

PEKING REVIEW

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Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho

Most warmly greeting the 8th anniversary of the founding
of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

**"We Also Have a Pair of Hands
And Do Not Want to Lead an
Idle Life in the City!"**

Group after group of city people in Kansu Province's
Huining County have gone to the socialist countryside.

**Revolutionary Mass Movement Surges
Forward in West Europe and
North America**

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CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S

LATEST DIRECTIVE

It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Cadres and other people in the cities should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let us mobilize. Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them.

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho

Most warmly greeting the 8th anniversary of the founding of the
South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his close comrade-in-arms Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on December 19 to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, most warmly greeting the 8th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The message reads as follows:

Presidium of the Central Committee of the South
Vietnam National Front for Liberation,

President Nguyen Huu Tho:

On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, we, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, extend the warmest greetings to the people of south Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation who are standing at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The heroic south Vietnamese people have in the past eight years displayed the revolutionary spirit of heroism, staunchness and perseverance. Under extremely difficult conditions, they have persisted in a people's war and wiped out large numbers of the effectives of the U.S., puppet and vassal troops, severely battering the U.S. aggressors and throwing them into an impasse. The great victories won by the south Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have laid the foundation for finally defeating U.S. imperialism and achieving the great goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their fatherland. These victories are contributions to the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations of the world.

Practice in the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has proved once again that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger outwardly strong but inwardly weak, that its strength is limited, and that it cannot withstand a people's war and can certainly be defeated.

Not reconciled to its defeat in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is going all out in resorting to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military adventure and political deception in its death-bed struggle. To help U.S. imperialism put out the flames of the Vietnamese people's revolution, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is intensifying its dirty political dealings with U.S. imperialism. However, confronted by the long-tested Vietnamese people, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will never succeed in all their intrigues and plots.

The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a just war. We are convinced that, under the leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh, the 31 million heroic Vietnamese people, by persevering in people's war, will certainly be able to overcome the difficulties on their road of advance, drive the U.S. aggressors from Vietnamese soil and win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The 700 million Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

Final victory certainly belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people!

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

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

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

December 19, 1968

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Receive Message of Thanks From Comrades Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu

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 Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, have received a message from Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania. The message expressed the warmest and sincerest thanks to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai for the revolutionary greetings and profound feelings of pure friendship and militant solidarity they had expressed for Albania on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of its liberation. It reads in full as follows:

Peking

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

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

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

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the liberation of our country, you expressed once again in the message you sent us revolutionary greetings and profound feelings of pure friendship and militant solidarity. On behalf of the Albanian people, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, and in our own names, we express our warmest and sincerest thanks to you, dear comrades, and through you to the fraternal Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In an atmosphere of growing brilliance of the unbreakable friendship between Albania and China, the Albanian people celebrated their great liberation day this year with greater grandeur than ever, because the Chinese Party, Government and Army Delegation headed by Comrade Huang Yung-sheng was with them and because they once again felt intimately the fraternal support of the People's Republic of China and its immense, effective and internationalist aid.

Under the wise leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million Chinese people have made tremendous achievements in the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction and are daily winning greater and new victories. The great, brilliant victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, marked by the establishment of revolutionary committees throughout China, and the historic decisions of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party are of special significance not only to the victory of socialism and revolution in the great China, but also to the victory of the world proletarian revolution.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the People's Republic of China stands before the people of the world stronger than ever as a gigantic socialist bastion, a mighty base of the world revolution, a steadfast and impregnable defender of the people of all countries fighting for freedom, independence and social progress, an invincible standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism. It holds high the banner of struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, against modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism, and all reaction; thus it has become the biggest and insurmountable obstacle to the two big powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in carrying out their counter-revolutionary imperialist-revisionist plan for hegemony to dominate the world.

We sincerely wish that, under the leadership of the heroic Chinese Communist Party headed by

the great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million glorious Chinese people will win complete and all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and will make ever more brilliant achievements along the road to socialism and communism.

The great, everlasting and militant friendship and the unbreakable unity between our two peoples, two Parties, two armies and two countries are based on the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and accord with the common lofty interests of the great cause of

socialism and revolution. May this friendship and unity of ours last for ever!

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

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

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

December 14, 1968, Tirana.

Comrade Lin Piao Greet 24th Anniversary of Founding of Vietnamese People's Army

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence, sent a message on December 21 to General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army. On behalf of the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Comrade Lin Piao extended the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese people and all the comrades-in-arms in the Vietnamese People's Army. The full text of the message follows:

Hanoi

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

Respected Comrade Minister:

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese people and all the comrades-in-arms in the Vietnamese People's Army.

The heroic Vietnamese people have the revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism.

Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people and their army, with a staunch fighting will and the heroic resolve "to fight and to win," have written a glorious history in their protracted revolutionary struggle against colonial rule and imperialist aggression and for national liberation. To liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland, the Vietnamese people have in the past few years waged a heroic and tenacious fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and won great victories on the battlefield.

With the tacit consent and support of the modern revisionist renegade clique, U.S. imperialism at present is alternately employing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military adventure and political deception in its death-bed struggle. We firmly believe that the Vietnamese people and their army, tempered in protracted revolutionary struggle, will see through the enemy's schemes and plots. With the south and the north of one mind, sharing hatred for the common enemy and persisting in protracted war, the heroic Vietnamese people will surely be able to defeat the U.S. marauders thoroughly and win final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army

enthusiastically help and sincerely support the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Chairman Mao has said: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." Tempered and growing stronger in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will certainly act in accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao's and resolutely support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!

The Vietnamese people are sure to win!

Long live the staunch and militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and between the armed forces of the two countries!

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

December 21, 1968, Peking.

Vietnamese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception In Peking

Colonel Tran Van Banh, Military Attache of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, gave a reception in Peking on

(Continued on p. 24.)

"We Also Have a Pair of Hands and Do Not Want To Lead an Idle Life in the City!"

"Renmin Ribao" Editor's Note: Some of the city people in Huining County in Kansu Province who were long divorced from labour, including a group of educated young people, have gone to the socialist countryside group after group and settled there. This is a new practice which it is worth making great efforts to encourage. They say: "We also have a pair of hands and do not want to lead an idle life in the city!" This is quite right!

Chairman Mao has recently taught us once again: **It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Cadres and other people in the cities should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let us mobilize. Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them.** We hope that the masses of educated youth and city people divorced from labour will enthusiastically respond to this great call of Chairman Mao's and go to the frontline in agricultural production!

GUIDED by the proletarian revolutionary line of our great leader Chairman Mao, a portion of the city people in Huining County who were long divorced from labour have gone to the frontline in agricultural production in successive groups and settled in the countryside. They are determined to temper themselves into working people who have a socialist consciousness. Between mid July and mid December, 191 of the 688 families of town dwellers in the entire county, totalling 995 people, have settled permanently in the production teams of 13 people's communes.

Tempered in the struggles of the great proletarian cultural revolution, town dwellers long divorced from labour have greatly raised their socialist consciousness. They have come to understand that taking no part in productive labour puts burdens on the state and is not conducive to the nation's socialist construction, nor to reducing the differences between town and countryside, nor to remoulding their own thinking and that of their children. After the founding of the revolutionary committee at the end of last April, some town residents (including a part of the cadres' dependents) one after

another applied to the revolutionary committee to settle in the countryside. One educated youth, Wang Ching-yi, in his application to the revolutionary committee, wrote: "I am a young man. I have nothing to do in the town while there is a great need for manpower in the countryside. I am determined to go to the countryside to take part in labour so as to remould my ideology and help build a new socialist countryside."

The revolutionary committee firmly supported the revolutionary requests of the masses. It actively helped the neighbourhood committees organize 115 Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes which were attended by over 2,700 people. They studied the "three constantly read articles," brilliant works by our great leader Chairman Mao, and his series of great teachings such as "Build up our country through diligence and frugality," "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and others. They sternly criticized and repudiated the criminal plots of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents to perpetuate the separation of the city from the countryside. Through their studies, they arrived

at a clear understanding that town dwellers divorced from productive labour settling in the countryside and taking part in agricultural production was a long-term measure of fundamental importance in preventing and opposing revisionism and the correct path for gradually reducing the differences between town and countryside. They pledged themselves to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and go to the countryside to contribute to socialist construction.

Grandmother Wang Hsiu-lan is over 50 years old. Only she and her daughter-in-law are at home, while her son who is a worker is somewhere else. After studying Chairman Mao's great teachings in a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, she was determined to go to the countryside. She said: "The poor and lower-middle peasants work in the villages and contribute their efforts to socialist construction. We were also born with two hands. Why should we stay in the city and live in idleness, depending on others for our livelihood?" A cadre's wife who once lived in the countryside said with deep feeling: "When I was in the village and worked in the fields and studied with commune members, I was happy and had deep feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. After I joined my husband in the town, I began to lead a life of idleness. At first I was uneasy about it and unaccustomed to such a life. But I gradually lost this feeling. I became lazy and my thinking backward. My feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants began to fade. I was unwilling to attend meetings or to study. Now I understand that this is back-sliding and the beginning of going revisionist." She expressed her firm determination to go back to the countryside to pick up farm tools and take part in farm work again.

The county revolutionary committee made careful and timely arrangements to promptly meet the revolutionary request of the city residents to go to the rural areas. On the basis of the number of applications, the committee took part in working out details with the communes and decided on the number of households going to each commune. Each commune then worked out with its production teams the arrangements for daily life such as housing and other matters. When the town people moved, the county revolutionary committee sent special personnel with trucks to take them to where they were to reside and to see that they were properly settled. Satisfied after they had been established in the countryside, all the town dwellers soon wrote letters and sent messages of thanks to the revolutionary committee.

The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcomed those who came to establish themselves in the countryside. Before the latter arrived, the poor and lower-middle peasants of many communes and production teams had evacuated rooms, built earthen beds and laid in stores of food grain and firewood for them. Some communes and production teams sent people with carts several kilometres to welcome the town people when they heard they were coming. The

poor and lower-middle peasants said that it was in line with Chairman Mao's teachings for cadres to go down to do manual labour and for town dwellers to settle in the countryside. We poor and lower-middle peasants, they declared, follow Chairman Mao's teachings most closely and we welcome the cadres and town people most warmly. As soon as the city people entered the villages, the poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically helped them clean their rooms and put things in order, brought them water and vegetables and asked after them. They also told them the history of class struggle in the villages and the great changes since liberation. Some poor peasants recounted the miserable histories of their families and described how ruthlessly the landlord class oppressed and exploited them before liberation. This gave the newcomers a profound class education. When Grandmother Wang Hsiu-lan got to the village, she was deeply moved by the poor and lower-middle peasants' warm hospitality. She immediately joined them in their work. Her daughter-in-law did not know how to do farm work and the commune members patiently taught her.

With the enthusiastic help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, these city people have steadily raised their socialist consciousness and increased their knowledge of agricultural production. They joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in running study classes, carrying on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and fighting self and repudiating revisionism, and worked together in the fields. Their ideology and feelings have undergone tremendous changes. One of them spoke with deep feeling: "When I lived in town, I was divorced from labour for a long time, and got into the bad habit of seeking comfort and disliking manual work. I took care not to get my shoes dirty when I went walking, and not to get my hands dirty when I did something. Now that I work in the fields with the poor and lower-middle peasants and live in the same village, I see that they have the deepest feelings for Chairman Mao and hate the class enemies most bitterly. They really are the good example for us to follow!"

Educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and helped by them, these city people have shown great initiative in study and labour and have taken an active part in the revolution, thereby winning the commune members' approval.

In the village only a few months, Kao Yu-lan, who settled in the Chenchuan production team of the Tugao commune's Chenyuan brigade, has already been commended as a pace-setter by the commune members because she gave a good account of herself in various respects. An educated youth, Wang Yung-shu, and her family settled in the Shangchu production team of the Hongwan brigade in the same commune. She enthusiastically helped the poor and lower-middle peasants study Chairman Mao's writings to the satisfaction of the commune members, and she has been invited to be an instructor in the team's studies.

Struggle Between the Two Lines in a Production Brigade

by Ma Cheng, member of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and leader of the Qitian Production Brigade in Lingyuan County

OUR great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical stage. In this stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues and the danger of capitalist restoration remains." Our experience in the struggle for more than a decade has given us a deep understanding of the correctness, wisdom and greatness of this teaching of Chairman Mao's. Ever since we members of the Qitian brigade took the road of agricultural co-operation, our struggle against Liu Shao-chi and his agents has never ceased. Of the struggles we waged, there were five major ones.

Struggle Against Attempts to Slash the Co-operatives

Following Chairman Mao's teaching to "get organized" as "the only road from poverty to prosperity," we have, in the past decade and more, forged ahead courageously along the road of collectivization. We started to organize mutual-aid teams in 1951. Then in 1954, 18 families of poor and lower-middle peasants in our village formed an agricultural producers' co-operative. At that time, our co-operative's conditions for production were poor and we had little to start with, so the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements scoffed at us and tried to undermine our collective production. But we were full of confidence and production developed rapidly. By the following spring, our co-op had expanded to 30 households.

Just at this moment, a gust of evil wind against "reckless advance" blew in. In May, 1955, the then county Party committee relayed to us the policy of "stop, reduction and readjustment" put forward by Liu Shao-chi and the then provincial Party committee also sent a large work team to our locality to slash the co-operatives. On hearing about this, I sensed something wrong. So I had a debate with them. I said: "Chairman Mao long ago called on us to get organized and take the socialist road. Our co-op is doing very well, why should it be dissolved?" "Has your co-op surpassed the mutual-aid team?" they asked me in retort.

I answered: "Our co-op is about two years old. Last year, our output was 20 per cent higher than that of the mutual-aid team. The crops are growing much better this year." The poor and lower-middle peasants and the militiamen were deeply angered when they learnt that the work team had come to dissolve our co-op. They all wanted to go to the work team and reason things out. The next evening, the work team asked me to call a meeting of the co-op members. Hardly had they broached the subject of dissolving the co-op than the poor and lower-middle peasants and the militiamen rose to their feet and vied to take the floor. Some said: "Our co-op is better than a mutual-aid team. We can't dissolve it!" Others declared: "Collectivization is the bright road pointed out by Chairman Mao. We are determined to take this road." Still others said: "Chairman Mao has given us the right to organize co-ops. We should take the lead in engaging in collective production but never in individual farming." Faced with this, the work team was speechless and closed the meeting in deep gloom.

Barely two months had elapsed when Chairman Mao's brilliant article, *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, was published. This dealt a heavy blow at Liu Shao-chi who had tried to slash the co-operatives. When we poor and lower-middle peasants heard of this, we leapt for joy. That winter, an upsurge for co-operation came into being. We merged our co-op with several others to form an advanced agricultural producers' co-operative, which immediately displayed greater advantages over the former. The following year, the average per-mu yield was double that before the co-operation movement.

Struggle Against Attempts to Undermine The Collective Economy

In 1958, under the brilliant light of the general line for building socialism which was set by Chairman Mao himself, our advanced co-op developed into a people's commune. As soon as it was established, the people's commune fully showed its advantages — being larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership. It took us only three years to transform a barren moun-

tain covering an area of 12,000 *mu* into a mountain bringing good to the people. We named it Qitian Mountain, meaning despising heaven mountain.

While we were advancing from victory to victory, Liu Shao-chi and his agents, taking advantage of the temporary difficulties in our national economy, whipped up an evil wind to undermine the collective economy. In the winter of 1960, the then county Party committee sent a work team to our brigade, vainly trying to put our brigade's Qitian Mountain under the charge of the production teams. At the same time, they wanted all the 13 brigade-owned enterprises, including the smithy, the carpentry workshop, the wickerwork group, the forestry team and the pigsties to be placed under the charge of the production teams. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade rejected the work team's treacherous scheme. Unable to convince us, the work team left for the county. Then, it issued a circular in which we were criticized by name. The poor and lower-middle peasants were very indignant about this.

In 1961, our brigade was hit by an unusually severe drought. However, by using every advantage of the brigade's collective economy, we overcame the difficulties. Moreover, we also made advances in agriculture and industry. The commune members once more enjoyed the benefits of the people's commune that is larger in size and has a higher degree of public ownership.

That autumn, the then Party committee of the special administrative region sent a work team to our village. Its purpose, too, was to place the Qitian Mountain and the brigade's other enterprises under the management of the production teams. I grew impatient and said to them: "Building socialism involves the gradual expansion of collective economy and the gradual elimination of private economy. Breaking up the well-run collective economy does not go with socialism." In the evening the work team called the masses to discuss the matter. Some poor and lower-middle peasants said in the meeting: "What our brigade has done is fine. We had such serious difficulties this year. Without the mighty strength of the brigade, how can we develop our production and increase our income?" Other poor and lower-middle peasants said: "In building socialism you can't expect each one to care only for himself. If our teams on the plain have enough to eat, our mountain teams should also have enough to eat. Only when we are of one heart and strive for a common goal, can we build socialism and have common prosperity." Facing such opinions, the work team had to give up.

Struggle to Stop the Evil Wind of "San Zi Yi Bao"

Not reconciled to their failure, Liu Shao-chi and his agents stirred up a sinister wind of "*san zi yi bao*" (the extension of plots for private use and of free

markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household). It also hit our Qitian brigade. Some opened up small plots for private use and showed little interest in cultivating the collective farmland. Some well-to-do middle peasants prepared ploughs and seeds behind the backs of the masses ready to farm on their own.

We immediately called a meeting of members of the Party branch committee and the production team leaders, and with this problem in mind repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's instructions on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. We also analysed what was in the minds of the commune members. Some comrades said: "Chairman Mao teaches us: '**Only socialism can save China.**' You will find it increasingly difficult to live on small plots of reclaimed land and private plots. Doing things this way, the households will go bankrupt and the country will be ruined, and vast numbers of people will lose their lives." We all recognized that all these phenomena were reflections in our brigade of the sharp and fierce struggle between the two roads and between the two lines. So we launched a large-scale movement for education in socialism and class struggle. In reviewing the growth of the collective economy in the past few years, we talked a great deal about the advantage of taking the socialist road and relentlessly exposed what danger the reclaiming of small plots would bring to the collective economy. Because of extensively reclaiming small plots for private use, two of our ten production teams got a drastically reduced yield from their collective fields. At the same time, the other eight teams increased the yields from their collective land. These living examples were the most powerful criticism and repudiation of the reactionary fallacies advocated by Liu Shao-chi such as "*san zi yi bao*" and "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise). The sinister wind of spreading capitalism was thus checked.

Struggle for Ideological Leadership Over the Peasants

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Political work is the life-blood of all economic work.**" However, Liu Shao-chi opposed this great teaching of Chairman Mao's and did his utmost to spread counter-revolutionary economism, material incentives and putting work points in command. He raved that "in the period of transition all methods conducive to mobilizing the peasants' enthusiasm in production are desirable. No need to say which is the best and the only one."

In the spring of 1962, a work team led by the head of the rural work department of the then special administrative region Party committee came to our

county to peddle the so-called experience of a certain production brigade in food grain distribution. This was a measure that opposed putting politics to the fore and advocated material incentives. With this method only a minority would take home more than enough, while the majority would suffer hunger. This represented a struggle waged by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat for ideological leadership over the peasants. I told the work team: "If we adopt this method, those who have more labour power and receive more work points will get far more grain than they can consume. But those who have less labour power and receive less work points will get insufficient food grain. So there will be a polarization once again, isn't that so?" They argued and insisted that we should consider this method from the point of mobilizing the initiative of labour power. I replied: "This method of giving material incentives can only mobilize an enthusiasm for seeking work points. The more this happens, the more self-interest grows and the force of capitalism increases. Socialism will not be built and communism will never be achieved." Owing to the firm opposition of the poor and lower-middle peasants, their scheme to restore capitalism by corrupting the poor and lower-middle peasants ideologically failed once again.

Struggle to Defend Red Political Power

I experienced another test in the struggle between the two lines in the great cultural revolution. Soon after the movement started, the handful of class enemies who deceived and instigated a section of the masses, suddenly occupied the brigade office and declared that they had seized power from me. At that time, I studied quotations from Chairman Mao and many things came to my mind. I thought of my poverty-stricken family in the old society. My father died of illness; my mother starved to death, and my younger brother was bitten by a landlord's dog when he went begging and died as a result. Left alone, I worked for the landlords until the Communist Party arrived in 1947 and Chairman Mao saved me from deep misery. From the time of land reform, I was a cadre following Chairman Mao to make revolution and taking the road of collectivization. For the cause of building socialism and the long-term interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants, I never wavered no matter how many struggles I had to wage or how many setbacks I met. Should I give in this time? Should I hand over the power? Then, I thought of Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Countless revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives in the interests of the people, and our hearts are filled with pain as we the living think of them — can there be any personal interest, then, that we would not sacrifice or any error that we would not discard?"** I thought of the martyrs who dedicated their lives to the revolution. Should I give up in the face of such a small setback in the movement? Certainly not. To give up was disloyalty to Chairman Mao and a betrayal of the poor and lower-middle peasants. It was the very trap the enemies wanted me to fall into. The majority of the masses

are good people who follow Chairman Mao's teachings, and will adopt a correct attitude to the cadres and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The time to prepare for sowing came, but the class enemies who seized power from me paid no attention to production. I went to the production teams to help organize the work. Although I was not allowed full freedom of action in those days, I took firm hold of the work. As a result, the work of building reservoirs, sinking electrically operated wells, building terraced fields and planting trees all went on as usual without delay. While grasping production, whenever it was possible I persevered in propagating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line among the masses and thus helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

In March 1967, the People's Liberation Army men helping agriculture came to our brigade. With their help, the majority of the masses finally saw the true features of the class enemies who instigated one section of the masses to fight against another. They re-united and then suppressed the reactionary arrogance of the class enemies.

After their great alliance, the revolutionaries followed Chairman Mao's teaching on adopting a correct attitude towards the cadres. They let me make a serious self-criticism before the masses and receive the latter's criticism and help. A new leading group was soon established for the brigade and I was chosen to head it.

The first problem of the new leading group after its establishment was to have a correct attitude towards the masses. Poor and lower-middle peasants and members of the leading group studied together Chairman Mao's writings on the correct handling of contradictions among the people. Through discussions, we all agreed on the necessity to differentiate between the handful of class enemies and the masses who had been deceived by them for a time. We patiently helped and educated those comrades who had taken a wrong stand, bringing them back to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and further consolidating the revolutionary great alliance of the whole brigade. After the consciousness of the masses had been raised, we took the initiative in attacking the class enemies, dealt them merciless blows and thereby consolidated the red political power.

Through these five big struggles, we have come to understand more profoundly that throughout the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, there is sharp struggle between the two lines, and that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the revolutionary line leading us to socialism and communism and the life-blood of us poor and lower-middle peasants. Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line is a reactionary line leading us to the dead end of capitalism and is the mortal enemy of us poor and lower-middle peasants. We will defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line even at the cost of our lives.

"My Life Belongs to the People. I Will Fight To the Last Day of My Life!"

— Introducing Yu Chun, Chairman Mao's Good Cadre Who Is Always Full of Revolutionary Vigour

OUR great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "A great revolution requires a great party and many first-rate cadres to guide it."

Large numbers of revolutionary cadres were tempered in the storm of the great revolutionary wars in the period of China's new-democratic revolution. They are one of the Chinese people's most precious assets. After liberation many became the backbone of the leadership of the proletarian political power. Maintaining the fine qualities of proletarian revolutionaries, they follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution. The older they grow, the closer they follow him. At one with the masses, they serve the people diligently and wholeheartedly. Never forgetting their shortcomings, they creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works to remould their world outlook. Comrade Yu Chun, the political commissar of the rear section in charge of a community of cadres' families of a P.L.A. artillery unit on the Fukien front, is one such veteran cadre.

The son of a poor-peasant family, Yu Chun joined the revolution during the War of Resistance Against Japan. He has received meritorious service awards and been named a model many times. In the period of socialist revolution, he bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. . . . The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." Yu Chun has not rested on his laurels. He has remained modest and has kept his revolutionary vigour. Faced with the threat of death from cancer, he redoubled his efforts in studying and disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought and in selflessly working for the Party and the people in the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour." Through practical action he has realized his oath that "My life belongs to the people. I will fight to the last day of my life!"

"I Will Study Chairman Mao's Works As Long as My Heart Beats!"

Yu Chun suddenly became sick in the spring of 1961. At the time he was the deputy political com-

missar of an artillery regiment of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He lost weight at an alarming rate; it dropped sharply from 65 kilogrammes to 40. His ailment was diagnosed as cancer of the colon.

Yu Chun was thus faced with imminent death.

After being taken to hospital, he never for a moment gave any thought to his personal affairs. What he did think about was state and world affairs. This was a time when the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and China's arch renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi were frantically attacking Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Following the great call to "really master Mao Tse-tung's thought" issued by Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, there was an armywide upsurge in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, this veteran comrade threw himself into studying Chairman Mao's works with the greatest zeal. Determinedly, Yu Chun said: "I will study Chairman Mao's works as long as my heart beats. I will be one with the people to my last breath. As long as my body can still move, I will advance in the direction Chairman Mao has pointed out!"

In hospital, Yu Chun made a big effort to sit up in bed, propped up against the head board, to read Chairman Mao's works. When he became dizzy, he shut his eyes and repeated passages to himself. If the pain got worse, he recited aloud. When the nurses advised him to rest, he replied: "I can't put Chairman Mao's works down once I pick them up." With profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, he read all four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* while on his hospital bed. What he read most, pondered over most deeply and applied best were the "three constantly read articles." One day, as he read *Serve the People* again, he heavily underlined in red the words "wholly" and "entirely." Then he wrote in the margin: "At such a crisis in my life, how can I serve the people of China and the world 'wholly' and 'entirely'?" Confronted with the threat of death, this was the question uppermost in his mind.

Yu Chun seized every minute to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought despite the constant pain. His

ward was always in the lead in the study of Chairman Mao's works, and the Party branch to which he belonged in the hospital was always the most active in political and ideological work.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching about **"utter devotion to others without any thought of self,"** Yu Chun disregarded his own pain and took care of the other patients. He never gave others any trouble. Sometimes his pain was so intense that he dripped with sweat, but he didn't even utter a groan.

Yu Chun has never relaxed in remoulding his world outlook. In line with the "three constantly read articles," he resolutely fought any selfish idea as soon as it appeared.

Shortly afterwards, the hospital did an extensive excision of his cancer, cutting off more than two feet of his intestines. The operation was successful. Although the general opinion at the time was that a cancer patient could live three to five years at the most after such a major operation, this did not frighten Yu Chun. Our great leader Chairman Mao and the revolutionary cause always came first in his thoughts. He said: "The question of how one looks at these 'three to five years' is a question of loyalty or disloyalty to Chairman Mao. To a Communist 'three to five years' is not a signal to wait passively for death, but a militant signal to work for the Party with redoubled efforts."

With indomitable revolutionary spirit, Yu Chun increased his physical exercise so as to be able to leave the hospital earlier to serve the people.

A few days after the operation, before anyone expected him to do so, he began to practise walking. Breathing hard and sweating, he succeeded in taking a first step, with one hand on his stomach to put down the pain and the other on the wall to support himself. This decisive first step fully proved his revolutionary heroism of **"vanquishing all enemies and never to yield."**

In fighting cancer, Yu Chun has always attached more importance to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works than to life itself. It is the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung which gave him the overwhelming courage and strength to triumph over cancer and death. Two months later, a buoyant-spirited Yu Chun arrived at a new fighting post: the rear section of a P.L.A. artillery unit at the Fukien front.

"To Arm the Masses With Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Duty of the Leadership"

Taking the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* with him, Yu Chun began his work as rear section political commissar. Having diligently studied Chairman Mao's teachings that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and that **"political work is the life-blood of all economic work,"** he con-

cluded that arming the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought was what keeping in touch with the masses basically meant — this was politics in its fullest sense. He said: "To arm the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought is the duty of the leadership."

The first thing he did upon arrival was to visit the cadres' families. In doing this, he observed that New Year's pictures containing feudal ideas were still on the walls of some homes, and a few of the cadres' wives paid undue attention to making their homes cozy and to personal ease and comfort. Yu Chun immediately realized that these were not petty everyday matters. A sharp struggle between the two lines in the orientation of the rear section is involved — in whether to build it up into a place of ease and comfort or into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, Yu Chun resolved to build up the rear section politically. He first helped to give the housewives a proletarian class education. He mobilized them to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works to solve their ideological problems, and organized them to open up land and take part in collective productive labour. This helped to revolutionize their thinking.

Not long afterwards, the influence of the bourgeois military line pushed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching began to be felt in the rear section. Some people complained that since the families were not an army company, there was no need to keep such a tight schedule of studying politics and taking part in labour. To this, Yu Chun replied categorically: "It's absolutely correct to build up the rear section with the orientation of holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought." Sick as he was, he militantly flung himself into helping the housewives and children study Mao Tse-tung's thought. The day he was to give a report on studying Chairman Mao's works, Yu Chun felt sudden pains in his stomach and was cold all over. But he insisted on making the report. He read aloud passages from Chairman Mao's works to his listeners and earnestly explained Chairman Mao's great teachings. It was only when he finished that the housewives noticed how pale he was and realized that he was a very sick man. They were greatly moved. It was in this way that Yu Chun tirelessly devoted himself to his tasks, working and studying over 12 hours every day, sometimes even up to 17 hours.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines."** For a long time the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi, in an attempt to restore capitalism, set off a flood of poisonous weeds — bad plays and operas glorifying emperors and generals, scholars and beauties. It wildly attacked Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art.

In this battle of the two lines, Yu Chun showed his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

on literature and art. "We workers, peasants and soldiers," he said, "must take the stage and turn it into a revolutionary platform propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought."

In 1964, he helped the housewives to organize a performance group which enthusiastically eulogized new people and new events shining with Mao Tse-tung's thought. He not only revised the repertoire and directed the rehearsals, but even joined in performing himself. During the last few years, this group has gone to many army units, villages and towns to give performances singing the praise of Mao Tse-tung's thought and popularizing Chairman Mao's latest instructions. It has been warmly received by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the rear section has truly become a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Every family creatively studies and applies the "three constantly read articles," and everybody makes revolution in the depths of his being. Responding to Chairman Mao's call to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the housewives put up wall newspapers, arrange programmes to be broadcast on the loudspeakers, and hold meetings denouncing Liu Shao-chi. They are also running study classes in response to Chairman Mao's call. Whenever Chairman Mao's latest instruction is made public, they immediately study and actively popularize it. Sometimes when Chairman Mao's latest instructions are set

to music and made into songs, they teach them to everybody so that the songs quickly become popular.

"To Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses Is to Be Concerned With the Revolutionary Cause"

While striving to arm the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, Yu Chun also firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Do we want them [the masses] to devote their strength to the front? If so, we must . . . work earnestly and sincerely in their interests and solve all their problems of production and everyday life—the problems of salt, rice, housing, clothing, childbirth, etc. If we do so, the masses will surely support us and regard the revolution as their most glorious banner, as their very life."

Soon after Yu Chun came to the rear section, it was decided to build new houses for the cadres' families. At the time, he was still feeling the after-effects of his operation. In selecting a site which did not encroach on any farmland but was close enough for the women and children to take part in farm labour and keep close contacts with the masses, Yu Chun neglected food and rest and led a team over the hills surrounding the county town to find a suitable spot. One time he fainted on a hillslope from over-exertion. The comrades carried him to a clinic, and he was ordered to take a good rest by the doctors. But two hours later, he had disappeared. He had quietly slipped away to busy himself again with the housing project.

When the houses were completed, every room, every piece of equipment, even the small cooking stove in the kitchen, was the fruit of endless thought by Yu Chun. So that it would take up less space but still be convenient to use, Yu Chun, frail as he was, spent his spare time taking apart the stove in his own kitchen and putting it together again and again until he was satisfied with a triangularly shaped one built into a corner of the kitchen.

The night before Wang Yi-chen, the wife of a cadre, went to visit her husband at the front, Yu Chun's mind was taken up with her problems. In addition to her three children, she was taking along quite a few things. The bus left rather early and he was afraid she might miss it. After a restless night, Yu



In hospital Yu Chun continues to study Chairman Mao's works with perseverance.

Chun got up before dawn and brought his bicycle along to help Wang Yi-chen carry her things. When he reached her door, he looked at his watch and saw that it was only four o'clock. Sitting down on the doorstep, he waited patiently for an hour before knocking and waking the family up. He helped them pack and eventually saw them off on the bus. Safely seated, Wang Yi-chen, her heart full of gratitude, told herself: "Political commissar Yu takes more pains with my affairs than I do myself!"

Yu Chun never thinks about his own affairs, only those of the masses. One spring, when his wife got sick and was hospitalized, the hospital rang him up long distance and told him to come right over because his wife's condition was serious. When he got there, however, he first looked in the wards at some other housewives from the rear section, asked them how they were getting along in studying Chairman Mao's works, how they were feeling and what they needed. It was not until he had visited all these others that he went to see his wife. Now, whenever the housewives talk of this, they cannot help being deeply moved and saying: "He really is a fine political commissar! He teaches us the 'three constantly read articles' by his own example!"

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the higher his position becomes, Yu Chun only becomes closer to the masses and serves them more diligently. The masses feel the warmth of the Party's concern for them through Yu Chun's words and deeds, and voluntarily put their hearts into revolutionary work and "regard the revolution as their most glorious banner."

Warding Off Bureaucratic Aairs and Maintaining Working People's Qualities

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses. So long as we do not divorce ourselves from the masses, we are certain to be victorious.**"

Yu Chun has a profound understanding of this great teaching by Chairman Mao.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching energetically pushed a bourgeois military line. They strenuously enforced the system of military ranks and laid down many rules and regulations giving privileges in material conditions. They thus tried to turn the P.L.A. cadres into lords divorced from manual labour and the masses.

In the face of such a situation, Yu Chun never forgot Chairman Mao's teachings; he remained an ordinary Party member, an ordinary fighter and ordinary worker. In the many years since liberation, Yu Chun has

always lived a hard life, just as he did in the war years. He treasures and still uses a mosquito net which has 26 patches and a bed sheet mended in 34 places. He regards them as mementoes to make him never forget the past. When his cancer was most serious and he needed nutrition most, the hospital wanted him to eat special food. But he refused with thanks. He always advised other people: "We should always compare our standard of living with that in the old society; with that of the poor and lower-middle peasants; with that of the hundreds of millions of people in the world who are not yet liberated. Plain food has the most nutrition."

To effectively ward off bureaucratic airs, Yu Chun makes a point of always taking part in manual labour. For many years now, he has done this innumerable times — spring ploughing and autumn harvesting, fighting drought, water-logging and other natural calamities, and building bridges and paving roads. He took part in collective productive labour together with the commune members even when he visited his native village. Although Yu Chun was in poor health when the new houses were being built at the rear section, he got in with the P.L.A. men and commune peasants to carry stones, get sand from the river bank, and transport timber and bricks. One morning, the comrades in the rear section went down to the river to get pebbles needed in the work. Knee deep in the icy water, Yu Chun was there taking the lead. On one side of him were his wife and three children. On the other side was his elderly mother, who had come on a visit. The reflection of this family of three generations, backs bent in labour, in the clear water of the river was an extremely moving scene.

In recent years, although Yu Chun's position has risen and he is older and his health worse, he has not in the slightest changed his labour-loving habits, or his love for the labouring people. He often goes in the early morning to clean the public latrine by the road close to the rear section. He has been doing this for years.

"Long Live Chairman Mao! A Long, Long Life to Him!"

In March 1968, while attending a conference of artillery unit activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works, Chairman Mao's good cadre Yu Chun twice saw the great leader Chairman Mao who is in his mind night and day. At that happiest of moments, Yu Chun, tears of joy in his eyes, looked up into Chairman Mao's kindly face and cheered over and over again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

"Don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions." Yu Chun silently made a solemn pledge to Chairman Mao that he would always study Chairman Mao's writings and follow his teachings, study and apply what he has learnt, and remould himself and make revolution all his life. He vowed to closely follow Chairman Mao and always march forward courageously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Eighth Anniversary of the Founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Warmly Celebrated

Always following their great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, the 700 million Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end

A Grand Reception

A GRAND reception was given in Peking on the evening of December 20 by Nguyen Van Quang, Head of the Permanent Mission to China of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, in celebration of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Front. Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, and other Vietnamese comrades in Peking attended.

Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng and Wen Yu-cheng, leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee and other departments, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended on invitation.

Nguyen Van Quang and Wen Yu-cheng spoke at the reception which was filled with the militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

Nguyen Van Quang spoke of the great historic significance of the birth in struggle of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. He reviewed the brilliant victories won by the armed forces and people of south Vietnam under the leadership of the Front in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and their important achievements in extending the national united front and consolidating and expanding the liberated areas.

Speaking of the disastrous defeats suffered by U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Vietnam, Nguyen Van Quang pointed out: The U.S. imperialists have by no means renounced their aggressive designs against Vietnam. They are stubbornly stepping up the war in the south and trying to cling to the Saigon puppet regime — their instrument of aggression — in an attempt to maintain their neo-colonialist domination over south Vietnam and perpetuate the partition of Vietnam; moreover, they stubbornly continue to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

He said: To fight the U.S. aggressors is the inviolable right of the south Vietnamese people. So long

as U.S. imperialism commits aggression against south Vietnam, the south Vietnamese people will continue their fight until complete victory. Conscious of their glorious international duty and to live up to the wholehearted support and confidence given them by their brothers and friends all over the world, the south Vietnamese people pledge to do their utmost to resolutely fight to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the sake of their national interests and the revolutionary cause of the world's people, whatever the hardships and sacrifices.

He added: The fraternal Chinese people have consistently and wholeheartedly supported the south Vietnamese people in their struggle. They have not only supported the line of revolutionary struggle of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the determination of the south Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. imperialist aggression, but have also given devoted, great and most effective material assistance to the just struggle of the south Vietnamese people. Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the respected and beloved friend of the Vietnamese people, has said: **"The fraternal south Vietnamese people and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** In their December 19, 1968 message of greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, respected and beloved Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou once again clearly reaffirmed: **"The 700 million Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!"** Carrying out Chairman Mao's directives, the fraternal Chinese people have spared no effort in supporting the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The south Vietnamese people highly appreciate this invaluable support and regard all their victories as inseparable from this devoted support.

Nguyen Van Quang said: In spite of their evident defeat, the U.S. imperialists remain very stubborn and

wicked. They talk of "peace" but still refuse to give up their aggressive designs against Vietnam. The struggle of the south Vietnamese people is still very hard and fierce. Warmly responding to the sacred appeal of President Ho Chi Minh and the appeal of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people are resolved to unite closely as one man with their 17 million northern compatriots and to bring into full play the spirit of continued attacks and continuous uprisings, in order to defeat the U.S. imperialist war of aggression, to overthrow the traitorous clique, to seize back all political power, to gloriously fulfil the sacred duty of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding towards the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, thereby contributing to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

In his speech, Wen Yu-cheng pointed out: Born amid the south Vietnamese people's raging revolutionary storm against suppression and massacre by U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has grown in strength through the people's war against the U.S. aggressors. It is the glorious organizer and leader of the south Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

He warmly praised the army and people of south Vietnam, who, with the energetic support and assistance of their brothers—their compatriots in the north—have persevered in a people's war and won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said: The great victories won by the Vietnamese people have laid a successful foundation for finally defeating U.S. imperialism, liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their fatherland. The Vietnamese people have pinned down over half a million of U.S. imperialism's aggressor troops and upset its counter-revolutionary global strategic plan, thus making important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the revolutionary people of the world.

He went on: The continuous battlefield defeats suffered by U.S. imperialism in south Vietnam have greatly aggravated the serious political and economic crises in the United States. The latter faces an extreme shortage of military manpower, a drain on financial resources, ever more acute class contradictions, a constant upsurge in the people's revolutionary movement and an increased sharpening of the contradictions between monopoly capital groups. All this has fully exposed the feeble nature of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger. It is doomed to defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam. But U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat in Vietnam. Employing counter-revolutionary dual tactics, it has recently intensified its criminal activities of military adventure and political deception. On the one hand, it has stepped up its war of aggression in south Vietnam and continued to bomb and bombard the north; on the other, it is vigorously carrying out its "peace talks" plot, vainly trying to get

at the negotiation table what it has failed to get on the battlefield, force the Vietnamese people to abandon their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and realize its aggressive design to occupy south Vietnam and divide the Vietnamese nation.

He added: In carrying out its scheming activities, U.S. imperialism has all along closely collaborated with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Having enjoyed the tacit consent and support of U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Czechoslovakia, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has become even more energetic in serving U.S. imperialism on the Vietnam question. This is a counter-revolutionary political deal in which they both collude and contend with each other in a futile attempt to redivide the world. The Soviet revisionists' criminal activities to sabotage the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in league with U.S. imperialism serve to show that, like U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism is a most ferocious enemy of the Vietnamese people and the people of the world.

He pointed out: The Vietnamese people are a heroic people who have a tradition of fighting imperialism. We are convinced that the 31 million heroic Vietnamese people will be able to overcome all difficulties on the road of advance, smash all plots and intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and, acting upon the great call of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, that **"as long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away,"** win final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

He stressed: The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has taught us: **"We are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. Our two peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe. The fraternal south Vietnamese people and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** Since the very first day the Vietnamese people fought against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Chinese people have regarded the Vietnamese people's struggle as their own struggle. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought will, as always, follow their great leader Chairman Mao's teaching and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

Grand Rally in Peking

Revolutionary masses in China's capital on December 19 gathered at a grand rally to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The rally paid tributes to the people of south Vietnam who are fight-

ing in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. It expressed the determination of the 700 million Chinese people who, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will always follow their great leader Chairman Mao's teaching and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

The rally began with the reading out of the message of greetings from our great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Front (see p.3). The message was greeted with round after round of thunderous applause from the revolutionary masses and the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army present.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Comrade Wen Yu-cheng, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were present.

Also attending the rally on invitation were: Nguyen Van Quang, Head of the Permanent Mission to China of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation,

Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, and other Vietnamese comrades in Peking.

Comrade Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Nguyen Van Quang addressed the rally.

The celebration rally was jointly sponsored by the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the China-Vietnam Friendship Association. It was presided over by Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries and Council Member of the China-Vietnam Friendship Association. Others who were present were: Li Tien-yu and Han Nien-lung, leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and other departments concerned, and representatives of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of Peking workers, of "five-good" soldiers from P.L.A. units in Peking, of the Conference of Representatives of Peking Revolutionary Workers, of the Conference of Representatives of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in the Peking Municipality, of the Congress of the Red Guards of the Universities and Colleges in the capital and of the Congress of the Red Guards of the Capital's Middle Schools.

1968 in Review

Revolutionary Mass Movement Surges Forward In West Europe and North America

— New Awakening of Proletariat and Broad Sections of the People in Capitalist Countries

THE year 1968 has witnessed an unprecedented and continuous upsurge of the revolutionary mass movement in West Europe and North America. In this movement, the struggle of the Afro-American masses against violent repression in the United States, the student struggle against the decadent bourgeois educational system in France and the workers' struggle against capitalist exploitation in Italy have acquired a momentum and scale never seen before in history. Forging ahead wave upon wave, these struggles are converging with the national-liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America into a mighty revolutionary torrent which is pounding violently at the capitalist world, accelerating the coming doom of imperialism headed by the United States.

The upswing in revolutionary mass movement in West Europe and North America is an important sign of the steady deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the further intensification of the great upheaval, great division and great reorganization within the capitalist world. It is the inevitable outcome of the daily sharpening of class contradictions within the

capitalist countries and symbolizes the new awakening of the proletariat and the broad masses in these countries.

The United States

The American people's revolutionary movement has developed vigorously in 1968. The Afro-American struggle against violent repression, the workers' strikes and the student movement have dealt the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class repeated blows.

The Afro-American struggle against racial oppression last April was unparalleled both in scale and momentum. In less than ten days, the struggle spread like raging fire to about 170 U.S. cities and towns. Even Washington, D.C., the very heart of U.S. imperialism, was engulfed in flames and resounded with gunshots. These were heard again last summer when the Afro-American struggle against violent repression broke out in Cleveland and other cities.

There was also a new up-turn in the workers' strikes this year. One after another, taxi drivers, gar-

bage collectors, gas, power, telephone and telegraph workers, coal and copper miners, seamen and dockers, all called impressive strikes. What is especially noteworthy is the fact that some workers have begun to depart from purely economic struggle and raise political slogans; that Afro-American workers are beginning to get organized, and they oppose the monopoly capitalist class as well as the scab unions which it uses to deceive the workers and sabotage their struggle.

Student struggles against racial discrimination, against the war of aggression in Vietnam and against the decadent educational system broke out in hundreds of higher institutions this year. This was something unknown in the history of the United States. Hundreds of thousands have taken part in student strikes and demonstrations, paralysing schools in many cities.

The American students also launched a campaign against the presidential election hoax this year. On November 5, the day when this farce was formally staged, thousands of young students took to the streets, burning the stars and stripes and ballots and calling on the American people to boycott the election, which is a fraud. This, too, happened for the first time in the history of the United States.

France

The great storm of revolutionary mass movement hit the whole of France with a tremendous impact in May and June.

Students stood at the forefront of this revolutionary struggle. Early last May, students in Paris took the lead in marching out of the schools and bravely challenging the decadent capitalist educational and social systems. Over 600,000 university students and millions of high school students throughout the country then acted in response. Heartened by the unprecedented and surging student movement, over 10 million French workers held general economic and political strikes and occupied a good half of the factories and enterprises of the country. Between then and June the people's struggle spread like raging flames to more than 90 departments and the red flag of revolution fluttered over many factories, mines, enterprises, universities and high schools.

The struggle of the French workers and students is directed distinctly at the evil rule of the monopoly capitalist class and the decaying capitalist system. Scorning the "law and order" of the bourgeoisie, the students and workers firmly declared: "We'll meet bourgeois violence with revolutionary violence." On many occasions, they built barricades in streets and fought with the reactionary police and security forces, turning into battlefields Paris and many other cities long considered by the ruling circles to be their paradise. With the students and workers supporting and encouraging each other, the slogan "Workers and students unite" has become the clarion call in this revolutionary storm.



American students demonstrate outside the White House in Washington against the presidential election farce.

At present, a new storm of struggle against the ruling circles is brewing among the French workers and students.

Italy

This year has also witnessed a record high-tide in the revolutionary mass movement in Italy. The furious torrents of workers', peasant and student movements are engulfing the whole country.

To oppose ruthless bourgeois exploitation and oppression, workers staged massive strikes and demonstrations. From late October to early November, millions of workers in more than 30 provinces went on general strikes in rapid succession, bringing production to a standstill in about one-third of Italy. In mid November, 12 million workers staged a 24-hour general strike, which threw the nation's economy into utter confusion. This was followed by a strike of 1,500,000 workers in the region of Rome which paralysed this heartland of Italy.

Following their nationwide actions against the decadent capitalist educational and social systems and against government suppression of the student move-

ment at the beginning of 1968 and in May and June, the students recently launched a new wave of struggle. Powerful strikes and demonstrations broke out in scores of cities. Thousands of university students and even secondary and primary school students took to the streets and valiantly fought with the police oppressors. Carrying placards inscribed with "Long live worker-student unity," they also actively supported the workers' struggle and even joined their strikes and demonstrations.

The peasant struggle against the government's agricultural policy and for an end to their plight is also gaining momentum.

West Germany

The mass struggle which the West German people staged this year for democracy and against fascist rule was the biggest since the end of World War II. It dealt the monopoly capitalist ruling clique a hammer blow.

In mid April, a powerful struggle organized by the students against fascist tyranny flared up in over 500 cities and towns with 300,000 people participating. This mounting people's movement threw the West German ruling circles into a panic. They hurriedly adopted "emergency laws" to strengthen their fascist rule and to step up the suppression of the people's revolutionary struggle. This flagrant provocation aroused still stronger resistance of the West German people, and the mass struggle against this legislation reached a new high in late May. Hundreds of thousands of people in more than 40 cities went on strike, occupied schools or held meetings and demonstrations. Students in scores of universities cut classes. They were joined by workers who broke through obstructions and sabotage by the scab unions. In these actions against the "emergency laws," the West German people put forward such explicit militant slogans as "Smash the state apparatus!" "Resist state violence!" and "Down with capitalism!"

The West German people have come to recognize with ever greater clarity that U.S. imperialism is the mortal enemy of the people of all countries. Anti-U.S. demonstrations and rallies took place one after another throughout the year. On several occasions, the youth besieged or stormed U.S. institutions in West Germany, and the demonstrators shouted: "U.S., get out of Vietnam!" and "U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the peoples of the world!"

Britain

The British people's struggle has further developed this year; it has not only grown in scale but has attained a higher level.

To oppose U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, workers and students held mammoth demonstrations in front of the American Embassy in London in March, July and October this year. Many demonstrators carried huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao as well as placards inscribed with militant slogans. Some of these read: "U.S. imperial-

ism and all reactionaries are paper tigers!" and "Workers of all countries, unite to smash U.S. imperialism!"

The workers' struggle against exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital is also growing vigorously. British official circles admitted that the loss in work days sustained by monopoly capital in the first ten months of this year as a result of strikes registered the highest record since 1962. Strikes or slow-downs were held by 3 million engineering workers, 300,000 railwaymen, and by auto workers and commercial airline pilots. They dealt the monopoly capitalists and the Wilson government a powerful blow.

Also in 1968, college students in many parts of the British Isles occupied school premises and held demonstrations to oppose the decadent educational system and to fight for democratic rights.

Spain and Other Countries

In Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark and other capitalist countries in West Europe, the revolutionary mass movement has also developed considerably this year. In particular, the progressive student movement against the decadent bourgeois educational system and the mass struggle against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression have swept nearly all these countries. In Spain, the progressive student movement has rapidly advanced in the University of Madrid, which has half of the country's college students. Neither intimidated by the fascist Franco regime's suppression nor deceived by the authorities' so-called "white paper" on educational "reform," the students steadfastly pursued their struggle, which compelled the authorities to close down their university for 40 days. In Belgium, the students launched a struggle which directly touched off a government crisis. Also during this year, the Swedish people staged demonstrations which were unprecedented in scale against U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam.

* * *

Confronted by the mounting revolutionary mass movement, imperialism headed by the United States and the ruling cliques in other capitalist countries have been on tenterhooks. In order to undermine the mass struggle, they are resorting to violent suppression in a more undisguised manner, in addition to making fuller use of traitors and scabs of all hues such as the revisionist cliques and scab unions and relying in every way on political frauds. But the masses of the people in West Europe and North America are awakening, and they have swung into action. The counter-revolutionary dual tactics of imperialism and its stooges cannot block the victorious advance of the people's movement. Our great teacher Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph." Surely, the future of West Europe and North America belongs to the people in these regions, not to the monopoly capitalist class which is riding roughshod over them.

Counter-Revolutionary Collusion Between Soviet Revisionist Renegades and Japanese Reactionaries

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique and Japanese reaction have been engaging in intense counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities in recent years. Their relations have developed from economic "cooperation" to political and military collusion. The Soviet revisionists and Japanese reactionaries are now hatching a "peace treaty" under the signboard of "good neighbourliness and friendship" in order to speed up the formation of a "Moscow-Tokyo axis" and rig up a counter-revolutionary alliance against China.

The counter-revolutionary collusion between the Soviet revisionists and Japanese reactionaries is in fact an extension of Soviet-U.S. collaboration. Everybody knows that to push its policies of aggression and war in Asia, U.S. imperialism has been actively reviving the Japanese militarist forces in an attempt to make Japan serve as a hatchetman in wars of aggression in Asia and as a base in the ring of encirclement against China. Proceeding from its counter-revolutionary needs, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has also energetically fostered and collaborated with Japanese militarism. Singing the same tune as U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists have praised Japanese militarism as a "stabilizing force in Asia." Both U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism want to enlist Japanese militarism into service, with the criminal objective of opposing socialist China and jointly suppressing the revolutionary movements in the Asian countries.

The Soviet revisionists and Japanese reactionaries have become more and more open in their military collaboration. The Soviet revisionist renegades have not only blatantly connived at and encouraged a military alliance between the United States and Japan; they have also taken further steps to ally themselves with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to encircle China militarily. But the Soviet people will never forget the fact that soon after the birth of the Soviet state, Japanese militarism trampled on Soviet territory and massacred Soviet people. Japanese militarism has always been an enemy of the Soviet people. Today, the Soviet

revisionist clique has gone so far as to shamelessly enter into partnership with Japanese militarism, jointly training their guns on the great socialist China. This completely exposes the Soviet revisionist clique as a gang of counter-revolutionaries betraying the Soviet people!

To collude with Japanese militarism in jointly opposing China, this clique does not hesitate to sell out the country's national sovereignty and natural resources and the interests of the Soviet people to the Japanese monopolists. By throwing all Siberia, ground, sea and air space, wide open, it has made it possible for Japanese monopoly capital to exploit and plunder the Soviet people. Ironclad facts have proved that the Soviet revisionists are both social-imperialists and out-and-out traitors.

The Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has pointed out: "No matter what rubbish the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists have collected to organize an anti-China and counter-revolutionary 'holy alliance,' they are inevitably **'lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet.'**"

The counter-revolutionary collusion between the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the Japanese reactionaries, carried out with the connivance and tacit consent of U.S. imperialism, will surely be severely punished by the Chinese people, the Soviet people, the Japanese people and the people of all Asian countries. U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger, Soviet revisionism is a paper tiger, and Japanese reaction is a paper tiger. All of them are sitting on the volcano of people's revolution. No matter how much rubbish the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists may have collected to organize any kind of anti-China and counter-revolutionary alliance, they can never save themselves from defeat and destruction.

(December 20, 1968)

Peking Review, No. 52

Renegade Features of Soviet Revisionists Once Again Exposed

THIS year has seen a further strengthening of the political collusion between the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the Japanese reactionaries. Soviet revisionist party and government chieftains N.K. Baibakov, M.A. Suslov and N.S. Patolichev followed one another on visits to Tokyo where they contacted U.S. imperialist flunkey Eisaku Sato for counter-revolutionary purposes and talked glibly about "good neighbourly" relations.

After the Soviet revisionist armed invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Sato government promptly announced that the policy of "Japan-Soviet co-operation" would not change. The Soviet revisionist clique was extremely grateful for this declaration by the Japanese reactionaries. Kosygin immediately sent a message to Sato, saying: "Though an unfortunate event occurred in East Europe, it can be said with certainty that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan will not change and this makes me very happy."

Later, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, taking the opportunity of attending the U.N. General Assembly autumn session, held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki. Gromyko obsequiously pleaded with Japan to make a list of "concrete proposals for preliminary measures leading to a peace treaty." This was an attempt to promote political collusion between the Soviet Union and Japan on a bigger scale.

Parallel with all this, the Soviet revisionist clique has speeded up its economic collaboration with the Japanese reactionaries. A typical case is the "development" of Siberia by Japanese monopoly capital at the request of the Soviet revisionists. The latter not only let the Japanese monopolies exploit Siberia's timber resources, but also its natural gas, oil, coal, copper, iron and other underground wealth as well as aquatic resources. They have even allowed Japanese aircraft to make trans-Siberian flights. In a word, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is throwing the door of Siberia wide open to Japanese monopoly capital, letting it freely exploit the Soviet people.

Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev servilely told the Japanese *zaibatsu* that "it is indispensable" for the Soviet Union to have the "co-operation" of Japan, a geographically nearby industrial power, in developing its far eastern region. M.V. Nesterov, President of the Presidium of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, assured Japan that "we will give full consideration to the things the Japanese quarters are concerned

about when drafting an overall development plan of the Soviet Union."

The sell-out of state sovereignty and the people's interests by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique shows that, besides relying on the economic strength of the Japanese monopolies to carry out an all-round restoration of capitalism, this clique is attempting to intensify its political collusion with the Japanese reactionaries through "economic co-operation" so as to tighten their encirclement of China under the pretext of "developing" Siberia.

Forming a military cordon around China in alliance with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is an important component part of the counter-revolutionary strategy of the Soviet revisionist clique. When Mikoyan flew to Tokyo in May 1964 for wide-ranging activities, he had a letter from Khrushchov to the Japanese Prime Minister. In the letter Khrushchov said nothing against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," which is pointed at China, but went so far as to declare that the Soviet Government "is prepared to discuss any proposal put forth by the Japanese side on the question of strengthening peace and security in the Far East." Gromyko later explicitly stated that "any measure detrimental to the relations between Japan and the Western powers is not for the enhancement of Soviet-Japanese friendship." Thus, the Japan-U.S. military alliance has been connived at and encouraged by the Soviet revisionist chiefs in actual word and deed.

Since coming to power, Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind have further increased their collusion with the Japanese reactionaries. Takeo Miki visited the Soviet Union in the summer of 1967. Kosygin made use of the opportunity and on his own initiative proposed "co-operation" with the reactionary Sato government in the "organization of counter-attack against aggression." Instigated by the Soviet revisionist clique, the Japanese reactionaries gradually changed their emphasis in military deployment from Hokkaido, which is near the Soviet Union, to Kyushu, which is near China. There was a corresponding military deployment by the Soviet revisionist clique. While making more and more threats of aggression against the East European countries, the Soviet revisionists have increased their armed provocations against China. In collaboration with U.S. imperialism, they have gone all out in forming an encirclement around China. They are stationing large numbers of troops on the Sino-Soviet

and Sino-Mongolian borders, have stepped up their efforts to send aircraft to intrude into China's air space and constantly created tension in the border areas.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique will surely come to no good end in colluding with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to encircle socialist China. Tempered and steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million Chinese people are invincible. The Soviet revisionist clique's rabid opposition to com-

munist, to China and to the people will arouse the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union and all those peoples oppressed by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries to a higher political consciousness. Together with the Chinese people, they will form a broad anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist united front, carry on the struggle against imperialism and revisionism to the end and completely bury U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism as well as the reactionaries of all countries who follow them.

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

Shameless Distortion, Complete Betrayal

IN a recent article, the Soviet revisionist paper *Izvestia* prated about the "friendly relations" between the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the Indian reactionaries. Such counter-revolutionary collusion was described as a "brilliant confirmation and development" of "the great Lenin's position on friendship among the people of all countries." This is a shameless distortion of Leninism and a gross insult to the great Lenin by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

"Alliance with the revolutionaries of the advanced countries and with all the oppressed nations against all and any imperialists" — that is the stand consistently taken by Lenin in regard to the foreign policy of the proletariat. Lenin also emphatically pointed out that Marxists support only progressive nationalism, and that if support is extended beyond this limit to reactionary nationalism, it amounts to betrayal of the proletariat. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, however, does exactly the opposite. It has joined U.S. imperialism in fostering the Indian reactionaries and striving to strangle the revolutionary struggle of the Indian people. Isn't this policy diametrically opposed to Leninism?

The author of the *Izvestia* article went to great lengths bragging about the Soviet revisionists' economic and technical "aid" to India. It is a fact that the Soviet revisionists have given much economic "aid" to India — to the tune of some 10,000 million rubles. Next to U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism has become India's second biggest creditor. But this "aid" is entirely for propping up the Indian reactionary regime, and it serves the Indian big landlord class and big bourgeoisie. It also serves the despicable purpose of the Soviet revisionists themselves in plundering the Indian people. Through their economic and technical "aid," the Soviet revisionists export huge amounts of capital and commodities to India. Together with the U.S. imperialists, they control India's economy and siphon fabulous profits out of that country every year.

The Soviet revisionists' economic penetration and plunder of India is out-and-out neo-colonialism. Can anyone find in this the slightest resemblance to what the great Lenin stood for?

The author of the *Izvestia* article seems to have overlooked the fact that, besides massive economic "aid," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has provided the Indian reactionaries with large numbers of aircraft, tanks, warships and other weapons and military equipment. Soviet revisionism has outstripped U.S. imperialism to become the biggest supplier of military "aid" to Indian reaction. This military "aid" is given for the sole purpose of helping the Indian reactionaries slaughter the revolutionary people at home and, externally, oppose socialist China, threaten other neighbouring countries and commit aggression and expansion. Can such counter-revolutionary deeds of the Soviet revisionists be counted as in accord with Leninism?

More than half a century ago, the great Lenin condemned European imperialism for supporting the reactionary forces in Asia and allying with China's traitor Yuan Shih-kai. Lenin said that imperialism **"is plundering China and helping the foes of democracy, the foes of freedom in China."** He added: **"Why does it support him [Yuan Shih-kai]? Because it is good business."** These words of Lenin's are an apt description of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique of today. This gang of shameless renegades are supporting the Indian reactionary forces and allying with India's Yuan Shih-kais because it is good business, too, for a handful of bourgeois elements. Besides betraying the teachings of the great Lenin, the Soviet revisionist renegades have degenerated into what Lenin condemned as imperialists!

(December 13)

Dean Acheson's Disciples

THE 25th anniversary of the "Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Co-operation" was turned into an occasion for lots of

big talk about "Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship" recently by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. This revisionist clique has indeed held itself up to ridicule!

Czechoslovakia today is occupied by the aggressor troops of the Soviet revisionists, and this military occupation has been made permanent by an unequal treaty — "The Terms of Temporary Stationing of Soviet Troops in the Territory of Czechoslovakia" — signed not long ago by the Soviet and Czechoslovak revisionist chieftains. The country has been reduced to a protectorate of Soviet revisionism. What kind of relation can one call this "friendship and co-operation"? Obviously the "friendship" professed by the Soviet revisionist renegades is simply aggression and enslavement by another name.

To elaborate the development of such "friendship and co-operation" between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet revisionist clique has dwelt at length on the growth of the volume of trade between the two countries and smugly boasted about the amount of petroleum, grain and other commodities supplied to Czechoslovakia. If anything, it is a story of extortion. The mere mention of it is enough to make people see how brutal the Soviet revisionist renegade clique can be in pursuing its social-imperialist encroachment. Suffice it to cite one example. The price for petroleum sold to Czechoslovakia and other East European countries by the Soviet revisionists is double that demanded from the West European capitalist countries. By an exchange of unequal values, that is, selling dear and buying cheap, the Soviet revisionists ruthlessly exploit Czechoslovakia and other East European countries. **What does economic plunder mean then if this is called an expression of "friendship"?**

Our great leader Chairman Mao, commenting on the U.S. "White Paper" in 1949, incisively exposed U.S. imperialism for concealing the essence of its policy of aggression towards China with professions of "friendship." Chairman Mao said, **"Acheson is telling a bare-faced lie when he describes aggression as 'friendship.'**" Now Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like are also telling a bare-faced lie by describing the aggression against Czechoslovakia as "friendship." Like the U.S. imperialists, this gang of shameless renegades has always mouthed the nicest things while committing the most outrageous crimes. They are Dean Acheson's disciples.

"Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship" does exist. It exists between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. As for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, it is the common enemy of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. This renegade clique lords it over the Czechoslovak people as well as the Soviet people. It is also guilty of stamping underfoot the traditional friendship between the two peoples. The Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples are sure to join hands in the common struggle to overthrow this gang of new tsars.

(December 17)

December 27, 1968

Show-Case of U.S. Imperialist Cultural Aggression

FOR years U.S. imperialism has engaged in large-scale and unbridled cultural aggression against India, according to Indian press reports. Under the guise of running cultural and educational undertakings, the U.S. imperialists have not only engaged in extensive espionage but have also tried in a thousand and one ways to control India's cultural and educational establishments through which they peddle "American culture" and try to enslave the nation spiritually. The aim of all this is to carry out a policy of neo-colonialism. U.S. imperialism has always held up India as the "show-case of democracy" in Asia. It is true that India is a "show-case" put up by U.S. imperialism; it is a "show-case" of its military control and economic plunder of Asian countries, and a "show-case" of its cultural aggression.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out nearly 20 years ago: **"For a very long period, U.S. imperialism laid greater stress than other imperialist countries on activities in the sphere of spiritual aggression, extending from religious to 'philanthropic' and cultural undertakings."** In the past, U.S. imperialism carried out large-scale spiritual aggression against China. Now, it is doing the same against many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions. The U.S. imperialists know that to commit aggression and enslave a country and to maintain their colonial rule there, they must wield the spiritual weapon, that is, they must do a counter-revolutionary job in the ideological sphere, apart from using various military and economic means.

U.S. imperialism has energetically engaged in cultural aggression for two purposes. One is to poison and corrupt the masses of the people with the most decadent, reactionary and hideous imperialist culture, the "American way of life," and the "worship-America, fear-America and fraternize-with-America" mentality. All this serves to paralyse the people and shackle them mentally so that they will not rebel against imperialism and its lackeys. The other purpose is to train and groom flunkies and agents of imperialism through so-called cultural and educational undertakings.

But, as Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"We are now in a great new era of world revolution."** The political consciousness of the people of all countries has risen to an unprecedented level. They have come to realize more and more clearly the aggressive and decadent nature of imperialism. U.S. imperialism's cultural aggression, like its aggression in the political, economic and military fields, has met with stronger and stronger resistance and opposition from the people of all countries. U.S. imperialism may buy a handful of compradors and flunkies in India and some other countries, but it can never buy the broad masses of revolutionary people. The day will come when U.S. imperialism's cultural aggression against

India will be completely crushed by India's revolutionary people!

(December 18)

Resurrection Through A Corpse

Adolf Hitler has been dead for well over 20 years. But the ghost of the German Nazi chieftain who was responsible for the outbreak of World War II inexorably lingers on today in the activities of Hitler's big and little successors.

In West Germany, Hitler's *Mein Kampf* keeps coming out in one "posthumous" edition after another. The swastika appears everywhere and Neo-Nazis are on the rampage. It is all due to the connivance and encouragement of the U.S. military occupation authorities. Still, U.S. imperialism finds something left to be desired. It has set up a "Hitler Museum" to glorify this hangman, this public enemy of the people of the world. What insolence and villainy!

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause.**" There is nothing strange about the chieftains of U.S. imperialism lavishing love on Hitler. As successor to Hitler's mantle, U.S. impe-

rialism has followed his Nazi course in both internal and external policy. "Like loves like." How can the U.S. imperialists behave towards Nazism's founder other than to honour and deify him?

Yet it is not merely out of adoration for this fascist chieftain that the U.S. imperialists decided to consecrate Hitler with a "museum." Something far more sinister lies behind the idea. It is to resurrect Hitler's image, to fan revanchist sentiments in West Germany and to revive West German militarism by "reviving a corpse."

This shameless conduct of U.S. imperialism is an outright provocation against the German people. It is an open, un concealed challenge to the people of all countries which had suffered Nazi Germany's savage aggression. At the same time it exposes U.S. imperialism itself. People can see for themselves that this affair speaks volumes for the flesh-and-blood connections between Hitler and the ruling clique in Washington.

Of course, the people of the world will one day build a museum where they will lump the chieftains of U.S. imperialism together with Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo and the rest. They will remain there indicted for ever as loathsome criminals.

(December 23)

(Continued from p. 5.)

December 23 to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army. Nguyen Van Quang, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China, and Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, attended.

Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the reception.

In his speech, Tran Van Banh described how the Vietnamese people's armed forces, under the wise leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, had over the past 24 years rapidly grown from a small guerrilla unit into a powerful people's army which had continuously fought and won splendid victories, defeating the most ferocious enemies. He pointed out that the armed forces and people of Vietnam were determined to re-

spond resolutely to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal: "**As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away.**" He added that, tightly holding its gun in hand, the Vietnamese People's Army was firm in its determination to fight through to the end.

Tran Van Banh continued: "The 700 million Chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, have given and are giving the Vietnamese people, both in the north and in the south, great and many-sided support and aid. On behalf of the Vietnamese People's Army, I express deep gratitude to the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army and the 700 million great Chinese people."

Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., warmly praised the people and armed forces

of Vietnam for their revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. He said: "The heroic Vietnamese people, under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, with the north and the south of one mind, fighting with hatred for their common enemy and persevering in protracted war, will certainly be able to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely and win final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

"The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples," he continued, "have forged a close militant friendship in their prolonged struggles against imperialist aggression. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.**" He declared that the Chinese people, following Chairman Mao's teaching, are determined to support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their

war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

Strong Protest Against Burmese Government's Killing of Overseas Chinese

The Chinese Foreign Ministry handed a note on December 16 to the Burmese Embassy in China, strongly protesting against the Burmese Government's illegal arrest and killing of overseas Chinese, and against its persecution of Chinese border inhabitants. These grave crimes were committed deliberately by the Burmese Government to further worsen the relations between China and Burma.

The note said: "Of late, the Burmese Government has brutally killed an innocent patriotic overseas Chinese and persecuted and arrested Chinese border inhabitants in Sino-Burmese border area. On October 25, Burmese troops stationed in Namkham illegally arrested Chen Tsai-ying, an overseas Chinese teacher whose family has resided there for generations, killed her in the evening of the same day and threw her

dead body into the Shweli River, and it was not until November 18 that the dead body was found in the river west of Namkham. The Burmese side has not dared to make known this crime of brutally killing an innocent overseas Chinese. Prior to this incident, the Burmese Government had successively and illegally arrested Chen Ta-lung, an overseas Chinese teacher in Namkham, Chinese border inhabitant Hsu Ching-jao and others, whose whereabouts still remain unknown."

"The Chinese Government," the note pointed out, "expresses deep indignation at the Burmese side's grave crimes of brutally killing the patriotic overseas Chinese Chen Tsai-ying and persecuting Chinese border inhabitants and lodges a strong protest with the Burmese Government against it."

It added: "Since June last year when the Burmese Government launched a frantic campaign of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese, arresting and killing patriotic overseas Chinese on a large scale throughout Burma, the Chinese Government has lodged protests and made representations on many oc-

casions, demanding that the Burmese Government release all the arrested innocent patriotic overseas Chinese and stop all its crimes of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese. However, turning a deaf ear to all this, the Burmese Government has intensified its criminal activities, and it has now gone so far as to carry out illegal arrests and brutal slaughter of innocent overseas Chinese and Chinese border inhabitants in Sino-Burmese border area. This is another grave step taken by the Burmese Government in deliberately further worsening the relations between the two countries and obstinately carrying out its policy of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese."

The note said in conclusion: "The Chinese Government firmly protects the proper rights and interests of overseas Chinese and demands that the Burmese Government give an accounting for the incident of killing the overseas Chinese Chen Tsai-ying, unconditionally release all the arrested patriotic overseas Chinese and Chinese border inhabitants and stop all its crimes of opposing China and persecuting overseas Chinese."

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