

PEKING REVIEW

30

July 25, 1969

北
京
周
報

**Politics Is in Command of Economics,
Revolution Is in Command of Production**

*Air Marshal Nur Khan Concludes
Visit to China*

**U.S.-Soviet Collaboration in Speeding Up
Creation of "Middle East Munich"**

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Political work is the life-blood of all economic work.

* * *

People say the Yangtse is a very big river, but actually, bigness is nothing to be afraid of. Isn't U.S. imperialism very big? But there wasn't much to U.S. imperialism once we stood up to it. So there are big things in the world which are actually not to be feared.

* * *

Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun.

Warmly Celebrate Third Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in the Yangtse

ON July 16, 1966, Chairman Mao had a good swim in the Yangtse River, braving wind and waves. To mark the third anniversary of this red-letter day, China's workers, peasants, soldiers and young Red Guard fighters, who are filled with profound proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, gathered at the river, lake and sea sides of the motherland to hold celebration rallies and take part in swimming activities. They were determined to hold the banner of unity for victory of the Ninth Party Congress still higher, advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao, fulfil all the fighting tasks set forth by the congress and win new and still greater victories.

In Peking, the capital, army men and civilians held celebration rallies followed by mass swimming in the "August 1st" Lake, Kunming Lake and other swimming centres. With red flags fluttering above the water, contingents of swimmers cleft the waves and splashed forward bravely behind huge portraits of Chairman Mao. Similar activities to warmly mark the occasion were organized on the same day by both the commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air force units of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Shanghai and the revolutionary masses in this city, and likewise by the workers, peasants, soldiers and young Red Guard fighters of the factories, people's communes, schools, government organs and P.L.A. units along the Haiho River in Tientsin. They pledged to follow the great leader Chairman Mao closely and advance valiantly in the great storms of class struggle.

Wuhan was in a festive mood that day. Commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed there, braving a flood tide and rain, swam across that section of the Yangtse River where Chairman Mao had a good swim three years ago. With revolutionary emotion the commanders and fighters of the "66-716" speed-boat, from which Chairman Mao inspected contingents of swimmers in 1966, held a water-borne parade to celebrate the occasion. Taking part in the parade on the boat were activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, representatives of "four-good" companies, "five-good" fighters, veteran Red Army men and new recruits, all of whom had attended the celebration meeting preceding the parade.

The revolutionary masses and P.L.A. commanders and fighters in Kwangchow, Changsha, Nanking, Chengtu, Foochow, Nanning, Tsingtao, Hofei, Hangchow, Changchun, Harbin, Kunming and Sian also held big celebration meetings and swam in the Pearl River, Yangtse River, Hsiangchiang River, Yellow Sea, Chientang River, Sunghua River, Tienchih Lake and other rivers.

Workers, peasants, soldiers and young Red Guard fighters taking part in the celebrations throughout the country were filled with deep emotion as they reviewed the militant history of how they had advanced triumphantly along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao. They said: Tremendous victories have been won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. But the revolution has not come to an end; it will go on. We must hold

aloft the banner of unity for victory of the Ninth Party Congress, arm ourselves further with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and score new and still greater victories. Workers of the Chengtu No. 5 Metallurgical Construction Company who joined the swimming fete said that it was their greatest happiness to follow Chairman Mao in continuing to make revolution. They declared: We must follow Chairman Mao closely and brave wind and waves to advance without let-up. Members of the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams which had entered all the spheres of the superstructure in the Sian area expressed determination to raise their level of political consciousness, enhance their consciousness of continuing to make revolution, take firm root in the positions of culture and education and transform them with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Recalling the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses," the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and young Red Guard fighters said that they would act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and victoriously advance in the great storms of class struggle. Commanders and fighters of the three services of the P.L.A. guarding the motherland's southern gates swam across the Pearl River in full kit on

July 16. With lofty aspirations, they said: With Chairman Mao charting the course for us, we are fearless. We fear neither heaven nor earth, still less imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction! Many workers in Shanghai stated: Our great leader Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtse River three years ago sets the most brilliant example for us. We will follow Chairman Mao closely, advance courageously in

great storms and carry the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction through to the end.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's brilliant practice of swimming the Yangtse, the revolutionary masses and P.L.A. commanders and fighters all over the country are determined to rally still more closely around the Party's Central Committee with

Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, use Mao Tsetung Thought to attain **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action**, further strengthen their proletarian revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of discipline and organization, and, defying wind and waves, advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to seize new and still greater victories!

Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Peking Gives National Day Reception

Othman H. Al-Ani, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Iraqi Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on July 17 to mark the National Day of the Republic of Iraq.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, and leading members of departments concerned, including Wang Hsin-ting, Lin Hai-yun, Chi Peng-fei, Han Li-yeh and Chou Jung-kuo, attended the reception.

Addressing the guests, Charge d'Affaires Othman H. Al-Ani spoke of the construction going on in Iraq and its foreign policy. He condemned the U.S.-led imperialists for carrying out criminal wrecking activities in Iraq and the whole Middle East to further their colonial interests.

The Iraqi Government and people, he said, have done as much as they could to support the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination and restoration of the rights taken away from them. Together with other Arab people, the people of Iraq have resisted the criminal activities of Zionism, which is supported by world imperialism. Iraq supports the just

struggles of all oppressed peoples and the liberation movements the world over.

On this occasion, the Iraqi Charge d'Affaires went on to say, I am obliged to laud the friendly relations between the Iraqi and Chinese peoples, and emphasize that these relations have been reflected in the field of friendly co-operation between the governments of the two countries. The stand of support adopted by the Chinese people and their government on questions concerning the destiny of the Arab people has made more close the ties between Iraq and People's China. Further, I have to mention that the extremely great victories which the great Chinese people have scored under the leadership of their leader Chairman Mao Tsetung have won the appreciation of the Iraqi people and their government.

In his speech, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei pointed out: In the Middle East, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are stepping up their collusion and contention. U.S. imperialism is the chief behind-the-scenes boss of Zionism. It flagrantly supports Israel in committing frantic military aggression against the Arab countries. Social-imperialism, on its part, is working in active co-ordination with U.S. imperialism in exerting all kinds of pressure upon the

Arab countries in a vain attempt to force them to capitulate to and kneel down before U.S. imperialism and Zionism and stamp out the flames of the Arab people's revolutionary struggles. In carrying out these scheming activities, they are only lifting a rock to drop it on their own feet.

Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei praised the Iraqi people and their government for adhering to a just stand in the struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey Zionism. Iraq, he said, opposes the U.N. Security Council resolution aimed at selling out the interests of the Arab people and also opposes the scheme of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism for a so-called "political solution." This is a principled stand in the interests of the Arab people.

He stressed: Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Iraqi people and the people of the other Arab countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression Zionism, and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the Palestinian people. The friendship between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two governments will further develop on the basis of unity against imperialism, he concluded.

Politics Is in Command of Economics, Revolution Is in Command of Production

by Ko Cheng

HOW to handle the relationship between politics and economics and between revolution and production after the seizure of political power by the proletariat is an important question of whether or not to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, really take the socialist road and undertake genuine socialist economic construction.

Our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything**, that **"political work is the life-blood of all economic work,"** and the great principle he advanced of **"grasping revolution, promoting production"** have, theoretically and in practice, correctly solved this question and creatively developed Marxism-Leninism. These teachings of Chairman Mao's are our basic guiding thought in successfully carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction.

On the question of the relationship between politics and economics, there has always been a fierce struggle between Marxism and revisionism.

From the end of 1920 to the beginning of 1921, when the Soviet Union was at the crucial juncture of preparing for the transition to economic restoration, Lenin carried on a great debate with Trotsky, Bukharin and other anti-Party groups on the question of the trade union, centring round the relationship between politics and economics. During the debate, Lenin held that one should, first of all, take a political approach and that the trade union should be a school of communism, a transmission belt by means of which the Party maintained ties with the masses so as to strengthen the leadership of the Party and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Opposing Lenin's viewpoint, Trotsky held that the "economic" approach should be adopted; he demanded that the trade unions be "governmentalized" to become organs in charge of production. This was an attempt by Trotsky to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat and put an end to the leading role of the Party in economic construction. In this debate, Bukharin adopted double-dealing tactics and did his best to shield Trotsky. He blabbed that one should overcome the "one-sidedness" of the political approach and combine the two sides in the controversy, declaring that the political

approach and the "economic" approach were equally important and that both could be taken.

Lenin shattered the fallacies of Trotsky and Bukharin during the debate. Defining the interrelation between politics and economics, Lenin pointed out: **"Politics is a concentrated expression of economics."** In other words, the basic class interests and the interrelation between classes find concentrated expression in politics. No class which has lost political power can retain its dominance in the economic field. Lenin said: **"The most essential, the 'decisive' interests of classes can be satisfied only by radical political changes in general. In particular the fundamental economic interests of the proletariat can be satisfied only by a political revolution that will replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat."** The dictatorship of the proletariat is the most concentrated expression of socialist economy, and is the basic guarantee for establishing, consolidating and developing socialist economy.

Proceeding from this basic viewpoint that politics is a concentrated expression of economics, Lenin put forward in clear-cut terms the brilliant concept of putting politics first. He said: **"Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. To argue differently means forgetting the A B C of Marxism."** Lenin also pointed out that Bukharin's fallacy of placing economics on a par with politics amounted to a **"substitution of eclecticism for the dialectical interplay of politics and economics."** Refuting the fallacies of Trotsky and Bukharin — their opposition to putting politics first under the pretext of showing "concern for production," Lenin said: **"Without a correct political approach to the matter the given class will be unable to stay on top, and, consequently, will be incapable of solving its production problem either."** By openly using the "economic" approach to oppose the political approach, Trotsky clearly revealed his opportunist features. Bukharin's eclecticism, on the other hand, was opportunism in a different guise. He used the so-called "all-round viewpoint" to give equal importance to both politics and economics. Such seemingly impartial but double-dealing tricks were even more deceitful. In fact, both Trotsky and Bukharin

wanted politics. What they wanted, however, was bourgeois politics, not proletarian politics, and their attempt was to divert economic construction to the capitalist road.

Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience, both positive and negative, of the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the first time, he has clearly pointed out that, after great victory has been won in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, there are still classes and class struggle, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road, that there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and that the proletariat must continue the revolution. If we depart from the dictatorship of the proletariat and not continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, then socialist production cannot develop and genuine socialist construction cannot be carried out. The result can only be capitalist restoration. In the great practice of leading China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by himself, Chairman Mao has incisively criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi for the restoration of capitalism and shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi. This has provided the basic guarantee that China's economic construction will continue to advance in giant strides along the socialist road.

Proceeding from the actual conditions of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao has creatively solved the question of what is genuine socialist economic construction and how to carry it out. Chairman Mao has set forth the brilliant concept that, in socialist economic construction, it is imperative to give prominence to proletarian politics and to put politics in command of economics, and formulated the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism,"** the great strategic principles of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** and **"be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** as well as a series of other proletarian economic policies. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao has enunciated the great principle of **"grasping revolution, promoting production."** As Vice-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out in his political report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the principle of **"grasping revolution, promoting production"** **"correctly explains the relationship between revolution and production, between consciousness and matter, between the superstructure and the economic base and between the relations of production and the productive forces."** This means that we must use revolution to command production, promote it and lead it forward. Chairman

Mao's brilliant thinking that politics is in command of economics and revolution is in command of production is the beacon lighting up the road forward for us in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. It is, moreover, a sharp weapon in the criticism of modern revisionism.

Since its usurpation of the leadership of the Soviet Party and state, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has thoroughly betrayed Lenin's teachings and taken over the mantle of Trotsky, frantically advocating such reactionary fallacies as "economics is more important than politics," "production comes first," and so on and so forth. The renegades of this clique exaggerate the decisive importance of the productive forces and science and technique to the exclusion of all other factors, and utter the nonsense that the "policy" and "line" of building communism is to "establish a material and technical foundation." Do they really want to develop socialist "production"? No, absolutely not. Their sole purpose of spreading these counter-revolutionary fallacies is to oppose proletarian politics, disintegrate the economic foundation of socialism and restore the capitalist economy which plunders foreign countries and exploits the people at home, thereby making this economy the base of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in stepping up the all-round restoration of capitalism. Going against the trend of history, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has already brought extremely serious adverse effects to the Soviet economy: Industrial and agricultural production is beset with difficulties, commodities are extremely short in supply, black markets are rampant, prices are soaring, and the broad masses of the exploited labouring people are becoming more and more impoverished.

Like the Soviet revisionists, Liu Shao-chi also advocated such reactionary fallacies as "production comes first," "technique comes first," and so on. In so doing, he wanted the proletariat and the revolutionary people to forget proletarian politics and "only grasp the production of grain, cotton and edible oil, and make no distinction between our enemies, our friends and ourselves." In fact, Liu Shao-chi and company never put production and technique first. They gave first place to bourgeois politics; their sinister scheme was to lead China's socialist construction astray on to the road of capitalist restoration. Under the signboard of "production comes first" and "technique comes first," they did their utmost to keep a firm grip on the superstructure and usurped the leadership in many central and local units. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, some enterprises were only nominally under socialist ownership while actually leadership in these enterprises was usurped by a handful of renegades, enemy agents and capitalist-roaders, or were still under the control of the capitalists who had owned them. Socialist production in these enterprises was sabotaged. If we had not launched a revolution in the superstructure, seized back that part of power usurped by the bour-

geoisie and smashed Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, the socialist economic base would have been destroyed and socialist ownership would have gradually changed in essence.

In order to put politics in command of economics and revolution in command of production, we must correctly handle the relationship between consciousness and matter. Creatively setting forth the great concept of from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."** According to Chairman Mao's teaching, we should not only go in for material construction, but, more important still, we should promote the revolutionization of man's thinking and use revolutionization to lead mechanization. In regard to methods, our socialist economic construction and development of production is entirely different from imperialism and modern revisionism. We rely neither on coercion nor on material incentives, but on giving prominence to proletarian politics and putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command. Mao Tsetung Thought is a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. Once Mao Tsetung Thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of revolutionary vigour and creativeness. The deep-going and sustained mass campaign of studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way is a great spiritual force promoting the development of our socialist undertakings in every field with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Throwing the communist revolutionary spirit advocated by Lenin to the wind, Khrushchov, Brezhnev and the other renegades have extensively pushed the so-called "new economic system" in the Soviet Union, using "material incentives" and "the principle of profits" as its core, turning the relationship between men into the capitalist relationship of money transactions. This is a reactionary measure taken by them in restoring capitalism. Pursuing the same sinister purpose, Liu Shao-chi also frantically advocated "putting profits in command" and "material incentives" in China's socialist economic construction in a vain attempt to use "money" and counter-revolutionary bourgeois egoism to corrupt the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, and make them forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants of our country have emphatically criticized these reactionary viewpoints.

Giving prominence to proletarian politics or using "material incentives" is a struggle between the two classes — the proletariat and the bourgeoisie — and between the two roads — the socialist road and the capitalist road. Only by never forgetting to give prominence to proletarian politics can we mobilize the initiative of the broad masses of the revolutionary people, can we

have the correct political orientation in every aspect of economic work, expose and smash the activities of a handful of counter-revolutionaries or capitalist elements which sabotage socialist production, guarantee the socialist nature of our economic construction, and promote the rapid development of the socialist productive forces. If we do not correctly handle the relationship between politics and economics, then our economic construction will go astray, and there will be the danger that whatever victories we have achieved with regard to state power and in the economic field will be lost. We must use Mao Tsetung Thought as our weapon to carry on a sustained criticism of such reactionary fallacies as "material incentives" and "putting profits in command," and eliminate the pernicious effects of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China is a great political revolution. In the course of this great revolution, the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi has been shattered, the proletariat has seized back that portion of power usurped by the bourgeoisie, and all-round dictatorship of the proletariat is exercised in every sphere of the superstructure. The socialist economic base has thus been consolidated and strengthened. As stated in the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (the 16-Point Decision): **"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."** In his political report to the Party's Ninth National Congress, Vice-Chairman Lin Biao has announced to the whole world that a thriving situation prevails in our country's industrial and agricultural production and in science and technology, and that China is now a socialist country with neither internal nor external debts. These are splendid achievements by the people throughout the country in vigorously grasping revolution and energetically promoting production. They are also great victories for Chairman Mao's principle of **"grasping revolution, promoting production."** U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction are extremely panic-stricken by this great revolution in our country. They vilify that China's industrial and agricultural production has been "destroyed," and slander that its economic construction is "collapsing." But facts have dealt them a harsh blow. What has been "destroyed" in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution are the old ideas of the bourgeoisie, and what has "collapsed" is the renegade clique of Liu Shao-chi, the running dog of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and the Kuomintang reactionaries, together with its line of restoring capitalism. The dictatorship of the proletariat of our country has become more consolidated and more powerful than ever. Our country's socialist production is flourishing and is getting better and better. It is certain that the great victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will help bring about a new leap forward in our socialist economic construction!

Air Marshal Nur Khan Concludes Visit to China

AIR Marshal Nur Khan, Member of the Pakistan President's Council of Administration, and the Pakistan Government Goodwill and Friendship Delegation he led, left Peking by special plane on the morning of July 17 for south China. They left Shanghai for home that evening.

During Air Marshal Nur Khan's stay in China, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, held talks with him. The talks proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere.

On the evening of July 16, Air Marshal Nur Khan and Begum Nur Khan gave a farewell banquet in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were at the banquet. Air Marshal Nur Khan and Premier Chou En-lai spoke in an atmosphere filled with the friendship between the people of China and Pakistan. [Full texts of their speeches follow.]

Air Marshal Nur Khan's Speech

Your Excellency Respected Premier Chou En-lai,
Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and
Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming Your Excellency to this banquet on the eve of our departure after a highly successful visit to your country. Throughout our visit we have experienced the warm hospitality of the Chinese people which reflects their regard and friendship for the people of Pakistan. May I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to you, your government and your people for the cordial welcome accorded to us.

The remarkable achievements of the Chinese people in every walk of life, bear eloquent testimony to Chairman Mao Tsetung's brilliant leadership, wisdom and farsightedness. During our visit we had the opportunity of seeing for ourselves the outstanding success of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The remarkable manner in which the people of China rallied to the call of their great leader during this revolution speaks of their strong faith in his leadership. We wish Chairman Mao Tsetung a long life to continue to guide the Chinese people to their rightful destiny. The strength of your country has been and will remain a stabilizing factor in the maintenance of peace in the region. It is our belief that China does not pose a threat to any nation.

There are no outstanding issues between our two countries. We have exchanged views at length with

Your Excellency and your colleagues about problems of mutual interest. Discussions held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere between us have demonstrated as usual a complete meeting of minds on all such problems. China's unqualified support to the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their just struggle for the inalienable right of self-determination is a source of strength to them and is appreciated by all those who cherish justice and human freedom. Our determination to secure the right of self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir remains unshakable.

We are grateful, Your Excellency, for the valuable assistance your country has so generously extended to us. This assistance has already made an impact on our national development. The highway linking our two countries which is now nearing completion is an outstanding engineering feat and symbolizes courage and competence of our two peoples. The spirit of co-operation between our two peoples demonstrated in this project will effectively serve the cause of economic development in this region and will further strengthen economic and friendly ties between us.

The people of Pakistan are engaged in the challenging task of safeguarding their independence and sovereignty and promoting economic prosperity. It is our conviction that peace is essential for the achievement of our national objectives. We are confident that with the existing identity of views on problems of mutual interest China and Pakistan are making a significant contribution to the cause of peace and security in this

part of the world. Pakistan and China have set an example in neighbourly co-operation which others can well emulate. Where such understanding is lacking and furthermore where differences exist on fundamental issues, any talk of regional co-operation on economic or other issues is unrealistic.

In conclusion may I thank Your Excellency once again for the very warm and friendly hospitality accorded to us throughout our stay here.

May I now request you all to join me in a toast:

to the ever-growing and ever-lasting friendship between China and Pakistan;

to the health and happiness of the friendly people of China;

to the health of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung — may he live a long life;

to the health of His Excellency Vice-Chairman Lin Piao;

to the health of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai;

to the health of all heads of mission and their wives;

to the health of all the distinguished Chinese present here.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Your Excellency Respected Air Marshal Nur Khan,
Distinguished Guests from Pakistan,
Friends and Comrades,

First of all, allow us to thank Air Marshal Nur Khan for the very cordial and friendly words he has just said about our country, our people and our great leader Chairman Mao.

Air Marshal Nur Khan's present visit to China has made new contributions to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries and proves once again that Sino-Pakistan friendship is based on the solid foundation of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and that no one on earth can undermine it. Imperialism, modern revisionism and their lackeys have once again failed in their recent scheme to wantonly sabotage Sino-Pakistan friendship.

In making unremitting efforts for the development of Sino-Pakistan friendship, the Chinese Government proceeds from China's consistent foreign policy, that is: to develop relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with socialist countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism; to support and assist the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations; and to strive for peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

Recently, the modern revisionist renegade clique have talked a great deal of nonsense, alleging that there already occurred a dynamic change in China's foreign policy many years ago, which has repudiated internationalism and coincided with imperialist reaction. Such an absurd allegation is not worth refuting at all, and it cannot do the slightest harm to China. It is the modern

revisionist renegade clique themselves who have really betrayed internationalism and wallowed in the mire with imperialism and who have degenerated into social-imperialists. Although they try hard to deck themselves up as anti-imperialist "heroes" and supporters of the national-liberation movements, they actually proclaim their intention to take an identical stand with that of U.S. imperialism, the stand of what is called ending confrontation and entering into negotiations, and their intention to make extensive counter-revolutionary deals with U.S. imperialism on a series of international issues. They have won the warm applause of U.S. imperialism immediately after they came out with these statements. Just from the attitude of U.S. imperialism towards them, people can well see what kind of stuff they are peddling and what kind of foreign policy they are pursuing. More and more people have now come to realize that U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are the common enemies of the people of the whole world.

In his report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out: "Our proletarian foreign policy is not based on temporary expediency; it is a policy in which we have long persisted. This is what we did in the past and we will persist in doing the same in the future." The Chinese Government will, as always, firmly support the Pakistan people in their struggle against foreign aggression, firmly support the Kashmiri people in their struggle for the right to national self-determination, firmly support the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world.

Air Marshal Nur Khan and the Pakistan Delegation will leave Peking for home tomorrow. We wish you bon voyage and request you to convey to His Excellency

President Yahya Khan and the Pakistan people the good wishes and cordial regards of the Chinese Government and people.

Now I propose a toast

to the friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples,

to the health of His Excellency Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan,

to the health of Air Marshal Nur Khan and Begum Nur Khan,

to the health of the other friends from Pakistan,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our friends and comrades present here!

Studying Chairman Mao's Theory of Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Continue the Revolution, For Ever Make Revolution

The "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road" is a nationally known model unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching that "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," the Good Eighth Company has always maintained the tradition of plain living and hard struggle of the Communist Party of China and the People's Liberation Army ever since it was assigned to the busiest thoroughfare in Shanghai, Nanking Road, in 1949. It has set an example for the Chinese people of persistently following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In 1963, the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China conferred on it the glorious title of honour, the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road." In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, it has always been fighting at the forefront of the "three supports and two militaries," (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control, political and military training) and has made new outstanding contributions.

Men of this company have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in the best possible way. That is why they have been able to uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the past 20 years.

The following article is a summary of what they have learnt from Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat during their study of the documents of the Party's Ninth National Congress.

— P.R. Ed.

IN his political report to the Party's Ninth National Congress, Vice-Chairman Lin Biao conveyed our great leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance. According to the Leninist viewpoint, the final victory of a socialist country not only requires the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people at home, but also involves the victory of the world revolution and the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated. Therefore, it is wrong to speak lightly of the final victory of the revolution in our country; it runs counter to Leninism and does not conform to facts." This latest instruction of Chairman Mao's is a powerful ideological weapon with which to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the light of concrete conditions, all the commanders and fighters of the Good Eighth Company have studied this great instruction of Chairman Mao's over and over again. They are determined to do still better in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, continue the revolution, for ever make revolution and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Victory of Great Cultural Revolution Does Not Mean End of Revolution

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in our country has won great victory. Looking to the road ahead for the Chinese revolution and the world revolu-

tion in the light of Chairman Mao's latest instruction, all the comrades of the company are of the opinion that the view "the outcome is as good as decided and revolution is nearly finished" is entirely wrong.

They point out that although the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is great, the revolution has not come to an end yet and must continue to advance. Many things remain to be done in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and in carrying through to the end the revolution in every sphere of the superstructure.

"The proletarian revolution," they said, "is the greatest and most thoroughgoing revolution in the history of mankind. The final aim of our revolution is to achieve communism. This is a protracted process involving hard struggle. Every Communist Party member and revolutionary comrade must be resolute in fighting for this great revolutionary goal. Although we have now won great victory, there is still a long, long way to the final goal. We must not have any idea that 'the revolution is nearly finished.'"

The political instructor of the company Wang Chuan-yu said: "We are Communists. When we look at today's victory, we must always keep in mind the ultimate goal of emancipating all mankind. Only in this way will we not rest content with the victory already won but regard it as a new starting point for continuing the revolution."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Historical experience merits attention.**" Reviewing the course of the Chinese revolution, comrades of the Good Eighth Company said with deep feeling: "At every turning point in history, when great victory was won in the revolution, Chairman Mao always earnestly taught us not to rest content with the success already won, and urged us to continue the revolution and to make thoroughgoing revolution.

"In 1949, our company went from the heat of gunfire on the battlefield to stand sentinel along Nanking Road in Shanghai. At that time some of us thought that victory in the revolution had already been won and that we could store our arms and weapons."

Chairman Mao gave us this timely instruction: "**After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly. If we do not now raise and understand the problem in this way, we shall commit the gravest mistakes.**" Chairman Mao also called on us to "**carry the revolution through to the end.**"

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the veteran comrades of the company remained sober-minded in the face of victory, steeled their revolutionary will, smashed the attack of the bourgeoisie with sugar-coated bullets and stood firm on Nanking Road.

"Today," they said, "great victory has been won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. We must

bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, take this great victory as a new starting point and carry the socialist revolution through to the end."

Never Lose Class Vigilance

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**In this world, things are complicated and are decided by many factors. We should look at problems from different aspects, not from just one.**"

Commanders and fighters of the company pointed out: Chairman Mao's leadership is the reliable guarantee for victory in the revolution. The widespread dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought, on a scale unknown before, has laid the solid foundation for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and seizing new victories in the revolution. But we should also bear in mind that the more victories we win, the more desperate the enemy's struggle will be. There will be reversals in the class struggle, because the nature of the reactionary classes will never change.

Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out: "**The present great cultural revolution is only the first; there will inevitably be many more in the future. The issue of who will win in the revolution can only be settled over a long historical period. If things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place at any time. Let no one in the Party or among the people in our country think that everything will be all right after one or two great cultural revolutions, or three or four. We must be very much on the alert and never lose vigilance.**" The comrades of the company have studied this great instruction of Chairman Mao's many times and deeply feel that though great victories have been won, there is the danger of losing political power if we slacken our revolutionary vigilance. As people say: **There are elements of defeat in victory; a storm brews in a calm.**

Whether one, in time of victory, continues to maintain a vigorous revolutionary spirit and takes the initiative in attacking the class enemy and opposing the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes—this is the criterion for judging whether one is firm in one's determination to continue the revolution.

The commanders and fighters of the company said: The philosophy of the proletariat is one of struggle and attack. If the proletariat does not attack, it cannot liberate itself from the oppression of the capitalist system, completely demolish the old system and establish the new system of socialism and communism. Victory is won by attack and by attack only can it be consolidated and developed. The idea that victory has been won and so we can live in perfect peace is very dangerous. If we do not carry out a revolution against the class enemy, he will carry out a counter-revolution against us. In revolution we must take the initiative in attacking the class enemy. Con-

tinuing the revolution means continuing to take the initiative in attacking the class enemy.

Class Struggle in Ideological and Political Sphere Will Not End

The commanders and fighters of the Good Eighth Company have analysed the prolonged and arduous nature of the class struggle in the ideological and political sphere.

The socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, they note, has in the main been completed in a few years after the proletariat seized power. But it takes a much longer time to remould the ideology of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie, and the struggle in this field is far more complicated. The struggle against the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is a major question concerning whether the state will change its political colour, whether the Party will become revisionist and whether the people will degenerate. So we must never treat it lightly.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country."** The old ideas left over from the feudal society and capitalist society still remain in people's minds. The pernicious influence of counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi is far from eliminated. We must carry on the struggle against the hostile ideas. If this struggle is ignored, we will be disarmed politically and ideologically.

Chairman Mao also teaches us: **"There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies**

with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets."

Recalling the growth of their company, the commanders and fighters of the Good Eighth Company have recognized that, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, one of the important methods the bourgeoisie adopts in attacking the proletariat is sugar-coated bullets. As class struggle goes deeper, the bourgeoisie also constantly changes its methods in shooting these sugar-coated bullets.

Comrades of the Good Eighth Company said: The class struggle in the ideological and political sphere is protracted and complex. We must keep a cool head and be fully aware of the fact that the reactionary nature of the class enemies will never change but their methods of attacking us change constantly. We must be good at seeing through all their plots and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against them.

Ideological Revolution Cannot Be Separated From Social Revolution

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Fight self, criticize revisionism."** Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says: "In making revolution, we must also revolutionize ourselves. Without revolutionizing ourselves, we cannot succeed in making this revolution." Based on their experience in remoulding their world outlook through their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, comrades in the Good Eighth Company have understood that socialist revolution means carrying on revolution against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and also revolutionizing oneself, making revolution against the "self" in one's own mind.

The revolution against "self" is necessary for thoroughly eliminating the system of private ownership. The socialist revolution aims at eliminating this system of exploitation of man by man. So long as the idea of private ownership lingers in one's mind, one will defend private ownership and uphold it under all circumstances. The concept of private ownership is incompatible with the socialist economic base. If this concept is allowed to exist and spread, it will undermine socialism and capitalism will be restored. One of the devices of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line to restore capitalism was to energetically advocate the concept of private ownership. Some comrades in the company declared: "It is necessary to fight 'self' relentlessly in order to thoroughly eliminate the system of private ownership."



In supporting the Left, comrades of the Good Eighth Company modestly learn from the working class. One of them is reporting to a workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team what he has learnt in studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolution against "self" is also necessary for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the people have seized back that portion of power usurped by the handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist-roaders in power within the Party, and established three-in-one combination revolutionary committees. However, power is in the hands of man, and man's actions are guided by his thinking. Whether we use the power well after seizing it back is, after all, determined by the revolutionization of man's ideology.

The revolution against "self" is necessary for carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously. Only by eliminating "self" can one wield power well for the proletariat. It is relatively easy to change the system but much harder to change ideology. In order to do a good job in carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, it is of

prime importance to carry out struggle-criticism-transformation in one's innermost being. No transformation is real if problems are not solved ideologically.

Through study, the comrades of the company understand that the ideological revolution and the social revolution are inseparable. In order to carry the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, the ideological revolution of destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest must be carried through to the end. In the course of the socialist revolution, every revolutionary comrade should regard himself as a part of the revolutionary force as well as a target of the revolution. If one wants only to be a part of the revolutionary force and not be a target of the revolution, this in fact means that he does not intend to make revolution and is giving up revolution.

Strengthening Revolutionary Unity to Win Still Greater Victories

Illumined by the brilliance of the Ninth Party Congress and Chairman Mao's great call "**Unite to win still greater victories**," the banner of revolutionary unity is fluttering in the wind. Reports of the new people performing new deeds in striving to be models in unity for revolution, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for winning still greater victories keep coming from all parts of the country. Following are some examples out of the thousands.

Taking the Initiative in Uniting With Those Comrades Who Formerly Opposed Them

IN Hsiaochang Commune, Luhsi County, Hunan Province, everybody knows that Yang Yu-tsui, the Party branch secretary of the Chuantung brigade, and Fu Tien-lu, the former secretary of the commune Party committee, were at one time "sworn enemies." But in reality, there was no basis for enmity between them. In the old society, they, like bitter melons on the same vine, were both oppressed by the landlord class. After liberation, Chairman Mao rescued them from their miserable life. In the course of the land reform and the movement against the despots, they became activists. After the establishment of the people's commune, Fu Tien-lu became secretary of the Party committee of Hsiaochang Commune, and Yang Yu-tsui, vice-chairman of the commune and concurrently the Party branch secretary of the Chuantung brigade.

While at his post, Fu, poisoned by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist wares, pushed forward *san zi yi bao* in the commune (the extension of plots for pri-

vate 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). Yang disagreed with Fu in this matter, so she openly criticized him at a meeting of the commune Party committee. But Fu regarded it then as a personal struggle between themselves, saying, "Yang Yu-tsui doesn't obey the Party's leadership." Later, with the support of a handful of capitalist roaders in the old county Party committee, Fu instigated some people to suppress Yang.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad masses of the commune's poor and lower-middle peasants thoroughly exposed and criticized the towering crimes of Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Luhsi County who had vainly attempted to restore capitalism, thoroughly exposed and criticized Fu Tien-lu's serious mistakes and denounced the havoc resulting from *san zi yi bao*. Soon afterwards, some commune members suggested that Fu should take part in manual labour in a production brigade so that while working in the fields, he could hear the poor and lower-middle peasants' criticism. But many responsible members of the brigades were reluctant to accept him. At that time Yang thought of Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Apart from these obstinate anti-Party and anti-socialist elements who have refused to mend their ways after repeated education, people should be allowed to correct their errors and be encouraged to atone for their misdeeds.**" So she took the initiative and asked to have Fu assigned to her brigade. When Fu arrived, Yang and the poor and lower-middle peasants, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, were determined to

help him correct his mistakes. In a few months, Fu, helped and educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, began to become conscious of his mistakes and showed willingness to return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Gradually Fu regained the confidence of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chuantung brigade, but not of the masses in the other eight brigades. In order to help Fu regain the confidence of the masses, Yang travelled to six brigades to propagate Chairman Mao's series of latest instructions and at the same time give an account of Fu's behaviour in the Chuantung brigade. As a result of her efforts, the vast majority of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the commune changed their views regarding Fu Tien-lu.

When Fu's problem was discussed at a meeting of the commune revolutionary committee, Yang Yu-tsui's opinion was: "Fu Tien-lu is a good person, but has committed mistakes. Instead of pushing him to the side of the enemy, we should pull him over to our side." Someone then reminded Yang: "Remember how cruelly he attacked and persecuted you." But Yang answered: "Fu Tien-lu once begged for food and tended cows for the landlords. He comes from a poor family. It was only because he failed to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and forgot his past that he was poisoned by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi. We should settle accounts with Liu Shao-chi. In the past Fu attacked me because he was fooled by the class enemy. In dealing with this matter we must give first consideration to the cause of revolution. So long as he realizes his errors and is willing to correct them, we ought to help him return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line." After an all-round and historical analysis of his background and actions, Fu was promptly "liberated." The masses decided and Comrade Fu himself requested

that he be assigned to work in a comparatively backward brigade. There, having learnt a good lesson from his past mistakes, Fu gave prominence to proletarian politics. Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and the poor and lower-middle peasants, he quickly brought about a new atmosphere in the brigade and gradually changed its face. Now, of his own volition, Fu often exchanges work experiences with Yang Yu-tsui.

Yang, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "**They must . . . be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice,**" has placed emphasis on the interests of the revolution and united all those who can be united with. The masses have praised her revolutionary spirit.

Unite to Advance Together

RECENTLY, Comrade Chen Chi-lin, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Liuchow Water Turbine Plant in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, has been happier than ever. After supper, he always has a chat with a certain worker in his plant to exchange what they have learnt in studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions. People praise them as "a red pair for mutual help" and give credit to Comrade Chen Chi-lin because he studies and applies Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way well.

This worker used to be a leader of a mass organization in the plant. During the great cultural revolution, he committed some mistakes and was once erroneously against Chen Chi-lin. So he was burdened with the fear of suffering retaliation. Chen Chi-lin, on the other hand, upon becoming vice-chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee, thought to himself: "What is this worker afraid of? I will not hold a grievance against him, nor will I seek revenge. I will let by-gones be by-gones." Although that was how he felt, Chen Chi-lin treated the worker indifferently and didn't tell the worker what was on his mind.

The brilliant documents of the Ninth Party Congress inspired Chen Chi-lin. One day, as he returned to his plant from a cadres' meeting on further implementing Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies, which had been convened by the Liuchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, he thought about Chairman Mao's latest instructions studied at the meeting and the discussions on implementing the Party's policies. He also pondered over Chairman Mao's solicitous teachings: "**Do your best to unite with all those who can be united**" and "**they must also be good at uniting . . . even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice.**" In the light of these teachings, he examined his attitude towards this worker, and found that he hadn't acted well in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. He realized that this worker was a good person even though he had committed mistakes. The contradiction between them was a contradiction



Li Shu-hai (right), deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Red Ninth Company, in an informal talk with members of the revolutionary committee of the Casting Plant of the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Works to strengthen unity and wage a common struggle against the enemy.

among the people. He was the one responsible for not having helped and united with the worker. Unity is the requisite of the revolution as well as the guarantee for victory. From then on, he was determined to achieve revolutionary unity with the worker in their common struggle against the enemy.

When Comrade Chen Chi-lin returned to his plant, he immediately went to have a heart-to-heart talk with the worker on his own initiative. He made a self-criticism and examined his mistakes in not acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings. The worker was very moved and responded ardently: "I should learn from you. I, too, committed mistakes in the past, but from now on I'll follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution for the rest of my life." Since then, they formed a "red pair," helping and encouraging each other, and uniting as one in their march forward.

Chang Hung-yuan Calls at the Eighth Team Three Times to Seek Unity

A MOVING story is being passed around among the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tafuchuang brigade of Tafuchuang commune in Changli County, Hopei Province. It is about Comrade Chang Hung-yuan, chairman of the brigade's revolutionary committee, who, in order to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions, went to the eighth production team three times to seek unity.

On the evening of June 10 last year, Chang Hung-yuan and Yen Chung-lin, leader of the eighth team, did not agree on a certain question and were at odds. At a meeting, a cadre of the commune criticized Yen for this. Yen believed that this was due to a report made by Chang and he became even more dissatisfied with him. Later, when Chang went to work in the eighth team and ran into difficulties, Chang thought that it was Yen who had deliberately made trouble for him. Thereafter he decided never to go to the team again. As a result, the contradiction between the two men sharpened.

When Chairman Mao's latest instruction "**Unite to win still greater victories**" was made public on the evening of June 9 this year, Chang Hung-yuan studied it over and over again. He also studied once more Chairman Mao's teaching: "**We have come together from every corner of the country and should be good at uniting in our work not only with comrades who hold the same views as we but also with those who hold different views.**" He realized that in this very respect the great leader Chairman Mao had set a brilliant example for us. The new Constitution of the Party, too, clearly stipulates that a Communist must unite with the overwhelming majority of people, including those who have different opinions. As a Communist, he thought, he must strictly demand of himself that he act accordingly. So he made up his mind to do a good job of achieving unity with Yen Chung-lin.

After work the next evening, Chang decided to take the initiative in having a heart-to-heart talk with Yen at the office of the eighth team. But when he got to the doorstep of the office, he hesitated. He thought: Will people laugh at me if I go to see him? Thinking this over, he turned back.

Back at his own office, he was torn with contradictions. He then opened the treasured red book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*. Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Thoroughgoing materialists are fearless; we hope that all our fellow fighters will courageously shoulder their responsibilities and overcome all difficulties, fearing no setbacks or gibes, nor hesitating to criticize us Communists and give us their suggestions.**" After study, he realized: It was for the sake of uniting comrades and the revolution that I went on my own initiative to have a heart-to-heart talk with Yen. To be afraid of being scoffed at was an expression of my self-interest. He then immediately went back to the eighth team.

The eighth team was holding a meeting when Chang Hung-yuan reached its courtyard. Again misgivings cropped up and he wondered whether or not he should enter the meeting room. He felt that it was wrong if he didn't go in. But if he did enter, he would find it difficult to speak before so many people. So it would be better, he concluded, to go home and sleep.

Back at home, he asked himself reproachingly: Chang Hung-yuan, don't you always say that you will study Chairman Mao's writings and follow his teachings? Chairman Mao calls on us to "**do more self-criticism**" and "**unite to win still greater victories.**" But you are of several minds. How can this be regarded as following Chairman Mao's teachings? To achieve unity with Yen Chung-lin is not merely a question between two individuals, but one of whether Chairman Mao's latest instructions can be implemented and still greater victories won. Chairman Mao's teachings lit up Chang's heart and he made up his mind, plucked up courage and went to the eighth team again.

As soon as he entered the meeting room, all present rose to their feet. Yen Chung-lin was the first to greet him, saying: "Hung-yuan! Haven't seen you for quite some time! We are studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions and using them to find out the reasons for disunity..." Somewhat surprised, Chang replied immediately: "Let's study Chairman Mao's latest instructions together!" After everybody had sat down, Chang made a self-criticism, linking the study with what was on his mind. All of a sudden, Yen stood up and tightly gripped Chang's hands. With tears in his eyes, Yen said: "Hung-yuan, ever since you were elected chairman of the revolutionary committee, I've always suspected that you would make things hard for me. But in fact you didn't do that. I'm wrong. I never thought that you would come to make a self-criticism in front of us..." Deeply touched, Chang profoundly felt the incomparable power of Mao Tsetung Thought. He replied: "It was the pernicious influence



Helped by the P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in the Hsiazuping People's Commune of Tungfeng County, Kirin Province, Sung Chang-shan (front row, third from the left), a "liberated" cadre, warmly chats with the poor and lower-middle peasants during a work break, thus strengthening the ties between the cadres and the masses.

of Liu Shao-chi that caused disunity between us. Chairman Mao's teachings have enabled me to eliminate my selfish ideas and resolve the difference between us. From now on, we two must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and unite to win victories!"

Commune Members of Lisu and Han Nationalities United as One Family

THE Kaofeng Production Brigade of Chungho Commune, Tengchung County, Yunnan Province, has six production teams, three composed of members of the Han nationality and three of the Lisu nationality. The spread of the reactionary theory that "national minorities are backward" by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the border areas, caused dissension between the Han and Lisu nationalities. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the conflicting sentiments between them were heightened due to their inciting by a small handful of class enemies. This affected adversely the work of grasping revolution and promoting production.

After studying the documents of the Ninth Party Congress and Chairman Mao's great instruction "Unite to win still greater victories," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the two nationalities realized deeply the significance of unity among different nationalities. Bringing with them the Han poor and lower-middle peasants' sincere desire to strengthen unity between the nationalities, Han cadre Peng Wen-an, chairman of the brigade's revolutionary committee, and the members of the revolutionary leading groups of the three Han production teams recently went to the Lisu village. They studied Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the documents of the Ninth Party

Congress together with members of the revolutionary leading groups of the three Lisu production teams. Together they recalled the past sufferings of the oppressed class, criticized the towering crimes of the handful of capitalist roaders in creating a split among the nationalities and studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." The Lisu cadre Tsai Kuo-fu described to the Han brothers the village's history of misery in the old society. He grasped the hands of the Han cadres and said fervently: "All the poor on earth are of one family. The old local officials and landlords are jackals of the same lair. The small handful of class enemies are the common enemies of the people of all nationalities." In the Lisu Talai-sung Village, the Han cadres took the initiative in inviting the Lisu poor and lower-middle peasants to

attend a discussion and a mass meeting at which they made self-criticisms. The next day, the Lisus sent their representatives to make a self-criticism to the Han brothers. As a result, the Lisu and Han commune members united. The Han members not only welcomed the Lisus to come down from their hills to attend the Han fair, but also of their own accord sent necessities required for production and daily life up to the hills. On their part the Lisu brothers invited the Hans to chop firewood in the hills. In addition, they themselves carried their best dry firewood down the hills to the Han poor and lower-middle peasants.

When the home of the Lisu poor-peasant Tsai Kuo-fu became damaged the Han production teams immediately prepared bricks and tiles and assigned people to repair the house for him. As the Han members had no place to stay overnight when they chopped firewood in the hills, the Lisu old poor-peasant Tsai Cheng-sheng let them live in the best room in his home.

Recently, the Kaofeng brigade met with a severe drought. Noting that the fields of the Han teams were parched and the Han teams were short of water, the Lisu teams made a special effort to organize their people to build a channel to let the "holy water," which had been taboo for many years, irrigate the Han fields. As the water flowed into the fields of the Han teams, the Han members exuberantly cheered: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" "Unite to win still greater victories!" "Learn from the Lisu poor and lower-middle peasants!" These voices echoing the innermost feelings of the Han peasants deeply moved the Lisu brothers. Full of revolutionary enthusiasm, the Lisus danced joyfully along the channel to the accompaniment of three-stringed musical instruments, expressing their sincere wish to unite with the Han brothers for ever.

Chinese Medical Team Wins Deep Love of Yemeni People

A CHINESE medical team in the Arab Republic of Yemen has won the deep love of the Yemeni people. Following the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "**to serve the people wholeheartedly,**" members of this team have for nearly three years overcome all kinds of hardship and earnestly and devotedly provided medical service to the Yemeni people in Sanaa, Ibb, Taizz and other places. They have won the acclaim of the Yemeni people, who call them "fine doctors sent by Chairman Mao."

You Know a Friend in Times of Stress

In an attempt to realize their plot of subverting the state power of the Arab Republic of Yemen, the U.S. imperialists openly instigated the reactionaries of Saudi Arabia and supported the Yemeni royalist forces to attack the capital of Yemen at the end of November 1967. The valiant army and people of Yemen courageously fought the reactionary royalist forces in defence of their capital and their republic. Some were wounded in battle.

It was at this critical moment that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which had been holding up the signboard of giving "assistance" to Yemen, showed itself as a shameless deserter trying to save his own skin. It first ordered the Soviet doctors working in Sanaa Hospital to take shelter in the Soviet Embassy there, and then took these doctors and the Soviet embassy staff by special plane to a place far from Sanaa.

In sharp contrast to the Soviet revisionists' flight from the Yemeni capital, Chinese workers and technical personnel working in Sanaa were fearless in face of danger and remained at their posts, while the Chinese medical personnel working in Ibb, more than 200 kilometres from the capital, rushed to Sanaa and plunged into the intense work of saving the wounded. Moved by this, Yemeni Deputy Minister of Health Mohamed told the Chinese medical personnel: "As the Yemeni saying goes, 'You know a friend in times of stress.' The doctors from the other countries have all

left, but you have come to us at this moment. This is the greatest support and encouragement to us."

Many wounded and sick soldiers and their family members were moved to tears when the Chinese medical workers entered Sanaa Hospital. Warmly shaking the hand of a Chinese doctor, a Yemeni youth said: "In this hour of peril, the Soviet doctors have fled, but our Chinese friends are with us. This helps us see clearly that the Soviet revisionists are false friends, while China is our true friend." The Chinese medical workers in the hospital treated the wounded and sick with care and devotion. One severely wounded soldier, who had been hit in the chest, was brought to the hospital directly from the front one day. When he saw the Chinese doctors, he shouted with feeling: "Mao Tsetung! Mao Tsetung!" The Chinese doctors told him: "Chairman Mao has sent us to aid our Yemeni brothers. Chairman Mao and the Chinese people will always be together with the Yemeni people." They operated on the soldier, and removed the shrapnel from his chest. When he regained consciousness, the soldier once again uttered "Mao Tsetung! Mao Tsetung!" in a low voice full of gratitude.

Through such sharp contrasts, many Yemeni people have realized that China is their true friend and Soviet revisionism a false one. A number of Yemeni people in military circles said to their Chinese friends: "Fighting is a test of friendship and you know a friend in times of stress. Those who used to profess that they were our 'friends' fled at the sound of gunfire. But you, our Chinese friends armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, have stayed at your posts here and supported our struggle, and Chinese doctors working in far-away Ibb have rushed to Sanaa to help us. This is a tremendous encouragement and support to us."

Wholeheartedly Serving the Working People

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and acting according to the great leader Chairman Mao's important teaching: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,**" the Chinese medical per-

sonnel started work with simple equipment and under inadequate medical conditions. Overcoming all kinds of difficulties, they achieved outstanding results in giving medical service to the Yemeni people, thereby winning widespread praise. After their arrival at Ibb Hospital, as many as three to four hundred patients daily came to be treated. Some came a long way, bringing their own food with them. Many were seriously ill and had to be hospitalized. But there were not enough beds in the limited number of wards in the hospital. To meet the patients' needs, the Chinese medical personnel did their best to accommodate them by putting up beds in the corridors and on the verandas. In addition, "sickbeds" were set up in patients' homes, which Chinese medical personnel visited regularly to give whatever treatment was necessary.

These medical personnel made regular rounds of the countryside to better serve the Yemeni working people. Whenever they arrived at a village some 15 kilometres southwest of Ibb, a young man there always volunteered to notify the villagers by shouting: "The Chinese doctors sent by Chairman Mao have come!" Mohamed Ali, an old peasant, told the Chinese doctors: "For generations we never saw any doctor come to this poor mountain village. But now you Chinese doctors always think of us poor people and you have crossed mountains to come here to cure our illnesses." Whenever the villagers spoke of the Chinese doctors, they always warmly thanked the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao. Full of praise, they said: "The Chinese doctors are good!" "China led by Chairman Mao is good!"

A Successful Scientific Operation

Following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace," the Chinese medical personnel in Yemen thoroughly criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace pushed by the arch renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. They brought into play the indomitable spirit of daring to think and to act and maintained a strictly scientific working style. They conscientiously and successfully cured a number of Yemeni patients of diseases considered "incurable" by doctors of other countries. Their remarkable achievements had considerable impact in Yemen.

Doctors from the Soviet Union and some West European countries all asserted that the tumour a middle-aged Yemeni woman had in the lower abdomen was a malignant growth and incurable. The arrival of the Chinese medical team in Yemen provided the patient's brother Ali with a ray of hope. He took her to the hospital where the team was working. The Chinese doctors received the patient and, following the inspiring teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao: "Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism," they were determined to cure her. After careful examination and repeated diagnosis, they concluded that it was a benign tumour and was curable. Before operating, the Chinese medical workers made full ideological and technical preparations. The tumour was successfully removed in 45 minutes. These medical workers gave the patient careful nursing after the operation. And it was not long before she regained her health and left the hospital.

Reporting the news, the paper *Al Goomhooriyah* of Taizz said that the Chinese doctors had made a "successful scientific operation" and saved the life of a Yemeni woman suffering from a disease considered "incurable" by some foreign doctors.

"Long Live Chairman Mao!"

The Yemeni people cherish boundless respect and love for the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao.

Using traditional Chinese acupuncture treatment, Chinese medical personnel cured a Yemeni woman who had been mentally ill for many years. To express her gratitude to Chairman Mao and the Chinese doctors sent by him, this Yemeni woman, whose name is Zafara, asked the doctors for a portrait of Chairman Mao. Placing it in a well-made frame, she put it up on the wall with great respect. Another Yemeni woman, Nulia, who had a rheumatic heart and was semi-paralysed, had her health restored after the Chinese doctors gave her acupuncture treatment. Visiting her at home, the Chinese doctors saw a picture of Chairman Mao on the wall. They later found out that she had specially asked her son to draw this picture stroke by stroke by copying from a photograph of Chairman Mao printed in *China Pictorial*. Under the picture were written the Arabic words: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

President Ho Chi Minh Issues Appeal Calling On the Armed Forces and People to Persist in the Resistance War

An appeal issued by President Ho Chi Minh on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam (July 20) was made public in Hanoi on July 19.

Referring to the fact that U.S. imperialism had sabotaged the Geneva Agreements and unleashed the colonialist war against Viet Nam, the appeal said: "Throughout the past fifteen years, our armed forces and people in the whole country, united as one man, braving all sacrifices and hardships, have fought with sublime heroism against U.S. aggression to save the country. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive plans have gone bankrupt one after another and the U.S. defeats have become heavier and heavier, while our people have gone from success to success and are sure to win total victory."

The appeal said: "Since the spring of the year *mau than*, the situation has radically changed in our favour and to the disadvantage of the enemy. Four-fifths of south Viet Nam's territory with three-quarters of its population have been liberated. In these conditions of victory, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives met and unanimously elected the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council."

It said: "Betraying the American people's interests, President Nixon has continued to step up the war of aggression in the southern part of our country, inten-

sified attacks by B-52's and toxic chemicals, launched frenzied bombardments to destroy our villages and cities and massacre our compatriots, perpetrating new crimes of utmost barbarity.

"Nixon is carrying out a scheme for 'de-Americanization' of the war in an attempt to use puppet troops to fight the south Vietnamese people."

The appeal said: "Nixon plans to withdraw 25,000 U.S. troops in an attempt to appease American and world public opinion. This is a trick."

The appeal went on: "The Vietnamese people firmly demand the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops, not the withdrawal of only 25,000 or 250,000 or 500,000 men, but a total, complete, unconditional withdrawal."

The appeal said in the concluding part: "The defeat of the U.S. imperialists is already evident; still they have not given up their evil design of clinging to the southern part of our country. Our armed forces and people throughout the country, millions as one man, upholding revolutionary heroism, and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, are determined to carry on and step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win, till the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration, in order to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the country."

Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic Of South Viet Nam Issues Communique Reiterating Determination to Fight On

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on July 19 issued a communique on the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

The communique said: "In their design to turn south Viet Nam into a new-type colony and military base of the United States and prolong the partition of

Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists in the past 15 years have used a puppet regime as an instrument of aggression, and conducted a war of the most savage kind in history against the Vietnamese people."

The communique said: For the sake of their fatherland's independence and freedom, the 14 million heroic south Vietnamese people in the past 15 years

have fought continuously against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, and have won tremendous victories.

"However," it went on, "the U.S. imperialists have not yet given up their aggressive design. The Nixon Administration, labouring under the illusion of a position of strength, is doing its best to step up the war, perpetrating new crimes in south Viet Nam. It is trying to prolong its military occupation of south Viet Nam, bolster the puppet administration and beef up the puppet army in an attempt to continue the domination of south Viet Nam by means of neo-colonialism and prolong the partition of Viet Nam. At the same time, the United States continues to violate the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

The communique said: "Nixon's announcement on pulling 25,000 U.S. troops out of south Viet Nam is but a deceitful move."

The communique said: "The south Vietnamese people cherish peace, but that must be peace in inde-

pendence and freedom. If the United States stubbornly prolongs the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, the people here will fight on persistently, till not a single U.S. aggressor soldier is left. The recent convention of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam constitute a new, very great victory of the south Viet Nam revolution, and a manifestation of the south Vietnamese people's iron determination to win complete victory for their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

In conclusion, the communique called on all the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam to rush forward in the flush of their victories in continuous offensive and uprising to fulfil with outstanding successes their sacred mission to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Indo-China, Asia and the world.

India — A Vivid Specimen of How Soviet Revisionists Push Social-Imperialism

by Chang Ou

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique is wildly pushing social-imperialism in the Asian-African region in an attempt to turn it into its sphere of influence. India is a typical case in point.

Lenin pointed out **"the need constantly to explain and expose among the broadest working masses of all countries, and particularly of the backward countries, the deception systematically practised by the imperialist powers, which, under the guise of politically independent states, set up states that are wholly dependent upon them economically, financially and militarily."** Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is practising deception in the same way as denounced by Lenin.

Growing Economic Control

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is stepping up its control over India's heavy industrial departments in the form of "aid" or "co-operation." It was reported that the Soviet revisionists' "aid" to India has totalled 1,350 million U.S. dollars, topping the list of their "aid" abroad. Soviet "aid" enterprises constitute 70 per cent

of the total production capacity of the electric generating equipment in India, 80 per cent of the oil extraction industry and 34 per cent of the oil refining industry. At present, the Soviet revisionists control iron and steel, machinery, power and other branches of India's heavy industry — for instance, one-fourth of the iron and steel industry, half of the oil refining industry, and one-fifth of the power industry. Industries built with Soviet "aid" are under the direct control of the Soviet revisionists, which extends from designing and installation of equipment to the supply of materials, and from investment and location to management. Recently, they have devised a "new form" of Soviet-Indian "co-operation," patterned on the methods adopted in pushing "specialization in production" in some East European countries. They got India to set up factories specializing in turning out products for export to the Soviet Union. This is designed to convert India into more of a raw material processing plant for Soviet revisionism.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has also taken advantage of "the development of trade" to put a stranglehold on India's foreign trade. In recent years,

the volume of Soviet-Indian trade has risen steeply, from 11 million rubles in 1955 to 320 million rubles in 1968. By expanding trade, the Soviet revisionists export large quantities of obsolete machinery and equipment to squeeze out and strike a blow at India's national industries and gain control over the export of many Indian commodities. They now control 75 per cent of India's exports of woollen fabrics, 57 per cent of leather, 75 per cent of raw hides, 57 per cent of wool, 95 per cent of jute, 35 per cent of tobacco, 53 per cent of waste cotton, 37 per cent of spices, 47 per cent of vegetable oil, 73 per cent of oil cakes and 58 per cent of coffee.

These facts show that India has become the biggest sales market, raw material processing plant and investment outlet for the Soviet revisionists in Southeast Asia. This has effectively exploded the myth about the Soviet revisionists' claim to have strengthened India's economic "independence."

Savage Plunder

Imperialism is predacious by nature. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a pack of social-imperialists who are predatory by nature. For all their glib talk of "aid" and "co-operation," they have indulged in every predatory endeavour.

At present, India's repayment of the Soviet revisionists' commercial loans in terms of raw materials and commodities is valued at 3,867 million rupees. Year after year, the Soviet revisionists grab huge quantities of iron ore, mica, jute, cotton, wool and other industrial materials from India. Reports say India will supply Soviet revisionism with 1,600 million rupees worth of these commodities during 1969-70.

In order to seize the maximum profit, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has not hesitated to run "joint enterprises" with Indian private capitalists to squeeze the Indian workers. As noted by an Indian capitalist paper, "this is the first time that the Soviet Union has joined in private investment in any part of the world!"

Taking advantage of their superior economic power, these renegades also grab profits by forcing down import prices in a shocking manner. It was reported that the Soviet revisionists and the Indian reactionaries have concluded an agreement by which the former will in the next three years obtain from the Bhilai Steel Works a million tons of steel at a price 10 to 20 per cent lower than the international market price. By this agreement alone, the Soviet revisionists will rake in a profit of about 20 million U.S. dollars. In 1968, they also took advantage of the crisis in India's jute industry to force down export tariff for jute by 30 per cent per bale.

These vivid facts have exposed the ferocious features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Shocking Exploitation

Marx pointed out that the colonialists have turned colonies into sources of raw material and engaged in ruthless exploitation through exchange of unequal values and investments.

That is what the new tsars are doing today. Soviet-Indian trade has never been on an equal footing. Machinery and equipment exported by the Soviet revisionists are generally priced 20 to 30 per cent higher than international market prices, with some commodities more than three times dearer. But the prices of agricultural produce and minerals exported by India to the Soviet Union are generally 20 to 30 per cent lower than what these can fetch on the international market. By exploitation through exchange of unequal values, the Soviet revisionists have amassed super profits. For example, nickel which gets the equivalent of 15,000 rupees per ton in the European market is exported by the Soviet revisionists to India at 30,000 rupees per ton. Spare parts for the 15,000 tractors sold to India were priced three times higher than those they sold to East European countries (Czechoslovakia, for instance). Machinery and equipment sold by them to India are both dear and of poor quality. For example, dozens of diesel engines sold at a high price to the Bhilai Steel Works built with Soviet "aid" are outdated and inferior. Repair costs alone are seven times more than what is required for repairing ordinary diesel engines.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is also ruthlessly exploiting the Indian people by large-scale capital export to India in the form of "loans." The Soviet revisionists have now become India's third largest creditor, next to the United States and Britain. But in terms of repayment of loans and interest by India, the Soviet revisionists are second only to the United States. Man and woman, young and old, every Indian now owes the Soviet revisionists an average of 20 rupees. To pay the interests on Soviet revisionists' loans, the Indian reactionaries need to squeeze 350 million rupees from the people every year. In 1967-68 alone the figure reached 530 million rupees. It was revealed by the Indian monthly magazine *Liberation* last February that for every hundred rupees it receives in "aid" from the Soviet revisionists, India has to pay back 125 rupees the same year. This exploitation is truly shocking.

U.S.-Soviet Collaboration in a Nutshell

The Soviet revisionists are conspiring and contending with the U.S. imperialists to control India. This epitomizes Soviet-U.S. collaboration.

Politically, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism are stepping up their collusion with the big landlords and big bourgeoisie in India. Their aim is to make the Indian reactionaries serve as their faithful lackeys and tools in opposing China, communism, the people and revolution.

Economically, while U.S. imperialism controls communications, transportation and the power industry and invests in private fertilizer factories and the chemical industry, Soviet revisionism keeps a grip on the iron and steel, machine-building and oil refining industries. Each aims to turn India into their own economic dependency.

In trade, U.S. imperialism dumps its "surplus" food on India and plunders its agricultural, side-line and local special products and raw materials, while Soviet revisionism dumps its out-of-date machinery and equipment and grabs India's semi-processed food products and raw materials for the food industry.

Militarily, U.S. imperialism provides India with "conventional" weapons and builds air bases in India, while Soviet revisionism supplies India with aircraft, tanks and big guns, "helps" it expand its navy, and builds naval bases at the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. With regard to military installations along the Sino-Indian border, while U.S. imperialism sets up a so-called "seismographic observatory" in Indian-occupied Kashmir to spy on China's nuclear tests and a base to monitor China's radio communications, Soviet revisionism has built medium-wave transmitting stations along the Sino-Indian border to help the Indian reactionaries with their anti-China propaganda. The Soviet revisionists have granted India a loan of over 30 million rupees for the building of a powerful medium-wave transmitting station in Calcutta.

New Tsars' Wild Ambitions

The consistent counter-revolutionary policy of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is to gang up with U.S. imperialism and be allied with India to oppose China. This pack of renegades has minced no words in admitting that Soviet-Indian co-operation has long since ceased to be of a pure economic character. Even the Indian reactionaries had to concede that "since 1962 a special relation has developed between the Soviet Union and India." "This has centred and continues to centre on the question of the containment of China."

The Soviet revisionist new tsars have used India as a bridgehead to oppose the great People's Republic of China. They send large numbers of "experts" and "technicians and engineers" to India every year, and utilize its strategic position to collect information on China. They have all along energetically fostered the

Indian reactionaries and given them large amounts of "military aid" to suppress the Indian people and launch armed attacks on China.

Available statistics show that from 1954 to 1968 the total amount of "military aid" to India by the Soviet revisionists reached 900 million U.S. dollars, making the Soviet Union one of the biggest military-aid-giving countries in relation to India. The 50,000 million rupees needed for the Indian "first five-year defence plan" was supplied mainly by the Soviet revisionists. As a further step in arms expansion and war preparations, the Indian reactionaries recently drew up a "second five-year defence plan," whose expenditures are estimated at over 60,000 million rupees. The Soviet revisionists have simply incorporated this plan into their own plan for outlays. They not only have built naval bases and set up three aircraft plants manufacturing Migs in India, but also sent large numbers of "military experts" and "advisers" to plot the suppression of the Indian revolutionary movements and armed attacks on China.

After their intrusions into China's territory Chen-pao Island, the Soviet revisionist brasshats and top officials "visited" India one after another, and the Indian reactionaries immediately whipped up an anti-China campaign and shouted for war. Indian reaction has to all intents and purposes become a faithful flunkey of Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism in their joint opposition to China.

Has the Soviet revisionist renegade clique not brazenly trumpeted Soviet-Indian "co-operation" as an "exemplary model" for various countries? Have these renegades not boasted that they have made a "tremendous achievement" by their "aid" to India? However, the so-called "exemplary model" is nothing but a typical example of neo-colonialism pushed by Soviet revisionism in the Asian-African region. The so-called "tremendous achievement" is nothing but India's heavy dependence on Soviet revisionist social-imperialism economically, financially and militarily; that is to say, India has been reduced to a colony of both Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun." Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's ruthless oppression and exploitation of the Indian people has met with their strong resistance. Soviet revisionism will certainly be crushed by the wheel of revolution of the Indian people and the revolutionary people the world over.

U.S.-Soviet Collaboration in Speeding Up Creation of "Middle East Munich"

- They are jointly hatching a counter-revolutionary plot to mount pincer attacks on and wipe out the main forces of the Palestinian guerrillas.
- The Palestinian commando organizations reaffirm their determination to smash the imperialist plot.

WHEN U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism held their bilateral talks in Washington from April to early July, the U.S., Soviet, French and British representatives to the United Nations met in New York 15 times to work out plans for a so-called "political settlement" of the Middle East question. This was done in an attempt to write off the Palestinian question completely, stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle and force the Arab countries into total capitulation to Israel so as to realize the rabid ambition of the imperialist and revisionist "big powers," chiefly the United States and the Soviet Union, to control the Middle East. However, because of the Arab people's solid opposition to compromise and capitulation, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists could not carry out their plot as swiftly as they had hoped. The representatives of the four countries announced after their July 1 meeting that "because of important consultations on the Middle East now taking place among the four governments, the date of the next meeting of the representatives will be set at a later time." They also announced that the "working group" formed by their aides would continue to meet.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are making further behind-the-scenes counter-revolutionary deals on the Middle East question. U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers blatantly told a press conference on July 2, "I expect the U.S.-Soviet bilateral talks to remain particularly active in the immediate future." From July 12 to 17, Joseph Jack Sisco, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, held a round of secret bilateral talks in Moscow with the Soviet revisionists.

Worthy of particular attention is the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are hatching up a more diabolical plot to stab the Palestinian people's armed forces in the back, and urging Israel and certain reactionaries in Arab countries to mount pincer attacks on and wipe out the main forces of the Palestinian guerrillas. The recent attempt on the life of Arafat, leading member of Al Fatah

(the Palestine National Liberation Movement), was part of this plot. At the same time, they are applying both soft and hard tactics against the authorities of certain Arab countries by coercion and cajolery, creating dissension and disintegration, and carrying out subversion and sabotage so as to effect a breakthrough and pave the way for the realization of their "Middle East Munich" plot. People should be very much on the alert against this.

A series of manoeuvres by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists before and after the recess of the "four-power meeting" have further bared the criminal nature of their "political settlement" of the Middle East question and the hideous features of their collaboration. The Cairo paper *Al Ahram* recently disclosed the main points of the "13-point plan" for "the solution of the Middle East problem" put forth by the United States last May and later brought to Cairo by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. To counter the Palestinian people's surging armed struggle, the plan blatantly calls for "the halting of all aid to the Palestinian guerrillas" by Arab countries. It insidiously advocates that the Palestine liberation cause be written off as a "refugee problem." It presents the Arab countries with a series of humiliating conditions which will forfeit their national sovereignty. For example, it stipulates that the U.A.R. territory occupied by Israel must be "demilitarized" after Israel's withdrawal, that the Gaza Strip be placed under the "guardianship" of U.N. "special envoy" Gunnar Jarring and its future status subjected to negotiations by Jarring, the U.A.R., Jordan and Israel, that the Arab countries end their boycott of Israel and their "political propaganda," that Israeli ships be allowed free and unhindered navigation in the Aqaba Gulf and the Suez Canal, and that there must be "direct Arab-Israeli contact" at some time and "any final settlement" must be signed by both sides. This plan makes no mention of Jerusalem and Syria's Golan Heights which are occupied by Israel, implying that Israel may continue to occupy these Arab territories. This U.S. plan also provides for a "settlement" to be "guaranteed" by the U.N. Security Council, which is manipulated by the

United States and the Soviet Union. Provisions in this respect include the stationing of an "international force" to ensure U.S.-Soviet domination of the Middle East, while the Arab countries have no say at all concerning this occupation force, which will be withdrawn only on orders from the Security Council. All this shows that the "13-point plan" is an outright plan for forcing the Arab countries to capitulate. As pointed out by one Arab paper, it is a shameless plan in which Israeli aggression is rewarded and which aims at strangling the Arab national-liberation movement. It is absolutely unacceptable to the Arab people.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists' plan is a product of their collusion with the Soviet revisionists. The Western press revealed that the outlines of this "package" plan were put together by Sisco and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Dobrynin during their bilateral talks in Washington. Soon after the United States formally presented the plan to the Soviet revisionists in the latter part of May, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko hurried off to peddle it for all he was worth in Cairo with very tricky double-dealing tactics. Pretending to be merely transmitting the U.S. plan, Gromyko hypocritically made it known that Moscow would never agree to a settlement which is unacceptable to the Arab countries. But in private he did his utmost to plead for the plan and defended the secret deals made by the United States and the Soviet Union in their backstairs talks, "subtly" putting pressure on the Arab countries and trying to induce and force them

to accept the plan jointly concocted by the United States and the Soviet Union. Following Gromyko's Cairo trip, the Soviet revisionists handed U.S. imperialism a "package peace plan" on June 17. According to news reports, this Soviet plan differs from the U.S. imperialist plan only in procedure and in certain conditions, without any difference whatsoever in fundamental principles; in particular, they are in complete agreement concerning suppressing the Palestinian guerrillas. This clearly shows that the plans of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are of the same stuff. They are traps to enslave the Arab people. Both aim at strangling the Palestinian people's just struggle and bringing the Middle East question within the framework of U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist collaboration for world domination.

The Arab people are vigilantly watching the criminal plots of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. In a joint statement on July 4, Palestinian commando organizations reiterated their firm stand of rejecting the "political solution" to the Middle East question. The statement said that the big-power meetings and the sinister manoeuvres in some Arab countries following these meetings proved that imperialism and its reactionary puppets were continuing to plot against the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation behind their backs. It expressed the determination to smash all plots of imperialism and its running dogs to stamp out the Palestinian resistance movement.

Record of New Tsars' Crimes

The Ruining of Timber Resources in Soviet Union

AS a result of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of all-round restoration of capitalism and energetic enforcement of the "new economic system" with profit-seeking as its core, the Soviet privileged bourgeois elements controlling timber felling and forest management exploit the country's timber resources in a completely capitalist way. They thus seriously damage the Soviet Union's timber resources, throw timber production into chaos and bring grave consequences to the national economy.

Indiscriminate Felling With No Reafforestation

Seeking maximum profits, the capitalists in tsarist Russia practised indiscriminate timber felling. They did not exploit the remote forest areas but concentrated on lumbering in the central regions, thus seriously damaging the timber resources there. Since the Soviet

revisionist new tsars usurped the Party and government leadership in the Soviet Union, they too regard profit-seeking as the basic motive force in running enterprises. Thus, indiscriminate felling is again the order of the day. The Soviet revisionist journal *Selyskaya Zhizny* recently revealed that the Soviet revisionist clique's lumbering institutions held that as forests in Siberia were located in "inaccessible areas," it was "unprofitable" to exploit them. While little attention is paid to the exploitation of forests in Siberia, "unrestrained felling" is reportedly being carried out in the "central regions of the European part of the Russian S.F.S.R." Even half-grown forests were considered fully grown and felled indiscriminately. All out to make money, these new capitalists have gone so far as to savagely "intensify the cutting of forests for water conservation" and "trees in the green zones of the cities." As a result, these forests planted by the Soviet people in

the long years of hard work since the October Revolution have suffered grave damage.

To reap more and quicker profits, these lumbering institutions "have applied the method of all-round indiscriminate felling to all forests for industrial use." Consequently, as the Soviet revisionist press revealed, "young trees in the budding stage were cut down" and "became useless." "Only half of the timber cut down in our forests is actually utilized every year while all the rest rots in the lumbering areas and becomes useless."

The privileged bourgeois elements bent on making profit do not care about cultivating or regenerating the forests. The Soviet revisionist press has disclosed that many lumbering institutions never cleared the stumps or reforested the lumbering areas in a planned way. They simply left the trees to grow or die by themselves. When the Soviet Union was led by Stalin, grand plans for afforestation were drawn up and a huge amount of work was done in this field. After usurping power, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has "gradually and obstinately cast aside this job." "The area of afforestation was reduced, growing plants were ruined by cattle," and the plans for afforestation "have quietly fizzled out."

Forest Area Reduced; Timber Production Going From Bad to Worse

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's callous attitude towards timber resources has seriously damaged Soviet forest resources. Many important timber areas have been reduced in size, timber quality has declined and timber production is in chaos.

Selyskaya Zhizny revealed in February this year that in 1966 "in the main logging areas such as Archan-gel, Vologda, Kostroma, Perm, the Komi Autonomous Republic and Krasnoyarsk Territory, the areas of coniferous forests had been reduced by 8 million hectares" as compared with 1951.

As a result of lumbering without reforestation, conifers which make high-quality wood have become less and less in many areas.

Since the Soviet Union's timber resources have been seriously damaged by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the Soviet timber industry is in a mess and going from bad to worse, with output dropping steadily. According to greatly watered down figures released by the Soviet revisionist Central Statistics Bureau, timber output for economic use in 1968 (not including trees felled by the "collective farms") was 2 million cubic metres less than in 1967. The situation has deteriorated sharply this year. Timber output for economic use dropped one million cubic metres in January and 3 million cubic metres in February, as compared with the corresponding months last year.

Grave Consequences to National Economy

The serious damage of the timber resources has not only thrown the timber industry into chaos, but has

also brought very grave consequences to the national economy as a whole and to agriculture in particular.

The Soviet revisionist paper *Trud* said in a report last February that the ruining of timber resources had considerably weakened the power of vast land areas against natural calamities which, once they occurred, might cause very heavy losses.

The ruinous state of the forests, especially those for water conservation, the suspension of planting shelter belts and "inadequate" work in erosion prevention have subjected vast stretches of land in the Soviet Union to wind and water erosion. Many fields have been turned into ravines. "Rivers have become silted and shallow, the climate has become detestable and the land has become bogged up," and all this has "brought a lot of harm to agricultural production." According to *Selyskaya Zhizny* and the magazine *Moskva*, "in the European part of the country, nearly 50 million hectares of arable land suffer from water erosion," that is, approximately one-fourth of the cultivated land in the Soviet Union. In Kazakhstan, "arable land which suffers from sandstorms amounts to 20 million hectares," or about two-thirds of all its cultivated land. In the Ukraine, there are about one million hectares of land with ravines.

Soviet People Are Bound to Overthrow the Revisionist Renegade Clique's Reactionary Rule

The Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique is the arch criminal in ruining the timber resources of the Soviet Union. After usurping the Party and government leadership in the country, this clique abandoned past afforestation plans and neglected the measures for protecting timber resources. Even more, it has formulated regulations permitting indiscriminate felling.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is only through repeated education by positive and negative examples and through comparisons and contrasts that revolutionary parties and the revolutionary people can temper themselves, become mature and make sure of victory." The crimes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in ruining the timber resources of the country serve as another negative example to teach the broad masses of the Soviet people. Through comparing and contrasting the tremendous achievements scored by the Soviet people in conquering nature before the revisionist renegade clique usurped power with the crimes of this clique in ruining the timber resources after it usurped power, and through comparison and contrast in other fields, the Soviet people will certainly be able to see more clearly the true features of Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like as renegades who have betrayed the cause of the October Revolution; they will certainly rise in rebellion against this handful of renegades and thoroughly smash their reactionary rule.

West German Militarist Forces Harbour Wild Ambitions

SUPPORTED by U.S. imperialism, West German ruling circles are quickening the pace of their arms expansion and war preparations to realize their revanchist ambitions and territorial expansion and to get out of their domestic political and economic difficulties. The West German militarist forces are becoming more and more rampant.

U.S. Imperialism, Ringleader in Fostering West German Militarism

Germany was the hotbed of two world wars. In pushing its policies of war and aggression since the end of World War II. U.S. imperialism has vigorously supported and fostered these forces, turning West Germany into a tool for U.S. control of Western Europe and aggression against Eastern Europe. U.S. imperialism has shielded numerous Nazi war criminals and made them the backbone of the West German army. It has supplied West Germany with large numbers of planes, guided missiles, tanks, destroyers and other modern weapons and trained West German personnel to master these weapons. The West German army has thus been made the mainstay of the aggressive NATO military bloc.

To accomplish their territorial expansion and realize their fond dream of a "Greater German Reich," West German ruling circles have been carrying out arms expansion and war preparations for more than a decade. The accumulative total of direct military expenditures from 1955 to 1968 reached 169,200 million marks. By 1968, West Germany had built up an army of over 440,000 men. What merits special attention is that West German ruling circles have been making constant efforts to train large numbers of low-rank officers for the purpose of turning the present army into the backbone of a huge army of aggression by recruiting large numbers of men and expanding the army rapidly when necessary.

In recent years, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have stepped up their collaboration and contention in fruitless effort to redivide the world. At the same time, class contradictions in West Germany have

become sharper and the mass movement has developed vigorously. In the face of such a situation, the West German monopoly capitalist class has accelerated the pace of arms expansion and war preparations so as to join in the scramble for hegemony over Europe and to maintain its reactionary rule at home.

At the beginning of this year, West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger openly clamoured for the establishment of "a strong Bundeswehr." Time and again, West German Defence Minister Gerhard Schroeder has called for increasing military spending and troop expansion. The "1969 white book on defence policy of the federal government" made public in February this year revealed that direct military expenditure will increase to 19,000 million marks for the current year, and will increase further year by year. By 1972 it will have reached 21,000 million marks. In addition, such indirect military outlays as "civil defence," space research and weaponry research will also go up sharply. West German troops will increase to 465,000 this year.

West German Ruling Circles Do Utmost to Get Nuclear Arms

Side by side with the expansion of conventional arms, West German ruling circles are eagerly striving to get nuclear arms of their own. On the one hand, they try to have a finger in the nuclear pie by hiring themselves out to U.S. imperialism, and, on the other, they intensify research on nuclear weapons and missiles under the pretext of the "peaceful use of atomic energy" and "space research." At present, West Germany has 34 atomic reactors. The Bonn government has recently speeded up negotiations with Britain and the Netherlands on the establishment of a joint plant for the production of enriched uranium at lower cost by means of the gas-centrifugal process. Meanwhile, West Germany has made huge investments in rocketry development. It was disclosed that by 1971 it will, in the name of "space research," have spent 480 million marks annually on the development of rockets, the highest figure for West European countries in this

(Continued on p. 29.)

ROUND THE WORLD

Asian People's Revolutionary Armed Struggle Rages On

Since early this year, the surging people's revolutionary armed struggle in Asia has been developing in depth and breadth and moving in a still more correct direction. It is violently shaking the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and striking heavy blows at the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist conspiracy to redivide the world between themselves.

Laotian Patriotic Armed Forces Capture Muong Sui: Muong Sui, 58 kilometres northwest of Xieng Khoang city, is a multi-purpose military base that has more than 60 fortified positions. It is a major strategic point of U.S. imperialism and the Vientiane clique in Upper Laos. During the last few years, the enemy has used Muong Sui extensively as a base for nibbling attacks on the liberated area in Xieng Khoang Province. It set up fortifications and an airfield and artillery positions and defended Muong Sui with large numbers of its main forces directly commanded by U.S. and Thai "advisers."

The Laotian patriotic armed forces stormed Muong Sui on June 24. The moment the battle began, enemy soldiers who retained a sense of national honour revolted in quick succession. Attacked by the patriotic armed forces and insurgent soldiers, Muong Sui was captured after a week's fighting. The patriotic armed forces took control of the whole area, and completely smashed the enemy's plot to nibble away at the liberated area in Xieng Khoang Province. Nearly 1,200 enemy troops, including two colonels and many other officers, and a number of Thai accomplice troops were put out of action. Three U.S. planes were shot down, and many enemy tanks, guns and large quantities of ammunition were destroyed. The patriotic armed forces captured

34 military vehicles, 3 tanks and large amount of weapons and military equipment.

Thailand's People's Liberation Army Constantly on the Attack: May-June surprise attacks on the enemy everywhere win new victories for the Thai People's Liberation Army.

From May 4 to 25, it fought many battles with the U.S.-Thanom clique's reactionary troops and police in Sadao District, Songkhla Province, killing or wounding 30 of the enemy forces and capturing a quantity of war booty. On May 25, the patriotic people's armed forces in Phattalung Province attacked an enemy post in a district under direct provincial administration, wounding a number of the enemy forces and capturing two radio transmitters and 12 rifles.

The People's Liberation Army stormed an enemy post in Chieng Khan District, Nan Province, on June 22. Earlier, on June 15, it valiantly threw back the reactionary police sent to suppress the people of Nakorn Thai District, Phisanulok Province. Four of the policemen, including a colonel, were killed.

The patriotic people's armed forces in Yala Province raided enemy strongpoints and ambushed enemy police patrols in Yaha and Betong Districts from June 2 to 16. The patriotic people's armed forces in Nakorn Srithamarai Province launched a surprise attack on the enemy "village security guards" on May 27 in Charank District.

In the first half of this year, the patriotic armed forces and people of Chiang Rai Province put out of action about 200 troops and police of the U.S.-Thanom clique, including a number of U.S. aggressors. They also damaged or destroyed more than 10 enemy planes of different types, destroyed many military ve-

hicles and enemy posts and captured a quantity of military supplies.

The patriotic armed forces repeatedly attacked the enemy in Trang, Naradhiwat, Surat Thani and Pattani Provinces. Armed propaganda teams sent by them to the villages to arouse and organize the masses were warmly welcomed.

Malayan National Liberation Army Grows Strong in Fighting: Active in north Malaya and the Malaya-Thailand border area, the Malayan National Liberation Army has scored brilliant victories in fighting the enemy, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and adopting flexible guerrilla tactics. It has thus further consolidated and developed the base areas and guerrilla zones.

Since January this year, the Rahman-Razak clique of Malaya has sent more reactionary troops and a greater number of its so-called "police field force" than last year to start a furious counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign along the entire front of the Malaya-Thailand border area.

Actively supported by the broad masses of the different nationalities in the base areas and guerrilla zones, the Malayan National Liberation Army has wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, dashed the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaign to bits, and grown stronger than ever in the course of the fighting. According to available statistics, the number of battles fought and enemy troops knocked out of action in the first five months of 1969 exceeded the total for 1968. More than 200 enemy soldiers and policemen were put out of action. In



a base area to the west, one unit wiped out 80 enemy troops during the May 11-25 period.

Full of heroism, the fighters of the National Liberation Army led by the Communist Party of Malaya time and again routed an enemy numerically much stronger. For example, in an encounter with the enemy on May 18, three N.L.A. fighters, fully displaying their revolutionary spirit of determination to vanquish all enemies, fought fiercely and killed or wounded 9 enemy soldiers before successfully breaking contact.

People's Armed Struggle in India's Andhra Pradesh Surges Ahead: The armed struggle of the revolutionary people is growing in depth in Srikakulam and other parts of India's Andhra Pradesh.

They began their armed struggle in Srikakulam a year ago. The peasant armed struggle has now spread to at least 19 districts, including Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, Khammam, and Krishna. The peasant armed forces have the widespread support and sympathy of the people in these districts.

Armed peasants have frequently stormed landlord estates and ambushed police patrols. They have seized guns from the landlords and the police and used them, along with axes and spears and bows and arrows, to attack their enemy. They have launched many such attacks in the last few weeks. On June 27, armed peasants attacked a reactionary landlord in Warangal District. Two reactionary landlords in Khammam District were attacked on June 28.

In a turmoil over the surging peasant armed struggle in Andhra Pradesh State, the reactionary Indian authorities sent large numbers of police to squelch the peasants. But all their efforts have failed.

Palestinian Guerrillas Thrash Aggressors: The Al Assifa commando units of Al Fatah (the Palestine National Liberation Movement) and other Palestinian commando forces launched in June 234 attacks against the enemy in Arab land under Israeli occupation and rule. They inflicted

heavy losses on the Israeli aggressors. More than 400 aggressors were wiped out by Palestinian commando forces in the last days of June alone.

During this month, Palestinian commando forces shot down one Israeli plane and destroyed 61 enemy posts, barracks and ambush sites, 57 artillery sites and machinegun nests, one ammunition factory, and 12 ammunition dumps and fuel depots. They blew up 21 bridges, railway sections and road culverts, and destroyed 150 military vehicles.

Around 7 a.m. on June 24, brave and resourceful guerrillas used high explosives to blow up several oil pipelines linking the Haifa Oil Refinery with the port of Haifa, which is in the heart of Israeli rule.

Palestinian commandos blew up an Israeli military vehicle in the centre of Tel Aviv, the largest city under Israeli rule, after midnight June 29.

On June 24, an Al Assifa unit shelled the Israeli troops in the Moaz Hayim area in the Beisan valley and Israeli observation posts and car parks in the Israeli-ruled Beit Yussef area.

The next day, units of Al Assifa and the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine set into operation a joint attack on Israeli troops near Kuneitra city on Golan Heights, killing or wounding a number of Israeli aggressor troops and setting fire to an Israeli ammunition dump and fuel depot.

In the first ten days of July Palestinian guerrillas launched well over 70 attacks in which they killed or wounded more than 400 Israeli aggressor troops in Arab land under Israeli occupation. The guerrillas attacked 19 enemy posts, destroyed ten enemy barracks and two ammunition dumps, and damaged more than 50 military vehicles. They set off explosions in an Israeli port and blew up oil pipelines, railway sections, bridges and high tension lines.

Wide-Ranging Attacks by Dhofar Guerrillas: In Dhofar, lying in the southeastern part of the Arabian Peninsula, the guerrillas have knocked large numbers of enemy troops out of action in wide-ranging

attacks on British colonial troops and mercenaries since the rainy season which began in May.

On May 8, a Dhofar guerrilla unit attacked an enemy camp in the western region, killing 3 enemy soldiers and wounding 4. The following day, another guerrilla unit attacked an enemy stronghold in the same region with automatic weapons and guns, wiping out 18 enemy troops.

On May 16, the guerrillas in the western region ambushed mercenaries attempting to intrude into the guerrilla area, killing 23 and wounding many others.

On May 21, an enemy lorry carrying troops was destroyed by a mine laid by the guerrilla fighters. Not a single enemy soldier got away alive.

On May 26, guerrilla forces had a six-hour battle with mercenary troops in the Shaaboon area. One military plane of the British colonial troops was shot down, and 30 enemy troops were put out of action. When the guerrillas again exchanged fire with the mercenaries the next morning, 22 enemy troops, including a British officer, were killed or wounded.

On June 6, guerrilla fighters intercepted an enemy company trying to infiltrate into the guerrilla area and wiped out 20 of them.

Soviet Revisionist Chieftain Advocates Soviet-U.S. "Friendship"

Soviet revisionist chieftain Podgorny recently received U.S. astronaut Frank Borman, who was sent by the U.S. imperialists to the Soviet Union to do a job, in the Supreme Soviet building in the Kremlin. Podgorny seized every opportunity during the reception to fawn on U.S. imperialism, advocating Soviet-U.S. "friendship" and servilely extending his "regards" to U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon. The entire show was another revolting performance by this Soviet revisionist chieftain in toadying to U.S. imperialism.

The fact that Borman was accorded the "special honour" of being

received by the Soviet head of state was immensely appreciated and loudly cheered by U.S. imperialism. U.S. news agency dispatches said gleefully that the "welcome" given by Podgorny to Borman was "a special honor climax" to the latter's "visit" to the Soviet Union and that their "meeting was marked by little pomp and formality." In their "unusual and relaxed meeting," so the news stories ran, Podgorny had a very cordial and agreeable conversation with the "distinguished guest" from the United States. Within minutes of a "warm" hand-shake, they were exchanging banter. When the lights were switched on for the television cameramen, Podgorny was carried away by his own enthusiasm. He said, "It was cold in this room . . .

now it's getting hotter." This remark makes it quite clear that Soviet revisionist chieftains are eager to enter into closer collaboration with U.S. imperialism.

During the meeting, according to U.S. news agencies, Podgorny was zealous to please the Borman couple, lighting a "Russian cigarette" for Borman's wife, and obsequiously telling Borman: "We are sitting on opposite sides now, like the Soviet Union and America," "we're all friends" and the "contacts established at various levels" between the Soviet Union and the United States "may be most useful."

A month or so ago, a tune of "natural friends" was piped in the

White House Rose Garden in Washington, and now a farce has been enacted in the Kremlin in Moscow — "We're all friends." One was composed by the president of the United States, and the other came straight from the heart of the Soviet head of state. They are two of a kind and hit it off perfectly.

Moscow and Washington are enraptured with each other. But this only shows their impasse and unprecedented isolation, and reflects their intensified collusion for a last-ditch struggle. Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism are like a pair of "inseparable" brothers adrift in a leaking boat in a storm. Neither can save the other. For them both the fate is complete destruction.

(Continued from p. 26.)

respect. The British bourgeois press has pointed out that there is a military purpose behind West Germany's enthusiasm for rocketry. And some West German scientists have revealed that the West German Government is doing secret research on bacteriological and chemical weapons in preparation for launching germ and chemical warfare.

West German Government Stepping Up Fascist Rule at Home

To bring about all-round militarization, the West German Government, in defiance of strong opposition from the West German people, flagrantly adopted a so-called "emergency law" in May last year to strengthen its fascist rule at home. The law stipulates that the Bundestag has the right to declare a "state of emergency" in case of "threat" and "danger from abroad" or when a situation endangering "basic order" arises or "natural calamities" occur at home. Under the "state of emergency," the government can force people into military service, impose military control over the economy and communications and use troops to put down the people's revolutionary struggle at will.

At the same time, the West German fascist forces, fostered by U.S. imperialism and West German ruling circles, are getting more and more out of hand. Many Nazis who served under Hitler have important government and military posts in West Germany today. Heinrich Luebke who has just left office as president, the present chancellor Kiesinger and the chief of the West German army Albert Schnez were all Nazis.

With the connivance and protection of the West German Government, more than 100 fascist and revanchist organizations in West Germany have been growing more and more arrogant. It is especially noteworthy

that up to last year the National-Democratic Party of West Germany, a renascent Nazi party founded in 1964 which enjoys huge financial support from West German monopoly capitalists, had 40,000 members and branches in 76 per cent of the cities and districts in West Germany.

People Rise in Struggle Against Revival of Militarism

Hitler's criminal rule is still fresh in the memory of the broad masses of the West German people. They are resolutely opposed to the West German ruling circles' reactionary policy of reviving militarism and intensifying arms expansion and war preparations. In the first half of 1968, the raging tide of the mass struggle against fascist tyranny and the "emergency law" involved hundreds of thousands of West German people and swept hundreds of cities and towns. Thousands of students and workers held numerous rallies and demonstrations. They occupied radio stations and stormed local governments. Increasing numbers of West German youth have refused to be inducted into the military service, and the movement against militarism among soldiers on active duty is also swiftly developing. This is an indication that the West German people are rapidly awakening.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces." The rampant West German militarist forces reflect the death-bed struggle of the West German reactionary forces. However, what decides the fate of the world is not imperialism, revisionism and reaction but the proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries. By following Hitler's beaten path, the West German monopoly capitalist class will only end up the way he did.

ACROSS THE LAND

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country.

— MAO TSETUNG

New Industrial Production Victories

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress and rallying closely around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, the working class in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Liaoning and Yunnan Provinces has won a tremendous victory in industrial production in the first half of 1969. Their success stems from resolutely carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** and from firmly putting revolution in command of production and using the former to promote the latter.

Total Industrial Output Value Set by State Plan Met

PEKING'S total industrial output value in the first half of 1969 was 89.5 per cent higher compared with the same period last year. This is an all-time high for the first two quarters. In metallurgy, machinery, instruments and meters, the chemical industry, textiles and building materials, output of 41 major products topped the amount produced in the first half of 1968.

Spurred on by the revolution, Shanghai successfully fulfilled the state plan for the first six months in total industrial output value, which was nearly one half the planned figure for the whole year and considerably greater than the figure in the same period last year. Output of 47 major products, including steel, rolled steel, machine tools, electric motors, precision instruments, bicycles and cotton cloth, showed big increases over the same period in 1968.

For some products, production doubled.

The 1969 plan for Tientsin's industrial production sets the highest targets in that city's history. Satisfactory results have been reported in fulfilling the plan for the first six months. Total output value was up considerably over that of the corresponding period last year. Breaking all previous records, Tientsin fulfilled 57 per cent of its plan for the whole year in capital construction. Big increases were registered in the output of major products in the state plan, including tractors, metal-cutting machine tools, internal combustion engines, ball-bearings, chemical fertilizers, cement, wrist watches, sewing machines.

Always putting revolution in command of production, the workers in Liaoning Province have forcefully promoted industrial production. The province's plan for total industrial output value in the first half of 1969 set by the state was fulfilled ahead of schedule and overfulfilled. Output of some major products, such as iron-ore, pig iron, steel, coking coal, coal, electric power and farm insecticides, witnessed a big increase, exceeding the corresponding period in 1966, the peak production year. Big enterprises like the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Penki Iron and Steel Company, and the Fushun Coal-Mining Bureau overshot the state plan, or fulfilled it ahead of schedule.

Output of over 20 major industrial products climbed month by month in the first six months of 1969 in Yunnan Province. Pig iron, rolled steel, coal, cotton yarn, cotton cloth and

electricity all surpassed their previous records.

Achievements in Mass Technical Innovations

DEMONSTRATING the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and relentlessly criticizing such fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi as the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," the revolutionary workers of Peking's many factories and mines have launched mass campaigns for technical innovations and technical revolution. In the last six months, they have made some 7,000 important technical innovations, produced much new equipment and materials and introduced new technique and technology, some of which have reached the advanced levels both at home and abroad. The upshot has been greater efficiency in work, less heavy manual labour, reduction in cost and economy of raw materials. The large modern methanol workshop of the Peking Chemical Industry Experimental Factory, which went into operation 10 days ahead of schedule, was completed after four months of hard struggle. The products turned out by this workshop, built at high speed and of high quality, are on a par with those that are first class in our country.

As a result of implementing the Party's policy on intellectuals and uniting with the majority of the engineering and technical personnel, factories and enterprises in Tientsin have both enabled them to play their full role in production and, by giving them the opportunity to be re-educated by the working class, have mobilized their initiative in work. Hence the vigorous atmosphere in the technical innovation campaigns in the past six months. The total number of important new techniques introduced and new products and new materials made in the city in the first half of the year was over 3,000. All were successfully trial-produced by the "three-in-one" combination technical group, with the workers as its main force and the revolutionary cadres and engineers and technicians partic-

ipating in it. Some technicians and engineers in the Tientsin Machine Tools Plant had not made any useful contribution for more than the last 10 years. However, since being absorbed into the plant's 18 "three-in-one" combination technical groups, they have integrated themselves with the workers and jointly made more than 22 important technical innovations in the first half of 1969. According to the old technical rules and regulations, it would have taken at least a year to design the big external grinding machine they made a short time ago. However, now with the workers as the commander and the

technicians as the advisers and by bringing into full play everyone's special skill, only 15 days were needed to complete the task of designing.

Mass Movement for Frugality

FOLLOWING Chairman Mao's great instruction to "practise frugality in carrying out revolution," the broad masses of Shanghai's revolutionary workers launched a mass drive to practise economy in the first half of this year. While increasing production by displaying the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle

and great vigour, they tapped the material potential in every possible way. They had great success in saving coal, utilizing waste water, waste gas and slag, and collecting scrap iron and steel. To save more coal, electric power, iron and steel, and produce more products, Shanghai's working class has actively carried out the drive for technical innovations. According to the report by the city's First Bureau of Machinery and Power Equipment, more than 400 innovations were introduced in the first half of 1969, and over 40 of them were up to advanced international standards.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 30
July 25, 1969

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

IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

Warmly Celebrate Third Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in the Yangtze

Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Peking Gives National Day Reception

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Politics Is in Command of Economics, Revolution Is in Command of Production — Ko Cheng

Air Marshal Nur Khan Concludes Visit to China

Air Marshal Nur Khan's Speech

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Continue the Revolution, For Ever Make Revolution

Strengthening Revolutionary Unity to Win Still Greater Victories

Chinese Medical Team Wins Deep Love of Yemeni People

President Ho Chi Minh Issues Appeal Calling On the Armed Forces and People to Persist in the Resistance War

3

5

8

8

9

10

13

17

19

Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam Issues Communique Reiterating Determination to Fight On

India — A Vivid Specimen of How Soviet Revisionists Push Social-Imperialism — Chang Ou

U.S.-Soviet Collaboration in Speeding Up Creation of "Middle East Munich"

The Ruining of Timber Resources in Soviet Union

West German Militarist Forces Harbour Wild Ambitions

ROUND THE WORLD

Asian People's Revolutionary Armed Struggle Rages On

Soviet Revisionist Chieftain Advocates Soviet-U.S. "Friendship"

ACROSS THE LAND

New Industrial Production Victories

19

20

23

24

26

27

30

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSETUNG

Vols. I-IV

Volume I contains 17 of Comrade Mao Tsetung's writings of the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-27) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-37).

Available in Arabic, Burmese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

Volume II contains 40 of Comrade Mao Tsetung's writings covering the period from the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in July 1937 to the repulse of Chiang Kai-shek's second anti-Communist onslaught in May 1941.

Available in Arabic, Burmese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

Volume III contains 31 of Comrade Mao Tsetung's writings of the period from March 1941 to the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japan in August 1945.

Available in Burmese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

Volume IV contains 70 of Comrade Mao Tsetung's writings covering the period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War from August 1945 to September 1949.

Available in Burmese, English, French, Indonesian, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

22.2 × 15.2 cm.

Cloth or pliable cardboard cover with dust-jacket

Published by FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China