses Hail Chairman Mao's Inscription For Japanese Worker Friends

Our great teacher Chairman Mao wrote an important inscription for Japanese worker friends on September 18, 1962. It reads: "**The Japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution.**"

The Chinese working class and revolutionary masses have been holding a number of study and discussion meetings to warmly hail the sixth anniversary of this occasion.

They pledge to give even stronger support to the revolutionary struggles of the Japanese people and the people of all countries. They pledge that they will hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions so as to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and build a still more powerful socialist New China.

Many factories and enterprises printed the inscription overnight for distribution among the masses and mass rallies were held in a number of places.

Workers and revolutionary masses at discussion meetings throughout the country pointed out that today's revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people and of the people of other countries is on the upsurge, the genuine Marxist-Leninist Left forces are growing and becoming increasingly stronger, and the working class and the revolutionary people of many countries are winning new victories in their struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction. The publication of Chairman Mao's inscription will certainly inspire the working class and revolutionary people of Japan

and other countries still more to strive for greater victories.

At a study meeting, members of a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class of the national defence industries who gathered in the capital from all parts of the country said: Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era, the most outstanding leader of the proletariat and the greatest genius of our time. His heart beats as one with the world's revolutionary people; he wholeheartedly supports the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. His brilliant inscription will certainly inspire the proletariat and revolutionary people everywhere to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism even more closely with the concrete practice of the revolution in their own countries, and to fight valiantly to bring their revolution to final victory.

Crew members of the freighter *Liao Yuan* which had just returned from Japan, expressed the view that, inspired by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Japanese people have won one victory after another in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government and the Miyamoto revisionist renegade clique.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's inscription, the Japanese working class will certainly be able to integrate Marxism-Leninism still better with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution, bring the leading role of the working class into full play, unite the revolutionary people of all social strata and win final victory in the Japanese revolution.

Persecuted by Japanese militarism in the past, Liu Lien-jen, now a leading member of a production brigade of the Jinggou People's Com-

mune in Kaomi County, Shantung Province, once hid in a cave in Japan for 13 years and only returned to China helped by the Japanese people. He said: "I was cruelly persecuted by Japanese imperialism. It was the Japanese people who helped me and enabled me to return to our great motherland. Today, when the Japanese people are waging a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism, the reactionary Sato government and the Miyamoto revisionist renegade clique, we Chinese peasants must develop the spirit of proletarian internationalism, make greater efforts in revolution and production, and support the struggle of the Japanese people and of the revolutionary people throughout the world."

Industrial workers on every front also declared that, even while on the job in their workshops, they would keep the interests of the world's people at heart. They will hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and aid the revolutionary struggles of the Japanese and the world's people by their outstanding successes in grasping revolution and promoting production.

### People's Republic of Southern Yemen Delegation on Visit To China

#### Premier Chou En-lai Receives Delegation

Premier Chou En-lai received and had a friendly talk with Saif Ahmad Dhalai, Foreign Minister of Southern Yemen, and members of the delegation of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen led by him on September 24.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi was among those present.

#### Vice-Premier Chen Yi Holds Reception

Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a banquet in Peking on the evening of September 18 warmly welcoming Southern Yemeni Foreign Minister

Saif Ahmad Dhalai and the Delegation of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen he is leading.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke first at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. He said: The people of Southern Yemen have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Southern Yemen proclaimed its independence in November 1967. This is the fruit of the prolonged struggle waged by the people of Southern Yemen as well as an important victory for their four years of persistent armed struggle.

The Vice-Premier said: China and Southern Yemen are separated by the vast expanse of oceans, but we are closely linked by the common struggle against imperialism. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung teaches us: **"The just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other."** Our South Yemeni friends may rest assured that the Chinese people will always be their reliable friends in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, old and new.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed: What is characteristic of the present international situation is: **"The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."** U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are mortally afraid of the revolutionary storms of the people of the world. They collude and contend with each other in a vain attempt to redivide the world and their spheres of influence and thus control the world situation and practise neo-colonialism. During the Caribbean crisis, Soviet revisionism first followed a policy of adventurism and then a policy of capitulationism towards U.S. imperialism, and actually recognized Cuba as being within the latter's sphere of influence. Adopting a policy of sham support but real betrayal towards the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Soviet revisionism is actually helping U.S. imperialism to realize its dream of perpetuating the forcible occupation of southern Vietnam. Likewise in the Middle East war last year, Soviet revisionism which was

actually trying to control the Arab people while feigning support for them, in reality helped U.S.-Israeli aggression. In league with U.S. and British imperialism in Africa, Soviet revisionism is even openly supporting the military government of Federal Nigeria in massacring the Biafran people in a futile effort to squeeze into Nigeria and enjoy an equal share with imperialism there. While pretending all the while to be the friend of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is actually the most treacherous accomplice of U.S. imperialism. The recent flagrant armed occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet revisionism has further demonstrated that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism can each allow the other to do whatever evil it likes in its sphere of influence. Both U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are the most ferocious enemies of the revolutionary people all over the world.

The Vice-Premier pointed out: The Soviet revisionists' aggression against Czechoslovakia has strengthened the position of U.S. imperialism and its tool for aggression Israel in the Middle East, and inflated the aggressive arrogance and expansionist ambitions of Zionism. At present, while energetically supporting Israel in applying military pressure on the Arab states, U.S. imperialism is trying hard to work out a "political solution" through the United Nations so as to bring the Arab states to their knees. In the present new international conditions, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique will surely sell out the interests of the Arab people still further.

He reiterated: Israel is a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression and China definitely will not accord it recognition. Zionism is an extremely reactionary trend of thought which we resolutely oppose. We firmly support the Arab people in their just struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israel. We firmly oppose the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's criminal schemes of selling out the interests of the Arab people.

He said: We are convinced that no force on earth can crush the Palestinian and other Arab people who truly dare to persevere in revolutionary struggle.

The Vice-Premier said: Under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are now marching forward triumphantly to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Revolutionary committees have now been established in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, i.e., throughout the country except the province of Taiwan, and the whole country is red. Never before have the 700 million Chinese people been so inspired, so militant and so daring as at present. A vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the country.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Saif Ahmad Dhalai said: The protracted armed war for liberation experienced by the heroic Chinese people offers an example for the people of all countries fighting to break away from imperialism and win freedom. In order to further their basic revolutionary cause, the Chinese people today are carrying out the great cultural revolution so as to realize and deepen socialism by relying on the broadest fighting masses.

Referring to the Southern Yemeni people's liberation struggle against British imperialism, Minister Dhalai said: Thanks to the prolonged armed struggle and the leadership of the National Front, our people frustrated and defeated colonialism, forced it to quit and founded the Republic on November 30, 1967. This was a victory for the struggle against the imperialist and reactionary lackey forces of the whole world. But they are not to be reconciled. They will try by various schemes to stamp out our people's victory.

The subversive attempts against the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, he added, are linked with the constant subversion by imperialism and the Saudi reactionaries against our northern Yemen, with the escalation of the U.S. policy of aggression against the heroic Viet-

name people and Democratic Vietnam, and with the policy of aggression of the imperialists and Zionists, who launched the June 5, 1967 aggression and attempted to perpetuate the occupation of Palestine and Arab land.

This reveals that imperialism and colonialism are bent on their policy of aggression so as to maintain their strength and interests and continue to plunder the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Minister Dhalai said.

The Southern Yemeni Foreign Minister stressed: All revolutionaries and progressives in the world are rising as one to deal with imperialism and colonialism. Since the enemy is making its dispositions everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America, we, progressive revolutionaries of the whole world, should all the more clench our fists in the face of imperialism and colonialism. Otherwise, we would leave openings in our ranks which imperialism might use to preserve its strength and carry out conspiracies.

Speaking of his current visit to China, Minister Dhalai declared: The encirclement by imperialism, colonialism and reaction cannot cut us off from our genuine revolutionary friends.

He said: The people of our Republic, the National Front and the Government are watching you with admiration and wish the revolution led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung success. We strongly condemn world imperialism and colonialism for their attempt to prevent the People's Republic of China from gaining her rightful seat in the United Nations.

The Southern Yemeni Foreign Minister severely condemned U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam. He declared: We stand firmly on the side of the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. We call on the progressive and liberation forces of the whole world to increase their support to the Vietnamese people so as to thoroughly defeat U.S. imperialism. Similarly, we strongly condemn aggression against Democratic Vietnam. We will do everything possible to support the liberation movement

in Asia and Africa, and we denounce the policy of racial discrimination against the African people.

### **China and Southern Yemen Sign Agreements**

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen signed a trade agreement and an economic and technical co-operation agreement in Peking on September 24.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the ceremony.

Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Saif Ahmad Dhalai, Foreign Minister of Southern Yemen, signed the documents on behalf of their governments.

### **Southern Yemen Delegation Leaves Peking**

The six-member delegation from the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, led by Foreign Minister Saif Ahmad Dhalai, which flew into Peking on September 17 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, concluded its visit and left the capital for home on September 24.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Yi, representatives of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of Peking workers and others.

### **Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Malian Ambassador to China Hail Constantly Growing Friendship Between Chinese And Malian Peoples**

Assane Guindo, Malian Ambassador to China, gave a reception in Peking on September 22 to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali.

Among those present on the occasion were Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chen Yi, Vice-Premier; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Ambassador Guindo and Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke at the re-

ception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

In his speech, Ambassador Guindo dwelt on the significance of Mali's national independence and the Malian people's efforts to build up their country.

Warmly praising the friendly relations between Mali and China, the Ambassador said: Mali and China have trusted and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new. Because they are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, there are bright prospects for the relations which have developed harmoniously between the two countries.

He spoke highly of China's aid to Mali, pointing out that it is not only highly effective, but is helpful to the Malian people in safeguarding and strengthening their policy of national-democratic and independent construction. China's aid is given in the purest form of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism.

The Ambassador continued: Mali resolutely stands on the side of its African brothers who are struggling against colonialism, racism and the apartheid system. The Malian people resolutely support the people of all countries in their struggles to win national liberation and safeguard independence.

The Ambassador said: To all freedom fighters in Africa, Asia and Latin America, we repeat what the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung has rightly stated: **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** This is a conviction deeply rooted in the mind of the Malian people.

The Ambassador also said: We in Mali are closely following the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This event, which terrifies the imperialists and their satellites, has won truly great victories and propelled China forward. The establishment of revolutionary committees in all the provinces is a great victory for the Chinese people, which we salute.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended warm congratulations on behalf of the Chinese people and Government to the Malian people and the Malian Government, praising the Malian people for their constant and new achievements and victories in their untiring efforts in the eight years since independence to oppose imperialism and colonialism, safeguard national independence and develop the national economy and culture.

Chen Yi said: The present situation for revolution in the world is excellent and is getting ever better. Bogged down deeper and deeper in financial and monetary crises, the capitalist world headed by the United States is having a very hard time. Riddled with internal contradictions and falling apart, the modern revisionist bloc is having a very hard time too.

The Vice-Premier said: The United States and the Soviet Union, the two so-called "super-powers," are working together. One has sent more than 500,000 troops to occupy southern Vietnam, while the other has sent more than 600,000 troops to occupy Czechoslovakia. They collaborate and contend with each other in a vain

effort to carve out their spheres of influence and redivide the world and thus dominate the world situation and practise neo-colonialism. Such wild aggression as committed by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is by no means a manifestation of their strength; on the contrary, it is a manifestation of their moral weakness and desperate struggle. No aggressor in human history, however rampant he may be for a time, will ever come to a good end. The U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists have prepared their own grave-diggers and the day is not far off when they will be buried. As far back as 1949, the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law."**

Chen Yi thanked the Malian friends for their praise of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. He said: Decisive victory has now been won on a nationwide scale in

this revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao. Revolutionary committees have been established in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, that is, throughout the country except the province of Taiwan. The whole country is red. Never before has China been so united, consolidated and strong as it is today. An excellent situation prevails throughout the country. We are convinced that, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought will build our motherland into a still more powerful country, will have even greater strength to smash any sinister activities by U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys against China and will be even better able to support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in all parts of the world.

Chen Yi praised the development of the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Mali, pointing out that the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Malian people is a support and aid to the Chinese people.

## PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 11, No. 39  
September 27, 1968

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

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


# CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

## Autumn 1968

Sponsored by the national foreign trade corporations of  
the People's Republic of China

from October 15 to November 15

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