

PEKING REVIEW

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March 22, 1968

Salute the Vietnamese People Fighting Vigorously at the Forefront of the Anti-U.S. Struggle

Renmin Ribao and Jiefangjun Bao editorial.

A Foul Performance in Budapest

by Renmin Ribao Commentator

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic.

Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle (August 1949)

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The imperialists and their running dogs, the Chinese reactionaries, will not resign themselves to defeat in this land of China. They will continue to gang up against the Chinese people in every possible way.

Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference (June 1949)

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Conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt one's thinking to the new conditions, one must study. Even those who have a better grasp of Marxism and are comparatively firm in their proletarian stand have to go on studying, have to absorb what is new and study new problems.

Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work (March 1957)



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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

Comrade V.G. Wilcox in Peking

• General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand warmly greets the splendid victories of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the leader of the Marxist-Leninist movement of the whole world. He says that China's great cultural revolution is a sharpened dagger which has pierced into the enemy's heart.

Comrade V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, arrived in Peking on March 13 on a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. New Zealand friends in Peking were also at the airport to welcome him.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held talks with Comrade Wilcox on March 17. The talks, which proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere, fully demonstrated the militant proletarian revolutionary friendship between the Communist Parties of China and New Zealand. After the talks, Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng gave a banquet in warm welcome of Comrade Wilcox.

Visit to Peking General Knitwear Mill

Comrade Wilcox visited the Peking General Knitwear Mill on March 16. He was accompanied by Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Comrade Wilcox praised the members of the 8341 unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who are helping the Left in the mill, and the revolutionary workers and staff of the mill for the important victories they have won in the great proletarian cultural revolution by closely following the strategic plan of the great leader Chairman Mao. He sincerely urged all the revolutionary workers and staff of the mill to be always loyal to the great leader

Chairman Mao, and to constantly and ceaselessly study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way so as to win still greater victories.

The revolutionary workers and staff held a grand rally to welcome Comrade Wilcox. Shouting "Long live Chairman Mao!" they waved their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* to salute him.

Comrade Wilcox made a speech full of revolutionary friendship. He said: We warmly greet the great victories won by the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and the splendid victories of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the leader of the Marxist-Leninist movement of the whole world. The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution ensures that there will be no return to capitalism in China, such as has occurred in the Soviet Union. The great proletarian cultural revolution in China is a sharpened dagger which has pierced into the rotten heart of the imperialist camp headed by the United States. Your victory is our victory, because your victory helps our struggle in New Zealand.

Comrade Wilcox paid special tribute in his speech to the Chinese People's Liberation Army for its achievements in the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. He said that all these successes were achieved under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao. His speech drew round after round of warm applause.

Later, Comrade Wilcox was shown round the various workshops; every-

where there were portraits of Chairman Mao and quotations from him. He praised the workers again and again when he learnt that they made it a rule every day to seek instructions from Chairman Mao's teachings before starting work, to report to Chairman Mao on the day's work by examining it in the light of his teachings after the shifts, and, before leaving, to jot down in the record book the quotations which they had used in solving problems for the next shift's reference. Comrade Wilcox told the leading members of the revolutionary committee and the 8341 unit of the P.L.A. in the mill: "The victory in the mill is a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought."

On the evening of March 18, accompanied by Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Hsieh Fu-chih, Wu Fa-hsien, Wang Tung-hsing and Yeh Chun, Comrade Wilcox saw the revolutionary modern Peking opera *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold* presented by the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking. This was a special performance arranged in his honour.

When Comrade Wilcox entered the hall together with Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching, all rose and warmly applauded to welcome him. Comrade Wilcox waved the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and extended his cordial greetings to all.

After the performance, everyone in the hall sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. Amidst cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Comrade Wilcox and Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching went on stage, cordially shook hands with the performers and congratulated them on their splendid performance.

South Vietnam Delegation of Youth and Heroes in Killing U.S. Aggressors Arrives in Peking

The revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Peking on March 18 gave a rousing welcome to the envoys of the heroic armed forces and people of south Vietnam—the Delegation of Youth and Heroes in Killing U.S. Aggressors. The visitors arrived at a time when the Chinese people and the P.L.A. were rejoicing over the great victories won by the south Vietnamese armed forces and people since the Spring Festival. The Chinese people, declared the revolutionary masses, are determined to follow the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao and resolutely support the Vietnamese people to carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to final victory.

Led by Vo Cong Trung, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Liberation Youth Federation, the delegation came at the invitation of the China-Vietnam Friendship Association to take part in activities in China to mark the Vietnam Day of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism and for a friendly visit. The delegation included Ngo Truong Kien, Phan Van Song, Le The An and Nguyen The Hau.

At the airport to welcome the heroic comrades-in-arms from south Vietnam were Li Fu-chun, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chen Yi, Vice-Premier, Han Nien-lung, Wang Hsin-ting and Ting Hsi-lin, leading members of the departments concerned, Nien Ssu-wang, a good fighter for Chairman Mao, combat hero Shu Chi-cheng, outstanding airman Han Yung-wu, and leading members of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee as well as more than 2,000 revolutionary people in the capital.

Nguyen Van Quang, Leader of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in China, Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, and other Vietnamese comrades in Peking were also at the airport to greet the delegation.

The comrades-in-arms from south Vietnam landed amid warm cheers of "Salute the heroic Vietnamese people!" Representatives of the Red Guards in Peking pinned Chairman Mao badges on their jackets and presented them with copies of the bright red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, which is treasured by revolutionaries.

Reading together, the representatives of the Red Guards recited the following quotation from Chairman Mao: **"You are putting up a good fight! Relying on your own strength, you have under most difficult conditions badly battered U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious of imperialism in the world, and landed it in an impasse. This is a great victory. The Chinese people salute you."**

They then read this passage from President Ho Chi Minh: **"These last early spring days, our armed forces and people in the South have been fighting splendidly at a sustained tempo and in close co-ordination, striking everywhere and recording everywhere great victories. It was a bolt from the blue for the American aggressors and their valets who have been thrown into extreme confusion and bewilderment; the puppet administration and the puppet army are collapsing by big chunks. Our people all over the country are filled with enthusiasm and pride; our friends on the five continents are overjoyed!"**

Then, in the company of Comrades Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi and others, Vo

Cong Trung and other Vietnamese comrades-in-arms walked round the tarmac to meet the welcoming crowds. The revolutionary masses, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, representatives of the militia and the Red Guards in Peking who adhere closely to the great strategic plan laid down by Chairman Mao to seize the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution conveyed the warmest revolutionary friendship and the most resolute support to the heroic sons and daughters of Vietnam. Holding aloft the portraits of our great leader Chairman Mao, President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, and Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and waving the national flags of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the flag of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the enthusiastic crowd shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live President Ho Chi Minh!" "Long live the victory of people's war!" "Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Firm support for the Vietnamese people's great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "Long live the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!" "The 700 million Chinese people pledge to give firm backing to the Vietnamese people!" They also shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet modern revisionism!" "Firm support for the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples!"

In the evening, Li Fu-chun, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a banquet to warmly welcome the delegation. Comrade Li Fu-chun and leader of the delegation Vo Cong Trung both spoke at the banquet, which was filled with revolutionary, militant friendship.

Chinese Air Force Downs Another U.S. Imperialist Unmanned High-Altitude Reconnaissance Plane

An air force unit of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, which is boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, shot down a U.S. imperialist unmanned high-altitude military reconnaissance plane on the afternoon of March 15 when it intruded into China's air space over southwest China for reconnaissance and provocations. The news came at a time when the Chinese people and army men in their hundreds of millions are advancing in the march to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is the third enemy plane of its kind shot down this year over southwest China by the Chinese People's Liberation Army which is armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued an order commending the unit concerned for its success. The order said: The people and army men throughout China are energetically studying and carrying out the brilliant "March 7" directive (see *Peking Review*, No. 11, 1968) of the great leader Chairman Mao. They are advancing in the midst of success to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. In such excellent conditions, you have shown utter loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, paid keen attention to the application of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and heroically defended our socialist motherland by shooting down a U.S. imperialist unmanned high-altitude military reconnaissance plane which had intruded into the air space over southwest China for reconnaissance and provocations. This is the result of your response to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's call in holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, giving prominence to proletarian politics and doing a good job in the revolutionization of men's thinking. It is a new victory for

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

The order added: The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** We hope you will follow the great instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao that **"you should not slacken your fighting efforts in the slightest,"** implement in an all-round way the whole series of the latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao and the instructions of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and continue to perform new deeds of merit for the people in defending the country and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Renmin Ribao published an article by Commentator on March 17 extending the warmest congratulations on the shooting down of the U.S. imperialist plane, and said that "it is a new victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Commentator said: "Chairman Mao has taught us: **'All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles.'**

"The U.S. bandits, who have suffered devastating defeats at the hands of the Vietnamese army men and people, realize that the tremendous victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution are arousing the revolutionary people throughout the world. Sensing their impending doom, the U.S. bandits are intensifying their wild, desperate struggles and have repeatedly sent planes to carry out provocations against us.

"The air force and naval air units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, with the most profound pro-

letarian feelings of boundless loyalty to the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and taking deputy supreme commander Lin Piao as the example, have earnestly studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way and carried out Chairman Mao's policy of **'grasping revolution and promoting preparations against war.'** Always on the alert and fighting heroically, they have successively won four great victories in downing U.S. bandit planes in two and a half months.

"This is another proof that the People's Liberation Army, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, is a great wall of iron. It is highly vigilant and prepared against imperialist aggression.

"We sternly warn the U.S. imperialist bandits that our air space is sacred and not to be violated. We will severely punish any invading enemy and completely destroy it."

Serious Protest Against Persecution of Patriotic Chinese Film Workers by British Authorities in Hongkong

A responsible member of the West European Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry summoned British Charge d'Affaires D.C. Hopson on March 15. The responsible member was authorized to lodge a serious protest with the British Government against the Hongkong British authorities' attempt to "deport" patriotic Chinese film workers Fu Chi and Shih Hui, which was an act of persecution.

At noon on March 14, the Hongkong British authorities forcibly took Fu Chi and Shih Hui, who had been unjustifiably imprisoned in a concentration camp, to the bridge at Lowu in an attempt to "deport" them. "This," said the responsible member, "is a new instance of persecution by the Hongkong British authorities of our patriotic compatriots living and working in Hongkong and Kowloon." He pointed out that the British authorities in Hongkong must know that our patriotic compatriots in Hongkong have the sacred right to

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Victory will definitely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people!

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Salute the Vietnamese People Fighting Vigorously At the Forefront of the Anti-U.S. Struggle

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

TODAY is Vietnam Day of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism. With the utmost enthusiasm, the Chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army extend the warmest greetings and loftiest respects to their Vietnamese brothers who have won splendid victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and give their heartiest welcome to the South Vietnam Delegation of Youth and Heroes in Killing U.S. Aggressors which has come to China to participate in the commemorative activities.

Eighteen years ago today, the heroic Vietnamese people, unafraid of brute force, courageously beat back the flagrant provocations by warships and planes sent by U.S. imperialism, and scored their first victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention. This marked the beginning of the glorious pages in the history of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

For the past 18 years the Vietnamese people, who have a glorious tradition of revolution, have fought a long and extremely arduous war against the U.S. aggressors in order to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and win the independence and unification of their fatherland. In the course of the war they are displaying ever greater courage and growing stronger and stronger, and they have brought about an excellent revolutionary situation.

Vietnam is the focus of the struggle against U.S. imperialism in the world today. The great war of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has profound, far-reaching and tremendous world significance.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are convincing proof of this."**

The victories in the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation fully show the might of people's war and have set a glorious example for the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world struggling for liberation. They prove that, big or small, a nation can defeat any aggressor, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them, wages a people's war and perseveres in a protracted war of resistance.

Under the hammer blows of the heroic Vietnamese people, U.S. imperialism is now in the most dire straits. The U.S. economy is gripped by a huge crisis; class contradictions in the United States are extremely sharp; the quarrels within the U.S. ruling clique are very intense; and the United States is extremely isolated in the world. U.S. imperialism is bogged down deep in the quagmire of its war of aggression against Vietnam and cannot pull itself out. Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, it is up to its neck in trouble.

The revolutionary people of the world regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own and the Vietnamese people's victories as their own. They resolutely support the Vietnamese people to fight to the end, to drive the U.S. aggressors out of Vietnam and to realize their great cause of national liberation and the unification of their fatherland.

U.S. imperialism and its assortment of stooges and pawns are doing their utmost to try and stamp out the raging flames of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. In this, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is most active in serving U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression against Vietnam. By giving sham support to the Vietnamese people while actually betraying them and helping the United States to peddle the "peace talks" fraud, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has become the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism. To support the Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors, the people of the whole world cannot

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One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

A Foul Performance in Budapest

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

ANOTHER counter-revolutionary farce was performed by a handful of renegades and scabs from 66 groups under the signboard of "consultative meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties" in Budapest from February 26 to March 5. The renegade Brezhnev-Kosygin clique was the scenario writer, director and protagonist.

Since coming to power, this renegade clique has completely taken over the revisionist mantle of Khrushchov and carried on his policy of opposing communism, opposing the people, opposing revolution and opposing China. To accomplish what was left undone by Khrushchov in his efforts to convene a world conference of renegades and scabs the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has held an endless succession of assorted big and small meetings, talks and conferences. These included the notorious reactionary splittist meeting in March 1965 and the Karlovy Vary meeting of the new European scabs in April 1967. It was only after three years and four months of painstaking efforts that the latest "consultative meeting" was knocked together, marking a "formal" beginning of the preparatory work for a world conference of renegades and scabs.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique took great pains to convene this "consultative meeting" because it wanted to show that it still had some authority and that its baton was still effective. However, the meeting, once convened, revealed more clearly than ever that its baton had long become ineffective.

In spite of all the threats and blandishments by the Soviet revisionist leading clique, and in spite of all its rumour-mongering and deception, some people refused to attend the meeting for their own different considerations. Even those who took part in the foul performance had their own axes to grind, each with a dialogue and scenario up his sleeve. Seeing that things were not shaping up well, the Soviet revisionists hastily decided to put an end to the show of "democracy," "equality" and "consultation," and on the very first day when the meeting heard speeches, they openly announced the Moscow orders which the participants

had to obey. But obedience was not forthcoming. Some gave open rebuffs, others made veiled attacks, still others steered clear of the issue.

The Soviet revisionists ordered that the world conference of renegades and scabs be scheduled for November-December this year, neither later nor earlier, in the true Khrushchovian tradition of ordering a sinister conference to be held in December of a given year. But some people maintained that it would be "premature" to call the conference at the proposed time because "conditions are not ripe" for it and it should take place "after careful preparation"; others simply suggested that another "consultative meeting" be held to make the decision.

The Soviet revisionists ordered that the big world conference of renegades and scabs must comprehensively discuss and sum up their counter-revolutionary, revisionist "line" and "strategy" for restoring capitalism, capitulating to imperialism and betraying the revolution of the people of the world, and that it must adopt an over-all "programmatic document" for all the revisionist parties to follow. But some people shouted out: Nothing doing! We won't let you control us by such tricks.

And so on and so forth.

Thus the noisy bickering lasted eight days and nights. Finally, the Soviet revisionists had no alternative but to brazen it through by issuing an outright order calling for a conference in Moscow in November-December this year. Thus the meeting was hurriedly closed.

This farce conducted by the Soviet revisionist leading clique was extremely unseemly.

The Soviet revisionist clique had another purpose in calling this "consultative meeting," namely, to make it clear to the U.S. imperialists that there is a gang in its wake taking the revisionist road and wrecking world revolution—an attempt to raise its own status and make a package deal with the United States. But this was also difficult. Holding the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique

in utter contempt, the U.S. imperialists have placed U.S.-Soviet relations today on the same plane as U.S.-British relations.

Today's Soviet revisionist leading clique is worse off than its predecessor. If Khrushchov in his time pompously tried to be on an equal footing with U.S. imperialism and to jointly dominate the world, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has degenerated into a junior partner of U.S. imperialism only a little over three years after coming to power. Today, this clique can only jump when U.S. imperialism whistles. As U.S. imperialism is being beaten black and blue by the Vietnamese people and is at the end of its rope, the chieftains of the Soviet revisionist clique ceaselessly run hither and thither serving as a broker for the U.S. imperialist "peace talks" fraud. When U.S. imperialism instigated Israel to launch a war of aggression, the Soviet revisionists brought pressure to bear on the Arab countries to knuckle under and sent Kosygin post-haste to Glassboro to seek an audience with Johnson and offer capitulation. To enable U.S. imperialism to maintain its nuclear monopoly and carry out nuclear blackmail, the Soviet revisionist clique worked hand in glove with it in concocting the draft nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The sinister counter-revolutionary conference which the Soviet revisionist clique ordered to be held in November-December is also designed to meet the needs of U.S. imperialism, co-ordinate with this year's U.S. general elections and pay tribute to the new masters in the White House.

To sell horse meat as beefsteak is the usual practice of the Soviet revisionist leading clique. It is clearly an accomplice and a vassal of imperialism, but it tries hard to pass itself off as an "anti-imperialist hero." At this meeting it had the cheek to make a hullabaloo about "anti-imperialism." This was nothing but a fig-leaf to cover up its features as a renegade and scab who capitulates to U.S. imperialism and betrays the revolution of the people of the world.

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but resolutely expose and smash the Soviet revisionist clique's criminal scheme to betray the Vietnamese people.

President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, has pointed out: **"The nearer the victory, the greater the hardships. The enemy, like a cornered beast, will react more madly. Therefore, our armed forces and people should further strengthen their solidarity, fight perseveringly, harder and without let-up, so as to win still greater victories."**

Responding to the militant call of President Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people are now keeping up their advance in the midst of their victories. No matter how madly U.S. imperialism extends its war adventures

The so-called "Budapest consultative meeting" is another sinister anti-China conference. Before this conference, Brezhnev and Kosygin came out in person and stirred up a small-sized anti-China current. In full regalia, acting his part at the conference, Suslov took the lead in viciously opposing China. Outside the conference, the Soviet revisionists were busily engaged in anti-China activities in an attempt to organize a big anti-China chorus. For all their efforts, a few, hardly a handful, responded. Can it be said that they do not want to oppose China? No! They want to, but they can't.

The world today has entered a new revolutionary era with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its great banner. China's great proletarian cultural revolution which is unparalleled in history is scoring over-all victories and having an increasingly profound and far-reaching influence on the world. Under the guidance of the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Marxist-Leninist political Parties and organizations and the revolutionary people of the whole world are following up their victories and going forward. The revolutionary people of all countries will sweep away all vermin and win final victory.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces"; "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."**

One evidence of this last desperate struggle is the woeful decision of the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique to call a big world conference of renegades and scabs at the end of the year. Khrushchov fell long ago. Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind who are following in Khrushchov's footsteps will never escape the same fate.

(March 18)

and no matter how cunningly it resorts to the "peace talks" fraud, the determination of the Vietnamese people to fight a protracted war cannot be shaken. Their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will certainly gain final victory.

Armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have always regarded their support and aid to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as their internationalist duty. Tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million Chinese people have become more powerful and are even more fully prepared than before. Firmly and unwaveringly we will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors.

(March 29)

Soviet Revisionists Stop at Nothing to Salvage U.S. Imperialist Aggression Against Vietnam

IN the last six months, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique has co-ordinated more closely than ever with U.S. imperialism in peddling the Johnson Administration's "peace talks" fraud. This is a vain attempt to coax and coerce the Vietnamese people into laying down their arms and capitulating to the U.S. aggressors in the midst of their tremendous and many victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Kremlin's despicable acts of selling out the interests of the Vietnamese people and slavishly serving the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Vietnam became even more brazen after the great victories won by the south Vietnamese people this spring.

U.S. imperialism has used the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of war combined with "peace" against the Vietnamese people for a long time now. In the last six months in particular, as a result of its growing defeats on the Vietnam battlefield and increasing opposition and attacks at home against its policy of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism, while preparing to further escalate its war in Vietnam, has at the same time entered into closer collaboration with the Soviet revisionist clique and other reactionaries in a feverish attempt to put across its new "peace talks" scheme.

U.S. Imperialism Whips Up Evil Wind. Soviet Revisionism Actively Responds

The new evil "peace talks" wind blowing through the last six months was first raised by U.S. imperialist chieftain Lyndon Johnson in a speech at San Antonio on September 29, 1967. In that speech, Johnson on the one hand made war threats against the Vietnamese people who were heroically waging their war of resistance; on the other hand, he vigorously brandished the olive branch and brought forward the so-called "San Antonio formula" for "peace talks." Paraded as a move "leading to productive discussions," this "formula" repeated, under more treacherous camouflage, the tricks of inducing "peace talks" through a bombing pause and forcing "peace talks" through bombing. Prompted and directed by Johnson, different kinds of "peace talks" brokers serving Washington, from British Prime Minister Wilson and U.N. Secretary-General U Thant to Pope Paul VI in the Vatican, Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki, the Yugoslav arch renegade Tito and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, have all appeared on the stage playing their parts. The ruling Soviet revisionist clique, as the principal "peace talks" broker for U.S. imperialism and the latter's leading accomplice, for a time before last September had been compelled to confine itself to backstage machinations to hawk the U.S. "peace talks"

plot, exposed as it was frequently by the world's revolutionary people. After Johnson dished out the "San Antonio formula," however, this pack of renegades lost no time in coming out into the open once again to run errands and contrive plots on behalf of Washington's "peace talks" fraud.

The Brezhnev-Kosygin clique went a step further in making more deals with U.S. imperialism on international issues as soon as the United States served up the "San Antonio formula." It did its best to create a favourable atmosphere for U.S.-Soviet "co-operation" on the Vietnam question, and encouraged Washington to go ahead more boldly with its war blackmail and "peace talks" schemes in Vietnam. On the one hand, these Soviet revisionists have pressed ahead with their "detente" with the United States in Europe in a joint effort to maintain the imperialist and revisionist counter-revolutionary "status quo" there, so that the United States can steadily withdraw its troops from Western Europe to intensify its war of aggression in Vietnam. On the other hand, these renegades have closely cooperated with the U.S. war escalation, excelling themselves in playing up the "horrors" of the war in Vietnam, in a futile attempt to browbeat the Vietnamese people into submitting to the brute force of the U.S. aggressors and accepting their "peace talks." At the same time, they have hurriedly arrived at a new compromise with U.S. imperialism on the question of "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." To follow up the draft treaty "on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" which they proposed jointly with Washington last August, they put forward the "complete text" of the draft treaty in January this year, vigorously working on public opinion for a U.S.-Soviet "reconciliation" and preparing the ground for a U.S.-Soviet partnership in pushing the "peace talks" fraud in Vietnam.

After Johnson whipped up the sinister wind of "peace talks" in San Antonio, the Soviet revisionist renegades immediately ganged up with the U.S. imperialists to peddle the new U.S. "peace talks" plot everywhere in a big way. Between September and December last year when the 22nd U.N. General Assembly and later the Security Council were in session, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism worked in close collaboration, and on many occasions tried to get the United Nations and its Security Council to intervene in the Vietnam question. At the General Assembly, U.S. delegate Goldberg sang the old "peace talks" tune and cried himself hoarse for a "political settlement," a "gradual de-escalation," "reconvocation of the Geneva Conference," and so on. Soviet revisionist Foreign

Minister Gromyko pitched in the next day with a lot of talk about the "dangers" of the Vietnam situation so as to prepare public opinion for pushing the "peace talks" fraud. At the end of last November, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a resolution calling on the U.S. Government to arrange for the Vietnam question to be "discussed" in the Security Council. The Soviet revisionists got busier than ever in secretly plotting with the U.S. imperialists, and spread the word through "diplomatic circles" at the United Nations that they "would not oppose the discussion of the Vietnam question" in the Security Council.

Johnson Assumes Personal Command. Kosygin Runs Errands Everywhere

The joint manoeuvres by the Soviet revisionists and U.S. imperialists to have the United Nations intervene in the Vietnam question and carry out the "peace talks" scheme met with abject failure. Consequently, late last December Johnson personally made trips to Asia and Europe and privately discussed the Vietnam question with a number of U.S. imperialism's lickspittles and trumpeters for "peace talks," including the Pope, in a fresh effort to advance the "peace talks" hoax. And in this he again had the active collaboration of the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique. On December 19, Kosygin had long talks in Moscow with George Romney, the Governor of Michigan, who was then campaigning for the Republican Party's presidential nomination. By remote control from Washington, Kosygin joined hands with British Prime Minister Wilson late in January this year, in quite open and sinister activities for "peace talks." While sending a vice-chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the British Foreign Secretary to Tokyo to confer secretly with Japan's Eisaku Sato government, Kosygin and Wilson themselves were engaged in intensive talks in Moscow on the Vietnam question. In their talks, Wilson was reported to have given Kosygin "an accurate and up-to-date account of American thinking on Vietnam" and Kosygin in return told Wilson the Soviet revisionists' attitude on the Vietnam question. Both, it is reported, "emphasized the urgent need for a political settlement" of the issue and "expressed their firm intention to singly or jointly take all action within their power to achieve that goal." Wilson later repeatedly declared with great satisfaction that the "bridge" to "peace in Vietnam" had been considerably shortened and that there was "a relatively narrow gap" between Johnson and Kosygin in arranging "peace talks."

After the behind-the-scenes manoeuvres by these two major accomplices of U.S. imperialism, Kosygin and Wilson went abroad to promote the counter-revolutionary scheme of U.S. imperialism. At the end of January, Kosygin visited New Delhi where he had confidential conferences with Indira Gandhi and Tito, while Wilson went to Washington in mid February to report to Johnson on the results of his secret talks with the Soviet revisionist chieftains.

More or less at the same time, Brezhnev and Kosygin gave personal interviews to foreign correspondents, in

which they called for a "bombing pause" and "peace talks." According to the American magazine *Life*, in his interview with American newsmen on January 19, Kosygin gave the impression that he was "very serious" in bringing an end to the Vietnam war.

U.S. Suffers More Bitter Defeats. Soviet Revisionists Render Greater Service

Since the Spring Festival this year, the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces have been mounting full-scale attacks on all fronts, dealing staggering blows to the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and scoring brilliant successes that shook the world. Perplexed and greatly alarmed, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique has thrown all caution to the winds during the past month. Without its usual disguise, it stepped forth impulsively to serve its desperate Washington masters, offering them advice and pushing its treacherous activities on the Vietnam question to a new high.

At a time when the revolutionary people of the world are warmly hailing the south Vietnamese people's new spring victories, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique has turned its propaganda machine on full blast to boost more fanatically than ever the "peace talks" swindle.

The Soviet revisionists made a great fuss about so-called "peace talks" for Vietnam and about the "sensibleness" of the U.S. imperialists, but did not say a single word about how the south Vietnamese armed forces and people were firmly determined to carry forward their victories, persist in struggle, defeat U.S. imperialism and seize complete victory. These Soviet revisionists raised a hue and cry against a "military solution" of the Vietnam question, and advocated a "political solution" and a "halt in the bombing and peace talks." They babbled about "negotiations" being "possible" and ranted that "a halt in the U.S. bombing could lead to peace talks on Vietnam." They spared no effort to create an atmosphere for "peace talks." At the same time, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique did its utmost through its propaganda to exaggerate what it called the "enormous sacrifices, harm and material losses" inflicted on north Vietnam by the U.S. pirate aircraft. The Soviet paper *Krasnaya Zvezda* went so far on February 6 as to quote a British bourgeois paper saying that "as a result of its fresh defeats, Washington may lose its head and expand the war further." Though feigning denunciation of the United States, all this kind of propaganda is actually designed to frighten the Vietnamese people, who are fighting with greater and greater intensity and success.

The Soviet revisionist clique has also offered advice through its newspapers and news agency to the Johnson Administration, imploring them to "listen to the voice of reason," to "seize the opportunity," to make up their minds to "make use" of the "possibility of getting out of the blind alley" of the Vietnam war, and to "halt the bombing and start peace talks."

By exerting such pressure on the Vietnamese people and cajoling them while giving such earnest advice to

Washington, the Soviet revisionists have fully revealed themselves as despicable renegades and accomplices of the U.S. imperialists.

At the same time, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has greatly intensified its criminal manoeuvres to promote the "peace talks" following the great new spring victories of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people.

On February 6, Kosygin received and held secret talks in Moscow with L. Thompson, the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Three days later, on February 9, the Soviet revisionist clique authorized TASS news agency to issue a statement officially advocating a "halt in the bombing and peace talks."

On February 11-12 the Soviet revisionists invited U Thant, U.N. Secretary-General, who was then junketing around the world peddling the U.S. "peace talks" fraud, to visit Moscow to discuss "peace prospects" in Vietnam. It was disclosed that during their talks the Soviet revisionist chieftains "assured U Thant they were willing to help in any way possible to facilitate the progress of peace talks."

On February 14 and 16, Kosygin and Brezhnev respectively delivered speeches in Minsk and Leningrad, preaching that the Vietnam question could not be settled "by military means" but should "follow the road of a political solution." They stressed the need for an early "halt in the bombing and the holding of peace talks." In these ugly performances, they struck up the same tune as U Thant did in his statement issued on February 24 at the United Nations reporting on his recent globe-trotting to promote the Vietnam "peace talks."

During this period, the Soviet revisionists, extending their tentacles all over, were carrying out hectic manoeuvres abroad. In Washington, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, who had just returned to his post with secret orders from the Soviet revisionist clique, twice within 24 hours (February 15 and 16) held secret talks on the Vietnam question with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk. In London, at the same time, the Soviet Ambassador visited British Prime Minister

Wilson, who had just returned from a visit to the United States, to be briefed "in detail on the present American attitude on Vietnam." In Paris, the Soviet Ambassador asked for and was given an audience by French President de Gaulle on February 20. He informed the latter of the Soviet revisionists' attitude towards developments in the Vietnam situation, and they exchanged views and discussed the Vietnam question.

U.S. Imperialists Are Doomed. Soviet Revisionists Can't Escape Punishment

In making barefaced attempts to create public opinion for "peace talks" and busily scheming to bring them about, this handful of renegades and scabs in the Kremlin has clearly betrayed themselves as over-anxious to rescue U.S. imperialism from the blind alley of its war of aggression against Vietnam, and to help Washington carry out its "peace talks" conspiracy.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "**There are true and false friends. But through practice one can tell the true from the false.**" Brezhnev and Kosygin and their kind have for a long time been resorting to two-faced counter-revolutionary tactics, talking big in an attempt to pose as friends of the Vietnamese people. However, in the past few years, especially in the last six months, by sabotaging the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and working loyally in the interests of U.S. imperialism, these Soviet revisionists have amply exposed their treacherous nature. Their "support" to the Vietnamese people is sham but their betrayal of the Vietnamese people is real; their opposition to U.S. imperialism is sham while their submission to and collaboration with U.S. imperialism is real.

The U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam is doomed to fail. The Soviet revisionist renegades who have brazenly sold out the interests of the Vietnamese people will never escape the punishment of history. The heroic people of Vietnam will overcome all difficulties and obstacles and persist in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until final victory.

(Continued from p. 7.)

live and work there, a right which they cannot be deprived of by anyone. The British authorities in Hongkong have been flagrantly persecuting our patriotic fellow-countrymen, and instead of acquitting Fu Chi and Shih Hui, now attempt to "deport" them by force on a framed-up charge and against their will. This is absolutely unjustified.

The responsible member sternly pointed out: "Your fresh persecution will only arouse strong indignation among our patriotic compatriots

in Hongkong and the people along the border. It will renew tension in Hongkong and on the border." In conclusion, he declared: "The Chinese Government has always provided Chinese residents in Hongkong with the convenience of free travel between Hongkong and other parts of the motherland, but it resolutely opposes the forcible 'deportation'—no matter what the destination—of our patriotic compatriots by the Hongkong British authorities. The British Government must immediately stop this unjustifiable action by the Hongkong British

authorities and effectively guarantee that similar incidents will not occur again in the future. In the meantime, the Chinese Government demands that the British Government enjoin the British authorities in Hongkong to acquit Fu Chi and Shih Hui immediately, restore their personal freedom, stop all persecution of them, effectively ensure their personal safety and not send them anywhere outside Hongkong on any pretext against their own will. Failing this, the British Government

(Continued on p. 39.)

British Spy Case Broken in Lanchow

ACTING in accordance with the information supplied by the revolutionary masses, the Public Security Bureau in Lanchow, Kansu Province, recently broke a case in which British spy George Watt (British) carried out espionage activities in the People's Republic of China.

George Watt came to China on December 14, 1966 as an engineer for British Vickers Zimmer, Ltd. Watt was assigned the job of gathering intelligence by the British imperialist spy P.F.W. Jay, a responsible member of the Vickers Zimmer, Ltd., before he got to China. Since his arrival Watt, in the guise of an engineer, had engaged in espionage activities directed against the People's Republic of China and rendered active service to the British imperialist policy of aggression. During his stay in China, he spied out and stole important intelligence about China's military, political and economic affairs and the great proletarian cultural revolution, and had furtively taken many photographs of prohibited areas in China. Thus, he had committed grave crimes, thereby seriously endangering the security and undermining the socialist construction of China.

At the time the Lanchow Public Security Bureau broke this case, it discovered that Peter Deckart (West German), an engineer for Vickers Zimmer Ltd., had also engaged in espionage activities in China.

"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." Using the cover of trade, British imperialist intelligence organizations had sent spies through the Vickers Zimmer Ltd., and this company had undermined China's socialist construction through blackmail and deception in the economic and technical fields, but their criminal activities were eventually brought to light. Though they had been extremely crafty in their espionage activities, they were eventually caught by the mighty arm of the Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and maintain high revolutionary vigilance at all times.

The crimes of George Watt and Peter Deckart in carrying out espionage activities aroused immense indignation among the revolutionary masses who unanimously demanded that the British spies be severely punished.

Rally for Announcing Sentence

At a rally on March 15, the intermediate people's court in Lanchow announced that Watt had been sen-

tenced to three years in prison. At the same time, the Lanchow Public Security Bureau announced that Peter Deckart would be immediately deported from the People's Republic of China.

The rally fully demonstrated the high vigilance and revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and are striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the mighty force of the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country. It was a heavy blow to British imperialism, and to U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. The breaking of the British spy case is a tremendous victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Held in Lanchow's Hall of Anti-Revisionism, the rally was attended by proletarian revolutionaries, the revolutionary masses and representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Lanchow. All the participants angrily denounced British imperialism for sending spies into China and strongly condemned the British imperialist spies for their monstrous crimes of stealing intelligence and undermining the socialist construction of our country. Filled with indignation, everyone shouted: "Down with British imperialism!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet modern revisionism!" "Severe punishment for the British spies!" and "We'll resolutely smash all the plots and sabotage activities of the special agents of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek gang, British imperialism, Soviet revisionism and Japan!"

When the rally began, the revolutionary masses jointly wished our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life and sang *The East Is Red*. They then read in unison Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch. After there is peace and order throughout the country, they will still engage in sabotage and create disturbances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a come-back. This is inevitable and beyond all doubt, and under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance."**

British imperialist spy Watt was taken to the rally amid angry shouts of "Down with British imperialism!" and "Severe punishment for the British spy!" Trembling with fear, this spy who had committed grave crimes looked pale and bowed his head as he stood on the accused stand.

A representative of the Lanchow intermediate people's court read out the verdict which listed the crimes of the spy. It pointed out that he should be severely punished for his crimes as a spy, of which there was irrefutable evidence and to which he had admitted, but considering the fact that he had shown repentance, he was therefore given a light sentence of three years' imprisonment in accordance with our country's policy of leniency towards those who acknowledge their crimes but severe punishment for those who stubbornly refuse to do so.

After the verdict was read, the rally burst into thunderous applause. Everyone raised his arm and shouted: "We resolutely support the just sentence passed by the Lanchow intermediate people's court on the British spy Watt!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct

Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Hu Chi-tung, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kansu Province, and representatives of workers, peasants, students and P.L.A. units in Lanchow spoke at the rally. They expressed the determination to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, raise their vigilance a hundredfold against sabotage and plots by all class enemies, domestic or foreign, defend our great motherland and safeguard our socialist construction and the fruits of victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Deal Resolute Blows at Enemy Secret Agents and Spies, Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat of China

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

USING trade as a cover, British imperialist intelligence organizations have sent spies into China through British Vickers Zimmer, Ltd. to steal important intelligence about our military, political and economic affairs and the great proletarian cultural revolution in an unbridled manner. At the same time, Vickers Zimmer, Ltd. has resorted to blackmail and deception in the economic and technical fields, thereby gravely endangering the security and undermining the socialist economic construction of our country. Our organs of proletarian dictatorship in Lanchow, Kansu Province, have in accordance with the law sentenced British spy George Watt to three years' imprisonment and decided to deport Peter Deckart who has also engaged in espionage activities. This is an effective measure taken by our government to safeguard national sovereignty, protect the security of our country, defend the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a severe punishment for the foreign spies who have dared to carry out sabotage and make trouble in our country.

China is a great socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We have always stood for friendly co-operation with the people of all countries, but we will never allow any enemy, domestic or foreign, to use this as an opportunity to carry out counter-revolutionary activities in our country. Our government will unequivocally exercise the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and severely punish all enemies who engage in espionage, subversion and sabo-

tage to endanger the security of our country, no matter what their guise and which country's passports they hold.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The imperialists and their running dogs, the Chinese reactionaries, will not resign themselves to defeat in this land of China. They will continue to gang up against the Chinese people in every possible way."

For a long time, U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of all countries have ceaselessly carried out subversive plots and sabotage activities against our country. In addition to collaborating with and making use of a handful of class enemies within China, they have continuously sent spies and secret agents of all descriptions in the guise of legitimate occupations into China to carry out all kinds of criminal activities. Particularly since the launching of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemies at home and abroad have feverishly intensified their espionage and sabotage activities. This is because they both fear and hate this great cultural revolution and imagine it to be an opportunity for them to fish in troubled waters. The breaking of this British spy case once again shows that the counter-revolutionary nature of imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction will never change.

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao, the people of our country are now ad-

vancing towards all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Just because we have won victory, we must never relax our vigilance against the frenzied plots for revenge by the imperialists and their running dogs. Whoever relaxes vigilance will disarm himself politically and land himself in a passive position." All proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary comrades must firmly bear in mind this teaching of our great leader. We must hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, resolutely adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, raise our vigilance a

hundredfold, increase our awareness of the enemy's presence, get rid of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism, strengthen our proletarian Party spirit, expose all the hidden secret agents of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek gang, Soviet revisionism, Britain, Japan . . . and not let a single one of them escape. We must resolutely and thoroughly smash all their plots, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country and ensure the all-round victory in our great proletarian cultural revolution!

(March 16)

Forge Ahead Victoriously Along the Course Opened Up by the Great Leader Chairman Mao's "March 7" Directive

In the past few weeks, armymen and civilians throughout the country have been celebrating the first anniversary of Chairman Mao's brilliant "March 7" directive with rallies, get-togethers, study sessions, discussion meetings and other commemorative activities. The newspapers, both national and local, have devoted full pages to news reports, articles, features and other writings in honour of the occasion. Some articles pass on experience in carrying out the directive, others present the authors' understanding of it, still others are pledges to win new merit in the proletarian revolution in education. The following is an account of experience gained in implementing the directive. It was written by People's Liberation Armymen assigned to give military and political training in Tientsin's Yen-an Middle School. It was after reading this school's report on how it had brought about a revolutionary great alliance based on the school class and on how its Red Guard organization had been rectified, consolidated and developed that Chairman Mao issued his famous directive on March 7, 1967. We print excerpts of the article whose full text was originally published in "Renmin Ribao" on March 8 this year. — Ed.

THE great leader Chairman Mao said in his "March 7" directive: "The army should give military and political training in the universities, middle schools and the higher classes of primary schools, stage by stage and group by group. It should help in re-opening school classes, strengthening organization, setting up the leading bodies on the principle of the 'three-in-one' combination and carrying out the task of 'struggle-criticism-transformation.'"

After repeatedly studying this directive, we realized that, in order to carry it out in Yen-an Middle School, it was essential to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution in the school through to the end, smash the old bourgeois educational system and institute a completely new proletarian system of education. To reach this goal, it was imperative to get the revolutionary students, teachers and workers at the school fully on the move, rely on them and give them enthusiastic help in setting up a solid revolutionary committee—the school's leading body based on the "three-in-one" combination.

Guided by the "March 7" directive, Yen-an Middle School set up its revolutionary committee on April 5, 1967. From then on, the committee took over leadership of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the school and various other work, while we devoted our main attention to helping it steel itself and establish proletarian revolutionary authority in the course of practice.

We put great emphasis on the ideological revolutionization of this leading body, and arming its members with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, regarding this as the most important support we could give to the new-born revolutionary committee. We supported it mainly in three ways:

First, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything**, we encouraged the committee to institute a regular system for the study of Chairman Mao's works and

The army should give military and political training in the universities, middle schools and the higher classes of primary schools, stage by stage and group by group. It should help in re-opening school classes, strengthening organization, setting up the leading bodies on the principle of the "three-in-one" combination and carrying out the task of "struggle-criticism-transformation." It should first make experiments at selected points and acquire experience and then popularize it step by step. And the students should be persuaded to implement the teaching of Marx that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation, and in military and political training, they should not exclude those teachers and cadres who have made mistakes. Apart from the aged and the sick, these people should be allowed to take part so as to facilitate their remoulding. Provided all this is done conscientiously, it is not difficult to solve the problems.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

adopt a series of measures for revolutionizing their thinking. The first course in every class when school resumed was the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the committee members setting the pace in fighting self and repudiating revisionism and in consciously remoulding their world outlook, the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works was carried to a new height.

Secondly, we helped the revolutionary committee set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in a big way for the purpose of eliminating bourgeois and petty-bourgeois factionalism and strengthening proletarian Party spirit. As a result, unity among those attending was greatly strengthened.

Thirdly, we helped the committee members improve their working style as leaders. The majority of them were elected from among the revolutionary students, teachers and workers. They were very enthusiastic and conscientious in their work, but due to lack of experience they gradually developed the tendency to sit in their offices and issue orders from there and spend much of their time at meetings. As time went by, their contacts with the masses began to lessen.

Noting this, we helped them to organize study of Chairman Mao's teachings on the mass line and method of leadership. To help improve their working style, we passed on to them the experience of the leading organs of the P.L.A. in going down to the companies to give personal, direct, face to face leadership. As a result, they too put out roots among the masses by establishing direct contact with the classes and putting into practice the method of direct, face to face leadership. They began to take all problems directly to the masses, listening to what they had to say, accepting their supervision and criticism and promptly correcting

mistakes. Revolutionization of the leading body greatly facilitated implementation of Chairman Mao's "March 7" directive and helped the revolutionary committee win the confidence of the masses and enjoy genuine proletarian revolutionary authority.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch . . . they will still engage in sabotage and create disturbances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a come-back."**

After the school's revolutionary committee was established, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and other reactionaries exploited anarchist trends which appeared to incite a number of people to oppose this new-born committee. This hampered revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and the revolution in education in the school, so we organized further study of the "March 7" directive by the members of the committee and got together with them to analyse the situation. This helped them reach a clear understanding that the principal enemy was the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party headed by China's Khrushchov and that the general orientation of the struggle to be followed in the school was to re-open classes and carry on the revolution and unfold revolutionary campaign of mass criticism and repudiation.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction: **"Implement the teaching of Marx that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation,"** the committee members patiently explained the significance of the "March 7" directive to those people who had been misled and won them over to support the committee. At the same time, in spite of all attempts at obstruction, they steadfastly

carried forward the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and the revolution in education.

Chairman Mao gave this instruction: "Sending army cadres to train revolutionary teachers and students is an excellent measure. It makes a world of difference whether there is such training. Through this training, they can learn from the Liberation Army, they can learn politics, military affairs, the 'four-firsts,' the 'three-eight' working style and the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, and strengthen their sense of organization and discipline." [See notes in last issue of P.R.] A conscientious study of this instruction and Chairman Mao's other teachings about the proletarian revolution in education enabled the revolutionary teachers and students to see clearly that they must learn from the P.L.A. and build up their school politically.

At the request of the teachers and students, we gave lectures on Chairman Mao's principles for building the army politically and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instructions on putting proletarian politics to the fore. We also guided them in studying industriously relevant writings of Chairman Mao and other documents.

This greatly enhanced their understanding of the fact that the previous practice of giving first place to school marks, academic attainments and training and to climbing up the educational ladder represented an out-and-out revisionist line. Students trained according to this line could only be successors to the bourgeoisie putting self-interest in first place.

Based on this understanding, the revolutionary teachers and students worked out a programme for

building up the school politically. A political department was established, the former teaching research groups were abolished and the classes and sub-divisions of classes were reorganized as platoons and companies with a political instructor assigned to each company. The school introduced a set of methods found effective for doing political work in the army.

To ensure that the school will always keep proletarian politics to the fore and persevere in the principle of building up the school politically, it was imperative first of all to develop a revolutionary committee which always puts proletarian politics first and train a strong core of political workers. We comrades giving military and political training at the school, therefore, did all we could to pass on P.L.A. ideas, working style and experience to the members of the revolutionary committee and the school's political workers. Our political commissar gave personal guidance to the chairman and other members of the committee in doing political work. We also helped the teachers learn how to do political-ideological work among the students.

Our work in military and political training over the past year shows that Chairman Mao's "March 7" directive is the beacon that lights the road to success in military and political training, in the proletarian revolution in education and in struggle-criticism-transformation, and in seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We are determined to study Chairman Mao's brilliant "March 7" directive diligently, propagandize it enthusiastically, carry it out resolutely and defend it courageously and, along with its revolutionary teachers and students turn Yen-an Middle School into a big, red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Great Cultural Revolution in Progress

Well-Run Mao Tse-tung's Thought Study Classes In Tsingtao Locomotive and Rolling-Stock Plant

CHAIRMAN MAO has recently taught us: "Running study classes is a good method; you can arrive at a solution of many problems in these classes."

The revolutionary committee of the Tsingtao Locomotive and Rolling-Stock Plant in east China, with the aid of P.L.A. comrades sent to help, has organized study classes a dozen times since mid July last year. Over a

thousand people, i.e., more than 90 per cent of the plant's staff and workers, took part.

Through these classes, the plant's revolutionary great alliance was consolidated and developed and revolutionary committees from the plant level down to the workshops have been formed one after the other. It was through these classes that the great majority

Running study classes is a good method; you can arrive at a solution of many problems in these classes.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

of the cadres at intermediate level and above who had made mistakes have come to recognize their mistakes and, with the help of the masses, have come forward to make revolution. Many of these cadres are now members of "three-in-one" combination leading groups at the plant or workshop levels. These classes also helped members of the masses who had been hoodwinked by the bourgeois reactionary line to return to the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, and they are now fighting side by side with the revolutionaries. Through organizing such study classes, production, too, has gone up each day, so that monthly, quarterly and annual state production plans of the plant have been all overfulfilled.

This fully bears out that Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes are the best classrooms for creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and are an excellent method for implementing the latest instructions of Chairman Mao to gain all-round victory in the great cultural revolution. The broad masses of revolutionary staff and workers of the plant are unanimous in saying: "Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes are excellent! They solve problems!"

Helping Proletarian Revolutionaries to Have the Courage to Wield Power

Power was seized at the plant on January 23, 1967. Then in early April, the revolutionary mass organizations of the plant formed a revolutionary great alliance and set up a federation of proletarian revolutionaries. A little later, a revolutionary committee was established as the provisional organ of power. When the revolutionaries first came into power, a number of liaison members were appointed to take over the leadership of the workshops and groups of workers in the different sections. Because they lacked experience and were faced with heavy tasks, many were in low spirits. In fact, some of them even demanded to be replaced, saying, "I'd rather be given the job of making revolution than be given power to hold."

How was this question settled? The revolutionary committee and P.L.A. comrades in the plant studied the following teaching of Chairman Mao: "Conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt one's thinking to the new conditions, one must study." They then decided to organize study classes using the great thought of Mao Tse-tung to unify everybody's thinking.

The first two study classes were for liaison members of the workshops and the groups of workers in the different sections.

These classes started off with expositions of the genius and greatness of the great leader Chairman Mao, and the incomparable correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This was followed by study of the "three constantly read articles" — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — and other theses of Chairman Mao on classes and class struggle and material concerning the great cultural revolution.

Through study and discussions everyone recognized that proletarian revolutionaries must hold on to power, use it well and carry the revolution through to the end. Class struggle demands this. Revolutionaries must dare to shoulder the heaviest tasks and must never be afraid of difficulties.

In their study and discussions they took Chang Szu-teh,* Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man, three glorious images, as their models and measured themselves against the yardstick of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely." They unearthed "self-interest" as the hidden source behind their fear of difficulties and wanting to resign, mercilessly struggled against self-interest and resolutely set their minds to serving the people wholly and entirely.

Then the revolutionary committee put forward two models for the plant: a liaison member of an assembly workshop and one from a group of workers in the sections. Both were diligent students of Chairman Mao's works, conscientiously eliminating self-interest and fostering devotion to public interest, and they worked hard and without concern for themselves. They set personal examples in everything they did and mobilized and relied on the masses to fulfil tasks.

All this enabled the liaison members to reach agreement in their views, made clear which was the correct way to move forward, and placed before them models they could emulate, so that their confidence in fulfilling their tasks grew immensely.

Helping Class Brothers Heighten Their Consciousness

The third study class was for the heads of workshops and of the groups of workers in the different

* The soldier whose death is commemorated in *Serve the People*.

sections and those in charge of safety and welfare. The revolutionary committee had the following in mind when they set up this class: Among the work group leaders and safety and welfare personnel, some were revolutionaries and some were people who had been hoodwinked for a while by the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by China's Khrushchov. Although those who had been hoodwinked had begun to return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they still need educating and help.

Those enrolled into subsequent study classes were members of the masses who had been more badly hoodwinked and had not yet joined the plant's federation of revolutionaries. Their ideological positions varied. Some were a bit depressed as they had once attacked the revolutionaries and now felt that they had taken an erroneous stand in the great cultural revolution. Others did not like being looked upon as "hoodwinked," and in their hearts refused to acknowledge the revolutionaries as such and tended to be somewhat slack in work and production. Then there was a small minority who took an attitude of continued opposition to the revolutionary great alliance.

The students concentrated on studying Chairman Mao's theses on the struggle between the two lines, with everyone consciously examining themselves. A cadre who had for a short time carried out the bourgeois reactionary line and who had realized his mistake relatively early, came and talked to the class about the lesson he had learnt and his analysis of the nature of the struggle between the two lines. This made everyone see more clearly their own mistakes. They all flocked to make self-criticisms. Many were in tears as they recounted how Chairman Mao had liberated their families from oppression, yet in the great cultural revolution they had not stood on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but had for a long time taken a stand opposed to their class brothers. They were truly sorry they had not lived up to Chairman Mao's expectations. They made a firm resolve to make a clean break with the bourgeois reactionary line and come back to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When the class ended, those who had not joined the federation of proletarian revolutionaries all put in applications to do so. This played quite a role in furthering the consolidation of the revolutionary great alliance in the plant.

Guiding People Who Have Petty-Bourgeois Ideas On to the Path of the Proletariat

Among the revolutionaries in the plant there was a small group of people, mainly youngsters, who were in rather low spirits and whose revolutionary enthusiasm was not as high as before because they had not been made liaison members. They regarded themselves as "veteran rebels" and did not give much heed to the criticisms of other comrades.

The revolutionary committee organized a special study class for these youngsters and invited two old workers to speak about their families' bitter histories and to compare the present with the days before the liberation. The aim was to give the students a profound class lesson, strengthen their love for the new society and their hatred for the old, and arouse the profoundest love for Chairman Mao and the deepest hatred for China's Khrushchov. The young workers used Chairman Mao's teachings, examined and analysed their thoughts and actions and made self-criticisms. Many boldly exposed self-interest as the source of their lowered revolutionary enthusiasm and spoke very fully on the evil consequences of making revolution with motives coloured by self-interest.

When the class ended the students were completely changed. They were keen and active in all respects.

Solving the Cadre Question Through Education

At this plant, from the intermediate-level cadres on up, some cadres had carried out the bourgeois reactionary line in the initial stage of the great cultural revolution. Their mistakes were criticized by the masses and they were temporarily suspended from their jobs as leaders. Later, most of them were "liberated," i.e., restored to their posts, but some dared not work boldly or take on the heavier tasks and were even a bit resentful.

The revolutionary committee then ran a study class for these cadres. This class took the latest directives of Chairman Mao as the guiding principle and solved the cadre question through education. The students studied and they raised questions which they solved themselves. They looked at their contribution to the great cultural revolution and that of the young revolutionary vanguards. The more they compared the more they felt the necessity to learn from the latter. They thought of the training and education given them by the Party and Chairman Mao, and of the help of the revolutionary masses. The more they thought the sorrier they felt for not having lived up to the expectations of the Party and Chairman Mao, and of the revolutionary masses. Many who spoke at the class wept, so great was their emotion. One and all they expressed their firmest resolve to thoroughly remould their world outlook and closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution.

Through this class their thinking was straightened out and their revolutionary enthusiasm increased tremendously. They eagerly went to the front-lines of production and together with the masses grasped revolution and promoted production.

Helping Revolutionary Committee Members to Continuously Revolutionize Themselves

Recently the revolutionary committee set up its twelfth study class, this time solely for its own members.

Study classes had step by step solved problems of revolution and production in the plant but the revolutionary committee was not satisfied with these achievements alone. Following the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*, the revolutionary committee decided to rigorously review how Chairman Mao's latest instructions were being carried out and implemented in the plant in order to achieve all-round victory in the great cultural revolution.

This brought to light the following shortcomings:

On the question of factionalism. A revolutionary great alliance had been formed in the plant quite early but a certain coolness still manifested itself between the revolutionaries and those who had been for a while hoodwinked, and between those who had risen earlier to make revolutionary rebellion and those who rose later.

On the question of treating cadres correctly. Some of the revolutionaries still had hesitations in using the cadres boldly although these cadres had already stepped forward to make revolution.

Questions concerning the cadres themselves. A few of the cadres incorporated into "three-in-one" combinations were still inhibited by selfish considerations and did their work gingerly, afraid of making mistakes again.

In this study class veteran workers expressed some critical views. They criticized several of the

standing committee members of the revolutionary committee for recently having reduced their participation in labour in the workshops and their contact with the masses. They hoped, they said, that the leading committee members would go to the grass roots to look around and make investigations and consult with the masses more often.

The revolutionary committee paid special attention to the shortcomings pointed out as well as to the criticisms of the old workers and resolved to thoroughly correct these faults. It was decided that at the end of the class all committee members should go to the workshops to make self-examinations of their work and ideological problems, bring into the open their "self-interest" and struggle against it, set an example for the masses and correct their faults under the supervision of the masses. And at the same time, it mobilized the masses to continue with their criticisms and bring forth suggestions in order to lay a new foundation for further implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions solidly.

The Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes run by the Tsingtao Locomotive and Rolling-Stock Plant are really effective and have solved many problems. The unanimous resolve of the revolutionary cadres and masses of the plant is: We will always organize Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, completely implement the series of latest instructions of Chairman Mao and establish the great thought of Mao Tse-tung in the minds of everyone.

Study Chairman Mao's Works for the Sole Purpose of Applying Them

by CHEN YUNG-KUEI

This is an abridged translation of the article written by Chen Yung-kuei, Communist Party secretary of the nationally known Tachai Production Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province. In it, he discusses the experience of the brigade members and himself in applying this quotation from Chairman Mao: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." — Ed.

CHAIRMAN MAO is the red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of us revolutionary people and his thought is the beacon guiding the revolutionary people to win complete liberation. Chairman Mao's works are the most powerful ideological weapon for transforming the world and the souls of men. Of a

thousand and one important things, the most important is loyalty to Chairman Mao; and of the thousand and one things to do, the first is to study Chairman Mao's works.

Chairman Mao teaches: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it."

Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, instructs us: "Study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, and strive hard to apply what one is studying."

During the past few years, we of Tachai have won tremendous victories in our struggle against nature

and our class enemies. This is the result of the brilliant guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao, the creative study and application of his works by the members of Tachai and our striving hard to apply what we study.

Most of us poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai eked out an existence in the old society by begging or working as hired labourers. We have little education and have studied little of Chairman Mao's writings. But because we have boundless love for Chairman Mao and very deep class feelings for his writings, we applied each sentence of his we study and each time this has given excellent results.

Be Resolute in the Struggle Against Nature and The Class Enemies

Since our great leader Chairman Mao in person commended Tachai as a red flag, Tachai has become known to the world. In the old society, Tachai was a bleak, poverty-stricken valley unknown even to people living a dozen kilometres away.

After liberation, we studied Chairman Mao's *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* and fixed in our minds the teaching contained in the article: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** Following this teaching we resolutely set our minds to work hard, without fear of sacrifice.

We poor and lower-middle peasants who were short of draught animals and farm tools made up our minds to "get organized" as Chairman Mao told us.

In 1946, when the Party called for organization of mutual-aid teams, the well-to-do middle peasants who were better off in manpower and draught animals refused to team up with us. But nine households of us poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to get organized and thus we formed a mutual-aid team — the first in Tachai. In this team, only one other poor peasant and I were able-bodied, the rest being either elderly people or children. The villagers described us as "a team of greybeards and kids" and called the team later set up by ten households of well-to-do middle peasants as "the strong men's team." The "strong men's team" boasted they would destroy our team by outstripping us in production. We, however, firmly believed that the road of "get organized," pointed out by Chairman Mao, was the most correct, so we resolutely put individual interests out of our heads and determinedly sought ways to make a success of our team. On the surface, the "strong men" seemed to help each other, but actually each was trying to get the better of the other and was looking after his own interest. That year we got in a per-mu yield of 190 jin while the "strong men" reaped only 160 jin per mu.

When we went on to set up an elementary agricultural co-operative, we didn't even have a barrow, and

had to rely on our hands, shoulders and shoulder-poles. The 700 mu or so of farmland we owned were made up of 4,700 strips scattered over seven gullies, eight ridges and one slope. We resolutely decided to level the ridges to fill up the gullies. Since drought hits our area nine years out of every ten, we resolutely decided to conserve moisture by deep ploughing and diligent hoeing, and turn our hard-packed soil into a soft, loose tilth.

We followed Chairman Mao's instructions to bring into full play the superiority of the socialist collective economy and the human factor; we turned small plots into larger ones, built terraced fields on the slopes and transformed dry gullies into irrigated fields. By this means we brought in a per-mu yield of over 900 jin in 1967. This is more than eight times the pre-liberation average of a 100 jin or so. The 80 households here delivered and sold 240,000 jin of grain to the state last year.

There's no magic way in farming. If you want to grow more, you have to work for it. Winter work like turning up the soil, building check dams, filling up gullies and digging irrigation channels is tough work and tiring. Under such circumstances, we must apply Chairman Mao's teachings after studying them.

We poor and lower-middle peasants put stress on applying Chairman Mao's teaching **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** The colder the winter the harder we worked on agricultural capital construction. Frozen rock and earth are indeed hard, but they cannot withstand the strength of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the determination of people armed with it.

In Tachai, we have a team of 20 or so "iron girls." They work hard the year round, always willing to do the hardest work, but asking for the smallest reward. They never complain about the heavy work. Are they really made of iron? No. But because they apply what they have learnt from Chairman Mao's writings they have tempered their wills harder than iron and tougher than steel.

We must be resolute in transforming nature, and even more resolute in fighting the class enemies.

In 1963, an extraordinary flood struck Tachai. Following Chairman Mao's teachings we resolutely brought into full play the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. We fought off the effects of this natural calamity and wrested a good harvest. This struck terror into the class enemies.

The following year, China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shansi sent a work team to our village. Under the pretext of "carrying out the socialist education movement," they were actually intent on discrediting Tachai.

The "work team" slanderously charged that Tachai had faked its high grain yields, and had sold more

grain to the state in order to win praise. It smeared the cadres of Tachai as "sinister persons" and "sham models."

We did not know then that the "work team" was carrying out the orders of China's Khrushchov, but we felt that it was not serving the interests of socialism. We had the feeling that it was trying to undermine the socialist collective economy. So when we saw through them we resolutely struggled against their wrong and reactionary ideas and actions. We were determined not to let them smear the red flag of Tachai which Chairman Mao had himself raised. In the end the "work team" was kicked out and we emerged the victor.

A Clear Direction and Correct Objective Needed

Chairman Mao teaches us: ". . . correct dispositions stem from . . . correct decisions." If one is working in the correct direction, then the greater one's resolution, the greater one's victory. But if one is working in the wrong direction, then the greater one's resolution, the greater one's error.

In Chairman Mao's writings, every article, every sentence is directed at a given target. Some things said are directed against the enemy and cannot be applied to people in our own ranks; conversely, words which apply to people in our own ranks do not apply to the enemy. "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" is our most powerful weapon for dealing with all kinds of enemy and overcoming all sorts of difficulties. In aiding the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, in defeating U.S. imperialist aggression, in suppressing disruption and sabotage by class enemies within the country and in overthrowing representatives of the bourgeoisie who had wormed their way into the Party, we should wage struggles in accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao's. It is wrong, however, to apply this to the handling of the revolutionary masses within our ranks.

One Must Proceed From Public Interest, Not Self-Interest

Chairman Mao's books written for the proletariat and other working people are the most powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat. Every sentence of Chairman Mao represents the fundamental interests of the working people and serves the public interest. If we proceed from the public interest, we can apply effectively the teachings of Chairman Mao, whereas if we proceed from self-interest, we cannot get effective results.

During those difficult days of the serious natural calamities in 1963, our brigade's warehouse was about to collapse. An emergency notice was broadcast over

the public address system calling on all brigade members to rush to save the grain in the warehouse. Chia Cheng-hsien was trying to save his own grain at his house and had just poured his grain from a big earthen vessel into a sack. When he heard the emergency call, he made up his mind to sacrifice his individual interests rather than let the collective interests suffer. He instantly tipped the grain back and rushed with his empty sack to save the public grain. But a well-to-do middle peasant bent on looking after his own house and who was busy saving every ear of his own grain, called Chia Cheng-hsien "a fool" and said: "How much will you get for helping to save the collective grain?"

These two cases of "being resolute" drew lively comments from the other members of the brigade. They praised Chia Cheng-hsien as a good commune member educated by Chairman Mao, while they criticized that well-to-do middle peasant as "someone living in socialism but whose thinking was still in the stage of capitalism."

Whether One Applies What He Is Studying Is a Question of Attitude to Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The sole criterion for judging whether one has really studied Chairman Mao's works and studied them well is whether one applies what he has studied. If one seldom applies or fails to apply what he studies, he is not really studying, no matter how much he studies and how well he memorizes the texts. On the contrary, if one combines study with application to achieve immediate results, then he is really studying.

Chairman Mao teaches: "If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you should be commended and credited with some achievement."

Whether one applies what one is studying in Chairman Mao's writings also involves the question of one's attitude to Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since we warmly love the great leader Chairman Mao, we should study his writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions.

Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says, with respect to Chairman Mao's works, "The question now is not whether we study or do not study but whether we can truly grasp and apply what we study."

We poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai are determined to take the P.L.A. as our model, and creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and strive hard to apply what we are studying. We are determined to build a new, red Tachai which always holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and from generation to generation carry on the tradition of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works.

The Victory of the People's Communes and Bankruptcy of the Fallacy About "Going Beyond the Proper Stage Of Development"

IN the course of the vast revolutionary mass movement for agricultural collectivization in China, its more than 500 million peasants have rapidly and step by step advanced from mutual-aid teams, elementary and advanced agricultural co-operatives to people's communes. This is a great revolutionary undertaking without precedent in the international communist movement.

The people's communes were born and have continuously developed in the midst of a fierce struggle between two lines. The course of that struggle has witnessed one victory after another for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In the vigorous movement of agricultural collectivization, as Chairman Mao has said, **"it is as if a raging tidal wave has swept away all the demons and ghosts. Now we can look at every member of society and see exactly who is who."**

Over a long period, another top capitalist roader in the Party working hand in glove with China's Khrushchov venomously vilified the establishment of people's communes as "going beyond the proper stage of development." By spreading this fallacy, he revealed his true colours as a counter-revolutionary opposing socialism and attempting to restore capitalism.

A Mask for Restoring Capitalism

His first absurdity was that in organizing people's communes the pace was "too fast" and "the superiority of the advanced co-operative has not yet been brought into full play."

It was by no means fortuitous that the people's communes appeared in 1958. This was an inevitable outcome of the economic and political development of our country. It resulted from the Party's rectification campaign, its general line for building socialism and the great leap forward.

The people's commune movement began in a number of areas in the summer of 1958. Following the rectification campaign, the anti-Rightist struggle and the socialist education movement of 1957, the level of socialist consciousness and labour enthusiasm among the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants was higher than ever before. They were determined to transform the backward state of the countryside quickly.

As early as 1955 when the agricultural co-operative movement was at its height, Chairman Mao taught us, **" . . . small co-ops have fewer members, less land and not much money. They cannot operate on a large scale or use machinery. The development of their forces of production is still hampered. They should not stay in this position too long, . . . "**

Since the winter of 1957, and starting with the tremendous efforts to build water conservancy facilities, there was a large-scale advance in production and construction in the countryside. The advanced co-operatives, which were small and concentrated on agriculture alone, increasingly revealed their incompatibility as a form of organization with a rapid, large-scale expansion of production. The peasants in many places began to merge small co-operatives into big ones.

The general line for building socialism, namely, **go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism**, was advanced by Chairman Mao and endorsed at the Second Session of the Party's Eighth National Congress in 1958. It was a great inspiration to the revolutionary cadres and masses in the countryside and rapid progress was made in agriculture as well as in those branches of industry, communications and transport serving agriculture, and in rural trade, culture and education and in the development of the militia organization in the countryside.

Under these circumstances, the poor and lower-middle peasant masses demanded a more rational and efficient organization of labour power and, in order

to strengthen unified leadership, integration of the organs of political power and economic organization at the grass-roots level.

Thus a brand new social organization emerged in the vast countryside — the people's commune which is large in scale, runs industry, agriculture, commerce, education and militia and integrates local government administration with commune management.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has the firmest faith in the masses, sets the greatest store by their wisdom and creativeness, is best at summing up their revolutionary experience and gives the greatest support to their initiative. He issued the great call "**The people's commune is good**" and instructed that people's communes should be formed step by step and in an orderly way as the basic unit of our society.

Chairman Mao also taught us that the movement for setting up people's communes **should be heartily welcomed and given more active and vigorous leadership.**

The poor and lower-middle peasants boundlessly love the people's commune. They praise it as "a giant who can move mountains and tame rivers," "a golden key to hidden riches" and "a golden bridge leading to communism." The people's communes proved their superiority over the advanced co-operatives.

The advanced co-operative was an economic organization only, while the people's commune is a unified political, economic, military and cultural organization. It can work more effectively in putting proletarian politics to the fore, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, ensuring the exercise of power by the poor and lower-middle peasants and turning the countryside into a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The people's commune is a much bigger collective than the advanced co-operative. It enjoys greater advantages in consolidating and developing the collective economy and preventing the polarization of the peasantry which would again throw the poor and lower-middle peasant masses into misery. The advanced co-operative only undertook farming, while the people's commune runs a diversified economy with agriculture as the main task. The commune, therefore, is more effective in bringing about an all-round development of the productive forces.

Not only can the people's commune engage in the transformation of nature, agricultural capital construction on a bigger scale and in rational planting, but it can also improve the management of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, go in for those branches of industry, repairing work and transport needed to develop agriculture, organize

large-scale co-operation and undertake more efficient scientific experiments in agriculture.

This other top capitalist roader in the Party, however, babbled that "the superiority of the advanced co-operative has not yet been brought into full play" and attacked the people's communes as "going beyond the proper stage of development." He was, in fact, deliberately juggling with facts, maligning the people's communes and openly opposing Chairman Mao.

When this top capitalist roader said the pace was "too fast," he did not mean that the people's communes would be all right if established a few years later. He was, in fact, fundamentally opposed to the rural areas advancing along the socialist road. At each crucial moment in the agricultural collectivization movement, this scoundrel who had always taken the stand of the landlords and rich peasants always came out in a vain attempt to hold back the wheel of history.

In 1955 when the socialist revolution in China's countryside was reaching a new high, he collaborated with China's Khrushchov in dissolving more than 200,000 co-operatives at one stroke. When agricultural co-operation made still bigger headway in 1957, he rushed forward to attack it, saying that it was advancing too fast. In 1962 when our economy met with temporary difficulties, acting in co-ordination with the class enemies at home and abroad, he did everything in his power to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for a return to individual farming. He clamourously demanded "legalizing" "the fixing of output quotas based on the individual household, the entrusting of responsibility for production to the individual household and the allocating of land to the individual household." He publicized the absurdity that "black or white, if cats can catch mice, they're good cats."

This is ample evidence that his statement that "the superiority of the advanced co-operative has not yet been brought into full play" was nothing but a mask to cover up his sinister design to oppose socialism and restore capitalism.

Advocating Spontaneity and Opposing Socialism

This other top capitalist roader in the Party attacked the people's communes as "going against the willingness of the masses" and being set up "in a drive of clamorous agitation." He viciously attacked our Party for doing "something foolish." But what are the facts?

Under Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership the poor and lower-middle peasant masses are resolute in taking the socialist road. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, the vast number of poor and lower-middle peasants have an "**inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism.**" They have bitter hatred for the system of

exploitation because they were ruthlessly exploited by the landlords and rich peasants in the old days. After land reform, although their livelihood was better or even much better, many poor peasants were still in economic difficulties and many lower-middle peasants were still not well off. They were resolutely opposed to individual farming and were keen on taking the road of socialist collectivization. Some well-to-do peasants have a spontaneous tendency towards capitalism and take a vacillating attitude towards agricultural collectivization. But when effective political and ideological work is carried out among them, the overwhelming majority are willing to follow the Party along the socialist road. Only the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists are doing everything possible to undermine the socialist transformation of agriculture by our Party and are determined to take the capitalist road and drag our country back to the old semi-feudal and semi-colonial road.

Our great leader Chairman Mao said in 1955 that some people, **"taking the stand of the bourgeoisie, of the rich peasants, or of the well-to-do middle peasants with their spontaneous tendency towards capitalism, . . . always think in terms of the interests of the few and fail to think in terms of the interests of the whole country and the entire people from a working class standpoint."** This top capitalist roader in the Party acted in just this way.

The unprecedented people's commune movement was based first of all on the high level of socialist consciousness of hundreds of millions of peasants armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Led by the Party, the peasants in their hundreds of millions drew nourishment from Mao Tse-tung's thought and greatly enhanced their socialist consciousness in the course of the mass movements for setting up mutual-aid teams and elementary and advanced agricultural co-ops. They firmly believed that only by taking the road of collectivization pointed out by Chairman Mao could they dig up the roots of poverty and prevent a return to the bitter past.

As soon as the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** was put forward by Chairman Mao and made public in 1958, the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm of the peasant masses for socialism burst forth like a volcano and, as a result, the people's commune movement rapidly swept the countryside.

Lenin said: **" . . . at moments of great upsurge and the exertion of all human capacities, revolutions are made by the class-consciousness, will, passion and imagination of tens of millions, spurred on by a most acute struggle of classes."** This is an apt description of the people's commune movement in our country. The

swift and vigorous development of the movement is indicative of the fact that Mao Tse-tung's thought is a spiritual atom-bomb of incomparable power. Once it is grasped by the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses, it turns into a mighty material force that transforms society and the world. With a high level of political consciousness, the broad masses of peasants brought the people's communes into being throughout the countryside within a short space of time. This fully proved that the rise of the people's communes was the logical outcome of social development and met the needs of the people.

Under the pretext of considering "the willingness of the masses," this top capitalist roader in the Party was actually opposed to our Party imbuing the peasants with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, and backed and fostered the spontaneous capitalist tendency in the rural areas. In fact, this was nothing but the theory of "spontaneity" advocated by the old-line revisionists. It is well known that scientific socialism is not generated by spontaneous mass movements, nor is Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by instilling Mao Tse-tung's thought into the minds of the workers and peasants, can a mass movement be raised from the level of a spontaneous one to a conscious one, thereby advancing the revolution. In repudiating the theory of "spontaneity," Lenin pointed out that all worship of spontaneity **" . . . means . . . a strengthening of the influence of bourgeois ideology upon the workers,"** and **"is . . . tantamount to renouncing socialism."** These words of Lenin's likewise expose the reactionary nature of the fallacy of **"the willingness of the masses"** peddled by this top capitalist roader in the Party.

Denying the Human Factor Means Betrayal of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The allegation that the people's communes were "going beyond the proper stage of development" because China had not yet achieved agricultural mechanization was yet another fallacy advanced by this top capitalist roader in the Party. In his eyes, people's communes could not be established, or consolidated, without mechanization.

This is sheer nonsense.

The prerequisite for running communes is not mechanization. The decisive factors are: the Chinese Communist Party personally founded and led by our great leader Chairman Mao; the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, Marxism-Leninism at its highest in our era; the incomparably wise and correct proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao; our powerful state under the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with the great People's Liberation Army as its mainstay;

and the socialist consciousness of the 500 million peasants nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Our great leader Chairman Mao quite some time ago refuted this reactionary fallacy of this top capitalist roader, which is nothing but a version of China's Khrushchov's reactionary theory of "mechanization before collectivization." Chairman Mao said: **"In agriculture, with conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)."**

Can people's communes be consolidated by mechanization alone?

Chairman Mao teaches us that mechanization is necessary for building our country and consolidating the communes, but revolutionization is far more important. That is to say, we must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate hundreds of millions of peasants, use revolutionization to command mechanization and **"grasp revolution and promote production."** **"Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved."** The continual consolidation and development of the people's communes in our country is precisely the outcome of the fact that the revolutionary cadres and masses in the rural areas have put proletarian politics to the fore, held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continuously strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking. This top capitalist roader in the Party, however, used machines to oppose politics and used mechanization to oppose revolutionization. This shows up his ugly features as an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist.

This top capitalist roader in the Party also tried to make people believe in the omnipotence of mechanization. But this attempt is doomed to failure in the face of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, always holds that among the various factors in the productive forces, man is the decisive one. This is because machines are made and used by man. Without man there is no machinery, without man machines can do nothing. Machinery is nothing more than an extension of man's organs. All kinds of machines are, in fact, built to replace men's hands, to render assistance to them and to strengthen them. Machinery, therefore, is only a potential productive force and can be transformed into an actual productive force only when it is combined with man. Machinery alone is merely a heap of metal.

Chairman Mao has said: **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** **"Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of mir-**

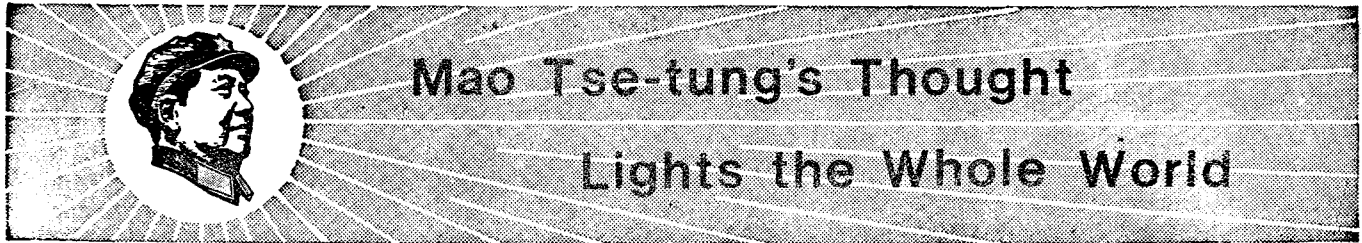
acle can be performed." With ulterior motives, this top capitalist roader in the Party stressed only the importance of machinery and mechanization but said nothing about the great revolutionary role of the masses of the people in the development of history. In this way, he fundamentally betrays Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. His absurd contention was the same as the notorious counter-revolutionary "theory of productive forces" dished up by his revisionist predecessors Bernstein, Kautsky, Bukharin and their like. This is an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist theory which was long ago refuted by history.

The history of all revolutions has proved: Though a revolution in the relations of production is caused by the development of the productive forces to a certain extent, a great development of the productive forces is impossible until a change occurs in the relations of production. In Britain, for instance, the bourgeois revolution which broke out in the 17th century gave impetus to the further development of capitalist relations of production. But it was not until the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century that the industrial revolution took place. Events in the Soviet Union followed this pattern too. Under the leadership of Stalin, agricultural collectivization was in the main brought about between 1930 and 1932, though the acreage of tractor-ploughed land at that time was less than 20 per cent of the land under cultivation.

The reactionary "theory of productive forces" is a thread-bare flag hoisted by both old-line and modern revisionists to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In total disregard of the iron-clad historical facts, this top capitalist roader in the Party slandered the people's communes as "going beyond the proper stage of development." The reactionary nature of this lies in opposing the revolution, attempting to turn the people's communes back into small, individual peasant economies and thus restoring capitalism in the countryside.

The people's communes in China have a history of nearly 10 years. In this short period, they are like the radiant red sun **"full of youth and vitality, sweeping the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt."** This top capitalist roader's reactionary fallacy about the people's communes "going beyond the proper stage of development" has gone totally bankrupt and he himself has been thrown aside by the mighty army of the proletarian cultural revolution hundreds of millions strong.

(An abridged translation of the original article published in "Renmin Ribao" and written by the proletarian revolutionaries of the organs directly under the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence)



Institute of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Set Up in Japan

A JAPANESE institute of Mao Tse-tung's thought was set up on March 3 in Takarazuka city, Hyogo Prefecture, in the excellent situation in which the revolutionary Japanese people are unfolding a mass movement to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively and are rising to rebel on a large scale against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, the Soviet revisionists and the revisionist Miyamoto clique in the Japanese Communist Party.

Because all of them hate and fear the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung, the setting up of this institute is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism, the Japanese reactionaries and the revisionist Miyamoto clique.

Cherishing boundless love for Chairman Mao, students built the building for the institute with their own hands in bleak winter. People from various parts of the country encouraged and supported them in construction work.

An inaugural ceremony of the institute was held on the afternoon of March 3. A portrait of Chairman Mao, the very red sun that shines most brightly in the hearts of the world's people, was hung in the hall. It was flanked by two quotations from Chairman Mao: "The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long" and "Reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that. Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare."

While the stirring *Internationale* was sung, a bright red school flag with Chairman Mao's portrait on it was hoisted, and fluttered in the wind. Workers, youth, women and representatives from various circles, noted personages from Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and other places and students of the institute gathered together. A warm and militant atmosphere prevailed.

Speakers at the ceremony included representatives of the Osaka Prefectural Committee (Left) and the Hyogo Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party, the Osaka Headquarters, the Kyoto Headquarters and the Hyogo Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), and representatives of other popular organizations. They extended warm congratulations on the setting up of the institute.

They highly praised Chairman Mao as the greatest Marxist-Leninist in the present era who has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage.

They hailed the fact that the whole world has entered into a new era with the thought of Mao Tse-tung as the great banner. They pointed out that 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. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful ideological weapon against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. It is the beacon light of the world's revolutionary people and the brilliant thought for the proletariat in seizing political power by armed force and building up and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

They unanimously and emphatically pointed out that only Mao Tse-tung's thought can lead the Japanese people to advance triumphantly in their revolutionary voyage towards the defeat of U.S. imperialism, Japanese reaction and modern revisionism, and towards complete liberation. The speakers expressed the hope that every student will make efforts to arm himself with Mao Tse-tung's thought, remould his own bourgeois world outlook, build up the proletarian world outlook, go deep among the masses, go deep into the reality of struggle, and in the struggle study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively, sow the seeds of revolution in Japan and devote himself to the cause of liberation of the Japanese people.

In their speeches, many representatives highly praised the brilliant victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and its immense international significance. They regarded China as the most dependable, strong bulwark of the revolutionary people of the whole world. They shouted "Long live the great Chairman Mao!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live the militant friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples!"

Yusho Otsuka, dean of the institute, took the floor and emphatically pointed out that in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, "We must follow the teachings of Chairman Mao: 'shooting the arrow at the target.' That is, use the 'arrow' of Mao Tse-tung's thought to shoot at the 'target' of Japanese revolution." He encouraged the students to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and strive for Japan's independence,



Inaugural ceremony of the Institute of Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Japan

democracy and peace and forge ahead bravely, no matter how violent the storms in the future.

Yemeni Revolutionary People Determined To Follow Chairman Mao's Teachings In Carrying Out Struggle

In their struggle against the subversive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists, the revolutionary people in the Yemen have come to realize deeply that the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is a powerful ideological weapon for defeating their enemies. They have expressed the determination to follow the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, to meet counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, to carry on the armed struggle for self-defence, to smash the subversive intrigues and defend national independence.

Two Yemeni friends recently approached their Chinese acquaintances for copies of Chairman Mao's works. They said: "We study Chairman Mao's great teachings regularly. Often a copy of Chairman Mao's works was passed from hand to hand for all of us to read it in turn. Then we got together and discussed what we had learnt. In this way, we drew inexhaustible moral strength from it. We need Mao Tse-tung's thought, and particularly now when we are combating the armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists and reactionary Saudi Arabian forces."

They stressed: "Chairman Mao is the great supreme commander of the world's revolutionary people and the

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red sun that shines in our hearts. It is he who is leading the people of the world in the world revolution. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the beacon light for us in our revolution. We will follow his teachings to meet counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, wage an armed struggle and a people's war to smash the sinister activities of U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries, and frustrate the capitulationist scheme recommended by the Soviet revisionists to enter into peace talks with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries." They declared indignantly, "The

Soviet revisionist ruling clique has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and become an accomplice of U.S. imperialism."

Another Yemeni friend told his Chinese friends: "At present, U.S. imperialism is instigating the reactionary forces of Saudi Arabia to join the mercenaries in their vain attempt to strangle our republican regime. But their scheme can never succeed. As the great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, 'All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful.' So long as we persist in people's war, we will defeat any powerful enemy and we are sure to win final victory." A member of the people's self-defence corps said: "Having read *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, my mind immediately becomes more open, as if it had come under the sun, and I feel renewed strength and confidence. I will arm myself with Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon with which to defend the republican regime and the revolution and strike back at all enemy invaders."

Decision of a Swedish Progressive Youth Organization

"Clarte," a Swedish progressive youth organization, has decided to educate its members in the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide to its work. The decision was made at its congress which took place in Stockholm from March 1 to 3.

A resolution adopted by the congress said that "Clarte" will "educate its members in Marxism-Lenin-

ism, Mao Tse-tung's thought." It added that "the education must be carried out by integrating it with practice." The resolution pointed out that "Clarte" members must use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide to their work and fight against all bourgeois influence.

A message to the Chinese Red Guards was also adopted by the congress. The message pointed out that Mao Tse-tung's thought is universal truth and that "Clarte" will use it as its ideological basis for carrying forward the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. The message said that the Chinese Red Guards have displayed a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are an example for all the youth in the world. The Chinese youth, under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will score still greater victories, and China will surely remain bright red.

Chairman Mao Is the Greatest Marxist-Leninist in the Present Era

At the photographic exhibition of the People's Republic of China held recently in Havana, the revolutionary people of Cuba paid glowing tribute to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's people, and to the all-conquering thought of Mao Tse-tung. They extolled China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the Chinese people's magnificent achievements in socialist construction. Nearly 7,000 people visited the exhibition held from February 6 to March 3. In addition to Cuban friends, there were Chinese nationals in Cuba and friends from other countries.

A Cuban visitor declared after seeing the exhibition: "Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have accomplished the work of a century in less than twenty years. This is truly marvelous!" Another friend wrote in the visitor's book: "The Chinese people are ceaselessly carrying on revolution and struggle, and opposing all enemies of the proletariat, in particular U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. Their achievements in the past few years have set a living example for all the other people in the world."

Many visitors at the exhibition lauded the immense power of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. One entry in the visitor's book said: "I have boundless esteem for the splendid successes achieved by the Chinese people under the beacon light of Mao Tse-tung's thought." Another said: "The correct leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party has made the Chinese people able to surmount innumerable obstacles on the road of their advance and win one victory after another." After seeing a photograph showing the great leader Chairman Mao in glowing health, a visitor remarked: "Chairman Mao's good health means happiness not only for the Chinese people but for all the people of the world." Another spectator wrote down his sincere wish in the visitor's book: "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" He also wrote: Chairman Mao is the greatest

Marxist-Leninist in our era and the leader of world revolution.

Many visitors wrote in the visitor's book, "Long live the great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution!" One said, "The great proletarian cultural revolution made by the Chinese people under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a great creation. The victory of this revolution is the victory of the great leader Chairman Mao, the victory of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung." Another visitor wrote, "This exhibition proves that, under the brilliant leadership of the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao, China's great proletarian cultural revolution has already blossomed and borne fruit."

Long Live the "Three Constantly Read Articles"!

A Brazilian friend learnt over Radio Peking Chairman Mao's brilliant writings the "three constantly read articles." He was so moved he could not contain himself and shouted, "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the 'three constantly read articles!'" He wrote a letter filled with gratitude to Radio Peking.

The letter said that the brilliant article *Serve the People* has given immense encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world. Comrade Chang Szuteh, a soldier and son of the people whom Chairman Mao praised in the article, "set a great example in the cause of world revolution and made a great contribution to it."

The letter pointed out that revolutionaries who listened to Chairman Mao's gifted writing *In Memory of Norman Bethune* over the radio would unanimously shout "Long live Chairman Mao!"

He added that *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, another great work of Chairman Mao's, "greatly encourages the revolutionary people of every country who are engaged in a struggle against imperialism and the reactionaries. Chairman Mao has pointed out: 'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.' This has greatly inspired the revolutionary people with courage to make a clean sweep of all ghosts and monsters and to seize political power."

A Great Moral and Material Strength in Making Revolutions in the West Indies

A group of West Indian workers residing in Britain have warmly praised the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. They pointed out that Mao Tse-tung's thought is illuminating the way of the West Indian people's struggle for liberation and is a great moral and material strength in making revolutions in the West Indies.

In a statement they said: "The brilliant red rays of Chairman Mao's thought are shining through to the

peoples of the West Indies. West Indian revolutionaries are creatively studying and applying this powerful weapon in the just struggle to liberate the masses from imperialist and capitalist enslavement."

"The spreading and application of Chairman Mao's thought is very essential for the advance of the revolution in the West Indies," it stressed.

Thanks to the teachings of Chairman Mao, the great Marxist-Leninist liberator of all oppressed peoples in the present era, the imperialists and their running dogs, the West Indian "Khrushchovs," can no longer deceive the people with their so-called "parliamentary democracy," it said. This is because "the masses are learning that political power cannot be won through the ballot-box, but only through the revolutionary armed struggle of the masses."

"Chairman Mao has taught us," it continued, "that it is the masses who are the true 'bastion of iron' and that no matter how ferocious the imperialists and their running dogs may appear, in the final analysis it is the people who are bound to triumph. The thought of Chairman Mao is a great moral and material strength in making revolutions in the West Indies."

The statement said in conclusion: "Mao Tse-tung's works are in great demand among revolutionaries in the West Indies. Study groups on Mao Tse-tung's thought are being organized. More and more West Indians are realizing that with Chairman Mao's thought the liberation of our homeland can be achieved and centuries of imperialist slavery can be ended once and for all. The thought of Mao Tse-tung has opened up a very bright new future for the West Indian people at home and abroad."

A Grave Step in Forming a U.S.-Soviet Counter-Revolutionary Nuclear-Military Alliance

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

ON March 7 at the Geneva "disarmament" conference, U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique, after prolonged secret scheming, and with the help of British imperialism, jointly dished up an agreement promising to provide so-called "nuclear protection" to "non-nuclear countries" that sign the so-called "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." This is another grave step by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in forming an open nuclear-military alliance to intensify their global counter-revolutionary collaboration to oppose China, oppose communism and oppose the people.

Using the shameless trick of a thief crying out "Stop thief!", the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists in this agreement try to present U.S. imperialism, which has consistently blackmailed and threatened the people of the world with its nuclear weapons, as the "guardian" of world peace. And they vilify socialist China, which has developed nuclear weapons in order to defend itself and world peace, as the source of "nuclear threats." They also vainly hope to boost the morale of such anti-China flunkys as the Indian reactionaries and incite them to oppose China even more rabidly by promising them "nuclear protection." By taking this counter-revolutionary move the Soviet revisionist renegade clique actually proclaimed in public that U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the people of the whole world, is its closest "ally." Thus, the joint U.S.-Soviet pledge to give "non-nuclear countries" so-called "nuclear protection" once again shows up the ferocious features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

What "nuclear protection"? In the past, imperialism and colonialism used gunboats to "protect" the small and weak nations, and now U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism want to "protect" countries not possessing nuclear weapons with nuclear weapons. Isn't this the policy of gangsterism typical of imperialism?

It is crystal-clear that it is U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism themselves which refuse to renounce the use of nuclear weapons and are working hand in glove to carry out nuclear blackmail and threats against the people of the whole world. But now they have come out to make a big clamour about giving "nuclear protection" to other countries. Isn't this the height of impudence?

Making use of the so-called "nuclear protection," U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism arbitrarily want to drag all countries without nuclear weapons into joining the "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" which they have cooked up. This is a sinister conspiracy to control and enslave the countries without nuclear weapons and turn the peoples of these countries into their nuclear slaves. Banking on the nuclear weapons in their hands, they vainly hope to reduce the "non-nuclear countries" in the world to their "protectorates." If this conspiracy succeeds, any country without nuclear weapons subscribing to the "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" will never be able to possess nuclear weapons to resist the nuclear threat from U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and will be deprived of its right to oppose the development, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons by U.S.

imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Such countries can only meekly submit their destiny to the whims of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Countries, big or small and with or without nuclear weapons, should be treated as equals. The proposal for so-called "nuclear protection" is in itself an insult to the dignity of any country that has no nuclear weapons and an infringement on its sovereignty. Any country which cherishes its own independence and sovereignty will see through this plot hatched by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. The genuine peace-loving countries and people of the whole world firmly oppose the "nuclear protection" of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "Those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists." Neither the nuclear weapons in the hands of the U.S. imperialists nor those in the hands of the Soviet revisionist clique can ever frighten the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America or hinder the rising tide of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people the world over. The policies of nuclear black-

mail and nuclear threat pursued by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have fallen through and will certainly become completely bankrupt.

The Chinese people and the Chinese Government have always stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and firmly opposed nuclear monopoly by big powers to menace other countries. China has been developing nuclear weapons precisely because it is opposed to U.S.-Soviet collaboration for nuclear monopoly, blackmail and threat, and precisely because its final goal is the thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We have time and again solemnly declared that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. The possession of nuclear weapons by China is a tremendous inspiration to all revolutionary people of the world and a great contribution to world peace. The Chinese people and the Chinese Government will, together with all the peace-loving countries and people of the world, carry through to the end the struggle for the lofty goal of smashing the nuclear blackmail and threat of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

(March 13)

New U.S.-Israeli Plot of Aggression Against Arab Countries

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

AT the end of February, Israel, tool of U.S. imperialism, promulgated a "regulation" flagrantly describing the Arab territories it has forcibly occupied since June last year as "military occupied territories." This is a grave step taken by Israel in an attempt to "legalize" its occupation of Arab territories. It is a new provocation by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Israel, against the Arab countries.

This illegal decision made by Israel at the instigation of U.S. imperialism has aroused the vehement opposition of the Arab people. Leaders of Syria, Iraq, the Sudan, Southern Yemen and the United Arab Republic have, in statements or speeches, strongly condemned this Israeli scheme of aggression. The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Arab people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys — the Israeli aggressors. The Israeli aggressors must get out of the Arab territories they have forcibly occupied!

Since the Arab countries accepted the so-called "ceasefire" hatched by the United States and the Soviet Union, Israel, lackey of U.S. imperialism, has in fact never stopped its provocations and aggressive activities against them. It has refused to withdraw from the Arab territories which it has taken by force; it has constantly engaged in military provocations, frenzied sabre-rattling

and shameless threats and blackmail against the neighbouring Arab countries. It is clearly the purpose of the Israeli aggressors to annex step by step the Arab territories now occupied by them and to be ready at any time to launch new military ventures with the support of U.S. imperialism.

Obviously, no running dog would bite so brazenly without its master's leave. Last October, soon after an Israeli warship was sunk while engaged in a provocation against the United Arab Republic, the U.S. State Department announced that it would resume sending war supplies to Israel and forthwith gave it 60 military aircraft. In January this year, after the secret talks between Johnson and Israeli Premier Eshkol, U.S. imperialism handed over to Israel a number of jet fighters. Meanwhile, in an attempt to force the Arab countries to submit to the aggressors, the United Nations' "special representative" Gunnar Jarring, under the direction of U.S. imperialism, went to the Middle East to peddle the Security Council's draft resolution on the Middle East question. In a word, U.S. imperialism is trying by both military and non-military means and through its aggressive tool, Israel, and other accomplices to further its neo-colonialist expansion against the Arab countries so as to control and enslave the Arab people.

In the Arab people's fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Israel, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has constantly played the double-faced counter-revolutionary game of sham support and real betrayal. While hypocritically "condemning" Israel for its aggression and "supporting" the Arab people in words, in actual fact it has been working actively with U.S. and British imperialism to promote neo-colonialism against the Arab countries. There is irrefutable evidence of this in the joint communique issued in Moscow not long ago by the chieftain of Soviet revisionism Kosygin and British Prime Minister Wilson openly proclaiming their support for the sinister activities of the U.N. "special representative" Jarring in the Middle East. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique is up to the hilt the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism in its aggression

against the Arab countries; it is the chief culprit betraying the cause of Arab national liberation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao says: "People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed." So long as the Arab people are united, dare to fight and persevere in their struggle, it is certain that they will finally defeat U.S. imperialism and its running dog Israel and win complete victory in their struggle for national liberation, no matter what difficulties and twists and turns they may encounter in the struggle; and no matter how protracted that struggle may be.

(March 14)

International Olympic Committee Is a Tool Manipulated by U.S. Imperialism

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

MORE than 30 African countries have decided to boycott the 19th Olympic Games to be held in Mexico this October in protest against the illegal decision of the U.S. imperialist-controlled International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) to allow South Africa, which practises a policy of racial discrimination, to take part in the games. This just action of the African countries is a stern condemnation of U.S. imperialism and its tool, the I. O. C., and a blow to the U.S. imperialist scheme to undermine the struggle of the African countries against South Africa's racism. The Chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the African countries.

Using the pretext that "sports should be separated from politics," the International Olympic Committee under the control of the American imperialist Avery Brundage has served the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and done many evil things for years. Acting on the wishes of U.S. imperialism, the I.O.C. is hostile to China, has grossly interfered in its internal affairs and carried on with the scheme of creating "two Chinas." It exercises a monopoly over international sports activities, manipulates international sports organizations, obstructs the independent development of sports by the Asian and African countries, excludes and attacks the right of these countries to take part in international sports, and splits and sabotages the sports activities of those countries aimed at promoting unity against imperialism. Instigated by the American imperialist Brundage, the I.O.C. has once again thrust the notorious South African racists into the Olympic Games.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has played the despicable role of a double-dealer in this matter. After the illegal I.O.C. decision to invite South Africa to the games, the Soviet revisionist clique went so far

as to instruct its representative in the International Amateur Athletic Federation to express support for it. Later, when it knew that the illegal I.O.C. decision had aroused the widespread indignation of the African countries, it hypocritically issued a statement asking the I.O.C. to change the decision. However, the Soviet revisionist clique has not taken any concrete action to support the African countries' boycott of the Olympic Games. This has fully revealed the ugly features of the Soviet revisionist clique as betrayers of the African people. In fact, people are well aware that the Soviet revisionist clique has all along worked hand in glove with U.S. imperialism in international sports to sabotage the sports of the Asian and African countries aimed at promoting unity against imperialism, and to try to bring sports of these countries into the orbit of "U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination," thus placing Asian-African sports activities under U.S.-Soviet monopoly and control. The Asian and African peoples should maintain a high degree of vigilance against such criminal activities of the Soviet revisionists.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao says: "The imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries." The people of the Asian and African countries have the full right and the strength to develop their own sports independently. They can surely make their sports thrive in the service of the struggle against imperialism, provided they unite as one, rely on their own strength and form an anti-imperialist sports contingent. No force can stem the revolutionary tide of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian and African people.

(March 18)



**WORKERS, PEASANTS, SOLDIERS
ON WORLD AFFAIRS**

Soviet Revisionists' "New System" Is a New Means to Exploit the Working People

GOING against the current of our time, the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique has introduced a "new economic system" to bring about the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. The broad masses of the Soviet working people opposed the "new system" the very moment it was hatched. This has thrown the Soviet revisionist renegade clique into great panic. On the one hand, it had passed in the name of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. a resolution for "strengthening labour discipline" to force the introduction of the "new system." On the other hand, it has resorted to boasting in a big way. In a vain attempt to deceive the Soviet people it has come out with such balderdash as that the "new system" "has improved the material welfare of the Soviet people," that it "embodies the common fundamental interests of the entire Soviet people," that realization of the "new system" enables the "Soviet people to eat and dress better and their spiritual life become even richer and more varied," and so on and so forth.

However, lies cannot hide the facts. The long list of crimes since the introduction of the "new system" has completely exposed the deceitful rubbish peddled by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

The "new system" is nothing but a new shackle imposed on the broad masses of the Soviet working people.

It places capitalist material incentive in the leading position. The Soviet revisionist clique brags that bonuses and other such material incentives can raise the labour remuneration of the workers and "increase personal incomes." This is pure eyewash. Just what kind of people will see an "increase" of "personal incomes"? As far as the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is concerned, it is really like a dumb man eating dumplings — he knows what he's getting but can't speak out. The "new system" decrees that bonuses are to be given in proportion to salaries, that is, those getting big salaries get big bonuses. The result is that the major part of bonus payments goes into the pockets of the factory managers and engineers, the high salaried strata. For example, in one quarter of 1967 a glass factory in Gomel gave to leading factory officials bonuses which were as much as 147.2 per cent of their salaries while the workers didn't even get a single kopeck.

According to the "new system," heads of enterprises have the power to change the wage category of workers

and the amount of their bonuses. In this way, the heads of the Soviet revisionist enterprises abuse their powers and grab a great amount of the bonuses to line their own pockets. As the Soviet revisionist press has confessed, a building trust manager helped himself to bonuses seven times in one month.

The "new system" of the Soviet revisionists also empowers the heads of enterprises to freely hire, sack and punish workers. For the sake of raking in enormous profits, some heads of enterprises behave exactly like capitalists. Under the pretexts of "streamlining the staff" and "retrenchment," they have sacked large numbers of workers and caused a sharp increase in unemployment.

All this is the improved "welfare" which the broad masses of the Soviet workers get from the "new system's" so-called embodiment of "the common fundamental interests of the entire Soviet people."

"Everything for profits" is the kernel of the "new system." It has given the heads of Soviet revisionist enterprises the legal right to pocket rubles in a big way.

Under the signboard of "making the price of commodities suit the labour cost in social production," they have decided to "readjust" the wholesale prices of all commodities. The wholesale prices of industrial products have climbed by 13 to 15 per cent with that of coal going up by 78 per cent. The wholesale prices of a great number of industrial products have nearly doubled. This rise naturally causes higher retail prices.

Furthermore, the "new system" lays it down that the state only concerns itself with the amount of profits handed in by the enterprises and cares nothing about what commodities are produced or their quality. For the sake of getting profits, heads of enterprises pay attention only to quantity and don't bother about quality with the result that products are shoddy and poor.

The "new system" has opened the door wide for speculation and profiteering in enterprises. For instance, it lays down that enterprises have the power to fix the retail prices of new products. Profit-drunk enterprise heads, therefore, arbitrarily raise the price of "new products" or, by making some slight change to the original products, sell them at a high price in the guise of "new products." Some even go so far as to swindle and make money by cheating. For example, forcibly stretching a 40-metre length of suiting to sell

ROUND THE WORLD

Give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest).

— MAO TSE-TUNG

S. VIETNAM P.L.A.F.

The Siege of Khe Sanh

A total of 4,120 enemy troops including 2,580 Americans were put out of action by the valiant and indomitable liberation fighters and people of south Vietnam in the Khe Sanh area, northern Quang Tri Province, in the 50 days and nights between January 21 and March 13. Two hundred and eighteen enemy aircraft were shot down or destroyed on the ground in this period.

The U.S. base at Khe Sanh includes the Dat Can outpost, the military sub-sector at Huong Hoa and the Lang Vay outpost. A key western bastion in the enemy defence line along Highway No. 9, it was guarded by more than 7,000 enemy troops, of whom some 6,000 were U.S. marines.

In response to the militant call of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces mounted successive and fierce assaults on the enemy and inflicted very heavy losses on the U.S. and puppet troops entrenched in the Khe Sanh area.

On January 21, the P.L.A.F. mounted a fierce attack, seizing the military sub-sector at Huong Hoa, wiping out three enemy companies, liberating Huong Hoa district town and most of its adjacent districts and setting free 10,000 people. At the same time, they cleaned up all the enemy's "strategic hamlets" in northwest Quang Tri Province and broke up Khe Sanh's southeast defence line.

From the night of February 6 to dawn next day, the P.L.A.F. in a lightning attack pounced on the enemy at Lang Vay and after a valiant 3-hour battle, took the post. They wiped out and captured about 1,000 enemies and seized all their weapons, thus gaining complete mastery of the battlefield. Holding firm control over the 45-kilometre section of the highway which runs by Khe Sanh, the P.L.A.F. has completely isolated the enemy post at Dat Can.

Beginning in February the P.L.A.F. bombarded the U.S. aggressors day and night while tightening its encirclement of various enemy posts in the Khe Sanh area. On several occasions the artillery shelled the enemy as many as a dozen times a day, leaving the U.S. gangsters shiv-

ering in their hideouts and fortifications.

In the 50 days or more of the siege, the P.L.A.F. artillery and anti-aircraft units have maintained close co-ordination with the infantrymen. Together they wiped out 1,960 enemy troops at Khe Sanh and brought down or destroyed on the ground 218 planes. The infantrymen have steadily tightened their stranglehold and drawn nearer and nearer to the enemy hideouts. They operate near the enemy's barbed-wire entanglements, intercepting patrols and engineering units or annihilating the enemy in the base. Many fighters of the P.L.A.F. have won the title of "heroes in killing U.S. aggressors." In battles around Dat Can, the infantry alone knocked out a total of more than 860 U.S. and puppet troops.

The P.L.A.F. has now managed to dig their trenches right up to the barbed-wire entanglements in Khe Sanh. The enemy troops have been so badly battered that they stay in the fortifications day and night. Their overland transportation lines are under the control of the P.L.A.F. and the airfield is shelled constantly. Therefore, the enemy troops have to rely solely on airlifts for their supplies.

In a futile attempt to save themselves from total defeat on Highway No. 9, the U.S. bandits have done everything in their power, including the use of B-52 bombers, to attack the Khe Sanh area day in day out. But they have failed to break the water-tight ring of encirclement flung around Khe Sanh by the P.L.A.F.

it as 43 metres. All this in fact increases the economic burden on the working people.

Lenin pointed out that new capitalists who sprung up in a socialist society "in many cases, exploited the workers more than the old landowners and capitalists did."

Today, such a situation has appeared in the Soviet Union where efforts to enforce the "new system" have been intensified. The criminal aim of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in pushing forward the "new economic system" is to bring about the all-round res-

toration of capitalism and to consolidate it in the Soviet Union and to use the state apparatus to exploit the working people by cracking their bones and eating the marrow. This exposes starkly the vicious features of this gang of renegades as capitalists who rapaciously suck the blood of the people, and reveals their counter-revolutionary nature.

— HUNG HSUAN

Worker of the Peking No. 3
Steel Rolling Mill

The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

LAOTIAN PATRIOTIC PEOPLE AND ARMY

Victory Follows Victory

The Laotian patriotic people and their army have followed up their smashing victory in Nam Bac last January with many battle triumphs. They have been on the offensive from Upper Laos down to the south, knocking out a large number of enemy effectives, liberating many areas and smashing and occupying numerous enemy strongholds and outposts. All this has dealt a body blow to U.S. imperialism which schemes to enlarge its war of aggression in Laos.

Early in February, the patriotic armed forces in Xieng Khouang Province mounted a fierce attack on three Rightist battalions stationed in Muong Ngan area, south of the Plain of Jars. They wiped out large numbers of enemy troops and freed the entire area. This was followed by the liberation of the nearby strategically important areas of Tha Thom and Tha Vieng. These successes freed several thousand local people and smashed the years-long U.S. imperialist attempt to seize the strategic Plain of Jars through large-scale offensives and "nibbling" attacks.

Beginning from January, the patriotic forces launched a series of attacks and seized many enemy outposts in Sam Neua Province's Pa Thi area—a stronghold of the U.S.-fostered bandits bordering the provinces of Sam Neua, Luang Prabang and Xieng Khouang. The enemy's last strongpoint in the area was finally overrun on March 11. This is an important victory because it means the final destruction of the "Special Forces" camp set up by U.S. imperialism in this mountainous region to harass and raid the liberated areas in the three provinces.

In Lower Laos, the patriotic armed forces bombarded the encircled enemy in Saravane, capital of Saravane Province. Prior to that, they smashed into the enemy stronghold in Lao Ngam, 40 kilometres to the southwest of Saravane and inflicted heavy casualties on the Rightist 802nd Regt.

There were many more outstanding victories, in Luang Prabang, Luang Nam Tha, Phong Saly and other provinces in Upper Laos as well as in Udomsay, Attopeu, Savannakhet and other provinces in Lower Laos. Many enemy strongholds were taken.

The Laotian patriotic armed forces have grown rapidly in strength in the current dry season. There was not only better overall co-ordination between the Liberation Army, the regional forces and the guerrillas, but also between the various units in different areas. Developing speedily,

In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

NAGAS AND MIZOS TAKE UP ARMS

Growing Struggle Against Oppression

Ne Win was in New Delhi in mid March to plot with the reactionary Indian Government the stepped-up suppression of the Naga and Mizo armed forces along the India-Burma border. This shows how alarmed the Indian and Burmese reactionaries are in the face of the rising, large-scale armed struggle of these national minorities in India's northeastern frontier areas.

The Naga and Mizo forces have launched repeated attacks this year. In one Mizo ambush alone, 26 Indian soldiers were killed and many others wounded. Since then, the guerrillas in Nagaland, the Mizo Hills and the union territory of Manipur have been preparing for large-scale operations.

The Nagas, Mizos and Kukis have been closing their ranks against their common enemy. In Manipur, the Nagas and Mizos have strengthened their ties. The Mizos have moved to Manipur's Charachandpur area in large numbers, and they have settled down and established close contact with the local Kukis. Having co-ordinated their activities and reorganized, some Naga armed units are recruiting new members.

the regional forces and the guerrillas have been very successful in defending the liberated areas and breaking up both small and large-scale enemy "nibbling" attacks. The Liberation Army, too, has developed its strategy and tactics to a higher level. Its fighters have been able in their operations to annihilate ever larger number of enemy units in their entirety. According to figures recently released by the High Command of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, the patriotic army and people put out of action or disorganized more than 9,000 enemy troops during the four months from November 1967 to February this year. They included 8 battalions and 11 companies annihilated, 4 regiments and 21 battalions heavily battered.

All this has greatly alarmed the Indian reactionaries. Besides buying over some traitors and supplying them with weapons to kill their fellow Nagas and Mizos who refuse to submit to the reactionary rule, they have intensified their collusion with the Burmese reactionaries.

To prepare the public for joint suppression, reactionary government officials and bourgeois papers in India have recently come out with such blatant propaganda nonsense as, "the Nagas in India are moving to Burma in groups," "the armed Nagas have their headquarters in Burma," etc.

In fact, the reactionary governments of India and Burma have long been collaborating in this matter. The Indian *Statesman* has disclosed that, early in 1966, they reached agreement on a joint patrol of the Indian-Burmese border. More secret talks were held between the two governments last year.

The Nagas and Mizos have taken up arms because of ruthless class oppression by the Indian big landlords and big capitalists. This is inevitable. The Indian reactionaries may collude with their Burmese counterparts for suppressive measures or resort to other tricks, but they cannot hold back the courageous struggle of these nationalities who rebel to defend their right to exist.



“The Red Detachment of Women”— China’s First Revolutionary Ballet

The Red Detachment of Women was the first revolutionary ballet to be created under the inspiration of Mao Tse-tung’s brilliant thought and under the direct guidance of Comrade Chiang Ching. Born in the midst of the fierce struggle against the biggest capitalist roader in the Party and the pernicious revisionist line which he backed in art and literature, it was an epoch-making event in the history of ballet. Its successful presentation marked the birth of a proletarian ballet art which serves the workers, peasants and soldiers, and the rejuvenation in China of a classical art form which is decaying in the Western world.

Produced by Peking’s Worker, Peasant and Soldier Ballet Troupe, *The Red Detachment of Women* tells of the growth of a unit of the Chinese Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army fighting on Hainan Island under the leadership of the Communist Party during the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37).

Wu Ching-hua, a slave-girl of a tyrant landlord on the island, flees when she is about to be sold by the landlord, and later joins a fighting detachment of women under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Some months later, the Red Army plans to destroy the armed guards of the landlord during his birthday party. On the crucial night, Wu Ching-hua on the army’s instructions steals into the manor house but, on seeing the landlord, thoughts of vengeance overpower her and she fires at him. This untimely act exposes and disrupts the Red Army’s plan. When its main force storms the house, the alerted landlord and

his henchmen escape through a tunnel.

Later, back in camp, educated by the Party, Ching-hua comes to understand that making revolution is not for the sake of personal vengeance, but to emancipate all the labouring people by crushing all the reactionaries. From spontaneous resistance she gradually develops into a conscious proletarian revolutionary fighter. Later, when Hung Chang-ching, the Party representative in the detachment, in a successful operation to cover the movements of the main Red Army forces, is wounded, captured and killed by the enemy, she becomes the Party representative. She vows to hold aloft the red banner handed on by the martyrs and carry the revolution through to the end.

The outstanding achievement of *The Red Detachment of Women* lies, first of all, in the bold breakthrough it has made in bourgeois ballet conventions to make ballet, as Chairman Mao teaches, “fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, . . . operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and . . . help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind.” Chairman Mao’s thinking on armed struggle, and on people’s war is woven well into the ballet and it fully reflects the truth that the oppressed people can obtain political power only by taking up arms. It warmly praises the revolutionary heroism and revolutionary rebel spirit of the Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army and the masses.

Another marked achievement of the ballet is its successful portrayal of proletarian revolutionary fighters

like Wu Ching-hua and the Party representative Hung Chang-ching. Wu Ching-hua has the revolutionary rebel spirit. When, after fleeing from the landlord to the revolutionary base, she sees the red flag flying, she takes it into her arms. Her eyes brim over with warm, excited tears just as if she were embracing her own father or mother. In this scene, Wu Ching-hua’s dances denouncing the crimes of the landlord and expressing her determination to be avenged are most effective. When she tells how she was beaten, her hearers echo her movements, reflecting the fact that her bitter experiences have aroused their deep sympathy, and that her grief and hatred are the class grief and hatred of all the labouring people. When she is enrolled in the women’s detachment and is given a gun, her feelings soar. A lively portrayal of her character is given in this scene.

The noble qualities of a proletarian revolutionary fighter are epitomized in the Party representative Hung Chang-ching: a selfless and dauntless spirit, a clear-cut class standpoint, stern towards the enemy and warm towards comrades, with a fine style of work of complete solidarity with the masses. When he is captured and the frightened enemy tries to force him to write a letter ordering his men to retreat, he rebuffs and denounces the enemy’s vile attempt. He rends the paper and throws its pieces into the enemy’s face. To bring out Hung Chang-ching’s lofty integrity, the choreographers give him powerful, vigorous leaps and turns to perform in sharp contrast with the crouching, embarrassed movements of the landlord’s bullies with their trailing weapons. His dances in this scene effectively bring out the

revolutionary heroism of the Red Army which is determined "to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."

In its choreography, *The Red Detachment of Women* has swept away the decadent, ethereal, fairy-like poses of the old ballet. It suitably weaves elements of the Chinese classical dance and folk dances into the ballet style; and on a realistic basis, creates new ballet movements. Its music is militant with its emphasis on the portrayal of the characters. Expressing the bravery of the women soldiers, the melody of the theme song of the women's detachment runs through the whole ballet with variations reflecting different stages in the development of the story. The composers have used a great deal of Hainan folk song rich in local colour. Thus transformed, the ballet art which was once exclusively in the service of the foreign feudal and bourgeois lords has become an art imbued with the "fresh, lively Chinese style and spirit which

the common people of China love."

The Red Detachment of Women was born in a fierce struggle. Ballet has a history of less than 20 years in China. When the ballet troupe was dominated by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in art and literature, it did exact what troupes in capitalist and modern revisionist countries have done. It put on ballets like *Swan Lake*, *The Corsair*, *Giselle* and *Notre-Dame de Paris (Esmeralda)*. The revolutionary members of the troupe finally refused to tolerate this any longer and rose to make a revolution in their art. Yet the top Party capitalist roader pontificated: "The reflection of contemporary life cannot be forced. It is not certain whether the ballet and foreign opera can reflect it." In 1964, he even raised the cry that ballet should not be reformed and must remain a completely Western form. Comrade Chiang Ching sharply rebutted these reactionary fallacies. She said: Ballet has been performed in foreign countries for several hundred years. But

now Western ballet is decaying and dying. It falls to us to raise and carry the red banner of revolution in the ballet. She encouraged the members of the troupe to serve, not a handful of persons, but the people of the entire country as well as the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

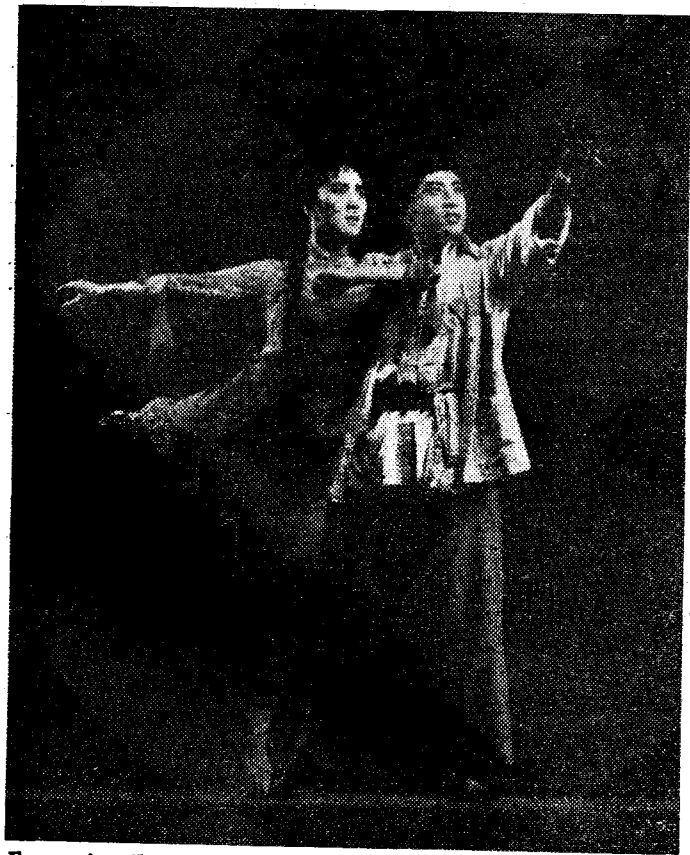
The success or failure of the first new ballet was of vital importance as the first step in the revolution of the ballet. And a key to success lay in choosing the right theme.

In discussions on this subject, a counter-revolutionary revisionist then in authority in a vain attempt to lead the revolution in ballet astray, immediately recommended a story lauding bourgeois humanism. Holding firmly to the revolutionary line, however, Comrade Chiang Ching resolutely decided to start work on *The Red Detachment of Women* which embodies Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war.

Wu Ching-hua is one of the labouring people who suffered bitterly in the old society. It stands to reason that the ballet should depict her resistance and struggles and how she matures under the Party's leadership. But the capitalist roaders in the troupe wanted to base the presentation of this character on Zarema, the feudal court favourite in the ballet *Fountain of Bakhchisarai!* They wanted to impose on her movements of the "spirit," sentiments of "pity and weariness, sadness and grief." This was simply an attempt to frustrate the transformation of ballet.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, Comrade Chiang Ching arranged for members of the troupe to visit Hainan Island to live and work among the workers and peasants, drill with the P.L.A., and conduct systematic investigations. Profoundly educated by the struggle in real life, the artists began to appreciate the noble qualities of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and determined to sing their praises on the stage. This gave both choreographers and dancers a firm ideological basis in creating the heroic images of the ballet.

On October 8, 1964, our beloved and revered leader Chairman Mao attended a performance of *The Red Detachment of Women*. Of this newly born ballet he said: "The orientation is correct, the revolutionization successful and the artistic quality good." Chairman Mao's teachings light the way for the revolution in ballet. China's first revolutionary modern ballet *The Red Detachment of Women* broke through all obstacles to success. It is now one of the eight brilliant model theatrical works renowned throughout the land.



Expressing the deep proletarian class feeling, the Party representative shows the slave girl Wu Ching-hua the way to join the Red Army

(Continued from p. 13.)

and the Hongkong British authorities will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

Strong Protest Against Indian Policemen's Intrusion Into Chinese Embassy

A responsible member of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's First Department of Asian Affairs met Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in China R. D. Sathe by appointment on the evening of March 10 and lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the serious incident of illegal intrusion into the Chinese Embassy in India and violation of diplomatic immunity by Indian policemen.

On the afternoon of March 6, two uniformed Indian policemen, who acted furtively, illegally intruded into the Chinese Embassy in India, violating its diplomatic immunity. Discovering this, personnel of the Chinese Embassy immediately stopped and questioned them. One of the policemen escaped with the help of the Indian police who acted as

secret agents in keeping the Chinese Embassy under surveillance. The other who was left behind confessed that he was an Indian policeman and admitted his illegal intrusion into the Chinese Embassy. The Chinese Embassy immediately notified the Indian Ministry of External Affairs to send someone to take the Indian policeman away. The Indian Ministry of External Affairs sent B.S. Puri, an official of its protocol division, and another official to the Chinese Embassy. After making an investigation on the spot and learning what had happened, the Indian officials admitted that the Indian policemen's intrusion into the Chinese Embassy was completely wrong and constituted a serious incident. They also ensured that similar incidents would not happen in the future. Then they took the Indian policeman away.

The Indian Government should deal sternly with this serious incident for which it bears unshirkable responsibility. However, resorting to its shop-worn tactics of the villain accusing his victim first, it sent a so-called "note of protest" to the Chinese Embassy on March 7 vilifying the

Chinese Embassy for "illegally detaining the Indian police." It set its propaganda machine in motion and fabricated lies and hurled slanders against the Chinese Embassy. The Indian Parliament also raised a hue and cry about this to incite anti-China sentiments. But the Indian Government will never succeed in its attempt to use the tactics of confusing right and wrong and the thief accusing his victim to cover up the facts and shirk its responsibility.

The responsible member of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry demanded that R.D. Sathe immediately forward the Chinese Government's strong protest to the Indian Government and that the Indian Government deal sternly with the incident. He pointed out that the Chinese Government reserved the right to make further representations. On March 8, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in India Chen Chao-yuan also lodged a strong protest with the Indian Ministry of External Affairs over this incident.

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