

PEKING REVIEW

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December 15, 1967

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests.

Serve the People (September 1944)

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In every place or unit where power must be seized, it is necessary to carry out the policy of the revolutionary "three-way alliance" in establishing a provisional organ of power which is revolutionary and representative and enjoys proletarian authority. This organ of power should preferably be called the Revolutionary Committee.

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The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.

Problems of War and Strategy
(November 1938)



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung Is the Leader of World Proletariat; the C.P.C. Is the Vanguard of International Communist Movement

— Resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma on China's great proletarian cultural revolution

THE great proletarian cultural revolution in China has further accelerated the progress of the world proletarian revolution. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the leader of the world proletariat and the Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the international communist movement," says the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma in a resolution on China's great proletarian cultural revolution, according to a Rangoon report.

The resolution points out: "The thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse, and socialism and communism are advancing to worldwide victory. Mao Tse-tung's thought must be explicitly accepted as the acme of Marxism-Leninism in our era." "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all revolutionary work in Burma."

This resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma was carried in the Party's theoretical journal *People's Power*, Volume 2, No. 2, 1967.

Expounding the great significance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the resolution points out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution in China is the most important event in the sixties of the 20th century. It has brought China's socialist revolution to a new stage which is deeper and wider in scope, and has written down a new chapter in the history of the world proletarian revolution." It is "a great revolution unprecedented in history. It is aimed at consolidating and strengthening China's dictatorship of the proletariat and accelerating the further development of the world proletarian revolution," the resolution says.

The dictatorship of the proletariat, it says, is the nucleus of Marxism-Leninism and the fundamental question of the proletarian revolution. In countries where the people have not yet seized political power, the proletariat and the revolutionary people, must, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist theory on violent revolution, smash the state machinery of the bourgeoisie and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat

through armed struggle. In countries where the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established, this dictatorship must be upheld, socialist revolution must be carried through to the end and measures must be taken to prevent the restoration of capitalism and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It states, "Having summed up the entire historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the world, and especially the tragic lessons from the betrayal of the revolution by the Khrushchov clique and its restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, the homeland of Lenin, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has advanced the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to a new peak and created a whole set of theories on the prevention of revisionism and on the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat." The great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution led personally by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has set a new example for the proletariat of the whole world in solving the question of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism — a question of historical significance.

It says that in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, a handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road have been dragged out from the Communist Party of China. This accords with the law of class struggle. "This unearthing and striking down of the representatives of the bourgeoisie in the leading organs clearly attests to the greatness and immense strength of the Communist Party of China," the resolution stresses.

It goes on, "While the great proletarian cultural revolution is going on in China, we proletarian revolutionaries in Burma must also take an active part in this revolution; we must stand on the side of the proletarian revolutionaries of China and must in no way maintain a neutral stand. This is because the enemies of China's great proletarian cultural revolution are also our enemies."

The resolution declares in solemn terms: "Raising aloft the banner of 'winning the war and seizing political power' and struggling against the military dic-

tatorial government of Ne Win, the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary people of Burma firmly support Comrade Mao Tse-tung's proletarian-revolutionary line and stand foursquare behind the revolutionary workers, revolutionary peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary students of China who are struggling in unity and with the assistance of the People's Liberation Army for the seizure of power from the persons in authority taking the capitalist road."

It says, "The most salient feature of the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee (of the Chinese Communist Party) is that it held high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and made a scientific elucidation of the role of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism and the far-reaching significance of the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

The resolution gives a high evaluation to the great contribution made by Mao Tse-tung's thought in developing Marxism-Leninism. It adds that the thought of Mao Tse-tung has developed in the tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism. "Comrade Mao Tse-tung has thoroughly refuted modern revisionism and put forth a comprehensive general line for the international communist movement. He has elaborated on a whole series of strategy and tactics for defeating U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and pointed out the road to victory for the proletariat in various countries in the present era and the road to complete emancipation of the oppressed nations from the fetters of colonialism. He has put forward a whole set of theories and policies for preventing the revisionists from usurping Party and state leadership and preventing the restoration of capitalism in the socialist countries and for carrying the socialist revolution through to the end."

It stresses, "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all revolutionary work in Burma. In particular, Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theories on the building of a proletarian Party and a proletarian army and on people's war are the beacon light for the victory of revolution in Burma."

"Opposition to Mao Tse-tung's thought is opposition to Marxism-Leninism"; whoever denies Mao Tse-tung's thought "is an opportunist and a revisionist," the resolution declares.

"The most important and fundamental requirement for a proletarian revolutionary and for a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is to study and grasp firmly Mao Tse-tung's thought and work diligently according to it," it says.

The resolution continues, "We are resolutely against those who oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, and will struggle against them and strike them down."

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma has decided to start a mass movement in the Party for the study of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. The resolution calls on all the forces in the Party that represent Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to unite and oppose Right opportunism and revisionism, and to launch an active, extensive and resolute struggle for the smashing of the bourgeois reactionary line and for the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line.

The resolution says: "The 1964 line of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma — the line of 'winning the war and seizing political power' — conforms completely with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. In order to win the present revolutionary war, it is imperative to build our Party into a proletarian revolutionary Party — a Bolshevik Party." "It is imperative to mobilize the masses to thoroughly smash the 1955 line, a bourgeois reactionary line which opposes the proletarian revolutionary line, liquidates the revolutionary war and advocates legal struggle instead."

"The Burmese people must, under the leadership of the proletariat, overthrow the main enemy — the military dictatorial government of Ne Win which exercises a bourgeois dictatorship, and endeavour to win the revolutionary war led by the Communist Party of Burma," it declares.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Approve Honoured Titles for Heroic P.L.A. Platoon And Its Leader

OUR great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms deputy supreme commander Lin Piao personally approved the conferring of the honoured title "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People" on the 4th Platoon of the 6th Company of the People's Liberation Army's 6011th unit and the honoured title "Model in Helping

the Left and Cherishing the People" on its commander Comrade Li Wen-chung. In the great struggle to help the Left, these heroes vowed to be loyal even unto death to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party recently issued an order conferring the titles approved.

The order describes the 4th Platoon as an advanced collective which holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, in the struggle between the two lines, has consistently stood firm on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. When the great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, began, platoon commander Li Wen-chung, with boundless love and veneration for Chairman Mao and boundless faith in and loyalty to him, made the following vow together with his platoon:

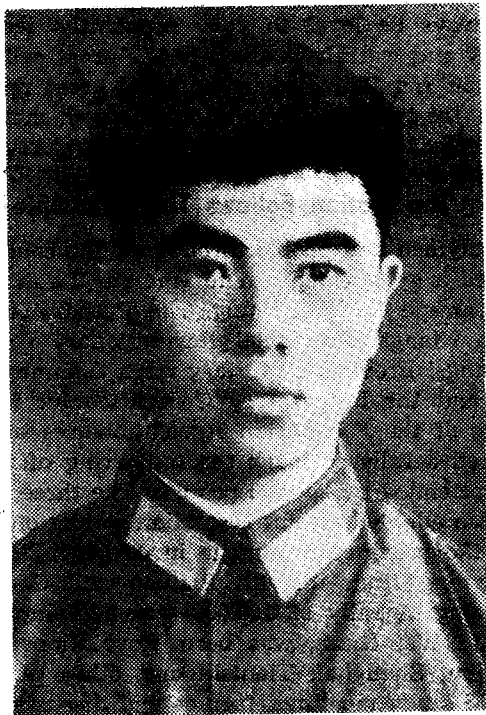
We love what Chairman Mao loves,
We support what Chairman Mao supports,

We act according to Chairman Mao's instructions,

We advance when Chairman Mao gives the signal.

The 4th Platoon, the order states, carrying out the orders issued by the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, performed immortal meritorious deeds in fulfilling the task of helping the Left in Kiangsi Province; it was loved and respected by the proletarian revolutionaries and masses there.

On August 19 this year, platoon commander Li Wen-chung was ordered to take the platoon to escort



Comrade Li Wen-chung, great communist fighter and model in helping the Left and cherishing the people



The 4th Platoon receiving banner awarded it by the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee. Inscription on the banner reads: "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People"

young Red Guards and members of the revolutionary masses across the Kankiang River. In an accident the boat sank in mid-stream. In those crucial moments, the 4th Platoon comrades, together with revolutionary people on the scene, at the risk of their lives, rescued more than 50 young Red Guards and others from drowning. Comrades Li Wen-chung, Li Tsung-chuan and Chen Tien-kuei gave their lives in this work of rescue.

The citation calls on all members of the army to learn from the example of the 4th Platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung, to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, follow Chairman Mao's great teachings that "the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left" and "protect the Left," respond to Chairman Mao's great call to "support the army and cherish the people," closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, firmly stand on the side of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, always cherish the revolutionary Left, unswervingly support and wholeheartedly help them and modestly and sincerely learn from them, unite with the proletarian revolutionaries, the young Red Guards and revolutionary masses to carry on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation successfully, help bring about revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations, completely smash the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov and success-

fully carry out the great and glorious tasks of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training—tasks entrusted by Chairman Mao to the army, and win fresh merit in the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Rally in Nanchang

The titles were formally conferred at a grand meeting held recently in Nanchang where the 4th Platoon is stationed. It was attended by representatives from many P.L.A. units and advanced collectives, by combat heroes and model soldiers, and by representatives of the proletarian revolutionaries of Kiangsi Province. From Li Wen-chung's birthplace came representatives of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and of the P.L.A. units under the Tsinan Command.

The meeting read aloud these quotations from Chairman Mao: **"Without a people's army the people have nothing"** and **"the army must become one with the people so that they see it as their own army. Such an army will be invincible."**

On behalf of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee, Cheng Shih-ching, Political Commissar of the Kiangsi Provincial Military Area Command of the P.L.A., read out the order conferring the titles. And there were mighty cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" as people waved their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

Speaking at the meeting, Yang Tung-liang, member of the Preparatory Group for the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and a leading member of the Kiangsi Provincial Military Area Command, expressed the hope that all the armymen and people of the province would raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and launch a campaign to learn from the 4th Platoon and from Comrade Li Wen-chung, learn from their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

He urged the armymen and people of the province to follow the example of these heroes to become selfless and dauntless, to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, to imprint deep on their minds the thought of Mao Tse-tung, to keep Mao Tse-tung's thought in command every minute, always to follow Chairman Mao closely, and make the greatest efforts to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and build a red new world lit by Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Huang Tsu-shih, a P.L.A. activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works, speaking on behalf of the advanced collectives, combat heroes and model fighters attending the meeting, said: "The world has entered the new era of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Loyalty to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought is the touchstone showing whether one is a

revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary, a real revolutionary or a sham revolutionary."

He said: "We should follow the example of the 4th Platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works with the greatest determination, the greatest militancy, the firmest will, and the deepest proletarian feeling, make a determined attack to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, spark a revolution in the depths of our souls, constantly enhance our political consciousness in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and win fresh merit in the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution."

A representative of the Red Guards rescued by the 4th Platoon declared with deep emotion: "In personally approving the conferring of honoured titles on the 4th Platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung, Chairman Mao, the red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts, and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have spoken the minds of us Red Guards. We will learn from Comrades Li Wen-chung, Li Tsung-chuan and Chen Tien-kuei and other comrades of the 4th Platoon who took part in the rescue and always remain true proletarian revolutionaries."

Li Hui-feng, father of Li Wen-chung, spoke on behalf of the families of the three martyrs. He said: "To express our gratitude for Chairman Mao's love, to safeguard Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line and to defend our motherland, we three families have decided to send three of our other sons to the army to take over the rifles of their brothers and carry the revolution forward."

On behalf of the 4th Platoon, Pang Chao-sheng, its new leader, gave this pledge to Chairman Mao: We will always be loyal to you, constantly learn with modesty and warmly respond to the great call of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao: "Hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and win fresh merit in the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution!"

The Nation Follows Their Example

Armymen and people throughout the country have launched a great campaign to emulate the 4th Platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung. The Preparatory Group for the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Kiangsi Provincial Military Area Command of the P.L.A. and the Preparatory Committee for the Great Alliance of the Proletarian Revolutionaries of Kiangsi sponsored a rally to mark the conferring of the titles. It was attended by 200,000 people. The three organizations also adopted a joint resolution calling on the people of the province to engage in deep-going activities for learning from the 4th Platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung. A rally of 100,000 was held in Shantung where Li Wen-chung was born. Revolutionary people in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other places have also held study meetings, forums and discussions. They have expressed their determination to emulate the heroic 4th Platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung, to be

boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, closely follow his great strategic plan, carry out to the letter every battle order issued by him and advance valiantly along the course he has charted.

Leading bodies of the P.L.A. and of its various services and arms have made decisions and issued circulars respectively calling on commanders and fighters

解放軍報

JIEFANGJUN BAO

Boundless Loyalty to Chairman Mao —The Highest Public Interest

THROUGHOUT the country the people have gone into action in response to Chairman Mao's great call — **"Fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism."** At this moment our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, deputy supreme commander Lin Piao, have personally approved the conferring of the honoured title of "Model Platoon in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People" on the 4th Platoon of the 6th Company under the 6011th unit of the People's Liberation Army, and the honoured title of "Model in Helping the Left and Cherishing the People" on that platoon's commander, Comrade Li Wen-chung. This has set before all armymen and the people throughout the country brilliant examples in destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest, in remoulding one's world outlook and revolutionizing one's thinking. This shows the great concern which our great leader Chairman Mao has for the commanders and fighters of the army and for the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses throughout the land, and gives them all the greatest encouragement, inspiration and stimulus.

The commanders and fighters of the heroic 4th Platoon are loyal, heart and soul, to Chairman Mao and follow his every step. They resolutely carry out his great directives that **"the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left," "protect the Left,"** and **"support the army, cherish the people."** They have firm confidence in each and every strategic plan and militant call drawn up and issued by Chairman Mao and they do their best to understand and closely follow them out and strive to act in strict accordance with his every word. In the militant course of the great proletarian revolution, they have gone wherever Chairman Mao has directed them and spread his thought and implant his revolutionary line wherever they have gone to help the Left, assist industry and agriculture and give political and military training, moving from one fighting position to another. The masses praise them: "Wherever they go they leave behind a bright red line!" "Wherever they are sta-

of the units under them to emulate the heroic 4th Platoon and Comrade Li Wen-chung, study Chairman Mao's writings all their lives without cease, carry out Chairman Mao's directives all their lives without the slightest deviation, propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought all their lives without pause, and remain loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought all their lives come what may.

tioned, they bring the red of revolution." They have truly lived up to their firm pledge:

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

The heroic 4th Platoon cherished the deepest, the most unstinting love for Chairman Mao and this is expressed in their concern for the proletarian revolutionaries. They looked on protection of the Left as defence of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. At the crucial juncture in the fierce struggle between the two lines, they took a firm, clear-cut stand. Unafraid of attack, they dared run risks and fought resolutely alongside the revolutionary Left. At that most critical of moments when they were in great danger escorting the Red Guards and members of the revolutionary masses across the Kankiang River, they fought valiantly, heedless of their own safety, against the torrent and succeeded in saving the life of one young revolutionary fighter after another. They wrote a brilliant epic in helping the revolutionary Left and cherishing the people. The last words uttered by the heroic platoon commander Li Wen-chung were: "Don't worry about me! Save the Red Guards!" The heroic fighter Li Tsung-chuan sacrificed his own life by thrusting the plank which supported him into the hands of several Red Guards struggling in the water. Though sick, the heroic fighter Chen Tien-kuei dived into the torrent and gave his life to rescue other young Red Guards. As each hero drew his last breath, his thought was of Chairman Mao and the Red Guards of Chairman Mao.

The fighters of the heroic 4th Platoon are worthy soldiers of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao. They are a worthy heroic collective which, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the highest level of consciousness, carries forward the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are a worthy and brilliant

example of utter devotion to the public interest of the proletariat which is reflected in their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."** The heroic 4th Platoon typifies the great image of the People's Liberation Army, which serves the people heart and soul. Its exemplary deeds are further proof that the People's Liberation Army, personally founded and led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and directly commanded by deputy supreme commander Lin Piao, is a matchless army, the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great wall which is completely trustworthy and on which we can fully rely.

The emergence of heroes like Li Wen-chung and his comrades of the heroic 4th Platoon, just as the emergence of the heroes Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh, Liu Ying-chun, Tsai Yung-hsiang, Nien Ssu-wang, the Good Eighth Company, the Red Ninth Company, the five companies at construction site 1124, and other heroes and heroic collectives, is a result of the deep implanting of the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung in the hearts of the commanders and fighters of our army. This has come about since Vice-Chairman Lin Piao took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee, opened up the brilliant road of the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, put proletarian politics to the fore, persisted in the four firsts and called for the destruction of self-interest, and for the fostering of devotion to the public interest and the revolutionization of people's thinking. Li Wen-chung and his comrades of the heroic 4th Platoon consciously raised the destruction of self-interest and the fostering of devotion to the public interest to the height of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, to the height of being boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and firmly defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They lived to fight for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and they also died for it. Their revolutionary spirit reached a new peak. This marks the new leap in the revolutionization of people's thinking which has come about since our army carried the mass campaign for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Lin Piao says: "We hold that it is necessary to train people who devote themselves to the public interest. Devotion to public interest also has different class natures. The public interest we speak of is the public interest of the people, of the proletariat, of socialism and communism."

What is the highest criterion for public interest from the standpoint of the proletariat? It is bound-

less loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the present era. The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era, and embodies in a concentrated way the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broadest masses of the working people of China and of the whole world. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the only correct line guiding the Chinese revolution and the world revolution from victory to victory. Historic truth tells us: Without the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the correct guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, there could be no such great Party, great army and great country as ours, and the proletariat and the working people would have nothing. Therefore, **boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao is the greatest public interest of the proletariat.** Every revolutionary fighter must take this as the highest criterion in making demands on himself. He must act as the heroic 4th Platoon does — combat self-interest on the most crucial points and foster devotion to the public interest on the most basic issues so as to be truly loyal to Chairman Mao with all his heart and soul and closely follow Chairman Mao's every step.

Chairman Mao teaches us time and again that **"politics is the commander, the soul of everything,"** and that **"not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul."** One's attitude towards Chairman Mao, towards Mao Tse-tung's thought and towards Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the most important of politics. In destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest, we must put politics to the fore, grasp this major aspect of political principle, and thoroughly eliminate all selfish bourgeois or petty-bourgeois ideas which hinder us from understanding and carrying out the instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Under the guidance of the great programme of **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism"** and enlightened by the "three constantly read articles," we must emulate the heroic 4th Platoon and consciously destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest so as to eradicate the very basis of bourgeois self-interest in our minds and build a great wall of proletarian devotion to the public interest. Only in this way shall we be able to carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions still better and resolutely carry out to the letter every fighting order issued by Chairman Mao. We must respond promptly and enthusiastically to every new instruction from Chairman Mao and get quick results in carrying it out. We must unswervingly follow the course charted by Chairman Mao to win all-round and complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

("Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, December 8.)

Tientsin Revolutionary Committee Born In Revolutionary Storms

A QUARTER of a million jubilant revolutionary masses and the commanders and fighters of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Tientsin warmly celebrated the establishment of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee at a rally on December 6.

Hailed as a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the birth of this revolutionary committee proclaimed the downfall of the agents of China's Khrushchov in Tientsin and the utter bankruptcy of the conspiracy of China's Khrushchov and his agents to restore capitalism there.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Chiang Feng, Vice-Chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Addressing the rally, Comrade Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Chairman of the committee, declared that the decisive victory was finally won after 18 months of fierce and complex struggle. The establishment of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, he said, far from being the end of the revolution, marked a new starting point for it. The fundamental task in the days ahead was to thoroughly establish the absolute authority of Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and to resolutely implement the theory, line, principles, methods and policies put forward by Chairman Mao concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution so as to carry it through to the end. He called on Tientsin's proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses to conscientiously study and resolutely carry out the latest instructions from Chairman Mao. Taking **"fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism"** as the key link, they should relentlessly fight against the selfish ideas in their minds and thoroughly denounce revisionism, develop revolutionary mass criticism, consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary **"three-in-one"** combinations and do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation in their own units. It was also necessary to continue with the campaign of **"supporting the army and cherishing the people,"** strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and **"grasp revolution and promote production and other work, promote preparations against war and achieve still better results in all fields."**

Comrade Cheng Shan-sheng, responsible member of the P.L.A. units stationed in Tientsin and Vice-Chairman of the revolutionary committee, also spoke

at the rally. He said: Responding to Chairman Mao's battle call, the P.L.A. army, navy and air force units stationed in Tientsin have been taking part in the city's great cultural revolution for ten months. The struggle during that period serves as a classroom for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, one of class struggle and of learning from the masses. The proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses have taught us many things which we did not know before; they are our teachers and at the same time our close comrades-in-arms. He expressed the determination of the P.L.A. units to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, defend the great proletarian cultural revolution with their lives and fight to the end to fulfil all tasks assigned them by Chairman Mao.

Also speaking at the rally were representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, young Red Guard fighters and revolutionary cadres. All their speeches were filled with revolutionary militancy.

Amidst thunderous applause, the rally adopted a message of greetings to our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. Reporting the happy news of the birth of the revolutionary committee, the message said: "This is a new paean to your illustrious and invincible thought! This is another great victory for your proletarian revolutionary line! This is another immortal deed by the Chinese People's Liberation Army that you personally founded in its work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training! Most respected and beloved Chairman Mao! We resolve to answer your great call and by relying on the masses, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the new revolutionary order and build the newly born city of Tientsin into a rock-firm iron bastion!"

The rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

Telegrams were sent and meetings were held by the people and members of the P.L.A. throughout the country to greet the establishment of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee. They were determined to learn from the experience gained by Tientsin's proletarian revolutionaries in their struggle, never for a moment deviate from Chairman Mao's latest instructions, from the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung and from his great strategic plan, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The Banks of the Haiho River Glow In the Morning Sun

— Founding of Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee warmly acclaimed

WITH the warm solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao and illuminated by the radiance of his latest instructions, a revolutionary committee has come into being in Tientsin, one of China's biggest cities, following the example of Shanghai and Peking.

The founding of this Municipal Revolutionary Committee has completely shattered the fond dream of China's Khrushchov to turn Tientsin into a base for a restoration of capitalism. It signals the total collapse of the evil, counter-revolutionary revisionist rule of China's Khrushchov and his agents in Tientsin. We warmly acclaim this new victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung!

During the 18 years since its liberation, Tientsin has been the scene of sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Earlier, on the eve of nationwide liberation, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party that **"after the country-wide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem," the basic contradiction internally was "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."** He sharply repudiated the Right opportunist view that the struggle in the cities should rely on the bourgeoisie, and pointed out: **"We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class."**

No sooner was the session over than China's Khrushchov rushed to Tientsin and fell into the arms of the capitalists. He made his notorious "Tientsin talk," in which he wildly advocated the theory that "exploitation has its merits," lauding the bourgeoisie to the skies, urging them to "exploit more" and "make big profits" and doing his utmost to incite them to "struggle" against the working class. He tried by every possible means to dress up such ultra-reactionary capitalists as Wang Kuang-ying and installed them in important positions as his carefully nurtured specimen of "red capitalists." It was in Tientsin, too, that he first peddled the "experience at Taoyuan production brigade" — the sham "four clean-ups" (cleaning things up in politics, ideology, organization and economy) but a real restoration of capitalism — and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education. He and his agents in Tientsin recruited deserters and renegades, formed cliques for their selfish interests, trained their

confidants and henchmen and brought together monsters and ghosts in a vain attempt to bring about the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. His sinister aim was to make Tientsin a bridge-head for subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a nationwide restoration of capitalism.

The establishment of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee is the result of repeated trials of strength with China's Khrushchov and his agents in Tientsin and the heroic struggles against them by the city's proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses who used Mao Tse-tung's thought as their sharp weapon. The proletarian revolutionaries and the young Red Guard fighters in Tientsin, who are loyal to Chairman Mao and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, have courageously implemented and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, smashed the enemy's frenzied counter-attacks one after another, and made outstanding contributions to the struggle to seize back power. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the People's Liberation Army units stationed in the Tientsin area have unswervingly supported the proletarian revolutionaries, made strenuous efforts to carry out careful and thoroughgoing political-ideological work among the masses, energetically set up classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and warm-heartedly armed the revolutionary masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby doing a lot of good work and winning new merits for the people.

The founding of the revolutionary committee is just the first step in a new long march. A lot of hard work will have to be done to consolidate the new revolutionary committee. Thousands of things must be done, but they all boil down to this: **fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism**, creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions, make a great revolution in the depth of one's mind in destroying self-interest and fostering utter devotion to the public interest and strengthen ideological revolutionization.

As they approach their doom, the handful of class enemies are using bourgeois and petty-bourgeois individualism and anarchism and sectarianism in our revolutionary ranks, sowing discord and creating confusion, in an attempt to undermine the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination and to obstruct and sabotage the victorious

advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are trying to defeat the weak-willed in our revolutionary ranks with sugar-coated bullets, in an effort to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of the proletarian revolutionaries. All proletarian revolutionaries should carry out a ruthless struggle against self-interest to ensure the constant ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought in our minds while carrying on the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, headed by China's Khrushchov.

Tientsin is an important industrial city and port in China; it is an important communications hub. We

are confident that the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres in the city, inspired by the unprecedentedly excellent situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and led by their Municipal Revolutionary Committee, will **grasp revolution, promote production and other work, promote preparations against war** with still greater revolutionary enthusiasm, and make new contributions to China's socialist construction and to supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world.

(Excerpts from editorial in "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao," December 7.)

Mai Hsien-teh Follows Chairman Mao's Teachings Heart and Soul

MAI HSIEN-TEH, 22-year-old combat hero, is one of the delegates who have recently come to Peking to attend the congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He has been acclaimed by the whole nation for his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Mai Hsien-teh, the son of a poor fisherman, was engineman on a gunboat of the P.L.A. navy. Though seriously wounded in a fight on August 6, 1965 against two intruding U.S.-made warships of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, he carried on at his fighting post.

A piece of shrapnel penetrated the right frontal lobe of his brain and entered the left frontal lobe beside the skull. Cerebrospinal fluid spurted out and the cerebral cortex was severely damaged. But despite these grave injuries, Mai Hsien-teh, with stubborn fighting spirit and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, continued his duties for three hours till the Chiang gang's ships were sunk.

He was in hospital for more than two years. There his boundless veneration and love for the great leader Chairman Mao enabled him to overcome his grave injuries and win new merit in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the battle to "fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism."

Commentators of *Renmin Ribao* and *Jeifangjun Bao* point out in an article: "Mai Hsien-teh's heroic deeds are a song of triumph to Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mai Hsien-teh sets a brilliant example in thoroughly establishing the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought and creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works." Mai Hsien-teh regards the study of Chairman Mao's works as his first necessity. "His lofty revolu-

tionary aspirations, his firm proletarian class stand, his deep class feeling and his incomparable courage and wisdom," the commentators point out, "all spring from his creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. They are the result of his painstaking ideological remoulding." In this great and unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution, Mai Hsien-teh closely follows Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and pours out his hatred on China's Khrushchov and the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road.

The article points out that acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions Mai Hsien-teh set strict demands on himself, destroyed self-interest and promoted devotion to the public interest in a thoroughgoing way. In fighting self-interest and devoting himself wholeheartedly to the public good his lofty qualities shine out with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and demonstrate the spiritual world of the new communist generation.

Dear as Are Father and Mother, Chairman Mao Is Dearer

The enemy's shell injured Mai Hsien-teh's body and reduced his ability to think clearly, but it could not destroy the boundless loyalty to and love for Chairman Mao deeply embedded in his heart.

Mai Hsien-teh was unconscious or semi-conscious for quite a long time after being admitted to hospital. People anxiously awaited his regaining consciousness. During one of his brief spells of consciousness, the nurse tested his reactions by showing him a pictorial magazine. As she turned over the pages she noticed his lips quivering. His eyes were concentrated on a picture of Chairman Mao. With a great effort he managed to raise his left hand, which had remained useless since

his admission to hospital, and with trembling fingers he touched the picture.

Mai Hsien-teh was finally declared out of danger, but his mind was still clouded and confused. The nurse subsequently gave him a pen and a sheet of paper. With great difficulty, and using his left hand, he managed to write. His forehead was beaded with sweat from the effort. But he persisted until the Chinese characters for "Long live Chairman Mao" were inscribed on the paper.

These characters expressed Mai Hsien-teh's boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao.

He suddenly exclaimed "Chairman Mao!" It was the first time since he had been hospitalized that he had spoken so clearly.

The image of the great Chairman Mao and his brilliant thought roused Mai Hsien-teh from his stupor. He became fully conscious and was able to think clearly.

He had forgotten nearly everything that had happened previously, but thoughts of the great leader Chairman Mao were so deeply engraved on his mind that even when only semi-conscious he immediately answered clearly "Chairman Mao" when asked who is the great leader of all the nationalities in China.

Chairman Mao is the great saviour of the Chinese people. It was he who made the members of Mai Hsien-teh's family as well as the other hundreds of millions of the working people of China, who were slaves in the old days, masters of the country.

It was with profound class feeling that Mai Hsien-teh eagerly studied Chairman Mao's works, and this is now the prime necessity in his life.

His first action when he had partly recovered consciousness but was still unable to speak or move, was to motion to the nurse to read him some quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

When he had recovered sufficiently to raise the upper-half of his body, despite the shrapnel still in his head and the paralysis of the right side of his body, he would lean against the desk and copy Chairman Mao's quotations for two hours at a time. He made a practice of doing this every day.

Although his memory was seriously impaired, Mai Hsien-teh with great persistence and enthusiasm overcame all difficulties in his studies. Although he still speaks with considerable difficulty, he can now recite rather fluently the three constantly read articles of Chairman Mao, namely, *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, as well as 50 quotations from Chairman Mao. He can also sing 30-odd songs based on the quotations or poems of Chairman Mao.

Ardent love for Chairman Mao and his works has become the red line running through Mai Hsien-teh's whole life. The correct attitude to Chairman Mao and to the thought of Mao Tse-tung is fundamental to the

standpoint and orientation of every proletarian revolutionary fighter. In this respect Comrade Mai Hsien-teh has set a splendid example for all of us.

Act in Strict Accordance With Every Word of Chairman Mao

All who have been in constant contact with Comrade Mai Hsien-teh have the same impression: he maintains the highest loyalty to Chairman Mao's words. He acts in strict accordance with them, closely following every sentence and every word. In the hospital, as in the battle, Chairman Mao's words became to him a great, unmatched, spiritual force.

He has endured five operations on his head, the last one necessitating the opening of his skull to remove the shrapnel embedded in the left side of his forehead. Before this operation a nurse asked him what were his feelings about it. In clear, firm tones he replied, quoting Chairman Mao: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" Three days after the operation, the accumulated fluid had to be drawn off. A big needle was inserted into the wound — a very painful process. But Mai Hsien-teh bore the pain without a word of complaint.

The right side of his body was completely paralysed, but, using his left hand as a lever, he tried to sit up. He had just begun to move his body when the wound in his head became so painful that he fainted. When he came to his senses again and saw the radiant quotations from Chairman Mao in front of him, he was inspired to make another effort to sit up. With the help of the nurses, he stubbornly practised until he was able to get out of bed and stand on the floor.

Getting up and starting to walk was another hard fight. His right leg paralysed, he could only move by dragging it behind the other at the cost of great suffering. With great difficulty he trained himself to move step by step the length of his bed and then alongside the walls, determinedly refusing help from the nurses. When exhausted and suffering great pain, he would find encouragement in Chairman Mao's words. Loyal to Chairman Mao's teachings, one is able to defeat any enemy and surmount any difficulty. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings means victory. After 22 days of hard exercise, Mai Hsien-teh's paralysed limbs were functioning fairly well. The physician specializing in healing through physical exercise had the highest admiration for this, regarding it as a wonder worked by Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao's words are the supreme authority in Mai Hsien-teh's mind. When very ill, he refused medicine, and could not bear to have injections, to sit up or take food and he would listen to no one. Only the reading of quotations from Chairman Mao could make him relax. He would then sit up and listen attentively. When asked whether he would listen to Chairman Mao's words, he would nod his head in approval and do whatever was asked of him. The comrades of the nursing group, after discovering this "law,"

often solved difficult problems by using Chairman Mao's words.

Although in hospital, Mai Hsien-teh's heart was at the battlefield. He is deeply conscious of Chairman Mao's teaching: **"The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force,"** and he is very much concerned with the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. aggression. When he saw a film of the U.S. aggressors massacring Vietnamese people, he stood up and shouted "Fire at the enemy!" "Fight resolutely!" When he read about the U.S. pirates' intrusion into China's territorial waters and air space, clenching his fists, he shouted: "Wipe out the enemy!" When enemy aircraft were downed, newspaper in hand he hastened to tell others: "The U.S. aggressors have been shot down!" His repeated request, when visited by leaders and comrades-in-arms was, "Please return me to my warship and the battlefield!"

To be utterly loyal to Chairman Mao's teachings and to act most resolutely in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions are the most precious qualities and the basic characteristics of our fine Comrade Mai Hsien-teh. They are also the source of his stubborn proletarian spirit and revolutionary optimism.

Mai Hsien-teh Is Fighting Side by Side With Us

Although in hospital Mai Hsien-teh's heart continued to remain closely linked with the proletarian revolutionaries throughout the country. With great enthusiasm he responded to the great call of Chairman Mao: **"You should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the very end!"**

During the past year, more than 200,000 young revolutionary fighters have visited Mai Hsien-teh in hospital. Every time the young fighters arrive, he always raises his arms and greets them with: "Long live Chairman Mao!" His visitors reply in the same terms. Revolutionary young fighters, moved by his lofty revolutionary enthusiasm, say with pleasure: "Comrade Mai Hsien-teh is one of us. He fights alongside us."

When China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road were exposed, mention of these scum roused his wrath and he declared that they must be smashed. He understood very well that the attempt of China's Khrushchov and company to restore capitalism in China meant pushing the working people once again into the abyss of suffering.

Mai Hsien-teh has written more than 30 big-character posters and articles of criticism and repudia-



Mai Hsien-teh sings *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* together with proletarian revolutionaries of the P.L.A. Navy

tion, each one expressing his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and intense hatred for the enemy. He regards every word as a bullet and every meeting to criticize and repudiate revisionism as a battle. In his notebook he wrote: "Resolutely drag out the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, thoroughly criticize and repudiate them and overthrow them completely! Resolutely carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" His militant pledge is: "Follow Chairman Mao to make revolution for ever!"

Fight Self-Interest, Repudiate Revisionism and Always Be Chairman Mao's Good Fighter

After Mai Hsien-teh was wounded, our great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao showed great concern about him, and the people throughout the country honoured him highly. The slogan "learn from Mai Hsien-teh" kept reaching his ears.

This presented a new and serious test to the young fighter.

Mai Hsien-teh was invited to attend a meeting, and before it began the doctor asked him what he wanted to say. The young fighter replied: "Learn from the meeting. Make progress everyday. Be Chairman Mao's good fighter." This is Comrade Mai Hsien-teh's basic attitude towards honours and towards himself.

Chairman Mao says: **"We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the Chinese people heart and soul. . . ."** Mai Hsien-teh regards this teaching as a maxim. Unlike those who place "self" above all, Comrade Mai Hsien-teh is at once very modest and honest.

(Continued on p. 31.)

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Revolutionary Shanghai Workers Hold Conference

A DELEGATE conference of ten thousand revolutionary rebel workers of Shanghai last week reviewed their successes in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The conference enjoyed the close attention of the most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. The Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message of greetings addressed to "the Shanghai working class who has made splendid contributions during the great proletarian cultural revolution."

The conference proclaimed the determination of the Shanghai workers to establish the absolute authority of Chairman Mao, his thought and his proletarian revolutionary line; to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions on the cultural revolution, carry that revolution "which cleans up all the dirt" through to the end, and build the Shanghai working class into a powerful revolutionary army armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and inspired with ever youthful vigour and revolutionary militancy.

The revolutionary rebel workers, who have acted as a main force in the cultural revolution, declared from the rostrum of the conference that it was their greatest happiness that they had fought from the very beginning under the direct command of Chairman Mao.

They recalled that about this time last year, at a time when they were engaged in a ruthless struggle against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai and began to unite the then separate revolutionary rebel organizations into the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters, they received the direct support of Chairman Mao.

During the world-shaking January Revolution, they allied with other proletarian revolutionaries to smash the bourgeois headquarters in the old Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, seize all power in the city and set up the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

As a powerful support of that committee, the Shanghai working class has most resolutely, promptly and successfully carried out the series of battle orders issued by Chairman Mao's proletarian headquarters on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary great alliance, revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations and fighting self-interest, repudiating revisionism. They have set an example in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, in

grasping revolution and promoting production, and in fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism.

Shanghai's revolutionary rebel workers attribute their every success to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Wang Hung-wen, a leading member of the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters, declared in a report to the conference: "We the working class will not only carry this great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, but will consistently consolidate and develop this victory; we will not only carry the Chinese revolution through to the end, but will support the world revolution, and work for the liberation of all mankind and the worldwide victory of communism. To fulfil this great historic mission, there must be a revolutionized and militant working class force under the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and filled with the vigour of youth."

He called upon the Shanghai revolutionary rebel workers to strengthen their ranks ideologically and organizationally, effectively resist the corrosion and influence of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas, and wipe out the poisonous influence of the revisionist line advocated by China's Khrushchov and his like in the workers' movement.

He stressed that in building up the working-class ranks, Mao Tse-tung's thought is the soul. He called on the Shanghai working class, with its century-old militant tradition, to organize and educate itself further and turn its factories and enterprises into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The conference unanimously adopted a message of salute to Chairman Mao.

Representatives of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Shanghai, of the poor and lower-middle peasants and of Red Guards of Shanghai addressed the conference. They pledged that they would unite together with the Shanghai revolutionary rebel workers and fight together with them for the complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The whole nation is paying attention to this delegate conference of revolutionary workers in China's largest industrial centre. As *Renmin Ribao* pointed out in an editor's note, this conference "constitutes a landmark signifying that the revolutionary workers' movement in Shanghai has entered a completely new stage and has reached a still higher level under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."



Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Lights the Whole World

Only Mao Tse-tung's Thought Can Save Japan

— Japanese "Haguruma" Theatre's Visit to China

LIKE the red sun shining over the earth, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in the present era, clearly indicates the road of victorious advance for the peoples of all countries. From their practice in struggle, the revolutionary people of all colours everywhere have drawn the same conclusion: The hope of the world revolution is in China, the thought of Mao Tse-tung is the most powerful ideological weapon to defeat the enemy, and Mao Tse-tung is the Lenin of the present era.

In the new epoch in which Mao Tse-tung's thought is its great banner, countless people all over the world turn their eyes to Tien An Men, and countless numbers are always eager to see Chairman Mao, the reddest red sun in the hearts of the world's revolutionary people. It was with this feeling that the thirty revolutionary art fighters of the *Haguruma* Theatre — a glorious collective which is valiant in the struggle of the Japanese revolutionary people — came to China, to the side of Chairman Mao, breaking through the obstructions of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique and realized their long-standing desire.

After a stay of more than one hundred days in China, the Japanese comrades of the *Haguruma* Theatre firmly believed: "Only Mao Tse-tung's thought can save Japan."

The more than one hundred days they spent in China were days of conscientious study of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. When they set foot on Chinese soil in late July, their leader Natuko Fuzikawa declared: "China! Land of Mao Tse-tung's thought! We have come to learn!" This expressed their common feeling.

The Japanese artists visited China in the midst of the world-shaking proletarian cultural revolution. They visited Peking, Shanghai, Yen-an, Harbin, Shaoshan, the Ching kang Mountains and Tachai. These comrades joined the Chinese workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards in those places in mass criticism of China's Khrushchov, who vainly tried to restore capitalism in China. With specific problems in mind, they joined the Chinese masses in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Revolution Requires Leadership of a Revolutionary Party

These Japanese fighters made an everyday commitment to study this instruction of Chairman Mao's:

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism."

Since their own country is still subject to U.S.-Japanese reactionary rule, they feel all the more bitter about the betrayal of the Japanese revolution by the Miyamoto renegade clique which is acting as a pawn of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. These revolutionaries themselves have long been members of the revolutionary Left in Japan that has been waging a stubborn struggle against the Miyamoto clique. They are now even more certain that, to win victory in their revolution, the proletarians and genuine Marxist-Leninists of Japan must thoroughly smash the Miyamoto renegade clique and found a staunch Communist Party in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

While in Shanghai, the Japanese art fighters visited the building where, 46 years ago, the Chinese Communist Party was founded under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao. They wrote the following solemn oath in the visitor's book: "We pledge to always hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and bravely advance along the road of revolution. In order to win complete victory in Japan's revolutionary struggle and form a Marxist-Leninist political party in Japan that holds the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought aloft, we shall vigorously rebel against the Miyamoto clique and dedicate ourselves to victory in the struggle between the two roads in the Japanese Communist Party."

There Can Be No Victory in Revolution Without Armed Struggle

In Shaoshan, the birthplace of Chairman Mao, in Yen-an and in the Ching kang Mountains, sacred places in the history of the Chinese revolution, the comrades of the *Haguruma* Theatre learnt about the course taken by the Chinese people in their struggle under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. At Huangyangchieh, in the Ching kang Mountains, an old Red Army man told them moving stories of how the Red Army led by Chairman Mao defeated the enemy. He also recounted how the heroic sons and daughters of the Ching kang Mountain area, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on people's war, using bamboo and iron spears and home-made guns, defeated fierce attacks by the Kuomintang reactionaries.

The Japanese comrades spoke with emotion: "We know the great truth that **political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.** Without armed struggle, China could not have won victory in her revolution. The same is true of Japan today. Chairman Mao pioneered the road of the Chingkang Mountains. It is the road of liberation for Japan, too. The revolutionary spirit of the Chingkang Mountains will for ever encourage the Japanese people in their march forward." Many of them took bamboo spikes, similar to those used in the mountains by the Red Army in defence against the enemy, as souvenirs.



Revolutionary fighters of the Japanese Haguruma Theatre studying Chairman Mao's Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art in the place where the forum was held in 1942

Arouse Workers and Peasants in Their Millions To Fight as One Man

The revolutionary fighters of the *Haguruma* Theatre deepened their understanding of their glorious duty — to take Mao Tse-tung's thought back with them to Japan and propagate it widely. They often gathered and discussed future plans for spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Japanese mining areas and in the villages. They enthusiastically studied the experience of the "small detachment" form of propaganda team used by revolutionary Chinese artists and young Red Guards in spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses. They took great pains to learn songs based on quotations from Chairman Mao, as well as revolutionary Chinese dances.

Musician Syoji Tsuda often studied and memorized quotations from Chairman Mao and composed songs based on the quotations till late at night while in China. "I will compose revolutionary songs, songs based on quotations from Chairman Mao, and propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought all my life. Songs based on quotations from Chairman Mao will always fill the air over Japan!" he said.

The comrades of the *Haguruma* Theatre constantly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant writings, including *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* and *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*. From these works, they said, they deepened their understanding that artistic practice of any kind cannot depart from Mao Tse-tung's thought even for a minute.

Several times the revolutionary Japanese artists revised parts of the historical play, *The Prairie Fire*, which they staged during their tour of China. It depicts

the Japanese peasants' uprising in 1848, and they made changes in it, in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to bring out even more clearly the armed struggle waged by the peasants. They added a new magnificent scene at the end of the play. Amidst the singing of *The East Is Red* and *The Internationale*, a great image of Chairman Mao appears on the backdrop, and the Japanese revolutionary people, holding red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and also spears and rifles, all turn to Chairman Mao. This symbolizes the fact that only by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought can the revolutionary people achieve liberation, defeat imperialism and its lackeys, and win complete victory, both in Japan and throughout the world.

Always Follow Chairman Mao Tse-tung

On October 23, 1967, the great leader of the world's people Chairman Mao received all the *Haguruma* Theatre members. Every Japanese comrade noted down in the flyleaf of their *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* or in their diaries that most unforgettable and happy moment. They declared that "in our future struggle, whenever we think of that happy moment, we shall feel that a red sun is rising in our hearts, that we are by the side of Chairman Mao, that Chairman Mao is leading us to fight on courageously and encouraging us to devote our lives to the liberation cause of the Japanese people." They collectively composed a song to express their firm determination always to follow Chairman Mao and carry the revolution through to the end.

Writing to their relatives in Japan, Hiroko Okamoto and Hisako Hatta pledged to fight shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the revolutionary people of Japan till final victory, no matter how arduous the future struggle. They expressed confidence that a completely new era will dawn in Japan and that they will hail the

Premier Chou Sends Message Of Sympathy to Inhabitants Of Districts in Albania Hit by Earthquake

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, sent a message on December 4 to Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, the Premier expressed his heartfelt sympathy to the inhabitants of Dibra and Librazhd Districts in Albania, which were hit by a violent earthquake on November 30. The message said: "The Chinese and Albanian peoples share weal and woe together. We are convinced that the fraternal Albanian people, led by the Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, will surely quickly overcome the natural calamity and advance in big strides along the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction."

According to reports from Tirana, the situation in the two stricken districts has gradually returned to normal as a result of the solicitude shown by the Party, the Government and the broad masses of Albania. Those whose homes were destroyed or damaged have been resettled and schools have begun classes again. Administrative work and production and trade both in the cities and the countryside are also proceeding as usual. The people in the stricken areas have been greatly moved by the solicitude and the timely assistance of the Party, the Government and the people in the rest of the country. They have been

mobilized to take an active part in doing away with the damage brought about by the earthquake.

Latest British Atrocities in Hongkong Protested

An official in charge of the West European Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry summoned D.C. Hopson, British Charge d'Affaires in China, on December 6 and lodged another serious protest with the British Government against the recent outrages committed by the British authorities in Hongkong in suppressing and persecuting Chinese patriots there.

The Chinese official listed a number of these outrages, namely, forcibly closing down a middle school, raiding and searching four others, the unwarranted arrest of more than 100 patriotic students and teachers, and the flagrant acts of destroying portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. The Hongkong British authorities, the Chinese official pointed out, have done all this in a planned and premeditated way to persecute patriotic educational establishments; this was still one more serious provocation against the Chinese people.

Moreover, he pointed out, the Hongkong British authorities had arbitrarily banned the *Youth Garden Weekly*, a journal run by patriots; conducted a so-called "trial" of the Hongkong *Wen Wei Pao* with the

"defendant" being absent while threatening to impose an "injunction" on this paper; unjustifiably arrested the chairman of the board of directors of a film studio and a film director of another; raided and searched five trade union offices, including that of the South China Film Industry Workers' Union, and unwarrantedly arrested 12 members of the latter.

The Chinese official concluded by stressing that, by their brutal suppression and persecution of our patriotic fellow countrymen, the British Government and the Hongkong British authorities alone have caused Sino-British relations to deteriorate. The Hongkong problem being the crux of current Sino-British relations, their normalization is out of the question if this same problem is left aside. The British Government, he added, while prating about its "desire to ease Sino-British relations" and its "willingness to restore normal relations between China and Britain," is continuously taking steps highly detrimental to these relations — this only serves to expose its hypocritical features. The British Government cannot expect to maintain so-called normal relations with the Chinese Government and at the same time carry on suppression and persecution in Hongkong. He warned that if the British Government chose to be reckless and continued to act in this manner, present relations between the two countries would inevitably grow from bad to worse, for which the British Government must be held fully responsible.

emergence in Japan of a new world of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The great leader Chairman Mao has said: "The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." "The Chinese people are convinced that the Japanese people will be able to drive the U.S. imperialists from their soil and realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality."

The comrades-in-arms of the Japanese *Haguruma* Theatre concluded their visit in China on November 28 and returned home, to the front line of their fight. Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminates the orientation of their advance, and the prospects for their struggle are bright. They firmly believe that through the valiant struggle of the Japanese revolutionary people the great prediction of Chairman Mao will certainly become the victorious reality.

Violent Revolution Is a Universal Law Governing the Proletarian Revolution

— Excerpts from an article by Kuraji Anzai, former member of the Central Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party

KURAJI ANZAI, former member of the Central Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party and a Left revolutionary, in a long article published recently in the magazine *Studies on Mao Tse-tung's Thought* repudiates the capitulationist theory of "peaceful revolution" of the Kenji Miyamoto revisionist group, according to a report from Tokyo.

In drafting the present programme of the Communist Party of Japan, Kenji Miyamoto did his utmost to delete from the former programmes of the Party one of the most important Marxist-Leninist teachings, that is, the revolutionary ideas that "violent revolution is a universal law governing the proletarian revolution," "armed struggle is the highest form of class struggle" and "armed struggle is the decisive factor in the fate of the revolution," the article points out.

In his report on the programme at the Central Committee, Miyamoto said, "The 1951 programme asserts that 'it is wrong to maintain that democratic reforms for Japan's liberation can be carried out by peaceful means.' Ideologically, that programme completely negates the historical and theoretical possibility of such reforms and it uses the theory of the inevitability of violent revolution unilaterally to bind oneself hand and foot. Obviously, this does not suit the situation of today." Thus, Miyamoto has destroyed the revolutionary spirit of the former programmes and has revised the basic line of the Japanese Communist Party into the modern revisionist "theory of peaceful revolution." He has used the "parliamentary road" and the "peaceful road" to bind the Japanese working class and people hand and foot and force them to prostrate themselves before U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries. His report is in reality a pledge in selling out the revolutionary traditions of the Japanese Communist Party to the enemy, and a white flag of surrender to U.S. imperialism and Japanese reaction.

Basing himself on the realities in Japan, Kuraji Anzai in his article repudiates the Miyamoto revisionist group's fallacy that there exists in Japan the "possibility of peaceful revolution." The article points out that the politically conscious working class in Japan is well aware that "peaceful" revolution cannot be considered in Japan which is under semi-occupation by U.S. imperialism. However, the Miyamoto revisionist group advocates that there is the possibility of "peaceful de-

velopment of the revolution" in Japan. The group alleges that compared with Lenin's time, tremendous changes have now taken place in the international and domestic situation. Can it be that the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries who rule over Japan have become "forces of peace" and are willing to hand over peacefully their state power to the Japanese working class? U.S. imperialism had suppressed the Japanese Communist Party before it started the war of aggression against Korea in 1950. Now the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries have built up a standing army ("self-defence corps") of about 300,000 men and a police force of almost 200,000 men. As revealed by the draft security regulations and "Operation Three-Arrows," these reactionaries are sharpening their swords and oiling their guns in preparation for an attack on the people. However, ignoring such realities in Japan, the Miyamoto revisionist clique has been crooning lullabies about the "parliamentary road" and the "peaceful road" to lull the people to sleep and leave them completely unprepared for the enemy's onslaught. Miyamoto's "theory" is, therefore, anaesthesia for the people in a time of danger. It is the theory of a capitulationist. Miyamoto is Japan's Khrushchov pure and simple and a most wretched renegade, the article points out.

The Japanese people now have no use for either "leaders" like Miyamoto or anaesthesia like his poisonous fallacies, the article says. What they need is Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the line put forward by the Chinese Communist Party led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The Chinese Communist Party has pointed out, "Facts have demonstrated that nowadays in order to make revolutions and achieve liberation all oppressed peoples and nations not only have to cope with violent suppression by the domestic reactionary ruling classes, but must prepare themselves fully against armed intervention by imperialism, and especially U.S. imperialism. Without such preparation and without steadfastly rebuffing counter-revolutionary violence by revolutionary violence whenever necessary, revolution, let alone victory, is out of the question." The Japanese Communists must always bear in mind this very important advice.

The article points out that Miyamoto's "theory" is a betrayal of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory on war. The Communists hold that wars among imperialist countries for the purpose of plundering re-

sources, imperialist wars of aggression against colonies and dependencies and imperialist wars of aggression against socialist countries, are all unjust wars which must be resolutely opposed. On the other hand, wars of liberation fought by the oppressed nations to free themselves from the yoke of oppression, civil wars fought by the proletariat for the cause of socialism, and the wars of self-defence fought by the socialist countries to resist imperialist aggression, are all just wars which must be given firm support. However, Miyamoto's "theory" gives the clear impression that he denies the just, progressive and inevitable nature of revolutionary civil wars, and that he even reveals his obvious dislike, repugnance and hostility towards them. He goes so far as to bitterly denounce violent revolution and civil war waged by the proletariat as acts of "ultra-Left adventurism" and "Blanquism." Thus, as Lenin put it, he who had first degenerated into a faithful servant of the bourgeoisie politically and ideologically, has now become an out-and-out renegade and capitulationist. We must firmly bear in mind, the article adds, Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teaching: "Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed."

The article says that what Japan faces today is not the "possibility of peaceful transition" as the Miyamoto

revisionist clique puts it, but the possibility of being dragged into the aggressive wars launched by U.S. imperialism one after another. Once Japan is involved in an aggressive war waged by U.S. imperialism, the only revolutionary slogan the Japanese Communists should raise is "turn the imperialist war into civil war!" The Miyamoto revisionist clique which fears and abhors civil wars might brand this slogan, the only revolutionary one in this case, as "repulsive and diabolical," but only this revolutionary slogan can free the Japanese people from imperialist rule in the event of an imperialist war. Therefore, we Japanese Communists will never give up the slogan "Turn the imperialist war into civil war!" or abandon the truth that "armed struggle is a universal law governing the proletarian revolution" — no matter how viciously the Miyamoto revisionist clique curses us.

The article concludes: We want peace, too. But in order to abolish war, we must, as long as imperialism exists, oppose counter-revolutionary war with revolutionary war by following Chairman Mao's teaching. "War, this monster of mutual slaughter among men, will be finally eliminated by the progress of human society, and in the not too distant future too. But there is only one way to eliminate it and that is to oppose war with war, to oppose counter-revolutionary war with revolutionary war, to oppose national counter-revolutionary war with national revolutionary war, and to oppose counter-revolutionary class war with revolutionary class war."

Renegade Features of Police-Protected Japanese Revisionists

— Excerpts from a *Choshu Shimbun* article exposing the bourgeois way of life of Sanzo Nosaka and other Japanese labour aristocrats

THE Japanese paper *Choshu Shimbun* recently carried a full page article "True Features of the Most Despicable Renegades of Our Time — Nosaka and Miyamoto; Bourgeois Way of Life of Labour Aristocrats." A summary of the article follows:

In less than a year, the revisionist clique headed by Kenji Miyamoto and Sanzo Nosaka have rapidly gone down the despicable road of betrayal, characterized by opposition to revolution, China and the people.

This betrayal is expressed in the line of "carrying out peaceful revolution through parliament," a line of complete surrender to the rule of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries. This can be seen from the fact that the renegades hire themselves out to the traitorous reactionaries who represent U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Sato government, and in their so-called "independent and self-reliance" stand, which means that they are pawns in plotting against China in co-ordination with the reactionaries. In both

words and deeds, these renegades oppose the revolutionary actions of the Japanese revolutionary people and of the people the world over, and try to dampen their revolutionary enthusiasm, heap curses on them and make trouble time and again.

The Miyamoto revisionist clique, traitors to revolution and to the people, has made a big noise about "expanding the Party's forces," but its efforts in this respect have been in vain. Although they resort to the measure of walking on "two legs," spreading the illusions of the naive petty bourgeoisie and at the same time energetically cracking the whip of slavishness on the pretext of enforcing organizational discipline, they have lost their role of leadership.

These counter-revolutionary and anti-popular revisionist features of the Miyamoto clique have been thoroughly exposed in the past year politically and ideologically. The clique's degeneration has quickly reached alarming proportions.

Why is this so? Why have they degenerated into counter-revolutionary renegades so soon? They have been thoroughly exposed politically. Kenji Miyamoto and his kind have long led a bourgeois life, are steeped in bourgeois ideas, have lost the will to make revolution, and have become labour aristocrats who feel satisfied with the status quo of capitalist society. They are only interested in doing their best to maintain their ignominious status of a labour aristocrat. They are afraid of revolution, of the people, of imperialism and of war.

One can see clearly the corruption and degeneration of these counter-revolutionary revisionists and their renegade features from glimpses of the way Kenji Miyamoto and Sanzo Nosaka live.

Nosaka Leads a Bourgeois Life Under the Enemy Regime's Protection

1. During each election campaign, Nosaka travels in luxury like a feudal lord and spreads poison everywhere in the name of "nationwide canvassing" and "publicizing Party policy." The police force always provides a retinue to serve as guards. Only thus does he feel that his safety is guaranteed. As to the revolutionary people around, he pays no attention to them although they are shadowed and suppressed by the police. He is unapproachable to the ordinary electorate.

2. When the Diet is in session, Nosaka often goes there in a Party car. The guards riding with him are also provided by the police section in charge of Japanese Communist Party affairs. Thus, while his secretary, guards and driver, who are all members of the Communist Party, are protected by the spies and agents of the reactionaries, Nosaka and company engage in "revolutionary activities" in the Diet.

3. When Nosaka stays at home, the police of Ota district where he lives are accordingly informed by telephone. When he goes out, they are informed at what time he will leave. Nosaka justifies himself by saying that "if they (the police) are not informed, they will say 'we cannot guarantee your personal safety.' That would be rather troublesome."

4. Nosaka leads a bourgeois life divorced from the worker-peasant masses. For the past few years, his house has been renovated, enlarged and painted annually, just as the roads in Tokyo are repaired every year. The costs for all this were met out of Party funds.

5. Nosaka's home life is a disgusting example of bourgeois "modern life." To be served, all he does is push an electric button. He is a bird collector and takes special delight in raising young birds. He has a nursery for cactus plants in his home, and cactus raising is also in fashion in the Party headquarters. Nosaka even recommends the petty-bourgeois way of life to the attendants at the Party headquarters, spreading poisonous influences among them.

6. Some years ago, Nosaka suggested a "one week menu" in a weekly magazine. He took pride in being

praised for his drawing up of nutritive menus. His thoroughly bourgeois diet is miles apart from the poor life of the workers and peasants.

7. A strange thing occurred recently. A heavy iron gate was put up for Nosaka's library. Why was this done? Because, it was said, "when 'hooligans' attacked, one could stick it out for one or two hours behind that gate." What a contemptible "revolutionary"! What an expression of a despicable nature! This is nothing but the revisionist philosophy of survival.

Sanzo Nosaka's Menu

Here is part of Sanzo Nosaka's menu, prepared according to the instructions of the secretariat of the Party in Tokyo, when he went to Yamaguchi prefecture in the spring of last year on a speaking tour. The menu has eight cards, two of which are listed below:

Card No. 1

Breakfast: a slice of sweetened bread, a small amount of butter, a glass of milk, black tea (with fruit juice or granulated sugar), egg rolls with vegetable and meat (40 grammes of egg, 3 grammes of oil, lettuce), French salad (50 grammes of crab meat, 10 grammes of asparagus lettuce, 50 grammes of tomatoes, 5 grammes of vinegar and oil).

Lunch: a slice of (unsweetened) bread, a small amount of butter, curry soup (50 grammes of potato, 10 grammes of carrot, 20 grammes of onions, 50 grammes of tomatoes, 30 grammes of pork, curry powder), stew (80 grammes of pumpkin, 5 grammes of granulated sugar), stuffed green pepper with minced beef (one green pepper, 30 grammes of onions, 30 grammes of beef, 5 grammes of egg), fruit (half a banana and a small orange), vegetable fried in margarine (40 grammes of fried French beans or other greens, 2 grammes of margarine, 3 grammes of vegetable oil), a glass of milk.

Supper: a bowl of rice, a plate of "chikuzen" (50 grammes of chicken meat, 40 grammes of carrot, 30 grammes of French beans, 3 grammes of oil), soy sauce soup (20 grammes of sauce, 10 grammes of scallion, 5 grammes of fried soya bean curd, 13 grammes of dried fish), fried salmon (a piece of dried salmon, sliced turnip), tomatoes, fruit, yaourt

Card No. 2

Breakfast: a slice of sweetened bread, a small amount of butter, 10 grammes of jam, a glass of milk, lemon tea, hors d'oeuvres (30 grammes of cheese, 20 grammes of celery, 50 grammes of tomatoes, lettuce), fruit, orange juice, candies (wrapped in tin-foil).

Lunch: a slice of sweetened bread, a small amount of butter, a glass of milk, a glass of yaourt, fruit, soup, fish fried in margarine, lettuce.

Supper: a bowl of rice, a plate of fried pork, fried vegetable, soy sauce soup, fruit, yaourt, noodles with minced meat sauce.

Nosaka's Feudal Prince-Type "Canvass" Matches That of the Mikado

Glimpses of the life of the labour aristocrat Sanzo Nosaka, "Chairman of the Communist Party," may be had from the "big forum" in Yamaguchi prefecture last year.

1. Nosaka was to go to the prefecture to give lectures. He also decided to go to the city of Hagi, his birth place, to visit his ancestral burial place. After the decision was made, one of the standing members of the prefectural committee was called to Tokyo and detailed instructions were given to him by the Party secretariat. The instructions also covered Nosaka's eight-card menu of three meals per day. The security team leader of the prefectural committee responsible for Nosaka's reception gave the day's menu to the various district committees and told the hotels where Nosaka was to stay to make preparations according to his menu cards.

What items on these cards! Just like what has been described above. Everyone in the first class hotel where Nosaka stayed sighed in amazement: "This surpasses the requirements of the Mikado!"

2. Nosaka stayed at the most comfortable hotels wherever he went during his speech-making tour. For example, the Kamefu Hotel in Yamaguchi has a combined Japanese-Western style with attached bath and toilet, and his single suite cost 9,000 yen a day. At the conclusion of this tour Nosaka stayed at a hotel in Hagi city. His guard said: "The Mikado has been living in a grand style indeed. Our lodgings are almost the same as the Mikado's!"

3. During his tour, Nosaka was accompanied by two guards, a secretary and a nurse. His entourage also included two plainclothesmen assigned as his bodyguards by the police. He also took a physician with him wherever he went. It is needless to mention the efforts the prefectural and district committees had to make by way of organizing "security teams" to "safeguard the personal safety" and afford 24-hour protection for "chairman" Nosaka. "To guard against any loss of face and grandeur of the chairman," the Party members who enrolled in the "security teams" were asked to dress in smart Western style with fancy neckties. "Both the attire and accessories should meet the requirements" was the order. This turned out to be a sensation for a time.

(Subheads appeared in the original article.)

Kenji Miyamoto Revisionist Clique: Shameful Renegade to Marxism-Leninism

by HUNG JEN-TA

**A thunder-storm burst over the earth,
And the demon rose from a heap of white bones.**

From a poem by Chairman Mao Tse-tung

A MIDST the songs of triumph in praise of the brilliant victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemies both at home and abroad have staged an ugly joint anti-China farce that can be likened to a mad dog barking at the sun. Playing quite an active role in this show are Kenji Miyamoto and company, ringleaders of the revisionists in the Japanese Communist Party.

This Kenji Miyamoto, who is the "General Secretary" of the revisionist Japanese Party, and who assumes the appearance of a man of integrity, has professed himself an orthodox "Marxist-Leninist." But examined through the detecting glass of Mao Tse-tung's thought, which lets no demon escape, it turns out that he is no more than a hanger-on of Soviet modern revisionism and a shameful deserter of Marxism-Leninism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society, and without them it is impossible to ac-**

complish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power."

The Miyamoto revisionist clique, on the contrary, has looked on electoral votes as the vital thing and has had an abhorrence of violent revolution, pinning all its hopes on the "parliamentary road." In the report of the Central Committee of the Japanese revisionist Party on the draft Party programme in 1961, Miyamoto had undisguisedly declared that "our Party . . . believes that the possibility of effecting a peaceful transition accords with the interest of the working class and the entire people and likewise accords with the interests of the whole nation. We naturally shall work with might and main to translate this possibility into reality." Not having the courage to put up a fight in the face of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the reactionary rule of Japanese militarism, the Miyamoto clique chose to live in a fool's paradise, using its false argument that "with a secure majority in the Diet, it is possible to convert the Diet from an instrument of the reactionary regime into an instrument in the service of the people."

As recent as April this year, *Akahata*, that organ of Japanese revisionism, carried a lengthy and tedious

article entitled "Commentary on the Emperor's Birthday" which raved that "so long as the reactionary forces do not use violence to block the path of revolutionary, peaceful transition, our Party will exert itself to the full to realize the possibility of peaceful transition." If there are people known as ballot-maniacs, then Miyamoto and Sanzo Nosaka, who flatter themselves as Marxist-Leninists, certainly are. The following fact will suffice to prove it.

As far back as 1962, the Japanese revisionist chieftains, led by Sanzo Nosaka, actually shouted banzai at a press conference for their so-called "victory" in the elections. But because the Japanese revolutionaries and Chinese Red Guards have recently exposed their ugly features, Miyamoto and his kind hysterically yelled: "This is an attempt to reduce our votes in the general elections." While a small increase in the number of votes can make them mad with joy, a drop in votes will make them call for sackcloth and ashes. They really deserve to be described as the arch "parliamentary-maniacs" and "devotees of electoral votes" in our time!

Lenin once said: **"Only scoundrels or simpletons can think that the proletariat must first win a majority in elections carried out under the yoke of the bourgeoisie, under the yoke of wage-slavery, and only then can take power. This is the height of stupidity or hypocrisy; it is substituting elections, under the old system and with the old power, for class struggle and revolution."** This applies to Miyamoto and company who call themselves orthodox "Marxist-Leninists."

Lenin also pointedly noted that those advocates of the "parliamentary road" in the Second International **"stoop . . . to the role of 'hospital orderly for capitalism.'"** This too well applies to Miyamoto and his like.

Trailing behind the Soviet revisionist clique, the Miyamoto clique not only energetically promotes "peaceful transition" and the "parliamentary road" at home, but also follows a counter-revolutionary revisionist line internationally. It tries to whitewash the Soviet revisionist clique by asserting that there is only a slight "revisionist tendency" in the Soviet Union. Even more despicable is its attempt to smuggle into the international anti-U.S. united front the Soviet revisionist clique which is the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism and which has betrayed the interests of the people of all lands. In the name of "preserving international solidarity," the Miyamoto clique also insists on taking what is called "international united action against imperialism" with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

This "international united action against imperialism" is a fine thing indeed!

At Glassboro, the Soviet revisionist chieftain Kosygin and the world's arch war criminal Lyndon Johnson made a dirty global deal to betray the interests of the Vietnamese people, the Arab people and the people of the world. However, the Miyamoto clique tries to apologize for Kosygin, with the lame ex-

cuse that "it is incorrect to equate the Glassboro talks with two previous talks by Khrushchov." In a nauseating manner, this clique even pictures Kosygin as having adopted an attitude of "condemning the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Vietnam" in the talks. Here, the world's worst gang of renegades has been dressed up as the hero against U.S. imperialism — this is what the Miyamoto clique calls "united action against imperialism"!

To cover up its shameful crimes in betraying the Arab people, the Soviet revisionist clique staged thief-crying-stop-thief farce in the United Nations. Close on its heels, the Miyamoto group, too came forward to lavish praise on the show with humbug that the "struggle" at the emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly was of "certain positive significance in isolating U.S. imperialism and the reactionary ruling strata of Israel, and in supporting the Arab people."

Irrefutable facts show that this is not at all "united action against imperialism" but a united action by the Japanese revisionists in alliance with U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and Japanese reaction to rabidly oppose China, oppose the people and oppose the revolution, a united action by all ghosts and monsters in the world!

The Miyamoto group dances strictly in tune with the baton of the Soviet revisionists. Is it not justified to call it a hanger-on of Soviet modern revisionism?

Today, the world has entered a new era in which the great banner is the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Chairman Mao is the Lenin of our time. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism. Today, whoever attacks Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world, whoever attacks the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung, is betraying Marxism-Leninism and degenerates into a shameful renegade to Marxism-Leninism.

While waxing eloquent about using "Marxism-Leninism as the only theoretical principle and guide to action," the Miyamoto group is actually engaged in criminal manoeuvres against Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It secretly instructed Japanese Party organizations at all levels to take down Chairman Mao's portraits, and banned Chairman Mao's works and films with shots of Chairman Mao. It is frightened by Mao Tse-tung's thought, just as a rat is frightened by the sunshine.

The Miyamoto group has also viciously branded the Japanese revolutionary people's love for Chairman Mao and their enthusiasm in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought as "blind faith in foreigners." This is ridiculous! Dear Mr. Miyamoto, don't you know that it is the most sacred and bounden duty for a genuine Marxist-Leninist to study and propagate Marxism-Leninism, Mao

Tse-tung's thought? But you and your friends, donning the cloak of "Communists," have been so despicable as to emasculate Marxism-Leninism and vilify Mao Tse-tung's thought. Doesn't this fact prove that you are a pack of the most shameless renegades to Marxism-Leninism with blind faith in U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism?

It is by no means accidental for the Miyamoto group to viciously attack Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is an inevitable result of hiring itself out to the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists. Following a counter-revolutionary revisionist line at home and internationally, the Miyamoto group automatically comes into fundamental conflict with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the Chinese Communist Party which holds aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This fundamental conflict is one between adherents of Marxism-Leninism and those who betray it, between revolution and counter-revolution.

By following U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in its violent opposition to China and vicious attacks on Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Miyamoto group runs completely counter to the desires and aspirations of the Japanese people, and is making itself most unpopular. The Miyamoto group's counter-revolutionary revisionist features have been fully revealed to the revolutionary people in Japan, and its days are numbered. The present rebellion of the Left wing in the Japanese Communist Party represents the dawn over the Japanese horizon.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that "the Japanese people have a bright future" and that "there are hopeful prospects for the Japanese people." We are convinced that a completely new and genuine Japanese Communist Party which holds high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, will rise one day in the flames of the struggle against the Miyamoto group.

Sham is sham, and the mask must be stripped off.

Mao Tse-tung

India's "Non-Congress Governments" On the Rocks

by OBSERVER

IN India's sharpening class struggle, the so-called "non-Congress governments" which have been loudly puffed up and paraded by the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party are bankrupt politically — and have been for quite some time. Recently, the reactionary ruling clique, seeing that the one in West Bengal had outlived its usefulness, curtly ordered its dissolution and sent large numbers of troops to Calcutta to put down the people's resistance struggle in that state still more directly and ruthlessly. And so the bubble surrounding the "non-Congress governments" has been burst.

What goes by the name of "non-Congress government" is merely a device of India's big landlord class and big bourgeoisie for collecting together revisionists in the Indian Communist Party, the Dange renegade clique and reactionary politicians of all descriptions to hoodwink the people. Congress rule, which represents the interests of the big landlord class and big bourgeoisie, has been going through a deepening crisis.

The storm of the people's struggle against hunger and tyranny is sweeping one place after another. The whole of India has been gripped with panic. In these circumstances, the ruling clique used the "4th general elections" last February to put up the signboards of "non-Congress governments" in Kerala, West Bengal and several other states in order to maintain its reactionary rule.

After they had obtained a job or two from the reactionary Indian Government, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and other revisionists in the Indian Communist Party did their utmost to glorify the "non-Congress state governments" of Kerala and West Bengal as "people's governments" and as "examples of peaceful transition." But as they sang the beguiling song of "peaceful transition" at the top of their voices, the storm of revolutionary armed struggle burst out in the countryside. Under the strong impact of the peasants' armed struggle in Naxalbari, this pack of renegades and scabs who wore the mantle of "non-Congress government" officials at once revealed their true colours.

The record of these so-called "non-Congress governments" in the six months or so since they were installed has fully exposed their reactionary nature.

Whether in Kerala or in West Bengal, the "non-Congress governments" most ruthlessly suppressed the people's revolutionary struggles. They have, on dozens of occasions, sent police to crack down on workers struggling against the capitalists and peasants fighting eviction by the landlords. This gang of renegades and scabs are piling up one blood debt after another to the workers and peasants in the towns and cities of Kerala and in the jungles of West Bengal.

Whether in Kerala or in West Bengal the "non-Congress governments" zealously protected the interests of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie; they did not dare touch the feudal landlords and bureaucrat-comprador capitalists in any way. Namboodiripad and his like were generous in their promises to safeguard the interests of the Birla financial group in Kerala and willing to provide favourable conditions so that Indian monopoly capital could fleece the Indian working people still more pitilessly. The two state governments brazenly whitewashed the phoney land reform of the Congress Party in the countryside and upheld the deep-rooted feudal rule of the landlord class, while the broad masses of peasants were left groaning under brutal oppression and exploitation as before.

Both these "non-Congress governments" followed a treacherous policy of fraternizing and currying favour with U.S. imperialism. They went on their knees before Washington for "aid" and counted on U.S. grain to relieve their famines. They opened the doors wide for the penetration of imperialist monopoly capital and even publicly took up the cudgels for and opposed the expulsion of the U.S. "Peace Corps" which engaged in spying activities.

Hard facts have proved that the so-called "non-Congress governments" presided over by the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party were out-and-out lackeys of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie, murderers of the revolutionary people, and flunkies of imperialism. Facts have also proved that the Indian revisionists' "theory of peaceful transition" is a 100 per cent counter-revolutionary fraud.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries."**

Namboodiripad and Co. were even shameless enough to swear that "the Communists would not take to arms so long as parliamentary democracy and elections continued in the country." They blatantly declared that if "non-Congress democratic coalition governments" of the Kerala type could be "spread to other states and on an all-India basis," it would be possible to effect a "peaceful transition" to "socialism." This is open betrayal of Marxism-Leninism.

India's entire state apparatus is in the hands of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie, and every state government is only part of this apparatus. Namboodiripad himself admitted that the "non-Congress government" "is bound to carry out the same policy as is laid down by the Indian government [the central government]." Without seizing power and smashing this old state apparatus, it is nothing but a pipe dream to try to realize "peaceful transition" by organizing "non-Congress governments" in one state after another under the dictatorship of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie.

Lenin once said that "as long as the old bourgeois, bureaucratic state apparatus remains intact," "under all sorts of 'coalition' cabinets that include 'socialists,' . . . these socialists . . . in reality turn out to be either a useless ornament of or a screen for the bourgeois government, a sort of lightning conductor to divert the people's indignation from the government, a tool for the government to deceive the people." Is it not true that the so-called "non-Congress governments" advertised by Namboodiripad and his like are just tools in the hands of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie in India?

It is absolutely preposterous for the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party to blatantly praise India's "parliamentary democracy and electoral system" and hope that socialism can be achieved through such "democracy." There is no "democracy" in such a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country as India. In order to cover up their despotism, the Indian big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie have put up a shabby facade of parliament and elections for the sole purpose of serving their reactionary politics. Facts have proved that they may hand out a few parliamentary seats, if need be, and allow the setting up of one or two "non-Congress governments" to serve as their tools; but they will unhesitatingly kick out their lackeys the moment they no longer serve a purpose. The take-over of the Kerala government in 1959 and the recent dissolution of the West Bengal "non-Congress government" are telling illustrations.

The revisionists in the Indian Communist Party have undertaken to benumb the revolutionary will of the people, prevent them from rising up in revolution, and sabotage their revolutionary struggles with the fallacy of "peaceful transition" and the setting up of "non-Congress governments" which are completely in the service of the reactionary ruling clique. There is no difference between their counter-revolutionary, revisionist line and that of the Dange renegade clique. Despite their efforts to disguise themselves as opponents of the Dange renegade clique, the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party of whom Namboodiripad is a representative are nothing but twin brothers of the Dange renegades.

Today, the peasants' armed revolution and the struggle to seize land with Naxalbari as the banner are breaking out in many parts of India. The armed struggles of the Nagas and the Mizos persist and are grow-

ing stronger. The revolutionaries of the Indian Communist Party and the broad masses of the revolutionary people in the country, having repudiated the Dange renegade clique, are now waging a sharp and irreconcilable struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by Namboodiripad and his kind. In their tortuous struggle, they are in the course of discovering the correct road which will lead their revolution to victory. This is the road charted by Chairman Mao, i.e., under the leadership of the political party of the proletariat, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla war, unfold an agrarian

revolution, build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture the cities.

We are convinced that the 500 million Indian people, under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and led by a revolutionary Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, will wage a protracted struggle, surmount all difficulties, overthrow the reactionary rule of the imperialists and their lackeys in India, and win final victory in their revolution.

(*"Renmin Ribao," December 5.*)

Bankruptcy of "Peaceful Transition" Fraud

"Non-Congress Governments" — Instruments Of Reactionary Rule in India

THE regime in the state of West Bengal which was dissolved by order of the New Delhi government on November 21 was one of the nine so-called "non-Congress state governments" set up following the fourth general elections in India last February. These "non-Congress state governments" were brought into existence with a great deal of ballyhoo, and the traitor Dange clique and the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party boosted them as "democratic" and "people's" regimes established through parliamentary elections. But like the rest of the state governments in India, they were nothing but instruments of reactionary rule.

The fourth general elections were held at a time when the Congress Party, the chief instrument of the Indian landlords and bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie, was beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. In the course of its 20 years' rule, the Congress Party, having fully revealed itself before the Indian people as reactionary and traitorous, has lost the magic of its deception. During the election campaign, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, K. Kamaraj and many other Congress leading figures were on many an occasion given a rough reception by angry masses who attacked them with stones, bricks, shoes and flower pots. Indira Gandhi herself got a bleeding nose. These were the "votes" cast by the Indian people for the Congress Party.

The Indian reactionaries and their bosses, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, had realized for some time that it was next to impossible for them to rely on Congress alone to keep firm hold over the entire country. So, in those states where Congress control had been seriously weakened, they propped up the Swatantra, Jan Sangh and other reactionary parties, rajas and politicians as well to form "non-Congress governments." By giving an appearance of "democratic" multi-party rule, they hoped that the re-

actionary rule could be preserved. In areas where the people's movement was in high tide, the Indian reactionaries especially felt the need for revisionists of the Indian Communist Party to hoodwink the people. The reactionary government therefore released a number of Indian C.P. revisionists from prison before polling date so that they could take part in the elections and become M.P.'s or ministers. The Indian C.P. revisionists, on their part, badly needed a few posts in the "non-Congress state governments" to demonstrate the "feasibility" of "peaceful transition."

Thus, after the "general elections," while the Congress Party remained in control of the Central Government, by the end of July "non-Congress governments" were established in 8 out of the total 16 (not counting the Indian-occupied part of Kashmir) states of India. Of these, the Kerala and West Bengal governments were formed by Indian C.P. revisionists, the renegade Dange clique, and other reactionary parties; the Madras government was formed by the reactionary Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party alone; while in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa and Haryana, the state governments were jointly formed by reactionary politicians who withdrew from the Congress Party, together with the Jan Sangh, the Swatantra Party and the Samyukta Socialist Party. At the end of July, the Congress government in Madhya Pradesh, the biggest state in India, fell as a result of the defection of a number of the Congress Party's Assembly members. Hence a 9th "non-Congress state government" was formed by politicians who were ex-members of the Congress Party in conjunction with members of other reactionary parties.

Since assumption of office, the officials of these "non-Congress state governments," pretending to be concerned with the welfare of the people, have put forward slogans designed to deceive and have adopted reformist measures for winning popular favour and

stabilizing their rule. The impression they tried to create was that "non-Congress governments" were fundamentally different from Congress governments.

U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the bosses of the Indian landlords and bureaucrat-comprador capitalists, loudly applauded this farce of "democracy." U.S. Ambassador Chester Bowles praised the result of the elections as testifying to the vitality of Indian "democracy." U.S. grain continued to be supplied to the "Communist government" of Kerala state. *New Times*, a mouthpiece of the Soviet revisionists, extolled the state governments of West Bengal and Kerala as comprising "Leftist and democratic parties."

Official circles in New Delhi have revealed that it is the intention of U.S. imperialism and Indian monopoly capital to form a "multi-party government" in New Delhi, too, for the purpose of deceiving the people if the Congress Party can no longer maintain its rule from the centre.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung penetratingly pointed out in 1947 that Chiang Kai-shek's "reorganizing the one-party government into a multi-party government" only showed the bankruptcy of Chiang's political tricks which were failing as fast as he played them. The tricks played by the Indian reactionaries at present are no less despicable and clumsy than those of Chiang Kai-shek.

All the parties and politicians taking part in the "non-Congress state governments" speak for the interests of the Indian landlords and bureaucrat-comprador capitalists. Although these reactionary parties display such words as "freedom" and "people" on their signboards, every one of them is pro-U.S. and anti-China to the bone and rabidly against the people. Both the Jan Sangh (People's League) and Swatantra Party (Freedom Party) have made it clear in their programmes that they are in favour of the development of "free enterprise" (meaning the unrestricted development of monopoly capital) and an alliance with U.S. imperialism, and that they are against China and communism. Ajoy Mukherjee, chief minister of West Bengal, who has been acclaimed by the Indian revisionists as a "Leftist," is an ex-Congress Party member of 44 years' standing, and three years ago was Chairman of the Congress Party in West Bengal. It was only in a bid for power that he withdrew from the Congress Party some time ago. The chief minister of Bihar was also once Congress Chairman in that state and later quit the party. The chief minister of Orissa is a maharaja. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Madras received subsidies and support from U.S. imperialism in the election campaign.

West Bengal where U.S. and British capital in India is most concentrated reveals the fraudulent character of the "non-Congress state governments." Here the major factories, mines, banks, transport and communications facilities, and tea plantations are in the hands of U.S. and British capitalists and their agents, the Indian comprador monopoly capitalists. Harsh feudal exploitation exists to this day in the rural areas.

However, in the working programme of the West Bengal "non-Congress state government," not a single word is said about countering or restricting the forces of foreign imperialism or the domestic monopolies and feudal forces. It only speaks vaguely of "working for the welfare of the people."

While mouthing fine words in its programme about "fighting unemployment" and "creating new employment opportunities" for the workers, the state government encourages the domestic and foreign capitalists to ruthlessly exploit and enslave the workers and connives at their summary dismissals.

Determined not to put up with the mounting wave of dismissals any longer, the workers in West Bengal developed a form of struggle known as the "gherao (besieging or lock-in) movement." From early March to May 1, the workers, who have a rich revolutionary tradition, held 144 "besieging" actions, and encircled the offices and homes of the capitalists. Some 500 capitalists were subjected to this form of besieging struggle. The state government repeatedly sent police to suppress the workers with guns and tear-gas bombs. Openly clamouring for the right of capitalists to receive "due police protection," deputy chief minister Joyti Basu, a revisionist of the Indian Communist Party, went in person to conduct so-called "mediation" between the capitalists and the workers and by suppression and deception helped the capitalists put down the workers' strikes.

The bloody suppression of the peasants' revolutionary armed struggle in Naxalbari and other places in Darjeeling District exposed even more glaringly the real features of the West Bengal "non-Congress government."

In West Bengal and other states where "non-Congress governments" had been set up, the relations of production have remained the same as under Congress Party rule. Like their Congress predecessors, these state governments endeavour to preserve and promote the interest of monopoly capital and the landlords. The Indian revisionists, after the elections, sanctimoniously declared that they would see to it that the state governments "protect the interest of the people." But did they strike down the exploiters — the landlords and monopoly capitalists — by force and violence? No. They have instead vilified the armed struggle of the peasants in Naxalbari and tried to assure the peasants that they can well trust the state government which, so they said, can find a "democratic and peaceful solution" to the agrarian problem and solve it "amicably and peacefully," and which can "meet the just demands of the peasantry." These revisionists who want to stay on amicable and peaceful terms with the landlord class have the impudence to claim that they can "protect the interest of the people" by this class capitulation and treachery. This is merely Gandhi's Doctrine of Non-Violence plus revisionist humbug. When in power in Kerala in 1957, the Indian revisionists got out an "agrarian reform law" of a reformist character. Now, they do not even raise the

slogan of agrarian reform. They are preoccupied with making contacts with domestic and foreign financial magnates whom they are inviting to invest in Kerala, and this is simply an open licence for the ruthless exploitation of the people.

The Indian revisionists have hypocritically assured the people that "in West Bengal and Kerala our ministers have refused to use the police to crush the workers and people fighting a just battle for their jobs and livelihood." However, when confronted with the people's revolutionary struggle, they could no longer conceal their anti-people and counter-revolutionary nature. Facts show that together with the bureaucrats of the Congress and other reactionary parties, they have piled up one blood debt after another to the Indian people, for which history will mete out to them due punishment.

The Congress government can no longer fool the people, nor can the "non-Congress governments." The Indian people have learnt from their own experience

the real meaning of "parliamentary democracy," "non-Congress government" and "peaceful transition" publicized by the Indian reactionaries and revisionists.

Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionaries of the Indian Communist Party have led the peasants of Naxalbari and other places to wage revolutionary armed struggles. This is an important sign of the awakening of the Indian people. They will eventually cast off the spell of Gandhism and revisionist humbug about "peaceful transition" to socialism. Sooner or later, they will make violent revolution to overthrow and smash the machinery of the reactionary government. This is a law of historical development.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung teaches: **"Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society and without them, it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power."**

Johnson Administration Changes Horses In the Mire

AT a time when U.S. imperialism is sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire of its aggressive war against Vietnam and will soon be submerged, Johnson recently announced the decision to remove McNamara from the post of secretary of defence. Like changing horses in a mire, this shows that U.S. imperialism is coming to the end of the rope in its war of aggression against Vietnam.

McNamara has been U.S. Secretary of Defence for nearly seven years and has been playing an important role in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam. Being a major criminal among the U.S. ruling circles in unleashing this massive war of aggression, he has all along been acclaimed by these ruling circles as the "most remarkable," the "ablest" and the "wisest" "secretary of war." Now, this U.S. warmonger, who once threw his weight around a good deal, has finally lost his job under the devastating blows of the heroic Vietnamese people and, crestfallen, he is forced to leave his office. Does not this clearly prove the abject failure of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Vietnam?

As it is, the U.S. aggressors have thrown into south Vietnam more than half a million troops. Yet their position on the battlefield becomes increasingly passive and vulnerable. Over 60,000 U.S. aggressor troops were put out of action during the rainy season this year, more than double the number for the corresponding period last year. Since the current dry season set in, the People's Liberation Armed Forces of south Vietnam, with the initiative firmly in their hands, have attacked in many places and won splendid and big victories at Loc Ninh, Phuoc Binh and Dac To in rapid succession.

In only 20 days or more beginning from the end of October, 14 battalions and 30 companies of the U.S. and puppet troops were wiped out. A total of over 2,600 U.S. pirate planes have been brought down over north Vietnam. The cost of conducting the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam has been rapidly increasing and it has now reached the total of about 30,000 million dollars a year. Consequently, the financial and economic difficulties of the United States have been aggravated beyond measure, the mass movement of the American people against the aggressive war in Vietnam is gaining ever greater momentum, and the contradictions within the U.S. ruling circles have become more acute. The Johnson Administration finds the going tougher and tougher.

Speaking of the imperialists and reactionaries, our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: **"They are so corrupt, so torn by ever-increasing and irreconcilable internal quarrels, so spurned by the people and utterly isolated and so frequently defeated in battle that their doom is inevitable."** U.S. imperialism is exactly in this plight in Vietnam at present.

The more disastrous the defeat of U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war against Vietnam, the fiercer the quarrel among its ruling circles. McNamara's removal is the outcome of the sharpening of contradictions within the U.S. ruling circles. In order to put the blame on others for the failure of the aggressive war in Vietnam, ease the contradictions within the ruling circles and improve his own position for the coming presidential "election," Johnson has put up a show of "changing horses in the mire" by kicking out McNamara and making him a sacrificial wolf.

Although there is this or that kind of contradiction among the imperialists and reactionaries, they are unanimous in wanting to suppress and destroy the revolutionary forces. Neither the fall of McNamara nor his replacement by a new secretary of defence can lead to any change in U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war. In his statement on replacing McNamara, Johnson brazenly clamoured: "The course of our participation in the war in Vietnam is firmly set." Other high-ranking U.S. officers and officials have also recently come out one after another with frenzied war cries and even openly demanded the expansion of the war to Cambodia and Laos. Clearly, U.S. imperialism

will intensify its military adventure in the aggressive war in Vietnam and continue to expand the war.

Nevertheless, whatever the tricks of the Johnson Administration, whichever rung it escalates the war to, and however cunningly it juggles with the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of war and "peace talks" frauds, the complete defeat of U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war in Vietnam is a foregone conclusion. Final victory surely belongs to the great Vietnamese people who dare to fight and to win and are determined to carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, December 6*)

Another Anti-China Crime by the Sato Government

THE Chinese acrobatic troupe *The East Is Red* recently went on tour in Japan at the invitation of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox). During the visit, it received cordial assistance from Japanese friends and was warmly welcomed by the Japanese masses. The troupe has contributed to the promotion of the cultural interflow between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and their understanding of each other, and to a stronger bond of friendship between them.

The Japanese reactionaries and their followers, however, tried again and again to sabotage and obstruct the Chinese troupe's tour of many Japanese cities. The Sato government instigated and connived with the revisionists of the Japanese Communist Party to distribute reactionary handbills, intimidate the audiences, create disturbances wherever performances were given and seize upon this to commit provocative acts. In addition, it brought out the reactionary police to give protection to the revisionists in many ways. Finally, the Japanese police authorities went to the lengths of kidnapping, on trumped-up charges, a Chinese national working in the Tokyo association of Chinese residents who had been assisting the troupe on its tour. This is another grave political incident deliberately manufactured by the Japanese reactionaries against China. The Chinese people express their utmost indignation at this dastardly act by the Sato government.

The Sato government has all along been tailing behind U.S. imperialism in the latter's policy of hostility towards the people of China. Sato has been attacking China more arrogantly than ever following his visit to the United States where he plotted with Lyndon Johnson. He has staged one provocation after another against the Chinese people, raising a ceaseless anti-China hullabaloo. Recently he went a step further and openly "invited" Chiang Ching-kuo, a Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang ringleader, to Japan to work out new anti-China schemes. At the same time, the Sato government has stepped up political persecution of Japan-China friendship organizations and the patriotic overseas Chinese; it has flagrantly searched the headquarters

of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), which upholds friendship between the two countries, and the Japan International Trade Promotion Association and its Kansai branch, which have been working for the development of trade between Japan and China. Facts have shown that the Sato government is vigorously pressing ahead along the road of fascism and militarism; it is serving the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war with redoubled efforts and is bent on playing the role of an anti-China fugleman for U.S. imperialism in Asia.

The Miyamoto revisionist clique played the most shameful role of hatchetman for the Sato government in the latest anti-China outrage. The outrage is actually a disgusting duo performed by the reactionary Sato government and the Miyamoto clique. When the Japanese revisionists savagely created trouble, the reactionary police gave them encouragement. When, however, the revolutionary people fought against this sabotage, the Japanese revisionists were openly protected by the police. And when these revisionists made unjust "appeals," the reactionary police illegally arrested innocent people. The Japanese revisionists have closely co-operated with the Japanese reactionaries in every action! All this has once again exposed the renegade features of the Miyamoto clique and proved that it is the accomplice of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, a traitor to the revolutionary Japanese people and an enemy of Japan-China friendship.

Our great leader Chairman Mao says: "The Japanese people and the Chinese people are good friends." The broad masses of the people in Japan want to be friendly with the Chinese people. Those who oppose China make up only a handful. No force whatsoever can sabotage the profound militant friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese peoples which has been forged in their common struggle. All anti-China schemes are doomed to fail, whether they are hatched separately or jointly by the Sato government and the Miyamoto clique. The more wildly they oppose China, the more quickly they will perish.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, December 10*)

(Continued from p. 15.)

When talking about honour and achievements, he always attributes them to the great leader Chairman Mao, to the Party, to the people and to the collective.

If others praise him, he brushes their compliments aside and says: "I'm not good enough!" When others express their desire to learn from his heroic deeds, he is uneasy and repeats: "I'm not good enough, I'm not good enough!"

These few words fully reveal the noble quality of Comrade Mai Hsien-teh as a thoroughgoing fighter against self-interest and one who devotes himself wholly to the public interest. They demonstrate his communist spirit.

In hospital, Mai Hsien-teh often forgot that he was seriously wounded and took the wards as a new field in which to serve the people. As soon as he could move he helped the nurses clean the wards and did other kinds of physical labour while actively propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. He did everything for the public interest and was always utterly devoted to others without thought of himself. Many people said of him: "In Comrade Mai Hsien-teh, we see the 'three constantly read articles' in action."

To this, Mai Hsien-teh always replies: "I'm not good enough, I'm not good enough!" He likes best to learn by heart the following quotation from Chairman Mao: "**He (a Communist) should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself.**" Mai Hsien-teh constantly uses these words to urge himself forward and examine his own thoughts and actions. He demands that he himself be fired with the spirit of wholly and entirely serving the people.

When Chairman Mao issued the great call to "**fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism,**" Comrade Mai Hsien-teh responded enthusiastically and most firmly implemented it.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao calls on us to "study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good soldiers."

In his actual struggle, Comrade Mai Hsien-teh has most resolutely and most faithfully carried out this directive of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. His life shines with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and displays the completely new spiritual outlook of the new, communist generation.

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