

PEKING REVIEW

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**President Nyerere of Tanzania
Visits China**

**Communist Party of Ceylon Holds
Ninth Congress**

***A Nuclear Fraud Jointly Hatched by the
United States and the Soviet Union***

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator.

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! 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.

Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L.) Against U.S. Aggression (November 1964)

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The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening. The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off.

Message of Greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour (October 1966)

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

Serve the People (September 1944)

President Nyerere Arrives in Peking

PRESIDENT Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania arrived in Peking by special plane on June 18 on a state visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Amidst the triumphant songs of the all-round victory being won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people in the capital lined the streets to welcome the distinguished guests from the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa, and to pay their high respects to President Nyerere, Madam Nyerere and the other Tanzanian friends accompanying the President.

Among those warmly welcoming the distinguished guests were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kang Sheng, Vice-Premiers Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi

and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Hsieh Fuchih, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. Kuo Mo-jo and Comrade Teng Ying-chao.

Following his visit to China in 1965, President Nyerere has come again on a state visit at a time when the situation is excellent: China's proletarian cultural revolution, which is unprecedented in history, has won resounding victories, and the revolutionary struggles against imperialism throughout the world are developing vigorously. This is a tremendous support and encouragement to the Chinese people and marks a further development in the relations of friendship and co-



President Nyerere and his wife, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, receive a rousing welcome from the revolutionary people in the capital as they drive to the Guest House.

operation between China and Tanzania and between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples.

Among those who had come with President Nyerere on his visit were: L.N. Sijaona, Minister of State, Second Vice-President's Office; I.M. Bhoke Munanka, Minister of State, President's Office; C.Y. Mgonja, Minister of State, Foreign Affairs; Mrs. C.Y. Mgonja, Issa H. Mpoti, regional chairman, Ruvuma Region; J.A. Namata, regional commissioner, Mwanza Region; Mrs. J.A. Namata; Juma Almasi, National Executive Committee member of Afro-Shirazi Party (A.S.P.); Ahmed Mahmud, member of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; Brigadier General Sarakikya of Tanzanian People's Defence Forces (T.P.D.F.); M.N.E. Shaidi, Inspector General of Police; Michael Indadha, Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.) representative, Arusha Region; J. Marusi, Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.) representative, Musoma Region; Juma Mwapachu, representative of the Youth League (Y.L.) of the Tanganyika African National Union; J.C. Rwegasira, representative of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (N.U.T.A.) and Bi. Asha Ngoma, representative of the Union of Women of Tanganyika (U.W.T.).

The national flags of China and Tanzania flew at the Peking airport, and there was a huge streamer with the words "Warm welcome to President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania." The special plane carrying the Tanzanian President landed at 1:50 p.m. Thousands of welcomers were gathered at the airport. When the President and the other distinguished Tanzanian guests stepped down from the plane, Premier Chou En-lai and the others extended them an enthusiastic welcome. The band played the national anthems of the United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of China, after which President Nyerere, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and the others, reviewed a guard of honour.

President Nyerere, in the company of Premier Chou, walked round the airport to meet the welcomers. At this time, the crowd cheered: "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples!" "Resolute support to the Tanzanian people's anti-imperialist struggle!" "Long live President Nyerere!" and "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" Smiling, President Nyerere posed for a picture with the welcoming crowd. Then the President and his party, accompanied by Premier Chou and the others, left the airport and drove to the city. All along the way, hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people lined the street to welcome them.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet

Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of June 18 in honour of President Julius K. Nyerere, his wife and the other distinguished guests from Tanzania.

Both Premier Chou En-lai and President Nyerere spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of China and Tanzania. They expressed the hope that the friendship between the two peoples would continue to be consolidated and developed.

Premier Chou En-lai said: President Nyerere has made light of travelling thousands of miles and come to China on a friendly visit at a time when China's great proletarian cultural revolution has entered the stage of seizing all-round victory. This is a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. President Nyerere's current visit will surely make new contributions to the further strengthening of the militant friendship between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples and the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

President Nyerere, in his speech, said: Since my previous visit to your great country in 1965, there have been many important developments both in China and Tanzania. You are carrying through at home the cultural revolution, about which I hope to learn more in the next few days. We in Tanzania, he added, salute the efforts of the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and desire to express our hopes for continued progress along the road to socialism.

Present at the banquet were Tanzanian Ambassador to China E.P. Mwaluko and other diplomats from the Tanzanian Embassy in Peking, members of the Tanzanian Acrobatic Troupe studying in China and other Tanzanian friends in the Chinese capital.

At the banquet were leading members of various departments of the Party and state: Comrades Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien and Wang Tung-hsing.

Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, also attended.

Renmin Ribao on June 18 published an editorial warmly welcoming the President. The editorial stressed: The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has taught us, "**The Asian, African and Latin American people, who love freedom and independence, are all fighting colonialism. . . . The colonialists want us to have no unity, co-operation or friendship. We must answer them by strengthening our unity and friendly co-operation and we must bring their schemes to nought.**"

The constant strengthening of the militant unity and friendly co-operation between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples, the editorial added, is a powerful blow to U.S.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Exercising a Powerful Proletarian Dictatorship In the Realm of Culture

— Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Commemorate First Anniversary of the Publication of the "Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature And Art in the Armed Forces With Which Comrade Lin Piao Entrusted Comrade Chiang Ching"

Amid the upsurge in the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers, peasants, soldiers and young Red Guard fighters throughout the country, especially proletarian revolutionaries in literary and art circles, warmly acclaimed the first anniversary of the publication of the "Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces With Which Comrade Lin Piao Entrusted Comrade Chiang Ching." (See *Peking Review*, No. 23, 1967.)

The forum was held in February 1966, at a time when the proletariat and the bourgeoisie were locked in a fierce struggle. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Comrade Chiang Ching led the revolutionary art workers of the P.L.A. in launching a determined attack on the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The forum occupies an extremely important place in the history of the struggle in China's culture.

Comrade Lin Piao has pointed out that the Summary "applies Mao Tse-tung's thought to answer many important questions concerning the cultural revolution in the period of socialism. It is of both extremely great practical and far-reaching historic significance."

Examined and revised by Chairman Mao three times, the Summary was made public in May 1967.

In commemorating the first anniversary of the publication of this important Marxist-Leninist document, the proletarian revolutionaries, by reviewing their experience in the last two years of the cultural revolution, more deeply understand the profound significance of Chairman Mao's thesis that the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all aspects of culture. They all agree that the Summary is a declaration and a mobilization order for the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of culture, it is a powerful ideological weapon for the broad revolutionary masses to repudiate the revisionist line in literature and art and smash the bourgeois dictatorship in culture.

Following are translations of several articles and speeches commemorating the Summary.
— Ed.

Defending Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line In Literature and Art

An amateur performing group formed by P.L.A. fighters has a deep understanding of the scientific conclusion concerning the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the sphere of culture contained in the Summary in which Mao Tse-tung's thought is applied.

The Summary goes right to the heart of the matter when it states that in the socialist stage "there has been a struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the cultural front, that is, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for leadership on this front." Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, literary and art circles have been "under the dictatorship of a sinister anti-Party and anti-socialist line which is diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's thought." "So long as we do not seize hold of the field

of culture, we will inevitably forfeit many positions in this field to the sinister line, and this is a serious lesson." We must "resolutely carry on a great socialist revolution on the cultural front and completely eliminate this sinister line." An article by the group explains how the fierce struggle between the two lines was manifested in one of their performances.

"In the autumn of 1966," the article said, "our group was enthusiastically preparing for a performance at a rally. But the handful of local capitalist roaders opposed our performance, slandering our programmes as 'too monotonous,' as 'bayonets, gongs and drums adding to the din.' They deliberately arranged for a professional art troupe under their control to perform at the same time. In this way, they hoped to beat us down by the bourgeois, revisionist and feudal trash put on by that troupe.

"Before the performance, the Party branch guided us in studying Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*. All of us became con-

scious that the struggle on the literary and art front was a reflection of the political struggle. That performance was not just an artistic show; it was a fight to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, a fight to safeguard the proletarian dictatorship.

"We loudly recited Chairman Mao's teaching: [Our purpose is] to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind. We then confidently marched to the theatre.

"As the curtain rose, all six of us full of enthusiasm and militancy went before the audience, shouting 'Long live Chairman Mao!' and holding aloft red flags or carrying drums and gongs. We presented some short items like *The Revolutionary Gongs and Drums Will Beat For Ever* and *Long Live Mao Tse-tung's Thought*. The audience responded with thunderous applause, which increased our enthusiasm. We felt as if we were not on a stage, but on a battlefield with our great supreme commander Chairman Mao directing us in battle. Into our every action and every word we poured our boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and our utter hatred for China's Khrushchov.

"After the show, many in the audience praised us for greatly heightening the morale of the proletariat and deflating the arrogance of the bourgeoisie. At the same time, they sharply criticized those items spreading the bourgeois, feudal and revisionist rubbish which were performed the same evening. The class enemy's scheme to trounce us went bankrupt.

"To us, the show was a very impressive education in class struggle. Now when we again study the Summary, we recall that performance, and this further strengthens our determination to fight to the end to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art and to safeguard the proletarian dictatorship."

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Must Occupy the Stage

Guided directly by Comrade Chiang Ching, Tan Yuan-shou, an actor in the No. 1 Peking Opera Company of Peking, had struggled against the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique headed by Peng Chen in the old Peking Municipal Party Committee and its sinister line in literature and art and had taken part in the creation and staging of *Shachiapang*, a famous model Peking opera on revolutionary theme. Speaking of his experience at a meeting, he said: "Chairman Mao teaches us that 'this question of "for whom?" is fundamental; it is a question of principle.' Should literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, or the handful of exploiting classes? This is the watershed between proletarian literature and art and those of the bourgeoisie. It is also the focus of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art.

"The eight model revolutionary theatrical works* personally fostered by Comrade Chiang Ching have enabled the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers, who are the makers of history, to occupy the stage. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought."

He told his audience that the company he belonged to was originally "an outpost used by the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party to create public opinion for restoring capitalism. There, a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, renegades, enemy agents and bourgeois reactionary 'authorities' exercised dictatorship over us. Comrade Chiang Ching came to our company at a time when the class enemies were active. It was due to her patient teaching that I was awakened in the life-and-death struggle between the two classes and freed myself from the yoke of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art."

Tan Yuan-shou noted: "I deeply realize that the duty of an actor is to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly and make literature and art tools for the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and for the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the past, we ate grain the peasants grow, wore clothes the workers weave and lived in houses they build, while the P.L.A. fighters stood guard for the defence of our motherland. But we did not portray them on the stage and did not praise them; on the contrary, we performed operas about emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties who represented the interests of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, to poison the workers, peasants and soldiers. This was a crime. Literature and art are tools for waging class struggle. They serve either the workers, peasants and soldiers or the handful of exploiting classes. There is no middle road. All such talk as 'literature and art for the entire people' and 'serve the labouring people indirectly' is nothing but revisionist deceit."

Thoroughly Repudiate the Revisionist Line in Literature and Art

Speaking at a meeting, four commune members from Peking's outskirts said: "In our country where the workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters, the revisionist line held sway in the field of literature and art for more than the last decade. This is very dangerous!"

* After a fierce struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionists who had usurped the leading positions in literary and art circles and were backed by the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party, the revolutionary artists led by Comrade Chiang Ching successfully created eight theatrical works on revolutionary themes. They are: *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, *On the Docks*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang* and *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment* (Peking operas); *The Red Detachment of Women* and *The White-Haired Girl* (ballets) and *Shachiapang* (a symphonic work). Shining with Mao Tse-tung's thought, these model works have received the plaudits of revolutionary people at home and abroad.

"Literature and art," they pointed out, "play their role in either consolidating or undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Chairman Mao has said: **'To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary, first of all, to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class.'** To make a comeback, the overthrown landlord class and the bourgeoisie always began with changing people's thinking. In this respect, literature and art are their best tools. We must, therefore, carry on a sustained and thorough repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art and uproot all anti-Party and anti-socialist poisonous weeds. Otherwise, if the bourgeoisie is allowed to attack us at will and the poisonous weeds to spread unchecked, there is the possibility that our proletarian political power will be usurped by the bourgeoisie."

Members of a literary and art criticism group formed by the workers in the Peking Electronic Tube Factory held the same view. They said: "The aim of revolutionary mass criticism is to eliminate the pernicious influence of revisionism and further consolidate the proletariat's dominant position in the ideological sphere. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, extensively arouse the masses to take part in the repudiation campaign, and fight a 'people's war.' In this battle, we

workers, peasants and soldiers who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are duty-bound to become the main force.

"The Summary pointed out: 'We must encourage revolutionary and militant literary and art criticism by the masses. . . . We must place the weapon of literary and art criticism in the hands of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.'

"In the past, our literary and art criticism was monopolized by a few bourgeois critics. Such a state of affairs must never be allowed to continue! We must seize the power of literary and art criticism back and put it in our hands. We are entitled and have the full ability to do so.

"When the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers become critics, they will be in a position to smash any attack by bourgeois ideology. When the 700 million people rise to uproot poisonous weeds and criticize erroneous ideas, they will greatly increase their ability to use Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to discern things and be able to see through and resist revisionism in whatever form it emerges in the future.

"We are determined to fight all ideology of the exploiting classes and establish a powerful dictatorship of the proletariat in the spheres of ideology and culture!"

Learning From Comrade Men Ho

Always Retain the Fine Qualities of the Working People Like Comrade Men Ho

by Fei Jung-ching, an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works of the units under the P.L.A. Lanchow Command, and a deputy battalion commander

I FOUGHT and worked side by side with Comrade Men Ho — "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line" — for nearly twenty years. He was a splendid comrade-in-arms, and a fine model for me to follow. He was steadfastly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He was always in close contact with the masses. For all the twenty years I knew him, he retained the fine qualities of the working people. It was due to his help and influence that, in the past few years, I myself made some progress in my relations with the fighters as their commander and in maintaining a correct attitude to the masses.

Putting Myself in a Proper Position

When I became a company commander, the company one day held a "democratic meeting" and the

fighters levelled at me several volleys [of concentrated criticism — *Ed.*]. I felt my temper rising. I could hardly sit still. I looked fixedly at deputy political instructor Men Ho, who was then helping with work in the company, expecting him to make some explanation on my behalf. But he didn't say a word. Instead, during the break, he asked me: "How about it?" I exploded. "Why, at least one-third of the criticisms were off the mark! I'll have to explain." Men Ho criticized me severely: "Criticism from the fighters is an expression of their great regard for the cadres. We mustn't make explanations right and left; that would be pouring cold water on them. We are an army of the people. No matter how big our responsibilities, we mustn't put on airs. The higher our position, the loftier must be our aspirations in serving the people. We must be able to listen to criticism. We must never assume official airs and think ourselves above the masses!"

His words cooled me down. I searched in Chairman Mao's works to find the answer to the problem he had raised. Chairman Mao says: "We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses." Thinking things over from the past to the present in the light of this teaching, I recalled how I had reacted at the "democratic meeting" and what my daily attitude towards the fighters was, and I felt that, indeed, I did have official airs. I did not regard myself as an ordinary fighter in the revolutionary ranks, but placed myself in a special position above the fighters. I did not really treat them as my comrades fighting shoulder to shoulder together, but as my subordinates. If this wasn't "official airs," what was? This idea of being "superior" was precisely the reflection in my mind of the ideology of the exploiting classes.

In order to struggle uncompromisingly against these official airs of mine and dig out the ideological roots of being divorced from the masses, I exposed my ugly thoughts to the masses in big and small meetings throughout the company. These thoughts thus became, as the Chinese saying goes, like "rats scuttling across the street with everyone in chase." I organized three more "democratic meetings" in the company, in which I recounted the "symptoms" of my ideological disease and asked the fighters to "diagnose" and cure it. Again to my surprise, the fighters, who showed how well they followed Chairman Mao's instructions and wanted to help me, made a number of criticisms which hit the nail squarely on the head. They said with feeling:

"We've made these criticisms in order to help the leadership follow Chairman Mao's instructions even more closely, and build our company up even better." What sincerity there was in this hope! What deep proletarian class feeling! Now, no matter how sharp the criticisms from the fighters, I only feel closer to them. These meetings were a profound education to me.

Taking My Thoughts Among the Masses

In order to uproot my official airs, I decided to leave company headquarters and take myself along with my thoughts among the masses.

Before, I used to think that company headquarters was only separated from the fighters' barracks by a wall, and that since I myself was among them all day long, there shouldn't be any problem about my relations with the masses.

But as soon as I moved in with one of the squads, problems arose. Every night, the fighters slept soundly the moment they got into their bunks. I, however, tossed and turned, annoyed by the snoring and longing for the peace and quiet of company headquarters. I was just not quite warm enough towards the fighters, because I always felt that I had only come among them to take a look at things and to educate them.

The fighters, however, treated me quite differently. Their warmth was truly moving. At meals, they would first fill a bowl and press it into my hands. At work, they would not let me touch any but the lightest jobs. On sentry duty, they would assign me to the nearest post. At night, when they came off duty, they would quietly take off an overcoat and put it over me, afraid that I'd catch cold. Once, when I came off sentry duty and was lying in bed thinking about work and study, the fighters of the third shift came home. As they cleaned their rifles, they talked and sometimes laughed softly. One of them immediately warned: "Hush, don't wake the company commander up!" Hearing this, I felt myself suffused with warmth. Truly, proletarian class love is deeper than the rivers and seas!

For over a dozen years, from the very first day that I knew Comrade Men Ho, no matter how his posts changed, he always stayed among the masses. When he came to the company, he would head straight for the fighters in the squads and have heart-to-heart talks with them, or stand sentry duty for them. When he went to the villages, he would go to the poor and lower-middle peasants, and help them study the "three constantly read articles"—Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In*



Liu Han-chung, a squad leader in the late Comrade Men Ho's company, describes to new comrades-in-arms how Men Ho always kept close contact with the masses and retained the fine qualities of the working people.

Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains. When the soldiers fell sick, he was most solicitous, preparing special meals for them with his own hands and putting his only quilt over the sick. When one of the masses was ill, he would go to his dwelling overnight on foot through wind or snow together with the medical orderly. When the fighters had ideological problems, he couldn't eat and lost sleep, and helped them by telling them Chairman Mao's teachings over and over again. At the time our troops entered the grasslands, living quarters were scarce at first. Men Ho would see to it that everything possible was done to provide rooms for the families of the fighters who came on visits, while for his own family, he dug with his own hands a sort of dug-out in the ground and accommodated them there.

Comparing myself with Comrade Men Ho and with the fighters, I found them far ahead of me. When I used to be one of the rank and file, over a dozen of us lived together in a squad. We cared for each other and helped each other, and I never felt any discomfort or the need for "peace and quiet." I felt only the warmth of the big revolutionary family and the deep bonds of affection between class brothers. But now, a short time of being a company commander and living in headquarters had made me unable to integrate myself with them. When I realized this, I was brought up sharp: Had my proletarian sentiments begun to change? I realized this was a dangerous sign. Becoming divorced from the masses and forgetting the past would make one turn revisionist in "peace and comfort," and depart from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. I am a son of the labouring people. My position may change, but the fine qualities of the labouring people must never change. The fine qualities of a revolutionary fighter must never change.

From this time onwards, I understood that the purpose of my living with the squads should not be for work or for educating other people, but should first of all be for transforming my own ideology and learning from the fighters. Thenceforth, I sought to do more work, talk heart to heart with the fighters, and together with them air my selfish thoughts and fight against them. Gradually the fighters too treated me without any distinction as one of themselves.

Chairman Mao says: "**This change in world outlook is something fundamental.**" Having lived for a time among the fighters, my class feelings and attachment to them grew. Once again, I felt the joy of being one of the rank and file.

In Doing Things, Be Good at Consulting The Masses

When I was first appointed squad leader, I lacked experience; I could not do my work well and often made mistakes. Comrade Men Ho, then our platoon leader, often talked with me and patiently helped me analyse the reasons. In order to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of all the comrades in the squad, he told me, "Keep in mind this teaching of Chairman

Mao's: '**In doing things, one must be good at consulting the masses.**'" He often said that more people mean more ideas and suggestions and this would make work easier. With his help, I made rapid progress.

Take the arrangements for the daily study period of Chairman Mao's works for example. For quite a long time, the company's cadres decided what should be studied and the various squads carried it out. This proved to be not so effective; the discussions were not deep. Once, I asked the comrades in the second squad to talk over study methods. This led to an animated meeting with everybody putting forward his suggestions. As a result, they uncovered the problems and found the solutions. They said: "We love best to study Chairman Mao's works; and we will do as Chairman Mao says. But what should be our method of study? It should be as Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has long ago told us: 'In studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying.' But what is the situation in our company? The content of study that has been decided on does not conform with the problems in our minds. So, in the future, we better proceed from the actual problems in our minds and in work, and strive to ensure that our study is fruitful." Suggestions were also made by comrades in other squads, and we accepted them. Since then, every squad has adopted the method of having the masses make their own study plans and summed up much practical, concrete experience. In this way a lively atmosphere has been created in the daily study period of Chairman Mao's works.

Maintaining a High Revolutionary Spirit

When I first came to the squad, I joined the fighters in doing sentry duty. Every time I came off duty, however, I felt so tired that I didn't want to do anything; I usually just wanted to take a rest. Quite the contrary, the fighters when they returned from their guard posts were still full of spirit, vying with each other to do this or that task. Contrasting myself with them, I felt how much I lagged behind them in revolutionary spirit and revolutionary will. Previously, I used to think that, being a cadre, I was busy and had to attend many meetings, it was not so important if I did fewer "trivial" tasks. Sometimes I thought that since I was older than they, I could not demand as much of myself as I demanded of the fighters. Actually, all these were nothing but excuses. As a proletarian revolutionary fighter, one should always be full of vigour and drive, always keep one's revolutionary spirit high and have a firm fighting will. Whether to undertake more or less work is no small matter; it is a major issue that reflects one's revolutionary will. When one is promoted to a higher position and undertakes heavier responsibilities, one should set higher demands on oneself. Now with this understanding, I strive to get my hands on any work that needs doing. I had difficulty walking, as my left leg was once injured

and was affected by rheumatism. Gradually, I had got into the habit of riding a horse rather than walking. Now I have set myself a new demand: except in special cases, not to ride. After a period of tempering, I am now not only able to walk and don't need a horse but my rheumatic leg has been cured.

The fighters are very diligent and earnest in both study and work. In the study of Chairman Mao's works, in particular, they are so diligent that they neglect their sleep and meals. They say that once they have studied Chairman Mao's works, they are filled with inexhaustible drive. Wang Shih-yung, a fighter, was illiterate, but, studying very hard, he was quickly able to memorize the "three constantly read articles." One evening when making a round of the fighters' quarters, I discovered Wang in bed reciting these works in a low voice. What he did was a spur to me and so I did my best to memorize the "three constantly read articles." And I too succeeded. At a company meeting

I took the lead in reciting them. The fighters said: "Our company commander can now recite them! We must catch up!" As a matter of fact, it was they who had spurred me on! With cadres and fighters helping each other forward, in a short time, every comrade in our company was able to recite the "three constantly read articles."

Practice has taught me a profound lesson: Superficially, there doesn't seem to be much distance between a cadre like me at the grass-roots level and the fighters. But if he has selfish ideas in mind, he will divorce himself from the masses. To always maintain the fine qualities of the working people, one must learn from the example of Comrade Men Ho, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, never for a moment divorce oneself from the masses and seriously remould oneself. Only so can one closely follow Chairman Mao at all times in making revolution.

Reminiscences of Comrade Men Ho

In this issue, we print some further reminiscences written by comrades-in-arms of the late Comrade Men Ho, "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line" (see "Peking Review," Nos. 23 and 24). — Ed.

Comrade Men Ho Taught Me To Follow Chairman Mao Closely in Making Revolution

by Kyidthigya (a Tibetan), an "August 18" fighter of Tashi Township in Kweinan County

I GOT to know Comrade Men Ho in the autumn of 1963. At this very first meeting, he showed great concern about us Tibetan people and collected our opinions about the army unit. Making the thumbs up sign, I told him that the People's Liberation Army was fine. It was only a brief interview, but he left me with a deep impression of his sincerity, modesty and friendliness.

Later on, when Comrade Men Ho led the army men to spread Mao Tse-tung's thought in the nearby people's communes, help the masses with the *qingke* barley harvest and give the poor herdsmen hair-cuts, I was his interpreter. In the spring of 1964, I went with him to visit a representative of the poor herdsmen. As we returned, he asked me: "Kyidthigya, can you read your own name?" "Just about!" I replied. With deep feeling, Comrade Men Ho said: "Look! In the old society, you were a slave tending sheep for the Tibetan herd-owners and I was a hired farmhand feeding pigs

for the Han nationality landlords. We suffered the same sufferings and were deprived of the right to go to school. It is Chairman Mao who lifted us poor people from the pit of misery. Today we are masters of our own country. If we are illiterate, we cannot study Chairman Mao's works well and if we don't study Chairman Mao's works well, we cannot make revolution." He then wrote neatly in my notebook the five big Chinese characters of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and taught me how to read and write them word by word and stroke by stroke. Before we parted, he again exhorted me: "You should diligently and earnestly study and apply Chairman Mao's works. And you should also be a good propagandist of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

One day after the great proletarian cultural revolution began, I met Comrade Men Ho. He asked me with deep concern: "Which organization have you joined?" I said: "I have joined the 'August 18' Red Guard Fighting Team." He was overjoyed at this and warmly pressed my hand, saying: "Fine! You have joined a revolutionary organization! The greatest merit of the 'August 18' is that it follows Chairman Mao's teachings and dares to rebel against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. We resolutely support the 'August 18'! Let the army and the people unite and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" Comrade Men Ho's words greatly heartened me and strengthened my determination to defend Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line.

In February last year, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party in Chinghai Province ganged up with the counter-revolutionaries and stirred up a counter-revolutionary current. We fighters of the

"August 18" were branded "counter-revolutionaries" and brutally persecuted.

But the radiance of the red sun soon dispersed the dark clouds. Chairman Mao's voice was heard throughout the grasslands. The Central Committee of the Party vindicated and rehabilitated the "August 18." Deeply moved, we "August 18" fighters cheered again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Early in May, Comrade Men Ho came to the Bacang Farm to help the Left. Seeing me, he said with deep emotion: "Chairman Mao has given us a second life. We must do still better in studying Chairman Mao's works, following his teachings and closely following him in making revolution all our lives!"

On September 7 when I was attending a meeting in the township, the sad news of Comrade Men Ho's death came as a shock to me. I just could not believe my ears. Mounting a horse, I hurried to the farm hoping to see for the last time this good brother of our Tibetan people. But when I reached there, his body had already been moved away. I stood speechless at the spot where Comrade Men Ho gave his life. My heart was heavy and tears rolled down my cheeks. Comrade Men Ho! You are the evergreen pine on the snowy mountains! You are the eagle on the grasslands! You are dear to us Tibetan people! It was you who taught me to love Chairman Mao. It was you who used Mao Tse-tung's thought to nurture the mind of a poor herdsman. It was you again who constantly helped me understand the profound truth that to be a revolutionary, one must love Chairman Mao boundlessly and be boundlessly loyal to his revolutionary line.

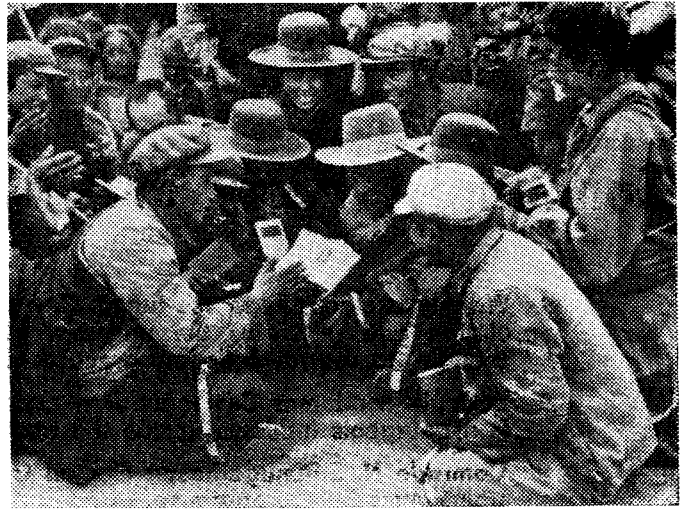
Comrade Men Ho Was Very Close to the "August 18"

by Liu Ya-chin, an "August 18" woman fighter at Bacang Farm

MOST unforgettable is Comrade Men Ho's dauntless spirit of resolutely supporting the proletarian revolutionary Left in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings.

After the seizure of power by the proletarian revolutionaries of the "August 18" at our farm, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party in Chinghai Province, working hand in glove with the counter-revolutionaries, whipped up a counter-revolutionary current. Both my husband and myself were branded "counter-revolutionaries" and were persecuted and put under close watch.

One day, some evil elements directed by the capitalist roaders in the Party called me to the office of the farm. By threats and accusations, they tried to make me give up my revolutionary stand. After a tit-for-tat struggle, I angrily left the office. At the entrance, I met battalion deputy political instructor



With Comrade Men Ho's constant help, Kyidthigya (left) and his Tibetan brothers came to have an ever greater love for Chairman Mao who led them to emancipation.

Men Ho who was close to the "August 18." At the crucial moment of the struggle to seize power, he gave us tremendous support. Meeting this dear comrade that day, there was much I wanted to tell him, but considering my then situation, I was afraid that he might become involved. Thinking of this, I slowed down my pace. He seemed to read my mind and came straight to me without the slightest hesitation. With great warmth and affection, he calmed me: "Don't be sad! You must creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works still better and judge everything in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought." In this way, he encouraged me to uphold the truth and persevere in the struggle. How deep were the proletarian sentiments expressed in those few words! Moved to tears, I resolved to plunge into the new battles. It was with Comrade Men Ho's encouragement that I fought on steadfastly till final victory.

Comrade Men Ho's firm proletarian revolutionary stand and his fearless spirit in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will always inspire and educate me.

He Was a Good Comrade-in-Arms of the Proletarian Revolutionaries

by the 27 members of the revolutionary masses who were saved by Comrade Men Ho

WE are the 27 comrades whose lives were saved by Comrade Men Ho at the cost of his own life. We thank Men Ho, but even more do we thank the greatest leader Chairman Mao. That is because only the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung can rear such selfless

(Continued on p. 16.)

Communist Party of Ceylon Holds Ninth Congress

- Warmly acclaims Mao Tse-tung's thought and China's great proletarian cultural revolution and reiterates the necessity of applying Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the revolutionary practice of Ceylon.
- Strongly condemns Soviet modern revisionism and points out that modern revisionism is a bourgeois influence inside the working-class movement and is facing a final crisis.
- Comrade N. Sanmugathasan elected General Secretary. The Congress adopted a seven-point immediate programme.

THE Communist Party of Ceylon held its 9th Congress in April this year.

The weekly *Red Flag* of the Communist Party of Ceylon has recently published the press communique of the Congress and part of the Central Committee's political report adopted by the Congress, the part which deals with the international situation.

The documents pointed out the progressive deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the disintegration of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and other modern revisionist groups. They warmly acclaimed Mao Tse-tung's thought and China's great proletarian cultural revolution and reiterated the necessity of applying Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the revolutionary practice of Ceylon. They repudiated a number of views on guerrilla warfare and on revolution, views which are opposed to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. The documents referred to the internal situation of Ceylon and put forward the revolutionary tasks of the Ceylon Communist Party. The Congress also adopted a seven-point immediate programme of the Ceylon Communist Party.

Dealing with the international situation, the documents pointed out that the revolutionary situation in the world is excellent. The general crisis of world imperialism is deepening progressively and the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people has intensified the economic crisis inside the United States. Inter-imperialist contradictions have developed in intensity. The documents cited the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, the Black people's revolt inside the United States, the devaluation of the pound, the threat to the stability of the dollar, the decision of British imperialism to withdraw from east of Suez and the growing inter-imperialist contradictions as examples of the steady intensification of the general crisis of world imperialism.

The documents said that these manifestations of the intensification of the crisis of world imperialism bear

out the contention of the Marxist-Leninists that we are living in an era in which world imperialism is heading for total collapse.

The documents pointed out that since the 8th Congress in July 1965, there had been a tremendous worldwide advance of the all-conquering truths of Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The flowering of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China is one of the greatest events in our epoch, even more far-reaching in its effects than the October Revolution.

The documents said that it was the genius of the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, which showed the way of how to carry out such a revolution under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was his understanding, based on the experiences of the Russian and Chinese revolutions, that classes and class struggles continue to exist after the socialist revolution and even after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This revolution has not only ferreted out the hidden enemies of the Party and the state, in particular the handful of top Party persons who had taken the capitalist road and had attempted to impose a bourgeois reactionary line in opposition to the revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. But it has also prevented the restoration of capitalism in China and preserved China as the base of world revolution and thereby ensured its early victory, the documents said.

The documents went on: In giving his personal leadership to the great proletarian cultural revolution and in guiding the world revolutionary movement in its fight against both imperialism and reaction and the modern revisionists, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism and raised it to a completely new stage which we now refer to as the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We wholeheartedly endorse the assessment made by the Communique of the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which states as follows:

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. 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."

The documents said: We endorse the following analysis made by the Chinese comrades with regard to the contribution of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to the development of Marxism-Leninism: "Marx and Engels founded the theory of scientific socialism. Lenin and Stalin developed Marxism, solved a series of questions of the proletarian revolution in the era of imperialism and solved the theoretical and practical questions of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in one country. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has developed Marxism-Leninism, solved a series of questions of the proletarian revolution in the present era and solved the theoretical and practical questions of carrying on the revolution and preventing the restoration of capitalism under the dictatorship of the proletariat. These are three monumental milestones in the history of the development of Marxism."

The documents said: During the time of Lenin, whoever attacked Leninism was fundamentally attacking Marxism. Similarly, today, whoever is attacking the thought of Mao Tse-tung is fundamentally attacking Marxism-Leninism. Immediately after the October Revolution, Lenin said that the test of a socialist was his attitude to the Soviet Union. Today, it is his attitude to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and to People's China.

The conscientious study of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, its widest dissemination among all sections of our people and the practical application of it to the concrete conditions of the revolutionary situation in Ceylon become the duty of every member of our Party, of every Marxist-Leninist, the documents said.

The Communist Party of China and the Party of Labour of Albania are two brilliant examples of Marxist-Leninist Parties for emulation by us. In the way they built revolutionary Parties, adhered to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, carried out revolution and established the dictatorship of the proletariat and later safeguarded it from attack by imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all kinds and prevented the restoration of capitalism and safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the way they are carrying the revolution forward in their own countries, they are models for all Marxist-Leninist Parties. We must humbly study their experiences and learn from them.

The documents strongly condemned Soviet modern revisionism and said that modern revisionism whose leading centre is in the Soviet Union is being exposed constantly. Events have completely borne out the analysis of the Marxist-Leninists that modern revision-

ism is nothing but an influence of the bourgeoisie inside the working class movement. It is the final force from within the working class which world imperialism has called up in its hour of doom. It is today acting as a prop to the tottering and rotten tree of world imperialism.

The documents pointed out: The gradual restoration of capitalism inside the Soviet Union and the liquidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the first workers' state by the Soviet modern revisionist ruling clique; their open collusion with U.S. imperialism, the enemy No. 1 of the peoples of the world, in all foreign affairs; their betrayal of all national-liberation struggles; their running errands for U.S. imperialism over Vietnam; their treachery to the Arab people in the recent U.S.-backed Israeli aggression against the Arab people; their supply of arms and other help to reactionary India to further its anti-China campaign; their friendship and assistance to the bloody reactionary regime in Indonesia; their participation in the U.S. imperialist global strategy of ringing China with military bases; their unashamed participation, along with the world's most reactionary circles, in the anti-China chorus vilifying the great proletarian cultural revolution — all these have more than convinced even honest doubters about the reactionary and pro-imperialist role played by the modern revisionists whose leading centre is in the Soviet Union.

The documents pointed out that modern revisionism is facing a final crisis. All attempts by the Soviet revisionist clique to summon an illegal meeting of Communist Parties of the world have miserably failed. All these are signs of disintegration within the modern revisionist camp and foretell its final and inevitable doom.

The documents said: It is necessary to reiterate our firm conviction that there can be no compromise, no halfway house, no building of bridges between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism. There are some Parties and people who pretend to take up a "neutral" position between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism. The declaration of "neutrality" in this titanic struggle is only the first step in the downward path towards modern revisionism. There is no third way.

Realizing that the majority in the ranks of the international revolutionary movement have seen through the false positions of modern revisionism whose centre is in the Soviet Party and realizing that modern revisionism can no longer deceive the people as earlier, they have pressed into their service certain alleged "neutral" forces who cloak themselves in Marxist-Leninist phraseology but, in fact, have become vehicles for dissemination of modern revisionist and anti-Marxist thought and have become opponents of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the documents said.

The documents repudiated a number of petty-bourgeois views on guerrilla warfare and on revolution, views which are opposed to Marxism-Leninism, Mao

Tse-tung's thought. The documents said: Realizing that the thought of Mao Tse-tung regarding protracted people's war and the setting up of revolutionary bases in the countryside is gaining increasing acceptance among the people, particularly the youth, a concentrated attempt seems to be on to oppose the thought of Mao Tse-tung by the spreading of the fundamentally anti-Marxist views of some persons on guerrilla warfare.

The documents pointed out: An attempt is being made to popularize the thesis that notwithstanding the readiness of a people to carry out revolution, a band of determined revolutionaries can overthrow the existing state machinery, capture power and thereafter attract the people to their side.

This theory is based fundamentally on romantic and petty-bourgeois ideology which is characterized by negating the necessity for the leadership of the Communist Party and by a lack of faith in the masses. Rather than on the masses, it places its main reliance on a band of swashbuckling three musketeers type of bravadoes who are expected to perform miraculous exploits against terrific odds, the documents said.

The documents pointed out: This has nothing in common with Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory on people's war which is based on complete reliance on the masses, and which urges revolutionaries to go and work among the masses, particularly the peasants, to integrate themselves with them, to set up rural revolutionary bases and wage a protracted people's war and finally surround the cities by the villages and liberate them.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has clearly said that **"the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** Thus, the Marxist-Leninist theory of people's war is based on the revolutionary mobilization of the masses, under the leadership of the Party of the working class, and is aimed at the seizure of power, the documents said.

The documents pointed out: All Marxist-Leninists must be ceaselessly on guard ideologically and must be able to distinguish the genuine article from the faked one which the neo-revisionists are attempting to substitute.

The documents said: This Congress must reiterate our unqualified allegiance to Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We must equip all our members with this most advanced theory of our times and help them to study it and apply it to the concrete conditions of the revolutionary situation in Ceylon.

Referring to the domestic situation, the documents pointed out that the United National Party (U.N.P.) had worsened the economic crisis by mortgaging Ceylon's economy to foreign imperialism. The people's discontent and anger against the U.N.P.-led government have increased tremendously. The documents condemned the Lanka Sama Samaja Party (L.S.S.P.) and the Keuneman revisionist clique for having, by their class col-

laborationist policies, become traitors to the working class and progressive movement.

Referring to the revolutionary tasks of the Communist Party of Ceylon, the documents pointed out: One of the basic tasks before the Party was to expose completely the illusions that prevailed among the people about bourgeois parliamentary democracy, to educate them about the futility of the parliamentary path and to convince them that parliament is merely an adornment which the bourgeoisie uses as a weapon to deceive the people and distract their attention from the real seats of power which are the armed forces. The Party must educate the people that only by forcible overthrow of the repressive imperialist-bourgeois state machinery can the working class and its allies ever hope to come to power.

The documents pointed out: In order to achieve this goal the Party must become a well-disciplined Party, armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, employing the weapon of self-criticism and closely linked with the masses — as taught by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The documents pointed out that the Party must also bring into existence a united front of all the revolutionary forces — the workers, the peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and all other patriotic and progressive forces. The worker-peasant alliance must be the bed-rock of this united front while the working class itself must lead it. The basic question of the united front is whether the Party can achieve the unity between the workers and peasants. Only on the basis of the achievement of this alliance can the unity with other progressive forces be achieved.

The documents called upon the entire Party not to confine its activities to the cities alone, but to go out to the rural areas and to mobilize the peasants and the plantation workers with a revolutionary perspective and to do good mass work with a correct style. The documents warned against the continuation of doing trade union and other mass work in a reformist way, and emphasized that all mass work should have as its aim the final capture of power by the working class.

The Congress adopted a seven-point immediate programme which includes the realization of genuine independence of Ceylon by freeing it from domination by Anglo-American imperialism; the establishment of real democracy for the people by the abolishment of feudalism; the building of an independent national economy free from imperialist control and based on self-reliance; the establishment of an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal unity of all nationalities in Ceylon; the resolute opposition to all imperialisms, particularly to American imperialism, No. 1 enemy of the peoples of the world and firm support to all movements of national liberation against imperialism.

The new Central Committee which met after the Congress elected Comrade N. Sanmugathasan as the General Secretary.

Communist Party of Malaya Acclaims Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting Afro-American Struggle

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya has issued a statement warmly hailing Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. The statement reads in full as follows:—Ed.

Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya in Response to The Great Call of Chairman Mao

April 17, 1968

The Communists and people of various nationalities of Malaya warmly hail the publication of the statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the world revolution of the present era, in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. This is an event of great historic significance in the current struggle for liberation waged by the peoples of all countries.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest genius and the greatest proletarian revolutionary of the present era. He stands on the highest point of vantage and is the most far-sighted. The April 16 statement is another classic masterpiece of the treasure house of the theories of Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism of the present era, and another shining example of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has in his statement given a most penetrating and most incisive analysis of the

present situation in the United States and the world, summed up the experiences of the struggle of the Afro-Americans, the American people and other peoples of the world, pointed out the direction of advance and shown the prospects of victory. It is a tremendous encouragement and a powerful drive to the revolutionary struggle of the Afro-Americans, the American people and people of various countries and is an extremely heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. Consequently, a new upsurge of the revolutionary struggle of the world people will certainly emerge.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's statement is a call for battle to the oppressed people and oppressed nations. The Malayan Communists and people resolutely respond to the great call of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao for launching a sustained and vigorous offensive against the enemy and supporting the just struggle of the Afro-Americans. We are determined to strengthen our struggle in all respects, especially armed struggle, until final victory.

The Afro-American struggle against violent repression will certainly be victorious!

The struggle for liberation of the people of various countries will certainly be victorious!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the great leader of the world people Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Mao Tse-tung's Historic Role in the Development of Scientific Socialism

— Excerpts of an article in *Communist*, a Left-wing periodical in the Netherlands

COMMUNIST, a Left-wing periodical in the Netherlands, has warmly acclaimed Chairman Mao's great contributions to the development of Marxism-Leninism in a recent article entitled "Mao Tse-tung's Historic Role in the Development of Scientific Socialism." The main content of the article follows.

It points out: The history of the development of Marxism can be divided into three stages.

In the latter half of the 19th century Marx and Engels laid the foundation and evolved the theory for the revolutionary philosophy of the proletariat. In the well-known *Communist Manifesto* and in their works

afterwards, Marx and Engels provided the masses with Marxism and pointed out its scientific perspective to them.

The second stage is the period of Lenin. In the years of World War I, Lenin became a tremendous motive force in the development of Marxism. Led by Lenin, the October Revolution, the most important event in the history of mankind, broke out in Russia. Together with Stalin, Lenin successfully applied, in theory and practice, the teachings of Marx and Engels. In the following years, Stalin carried forward and consolidated the cause of Lenin, namely, Leninism.

Our epoch has entered into the third stage of Marxism-Leninism, the article says. Mao Tse-tung has analysed the experience and development of the dictatorship of the proletariat in a socialist society and thus brought the theory and practice of scientific socialism to a new stage, that is, the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

It points out: The world proletariat has seen that the No. 1 fortress of the international communist movement, the Soviet Union, has fallen into the hands of the revisionist renegade leaders such as Khrushchov and his kind.

In China, the influences of capitalism and its new embryos are now being uprooted. This has dealt imperialism and its lackeys a heavy blow.

Paying glowing tribute to the revolutionary Chinese people's creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the article stresses that Mao Tse-tung's thought concretely expresses the interests of the proletariat and

the oppressed people of all countries. Only by studying Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously can a socialist country be prevented from changing its political colour. Otherwise, it will retrogress and sink back into capitalism and into the old system of oppression and exploitation.

It stresses the great historic role Mao Tse-tung has played and is playing in the development of scientific socialism. He has shown that it is imperative for the countries where socialism has been built to launch a great cultural revolution under the leadership of the proletariat; when all spheres of daily life are deeply affected, this revolution will continue to develop.

Mao Tse-tung has creatively enriched the ideology of the proletariat and its revolutionary practice, and has become the greatest Marxist-Leninist in the present era, just as Marx and Lenin were the outstanding representatives of scientific socialism in their time, the article concludes.

(Continued from p. 11.)

and fearless people's heroes as Men Ho, and only the people's army personally founded by the great leader Chairman Mao can train such good cadres as Men Ho.

September 5, 1967, is a day which we will never forget. Carrying out Chairman Mao's great call to **"grasp revolution, promote production,"** Comrade Men Ho, who was at our farm helping the Left, led us in setting up home-made rockets to disperse the clouds and prevent hailstorms and in working to get a really rich harvest.

Setting up home-made rockets is a dangerous job. Following the great teacher Chairman Mao's teaching of being **"more eager to go where the difficulties are greater,"** Comrade Men Ho from the very beginning personally took on the most dangerous part of the work. When he saw Comrade Shih Cheng-tuan stirring the explosive charge with a small spade, he immediately took over the job, saying firmly: "This is dangerous. Let me do it!" He took the spade and lightly turned over and ground the charge. When he saw a comrade had begun to charge the rockets, he went to take over this job with the same sincere words so full of strength: "This is dangerous. Let me do it!" In this way he was always doing the most dangerous work, remaining nearest to the explosives and thinking about the safety of all the other people. While everyone was concentrating on his own work, a charge accidentally exploded. To give cover to us at this crucial moment Comrade Men Ho dived forward, threw himself over it and so heroically sacrificed his life.

This hero intrepidly gave his life to save us. How can we ever forget those days he was together with us!

Comrade Men Ho used to say: "I will make revolution and help the Left all my life!" Resolutely respond-

ing to Chairman Mao's great call **"The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left,"** he fought shoulder to shoulder with the "August 18" fighters. He supported us in seizing power from the handful of capitalist roaders on our farm and smashing the frantic counter-attacks by the class enemy, and helped us expand the ranks of the revolutionary Left, thus bringing about a vigorous situation in our farm's great proletarian cultural revolution. All the comrades said: "Comrade Men Ho is a good comrade-in-arms and a good staff officer of us proletarian revolutionaries."

Comrade Men Ho not only himself firmly carried out and courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, but enthusiastically organized us to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, and helped us raise our level of consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. He often said: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould people's souls. In order to prevent our country from changing colour, we should not only seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, but vigorously eradicate self-interest in our own minds, and in the storm of class struggle enhance our consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines."

Comrade Men Ho heroically gave his life to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and protect the lives of us 27 comrades. Now we 27 have organized the Men Ho Fighting Group to make still greater efforts in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and make revolution to the very depths of our being. We have made up our minds to carry forward the tasks left by the martyr Men Ho and become **"proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."**

A Nuclear Fraud Jointly Hatched by the United States and the Soviet Union

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

MANIPULATED by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" on June 12. This is a significant step by U.S. imperialism to intensify its counter-revolutionary global strategy and a grave crime of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in selling out the interests of the people of the world. It is a big plot and a big fraud of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists in their counter-revolutionary global collusion. The Chinese people firmly oppose it.

The so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" was produced solely to meet the common counter-revolutionary needs of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear overlords. Today, as the waves of the people's revolution are surging violently throughout the world and the revolutionary forces of the world's people have grown stronger than ever, U.S. imperialism and its chief accomplice, the Soviet revisionist clique, are finding themselves in increasingly dire straits. To save themselves from defeat and destruction, they are bound to collude with each other ever more closely to strengthen their anti-China, anti-communist, anti-people and counter-revolutionary alliance. The chieftains of the U.S. ruling circles have publicly described the "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" as the "child" of U.S.-Soviet co-operation. They find it "encouraging" that in the world today the United States and the Soviet Union are able to "move forward" together. These confessions vividly reveal how badly U.S. imperialism needs the services of the Soviet revisionist clique and to what extent the latter's betrayal has catered to the wishes of U.S. imperialism!

What sort of thing is this "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons"? To put it bluntly, it is something imposed on the non-nuclear states to bind them hand and foot. Under this treaty, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists are not only allowed to produce and stockpile nuclear weapons and increase the number of their nuclear bases; they also undertake no commitment whatsoever not to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear states. The latter, on the other hand, are totally deprived of their right to develop nuclear weapons for self-defence and are even restricted in

their use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. As the saying goes, "the magistrates are allowed to burn down houses while the common people are forbidden even to light lamps." In reality, this is tantamount to a demand that other countries accept for ever the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist position of nuclear monopoly and place themselves at their mercy. This thoroughly unequal treaty dished up by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists is even more unscrupulous and outrageous than the "tripartite treaty" they cooked up five years ago.

In concocting this treaty, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists aim at maintaining their nuclear monopoly and stepping up their preparations for nuclear warfare so as to carry out nuclear blackmail against other countries in a more unbridled way. Far from reducing the nuclear threat against other countries, this treaty has therefore greatly increased it. The U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists have gone so far as to describe the treaty as "measures to safeguard the security of peoples." What arrant nonsense!

While trotting out this "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons," the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists, in collaboration with Britain, worked out an "agreement" in which they declared that so-called "nuclear protection" would be given to the non-nuclear states which subscribe to this treaty. As a matter of fact, they want to use such a trick to turn other countries into their "protectorates" so as to control and enslave them at will. This is a glaring manifestation of the power politics played by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

It must be pointed out that this nuclear fraud of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is also a component part of their anti-China plot. They not only want to fan up anti-China feelings internationally through the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" but also want to accelerate the rigging up of an anti-China encirclement by providing their "nuclear umbrella" to India and other countries bordering China. The U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists have thus taken a big step forward in their military collaboration against China.

For several years, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists have taken great pains to lure and coerce other countries into accepting the "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." However, many countries have firmly opposed this big fraud. Even some countries under U.S. imperialist control are unwilling to support it for a variety of reasons. Taking stock of the unfavourable situation that confronts them, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists have resorted to a deceptive trick by stipulating in the "draft treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" that it will "enter into force" once it has been ratified by a mere forty countries besides the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain. How ridiculous and pitiable! Isn't this a clear indication that the two nuclear overlords, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, like the sun setting beyond the western hills, are in their decline?

Our great leader Chairman Mao 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. The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories."

The U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists are incorrigible devotees of nuclear fetishism. They believe that with a scrap of paper such as the "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons," they will be able to preserve their nuclear monopoly and, on the strength of the nuclear weapons in their hands, to hold back the tide of the revolution of the world's people. This is day-dreaming pure and simple! The nuclear monopoly held by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists was broken long ago and will certainly be broken again. Their nuclear weapons can neither suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world, nor resolve the profound political and economic crises confronting them, nor alleviate the sharpening contradictions within the imperialist and the revisionist blocs. In a word, their nuclear weapons cannot save them from their doom. "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Such things as atom and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists will, in the end, be buried together with their possessors by the people of the world!

(June 13)

Mass Movement in Many Countries Forges Ahead

THE student movement, which arose in the heart of the capitalist world, against the decadent bourgeois educational system and for democratic rights, has recently been extended to the Congo (K) in Africa and Turkey and Japan in Asia. More and more, this movement is merging with the workers' movement and the people's struggle against the reactionary internal and external policies of ruling circles in their respective countries and against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. It is turning into a surging torrent pounding at the decadent capitalist system and rocking the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class.

In Italy

Worker and Student Struggle Raging Ever Fiercer

The student struggle in Italy has advanced by leaps and bounds since the end of last year. It has spread to scores of cities, including Rome, Milan, Pisa, Florence, Siena, Naples and Palermo in the last few months. Thousands upon thousands of students have boycotted classes and gone into the streets. Campus buildings and president's offices of 22 universities have been occupied. A great number of middle school

students have also joined in the struggle. The spearhead of this struggle is directly aimed at the decadent educational system and the reactionary Italian authorities who have tried to brutally suppress the student movement.

To stamp out this mounting movement, the reactionary Italian authorities have resorted to barbarous repression and persecution of the progressive students many times. First they instigated a handful of hooligans and Rightist students to break into an occupied school. When this failed they then sent large numbers of reactionary police who forcibly occupied the school and drove the students off the campus. Thus was Rome University occupied by 1,500 police on June 3. Several universities in Milan were also occupied by police on June 8. At present, scores of students have been unjustifiably sentenced, more than a hundred have been imprisoned, and more than 700 are on "trial" or awaiting "trial."

Nevertheless, the greater the oppression, the stronger the resistance. The flames of the Italian people's struggle are mounting higher and higher. The students of Catholic University in Milan held a mass rally on June 8 and decided to reoccupy the university. On a number of occasions, several hundred students

The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

of the university attacked the police who had unjustifiably occupied the school. Rome University students called on the workers, peasants and students to unite to make the struggle against the reactionary regime stronger. In Turin, the students who occupied the Institute of Political Sciences issued a statement declaring that the Italian students not only demanded reforms in the educational system, but also changes in the social system, that is, they called for a political revolution. In Florence, 2,000 students demonstrated carrying Chairman Mao's portraits and red banners. Artists in Milan put up a red poster inscribed with "Long live Chairman Mao!" on the wall of the art exhibition they occupied. They issued a statement declaring that they had decided to support and take part in the struggle of workers and students against the decadent capitalist system.

Workers gave the progressive student movement their complete support. The Italian workers have recently launched a series of strikes to oppose the actions by monopoly capital and the reactionary government to shift the economic difficulties on to the workers. On June 4, workers in the southern city of Lanciano staged a general strike for the second time in a week. A 48-hour nationwide strike by newspaper workers and employees and of the press agencies started on June 14. Workers in Palermo, Marsala, Trieste, Pisa and other cities also went on strike and demonstrated. In Naples, workers at an electro-mechanical factory controlled by the U.S. General Electric Company occupied the factory. At Savona in the northwestern part of the country dockers refused to unload cargo from ships coming from French ports as an act of solidarity with the struggling French workers and students.

In West Germany

65,000 Students Strike

Since the beginning of this year, the students of West Germany have fought consistently against the decrepit educational system. Four thousand five hundred students from engineering schools struck for two days beginning on June 5 in Lower Saxony. Earlier, students from the medical and some vocational schools in West Germany also went on strike.

About 65,000 students at 132 West German engineering schools began a nationwide strike and held big demonstrations on June 11. Students at engineering schools in Bavaria and North Rhine-Westphalia declared an indefinite strike, while those in other engineering schools announced to strike for two weeks.

In Munich, 400 students of the institute of physical education and sports went on strike on June 11 to protest against the deplorable conditions under which they are forced to study.

At the same time, more than 1,000 students from four engineering schools in West Berlin also were striking and demonstrating despite threats by police authorities.

In Britain

Progressive Student Movement Growing Rapidly

The students of Oxford University have been fighting reactionary university rules since last October. On June 3, several hundred undergraduates from 20 colleges of this university staged a demonstration demanding the end of the university's reactionary rules which forbid the distribution of political leaflets. They finally forced the proctors to agree to lift the ban on the distribution of political leaflets.

The London School of Economics was occupied by students on May 23. They hoisted red flags on the campus buildings and put up the militant slogan: "Down with the rotten capitalist economy."

Four hundred students at Hull University took over the administration building on June 8. Covering up the official name of the university facing the street, the students put up a 14-foot-long poster with the words "Free University" in red. Another notice read: "Sit-in for democracy."

At Hornsey College of Art in north London and Croydon College of Art in south London, students have carried on their sit-ins for many days.

At Cambridge University, the movement by the students for their rights is developing with momentum. The students have called for abolition of the present

examination system and for more student power in running the university.

In Sweden

Demonstrators Shout: "Down With Capitalism!"

On May 25, some 2,000 students and youth demonstrated in Stockholm demanding the reform of the antiquated educational system. Starting from a building which they had occupied as their headquarters, the demonstrators carried red flags and marched through the centre of the city. During the march they shouted: "Down with imperialism!" "We have the right to revolt!"

More than 1,000 workers and students held a demonstration and a rally in Stockholm on the evening of June 6 in support of the just struggle of the French people. The placards of the demonstrators were inscribed with slogans: "Down with capitalism!" "Workers and students, unite!" "Long live the Paris Commune!" "Power to the workers!" and other slogans. Some demonstrators held up Chairman Mao's portraits and waved the red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, while shouting: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

In Denmark and the Netherlands

Tens of Thousands of Workers Stage Massive Demonstrations

More than 20,000 Danish workers held a demonstration in Copenhagen on May 24 in protest against the Danish Government's persecution of striking workers.

On June 3, another massive demonstration took place in Copenhagen by about 20,000 people in protest over U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam. Many demonstrators made for the harbour where they bombarded two American warships at anchor with rocks and bottles.

Some 20,000 workers in the Netherlands held a demonstration on May 25 to protest the government's wage policy which attacks the living standards of the labouring people. At a rally in Utrecht, demonstrators expressed strong opposition to the government's attempt to freeze wages in 1969 at the 1968 levels.

In Spain

Student Movement Gaining Momentum

The student movement is gaining momentum in Franco-ruled Spain. Slogans have developed from those demanding the right to establish student unions and opposing irrational school regulations to strong political slogans, as for instance, "Down with Franco"

and other slogans opposing the fascist dictatorial regime. Madrid University, which has half of the country's university students, is the centre of the movement. Students there have very often gone on strikes and demonstrations.

On May 28, students at the University of Madrid decided to strike and boycott their current examinations in protest against the unwarranted arrest of their representative by the reactionary authorities. The next morning, about 1,500 students held a protest rally after which they occupied the faculty of philosophy and letters in the name of the "Commune of the University of Madrid." The students then built barricades inside the building and fought a one-day battle against a large number of club-swinging fascist police called out to suppress them.

In Belgium and Other European Countries

Democratic Rights and Freedom Demanded

Students and faculty members of Brussels University have occupied the campus since May 23. They hoisted a red flag on one of the campus buildings and demanded that the university board be democratically elected by the students, professors and technical and administrative personnel. One student leader said that they wanted to do away with the present board "of industrialists and financiers" who try to lead the students astray.

At the same time, student committees were formed in the Universities of Liege and Louvain. They demanded reforms in the examination system and that the administrative council of the institutes be made up of an equal number of professors, students and workers.

Artists in Brussels also occupied the Brussels Fine Arts Palace and demanded reforms in the "artistic structures existing in Belgium."

The wave of the progressive student movement struggle has even swept Switzerland and Luxemburg where the student movement had been comparatively quiet. In Luxemburg, 2,500 students took part in a big demonstration on May 22, demanding reforms in the educational system. Students in Switzerland have also gone into action. They demanded reforms in the teaching system in the universities and broader democratic rights for the students.

In Congo (K)

Demonstrating Students Throw Fear Into Reactionary Mobutu Authorities

Several hundred secondary school pupils in the Congo (K), which is under the control of the U.S. imperialist lackey Joseph Mobutu, held a demonstration in the main streets of Kinshasa on June 13 in protest

over the decadent system of education. The students' just action has frightened the reactionary Mobutu regime. Its ministers of foreign affairs and education rushed to the scene of the demonstration to direct the police in their repression of the student struggle. It was reported that ten demonstrators were arrested.

In Turkey

More Than 60,000 Students Out on Strike

The big strike by students demanding reforms in the educational system, which broke out on June 10 in the capital of Turkey, has spread from Ankara to Istanbul, Izmir and other cities. Up to June 14, more than 60,000 students at the universities of Ankara, Istanbul, Erzurum and Izmir were on strike. This means that four of the country's eight universities are now involved in the wave of strikes.

The striking students are actively printing and distributing leaflets, demanding the resignation of the education minister and calling for general reforms in the educational system, changes in examination regulations, and job guarantees after graduation.

The striking students formed "occupation committees" in their universities, declaring they would occupy their faculty buildings till their demands for reforms were met.

In Japan

Students Rise Up Against Reactionary Japanese Government and Corrupt Education

The students of Komazawa University in Tokyo have been on strike since May 8, protesting unwarranted expulsions by the university authorities, denouncing the latter's suppression of the student movement and opposing the reactionary educational system. They are demanding freedom of speech, publication, assembly and association. The students erected a barricade at the entrance to the university building and occupied the classrooms.

Students at Waseda University have been sticking to their fight almost daily for nearly one month against the university authorities' attempt to "elect" the university president in an undemocratic way. They prevented the election by picketing and occupying the election hall on May 18, the day slated for the election.

Students at Nihon University in Tokyo have been battling since the end of May against corrupt administration and fascist rule over the students. On June 11 and 12, students of the faculties of law and economics occupied the buildings of their faculties and went on strike for an indefinite period and held rallies and demonstrations demanding the democratization of the educational system.

On May 26, the students of Tokyo University had a rally on their campus to demand the reformation of

the reactionary educational system and the abolition of the measure for expelling the students. They hoisted a red flag on top of the clock tower of the lecture hall and hung streamers inscribed with slogans denouncing the reactionary university authorities. At the same time, they staged a demonstration in front of the gate of the university and prevented police from entering the campus.

Meanwhile, strikes by the students of Tokyo Medical and Dental College and of the medical faculty of Tokyo University are continuing, in opposition to the reactionary intern system worked out by the Sato government. This struggle has already lasted more than 120 days.

In the struggle, the Japanese students have further seen through the ugly features of the revisionist group in the Japanese Communist Party which serves as an accomplice of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Terror-stricken by the upsurge in the student struggle in Komazawa University, a branch organization of the "Democratic Youth League" under the control of the revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party tried to split the ranks in this struggle. But its criminal behaviour was severely denounced by the masses of the students. A student leader of the Tokyo Medical and Dental College pointed out that, just as the vile features of the French revisionist elements were clearly exposed in the course of the struggle of the French workers and students, the revisionists in the Japanese Communist Party have also revealed themselves as unabashed collaborators of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries in the course of the Japanese student struggle.

Protest Against U.S. Plane Crashing Into a School

On the night of June 2 a U.S. F-4C "Phantom" fighter-bomber, which took off from the U.S. air base at Itazuke and was on a training flight for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, crashed into Kyushu University in Fukuoka City, burning down the electronic computer center building under construction. This aroused a strong protest from the students of the university and other people in Japan.

From June 2 to 9, patriotic students, workers and other citizens in Fukuoka held a series of protest rallies and demonstrations in front of the U.S. consulate in Fukuoka and the Itazuke U.S. air force base. They angrily shouted: "Yankees go home!" "Dismantle the Itazuke base!" "Oppose U.S. aggression against Vietnam!" "Scrap the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty'!" "Down with the Sato government!" and other slogans. They bravely fought the police called out to suppress them. The demonstrators broke through obstacle after obstacle in front of the U.S. base in Itazuke, dashed into the base time and again and stoned the buildings of the U.S. armed forces. The protest movement is mounting higher and higher. On June 9, about 10,000 people took part in a rally and demonstration in Fukuoka. There were

also rallies supporting the struggle of the Fukuoka people in Tokyo and Kyoto. Two days earlier, the Fukuoka Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party issued a statement calling on the Japanese people to launch a constant and strong attack against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and to spread the flames of the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle to the whole country.

Demanding Abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty"

June 15 was the eighth anniversary of the death of Japanese national heroine Michiko Kanba, a patriotic student killed by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. On this day, workers, students and other patriotic people in Japan held massive rallies and demonstrations in many parts of the country. About 20,000 people in Tokyo and about 15,000 people in Osaka paraded through the streets.

Demonstrators in Tokyo held aloft a big red flag bearing the slogan: "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!" and a streamer with the slogan: "Fight shoulder to shoulder with the French people!" They also wound round their heads towels with the words: "Oppose imperialism, oppose revisionism!" and marched to the Diet building where Kanba died a martyr while

demonstrating against the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty" eight years ago. The demonstrators shouted: "March forward along the path stained with Michiko Kanba's blood!" and "Fight on till the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty' is abrogated!" In front of the U.S. embassy the masses angrily shouted: "Yankees, get out of Okinawa and Japan proper!" "Yankees, get out of Vietnam!" A group of students burnt a U.S. flag and recruitment posters of the Sato government in downtown Tokyo. The demonstrators fought valiantly against brutal police suppression.

In addition, there were meetings and demonstrations in Kyoto, Tokyo, Kitakyushu and Kanagawa opposing the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, the establishment of U.S. munition dumps in Japan and the entry of U.S. war vessels into Japanese ports. They also voiced support for the just struggle of the students and workers in France and other West European countries. On June 11, patriotic workers and students in Fukuoka Prefecture intercepted a train carrying munitions for the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam near a U.S. munitions depot in Kitakyushu City. In the port of Moji, dockers refused to unload and transport munitions aboard the U.S. freighter *Exmouth* beginning from May 16. The freighter had to leave port on May 24 without unloading.

French Government Ban Challenged

The Fight Goes On

NO persecutions, no reprisals can halt the movement once the masses have risen, once the millions have begun to bestir themselves. Persecutions only pour oil on the flames, draw ever-new contingents of fighters into the struggle."

So wrote the great Lenin in his article "The Beginning of Demonstrations." Sure enough, there were "persecutions" and "reprisals" when the student and workers' movement burst upon the political scene in France. But as the counter-revolutionary fury of the ruling circles raged in force, millions from factories, universities and schools rose in a gigantic mass. Violence begot violence, and on a scale more than its initiators had bargained for.

It is well over a month and a half since the progressive students of France, and those in Paris above all, struck the first blow which sparked France's biggest student and workers post World War II strike movement. It all began with the demands for reform in the antiquated and decadent educational system by the students of the University of Paris. Their requests were first answered with the closure of the school premises and then with bayonets. The stu-

dents countered this brute force with powerful protest demonstrations, which grew in number and scale as time went on. When France's working class made known where its sympathy lay and threw itself into the struggle with the force of an avalanche, the country was plunged into what the bourgeois press of the West described as "the biggest social, economic and government crisis" in 30 years. One out of every five people in France was drawn into the "contingents of fighters" at the height of the raging storm of the nationwide general strike, launched on May 17 and continuing for some four weeks. In the battle against French monopoly capital, progressive students and revolutionary workers consistently fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy.

The French revisionist leading group and the scab union bosses who joined together with the money bags were consistent too — in their shameless sell-out of the interests of the working class. Working overtime for the reactionaries, these traitors to the French working class did their best to hamper and wreck the militant solidarity between the workers and students. In its June 7 statement, the General Confederation of Labour,

which is controlled by the French revisionists, vehemently attacked the Paris students who, brushing aside all difficulties and risks in their hurried march to Flins, fought side by side with the workers who had been brutally driven out of their factories by the security forces. The C.G.T. maligned the students as "acting on behalf of the worst enemies," and ordered the striking workers to toe the C.G.T. line and not to listen to the suggestions of the students. In a thousand and one ways, it tried to undermine the jointly conducted courageous worker-student struggle against the rotten capitalist order.

But the wrecking activities of the French revisionists and the reactionary ruling clique's sanguinary repression have failed to deter the heroic sons and daughters of the Paris Communards who dare to struggle. For two days running on June 10 and 11 students and workers in Paris again took to the streets in protest marches against police brutality—pushing and drowning a student in the Seine and shooting a striking worker in Sochaux. The demonstrators battled the reactionary police and security forces through the night, dealing new heavy blows to the ruling clique which had already been pushed to the wall. Paris, the seat of French bourgeois rule, looked like a civil war battlefield after the battle, with streets littered with burnt cars, smashed traffic signposts, incinerated barricades and chopped down trees. Paris police authorities admitted that during the night of June 11 to the following dawn five police stations were attacked by angry masses and suffered damage of varying degrees. Ten police vans were captured by the demonstrators and quite a number of police alarm-boxes, police cars and fire-engines were smashed. Seventy-two policemen received injuries.

Confronted by the people's surging struggle, the French ruling clique, which is fierce of visage and faint-of heart, bared its sinister features as a butcher of mass movements. On June 12, and again on June 13, it announced a series of reactionary measures to suppress the mass movement, including a ban on all demonstrations and the dissolution of 11 workers' and student organizations.

Far from intimidating the workers and students, these repressive measures only aroused their greater anger. The day Information Minister Yves Guena proclaimed the restrictions on mass demonstrations, students in many big cities staged powerful protest marches defying the reactionary government ban.



Students fight on courageously at the University of Paris where the portraits of Lenin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leaders of the proletariat, adorn the walls along with revolutionary slogans.

They held a demonstration in the heavily policed Paris student quarter to protest the government's repressive measures. This was followed by a mass rally of several thousand students, teachers and workers on the evening of June 14. The meeting denounced the ruling clique for brutally suppressing the workers' and student movement and the unjustified dissolution of workers' and student organizations. It called on the workers and students to cement their solidarity and use mass reprisals against the repression of the revolutionary masses by French ruling circles.

In eastern France, the students of the University of Strasbourg poured into the streets to demonstrate. The police savagely clubbed and tear-gassed the students who fought back with stones and bottles, forcing the cops to flee in disarray. At the port of Marseille in southern France, workers and students marched through the streets, singing *The Internationale* and holding up a huge banner indicting the French ruling clique. In Poitiers in mid-west France, student demonstrators clashed with the police on the streets, stoning the attackers who tear-gassed them. In Montpellier, Toulouse, Caen, Bordeaux and other cities, the students demonstrated against the reactionary government ban despite the large number of police hurled against them.

As the French ruling clique tightened its repressive measures against the workers and students, Waldeck Rochet, the top man in the French revisionist group again came out on June 12 with his usual rubbish, embellishing the National Assembly "election" hoax aimed

at breaking the mass struggle. But he again revealed his vile traitorous face when he vilified the more than month-old revolutionary struggle as "blind provocations and violence."

The stirring revolutionary struggle by the French people against the decadent system of capitalism which began more than a month ago has struck terror into

the hearts of the ruling clique. With the help of the French revisionist renegade group, France's rulers have tried violent intimidation coupled with material attractions and tough and soft tactics to put it down. But the militant solidarity of the revolutionary workers and progressive students, born in fighting together, remains unimpaired and unbroken.

Revolutionary People Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Rescuing Class Brothers From Turbulent Waters Of the Sanmen Gorge

SWEPT down the ice-strewn, raging Yellow River by the turbulent current, a small boat out of control was being drawn towards the spillways of the huge Sanmen Gorge Dam. Disaster was imminent—death threatened those on the boat.

P.L.A. soldiers, proletarian revolutionaries, workers and staff in the area of the dam and peasants from nearby villages rushed to the scene. Together, they saved their 27 class brothers on the boat.

What force had impelled these comrades to come to the rescue? The force that comes from the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

"Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production"

On January 22 this year, a strong north wind howled through the Sanmen Gorge valley, and rows of ice-floes flowed down from the upper reaches of the Yellow River. The big Sanmen Gorge Dam linking Honan and Shansi Provinces had opened all six of its spillways to swallow the swirling ice and waters.

Responding to Chairman Mao's call to "**grasp revolution and promote production**," members of the Sanmen Commune on the northern bank of the gorge were busy preparing for spring farming. Early that morning, 27 commune members set out to cross the Yellow River in a small boat to transport fodder from the opposite bank. Making its way through the ice-floes, the vessel had reached the centre of the river when suddenly a huge block of ice descended upon it. Before it had time to swerve, its rudder was damaged. The boat was out of control and was forced by the ice towards the big dam. If it was drawn into the jaws of the dam's spillways, it would be smashed to pieces.

The fearless commune members remained calm at this crucial moment. Led by the production team leader, they loudly recited this quotation from Chairman Mao: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and sur-**

mount every difficulty to win victory," and battled the ice and the churning waters.

"All People in the Revolutionary Ranks Must Care For Each Other, Must Love and Help Each Other"

That 27 class brothers were in danger was soon known to the army and people on the banks of the river. Commune members swiftly passed on the news and mobilized for the rescue.

Revolutionary workers and staff in the dam area rushed to their storehouses to take out planks, ropes and other materials to be used in the rescue.

A headquarters was set up by the county revolutionary committee and leading comrades were sent to take command on the spot.

Nearby P.L.A. units promptly organized a rescue force of 130 armymen which hurried to the dam.

People from all over sped to the scene. A common, lofty thought linked them together—Chairman Mao's great teaching: "**All people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other.**"

During this time, the stricken boat was driven closer and closer to the dam by ice blocks. P.L.A. soldiers guarding the dam made a quick decision and shut the sluice gates on their own. The closing of some of the spillways slowed down the flow of the water, and the small boat came to a halt around 200 metres from the dam. However, the drifting ice from upriver had gradually surrounded the boat and threatened to crush it. The lives of the 27 comrades still hung by a thread.

"The Masses Are the Real Heroes"

The wind grew fiercer. Dark clouds hung overhead, and a heavy snow fell.

A motor boat tried to reach the stranded boat, but because of the hindrance of the huge ice-floes and the thick sheets of ice, it failed. People tried to extend a rope from one bank to the other so that the comrades in danger could use it to get ashore. But this, too, failed; the river proved too wide. Night fell. Time meant life. Any delay increased the danger for the 27.

The broadcasting station at the dam repeatedly broadcast: "Our class brothers who are in danger! As Chairman Mao has taught us: **'In times of difficulty, we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage....'** To persevere means victory! . . ."

Telegrams and telephone-calls came in from the revolutionary committee of Shansi and the then preparatory group of the revolutionary committee of Honan and the Party committees of the two provinces' military area commands, which all expressed their great concern.

Displaying unshaken courage and responding to the concern of their comrades, the 27 on the boat kept shouting slogans in a mighty voice.

"The masses are the real heroes." The armymen and the people, after much thinking, finally hit on the best way to carry out the rescue. They would tie oil drums together to make a raft, and break through the ice to get to the imperilled men.

The provisional headquarters jointly formed by the army and the people organized a shock force to go on the raft. Of the many volunteers, they chose six P.L.A. soldiers, five proletarian revolutionaries working on the dam and one boatman. Before setting out, the twelve, their morale high, lined up on the bank reciting Chairman Mao's teaching: **"If the army and people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"**

"This Army Has an Indomitable Spirit and Is Determined to Vanquish All Enemies And Never to Yield"

The night was dark, and the heavy snow continued to fall. With utter devotion to Chairman Mao and



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profound concern for their class brothers in danger, the twelve fighters on the raft rode the roaring current. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they steered out of the vortex and hacked their way through the big chunks of ice with unflagging courage. After a fierce battle of two hours, they were still a hundred metres from the boat. If they continued breaking the ice, too much time would be lost, and even if they could open up a new path the floating ice would quickly gather again and surround the raft.

The twelve comrades decided to send one man with a rope to get those on the boat out of danger.

Hsu Yung-fu, a "five-good soldier" and Party member, tied the rope around his waist. He threw the political instructor a steady glance before he jumped on to the ice-floe.

A piercing light flashed over the dark surface of the river. Flashlight in hand, Hsu advanced on the ice. The rays of the flashlight suddenly disappeared when Hsu fell into the water. He struggled in the icy torrent. The mighty voice of Chairman Mao seemed to sound in his ears: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** He was instantly filled with great energy and strength. Pressing with both hands on the ice, he lifted himself out of the water through a crack in the ice.

Hsu's soaked cotton-padded jacket and trousers were quickly frozen stiff by the icy wind. He was bitterly cold. But he paid no attention and went on, jumping from one block of ice to another or crawling forward when necessary. Before he had covered 50 metres, he again fell through the ice. Again he mustered his strength, and lifted himself out of danger.

Ignoring his own safety, Hsu finally got on to the boat and had the rope fastened to the mast. Every forward step in his advance shone with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Grabbing the rope tightly, the 27 class brothers shouted with tears of gratitude:

"Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Then, following Chairman Mao's great teaching:

"Utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and **"... more concerned about others than about himself,"** Hsu helped the 27 to escape from the trapped boat. He himself was the last to leave.

The raft started to move towards shore. The 27 class brothers were now safe.

Once again, revolutionary armymen and civilians armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought had performed an act of heroism.

“Raid on the White Tiger Regiment” Extols Revolutionary Heroism

Our great leader Chairman Mao says: **“This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on.”** This proletarian revolutionary heroism taught us in these words of Chairman Mao is vividly portrayed in the Peking opera *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, one of the eight model theatrical works created on contemporary revolutionary themes.

Produced by the Shantung Peking Opera Troupe, it recounts an episode of the war in Korea which occurred in July 1953 during the armistice talks used by the U.S. imperialists to mask their plot to extend the war. It describes how the Chinese People's Volunteers, assisted by the Korean people, raided the headquarters of the “crack” U.S.-Rhee White Tiger Regiment which has been rushed to the front to serve as a main force in an attack on the

C.P.V. The play stirringly dramatizes the brilliant victory of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and the Chinese volunteers' heroic revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win. A brilliant and thrilling performance, it drives home the truth that, no matter how they bluster, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys can be routed by fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Raid on the White Tiger Regiment was originally produced under gunfire in Korea by a Peking opera troupe attached to the C.P.V. These actors faithfully carried out Chairman Mao's teaching that artists should go into the thick of real-life struggles. Later on, the top capitalist roader in the Party and the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists spoiled and suppressed this opera so that it was nearly consigned to oblivion. Seeing it at the National Festival of Peking Opera on Contemporary Themes in 1964, how-

ever, Comrade Chiang Ching warmly applauded it. At the same time, she pointed out that it should be strengthened politically and later even during illness she took part personally in the work of improvement. Nevertheless the counter-revolutionary revisionists flatly declared that the opera had no “Peking opera flavour,” that “there is no need to improve it. No one will be interested in a new version.”

In August 1964, our great leader Chairman Mao attended a performance of *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment* and gave the instruction that in the new version **“both the singing and acting should be good.”** The revolutionary members of the troupe actively discussed and began the work of improvement in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive. The counter-revolutionary revisionists, however, confused the issue by declaring: “Chairman Mao said that both the singing and acting in the opera was good. We'd better make no changes.” They also insisted: “Who dares improve an opera which has already been approved by Chairman Mao! There must be no improvements.”

Following Chairman Mao's instruction regarding the opera, Comrade Chiang Ching suggested that the singing should be improved. She demanded introducing a number of strong, robust songs to express the lofty aspirations and spiritual outlook of the heroic characters. But one revisionist objected: “Too much space should not be given to dramatizing the spiritual outlook of Yang Wei-tsai (the hero of the opera). That will slow down the whole production.” The revolutionary members of the troupe wanted to shout “Long live Chairman Mao!” at the end of the opera. The revisionists cried: “That is pragmatic, vulgar, and metaphysical too! Putting in slogans will spoil the opera. . . .” On the other hand, on the pretext of revising, they tried to turn this fine opera into a greyish, dismal produc-



Yang Wei-tsai (first right) leading the commando squad on reconnaissance deep into the enemy rear

tion, full of revisionist poison. In short, they did all they could to block the propagandizing of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Revising the *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment* was a struggle in which Mao Tse-tung's thought defeated revisionist ideas. By persevering efforts, the producers finally succeeded in portraying a whole group of C.P.V. heroes. These commanders and fighters strategically despise the "crack" U.S.-Rhee troops, and are determined to overcome all their enemies. They have a deep love for the Korean people and bitterly hate the U.S. imperialists. In combat, they are brave, resolute and resourceful. They are people's fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The scout platoon leader Yang Wei-tsai is the most outstanding among them. In act six, when leading the commando squad on the forced march to the enemy headquarters, he steps on a mine. Standing immobile self-collectedly, he thinks: "If the mine goes off, it will upset our whole battle plan." He has no thought for his own personal danger. He uses Chairman Mao's phrase "so long as a single man remains, he will fight on" to encourage his colleagues and tells them: "No matter what the difficulties and hardships, we must fulfil the glorious task entrusted to us by the Party." He gives the squad detailed orders what to do, then, defuses it. By his calm and resolute facial expression, active and manful gesture, the actor eloquently conveys to the audience the noble inner world of this hero.

Chairman Mao says: "We decidedly want every Red Army commander to become a hero who is both brave and sagacious, who possesses both all-conquering courage and the ability to remain master of the situation throughout the changes and vicissitudes of the entire war." Yang Wei-tsai is just such a brave and sagacious young commander. He ably applies Chairman Mao's thinking on strategy and tactics. When the regimental commander and political commissar ask him where is the best place for a break-through, he answers with a well-thought-out



Yang Wei-tsai (centre) heroically battles the enemy

plan: "According to our reconnaissance, it is best to cut through where the enemy has his strongest fortifications and tightest guard," because "different arms and many unit designations are mixed together there. That will make it easier for us to smuggle through in disguise." These are precisely the tactics Chairman Mao teaches—discover the enemy's weak point, hit him there, when he is unprepared and win victory with a sudden blow. This shows that men armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought possess the greatest fighting power.

In its advance the platoon finds its way blocked by the enemy's mine-field. Yang brilliantly decides then and there that the enemy wouldn't have planted mines in the middle of a stream. They wade upstream and safely avoid the mine-field. When they reach the hill opposite the headquarters, they discover that the only bridge across an intervening gorge has been wrecked by the enemy. Time presses. The bravery and sagacity of Yang crystallize into a decision to "fly across the gorge so as not to waste a moment," and this guarantees the final victory of the C.P.V.

Starting from the need to depict the life in battle of people's fighters, the opera adapts the acrobatics and dancing of Peking opera to show how the C.P.V. fighters vanquish diffi-

culties and victoriously fulfil their tasks. The characteristic acrobatics of Peking opera are splendidly employed in such episodes as scaling the cliffs and leaping the barbed-wire entanglements and crossing the gorge as well as the hand-to-hand combat in the enemy headquarters. They are performed in a way that at once develops the strongpoints of these traditional techniques and is well suited to express the reality of battle operations and vividly presents the C.P.V.'s heroic mettle and steadfastness and superb skill in destroying the enemy.

In the sphere of singing and musical accompaniment, *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment* also introduces some important innovations. Music and songs are composed with closer attention to dramatic needs in expressing a character's ideas and feelings. Some new unique styles in melody are also introduced. In order to convey the exciting battlefield life of the people's fighters, composers have boldly and effectively absorbed Western-style orchestral music to create dramatic atmosphere. These reforms and innovations help to open a new world in stereotyped traditional Peking opera art. They give fresh vitality to the development of the new Peking opera art to make it better able to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Nepalese Ambassador Gives Reception to Celebrate King Mahendra's Birthday

Ranadhir Subba, Nepalese Ambassador to China, gave a reception in Peking on the evening of June 11 to celebrate the birthday of King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo attended.

Addressing the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship, Ambassador Subba spoke of the measures for national construction taken by Nepal under the leadership of King Mahendra, and explained the foreign policy of non-alignment and neutrality pursued by Nepal. He said that the friendship between Nepal and China was real and based on mutual trust and confidence. He added that the political and economic systems of the two countries were different, but that was no barrier to their understanding each other's problems or respecting each other's opinions.

He continued: "China's economic aid to Nepal is considerable; it has been of immense help to us. As a summing up of our experience of more than a decade of economic co-operation with China, we say to our Chinese friends, 'Much as we value your aid, we value still more the spirit behind your aid.'"

The Ambassador praised the progress achieved by the Chinese people in all fields under the leadership of Chairman Mao. He said: "Like true friends, we rejoice at every new achievement of yours. We have no doubt that, under the guidance of Chairman Mao, China will grow from strength to strength."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: Under the leadership of King Mahendra, the Kingdom of Nepal has carried out unremitting struggles to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence

and oppose outside interference and subversion, and has achieved progress in national construction. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, actively support the policy of peace, neutrality and independence pursued by Nepal and the efforts by the Nepalese people in safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economy.

He continued: During his recent friendly visit to China, Deputy Prime Minister Bista of the Kingdom of Nepal conveyed King Mahendra's sincere regards and good wishes to the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao and the Nepalese people's deep friendship for the Chinese people. For this, we express our sincere thanks. We are fully convinced that the continued development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Nepal on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence conforms to the interests of our two peoples and is conducive to the common cause of the Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi praised the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Nepal, and said that this had set an example of friendship and good-neighbourliness between countries with different social systems. He added: It is the liberated Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought who first initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and have consistently adhered to them. Certain people are now feverishly tailing after imperialism and modern revisionism in going all out to slander and vilify China and are carrying out sinister activities everywhere in an attempt to knock together a new anti-China alliance. As a matter of fact, they long ago wrecked the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence they themselves once supported, and have all along indulged in big-nation chauvinism and expansionism. But they will

never succeed in their anti-China conspiracy.

"Yesterday," the Vice-Premier stressed, "under the manipulation of big powers, the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution peddling the so-called treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This is a major plot to preserve nuclear monopoly by big powers and to oppose China and the people of the world. This treaty is a product of power politics played by big powers and is an out-and-out unequal treaty. The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose it."

The Vice-Premier spoke of the significance and resounding victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao. He said: Following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people will unite with the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America to firmly oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and the acts of betrayal by modern revisionism and resolutely support the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles for national independence and liberation.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stated: Chairman Mao has taught us, "**The just struggles of the people of various countries in the world support each other.**" Together with our Nepalese friends, we will make continued efforts for the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries.

Hsinhua News Agency Authorized to Issue Serious Warning Against Indian Intrusions

The reactionary Indian Government has recently sent military planes on nine successive occasions to intrude into the air space over the Yatung area of China's Tibet and carry out reconnaissance and provocative activities. The Hsinhua News

Agency has been authorized to issue a serious warning concerning these intrusions.

At 08:50 and 09:15 hours on May 28, Indian planes in two sorties flew over Chukhalung Pass on the China-Sikkim border and intruded 25 kilometres into Chinese territory. At 07:45 hours on May 31, an Indian plane flew across Nyacham La Pass and penetrated 40 kilometres into Chinese territory; it circled and reconnoitred over Chhung La and Tui La. At 13:10 hours the same day, another Indian plane intruded across Nyacham La Pass, penetrating 10 kilometres into Chinese territory. At 10:27 hours on June 1, an Indian plane, flying over Chu La Pass, intruded 15 kilometres into Chinese territory. At 07:30 hours on June 2, another Indian plane penetrated 6 kilometres into Chinese territory across Chukhalung Pass. At 14:04 hours on June 4, an Indian plane, flying across Natu La Pass, intruded into China's air space over Yatung and the area north of it, engaging in reconnaissance and provocations. At 18:38 hours on the same day, an Indian plane intruded from north of Chu La Pass and penetrated two kilometres into Chinese territory. At

18:49 hours, another Indian plane intruded from Thanka La Pass and penetrated 11 kilometres into China's air space, circling and reconnoitring.

Having thrown themselves into the arms of U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the Indian reactionaries have of late frequently sent military planes to intrude into China's air space for military provocations, deliberately creating tension on the China-Sikkim border and actively collaborating with U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in their joint anti-China campaign. The Chinese authorities concerned are closely watching the situation.

Strong Protest Against Burmese Government's Unwarranted Expulsion of Patriotic Chinese Nationals

The Chinese Embassy in Burma, in a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Burma on June 13, strongly protested against the Burmese Government's order for the unwarranted expulsion from Burma of illegally arrested patriotic Chinese nationals.

The note said: Recently, the Burmese Government has notified the Chinese Embassy, in a series of notes, of its outrageous decision to expel from Burma Chen Fu-shun and scores of other patriotic overseas Chinese who have been illegally arrested. This is another serious step taken by the Burmese Government which is persisting in its policy of hostility towards China and stepping up its persecution of Chinese nationals.

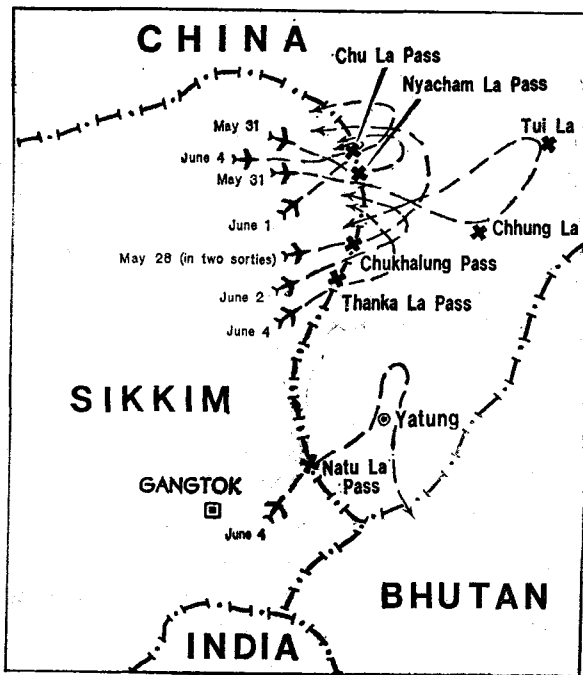
The note added: The Burmese Government has committed a series of atrocities, brutally massacring and ruthlessly persecuting Chinese nationals in the anti-China and anti-Chinese incidents which it instigated in June last year. Soon afterwards, using various absurd ex-

cuses and fabricating evidence, it arrested a large number of patriotic Chinese, tortured them while they were on trial, passed heavy sentences on them and threw them into prison. The Chinese Embassy has repeatedly asked the Burmese Government to release at once all patriotic overseas Chinese who have been unwarrantably arrested and convicted. However, the Burmese Government has not only refused to accept this just demand, but has continued to arrest more in various parts of Burma. Now it has gone further and notified the Chinese Embassy of its decision to expel a large number of these illegally arrested Chinese. It is quite obvious that the Burmese Government is obdurately pursuing its set plans and schedules in persecuting the masses of patriotic Chinese in Burma and completely depriving them of their proper and legitimate right of subsistence.

In persecuting the overseas Chinese who love their motherland and who have always lived amicably with the Burmese people, the note went on, the Burmese Government is motivated by its sinister political objectives, which are to cater to the needs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and further worsen relations between China and Burma. It must be pointed out that the Burmese Government should not think that it can persecute the overseas Chinese unscrupulously and at will. The debt it owes the Chinese people will be settled sooner or later.

The note said in conclusion: The Chinese Government will resolutely protect the proper rights and interests of the overseas Chinese and their personal safety. The Chinese Embassy once again sternly demands that the Burmese Government immediately release all the patriotic overseas Chinese unjustifiably arrested and convicted in Rangoon and other parts of Burma, put an end to all anti-China and anti-Chinese activities immediately, and give practical guarantees for the freedom and safety of Chinese nationals. Failing this, the Burmese Government will be held fully responsible for all the consequences.

Sketch map showing intrusions by Indian planes into China's air space over the Yatung area



ROUND THE WORLD

All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

LAOTIAN PATRIOTIC ARMY AND PEOPLE

Dry Season Victories

The brilliant victories scored by the Laotian patriotic army and people during the 1967-68 dry season prove once again the great power of people's war.

According to a communique issued on June 10 by the Supreme Command of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, from November 1967 to the end of May 1968, the Liberation Army, closely uniting with the patriotic neutralist forces and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, took the initiative and dealt the enemy incessant blows on all battlefields. Incomplete figures show they fought 940 battles and put out of action 16,212 enemy troops of whom 7,189 were killed. They captured 5,274 weapons of various types and several thousand tons of military equipment, sank or damaged 33 motor launches, shot down or destroyed on the ground 107 aircraft, blew up eight important bridges, demolished 11 ammunition depots or oil dumps and destroyed three radar stations.

During the dry season, the patriotic army and people dealt powerful blows at the mobile strategic and special forces of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. They wiped out seven enemy battalions, disintegrated or forced to surrender 13 more, and badly mauled 32 others. In addition, they also overran 18 enemy headquarters, including the Nam Bac field headquarters and the Attopeu and Saravane sub-zone headquarters. In all, the number of enemy troops put out of action during this dry season is three times as great as for the 1966-67 dry season. It accounts for one-fourth of the Laotian Right-wing forces.

The Laotian patriotic army and people recovered many strategic places which had been taken by the enemy in "nibbling operation," and wiped out many nests of the U.S.-fostered bandits in Sam Neua, Phong Saly and Udomsay Provinces. They have thus smashed the plan of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to use the special forces to destroy the liberated areas. Altogether 1,343 villages with over 172,000 inhabitants were liberated.

These victories have completely foiled the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are waging a "special war" in Laos. As a result, they have become still more deeply bogged down. They have lost the strategic initiative and are on the defensive. While the enemy is faced with mounting internal contradictions and the morale of his troops is sinking, the Laotian patriotic armed forces are rapidly growing stronger in all spheres.

THAI PEOPLE'S FORCES

Brilliant Victory in Campaign To Counter "Suppression"

In a commentary on June 7, the Voice of the Thai People radio hailed the brilliant victory won by the people's armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand in smashing the counter-revolutionary dry season "encirclement and suppression" campaign launched by the reactionary U.S.-Thanom clique.

According to preliminary statistics, from November last to May, the people's forces fought more than 400 engagements, putting more than 600 enemy troops out of action, shooting down or damaging 8 enemy planes, destroying or damaging many mili-

tary vehicles and capturing a number of weapons.

During these operations, the people's forces, while smashing the enemy's campaign, opened up new areas of activity in more than ten districts in several provinces. Today, they have extended their activity to more than 100 districts in 30 of the country's 71 provinces.

The U.S.-Thai reactionaries were panic stricken in face of the speedy growth of the people's forces. They tried everything possible to put out the revolutionary flames kindled by the people. During the period from November to May, the Thanom-Praphas traitorous clique, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, used over 60,000 troops and police armed with U.S.-supplied tanks, artillery and airplanes in a "suppression" campaign against the people's forces.

The commentary declared: Following the teachings of Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world, the Thai people's forces waged a tenacious battle against the enemy. They realized that only by annihilating the enemy's effective strength in large numbers could they thoroughly smash the counter-revolutionary "suppression" campaign, preserve and expand their strength and enlarge their area of activities.

The commentary continued: The brilliant victory scored by the Thai people's forces once again testifies to Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. It proves that the U.S. and Thai reactionaries are essentially paper tigers and that it is the Thai people who are really powerful. They are more deeply convinced than ever before that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand and persevering in armed struggle, they will win final victory.

INDIA

Bodo People Rise Against Oppression

The Bodo people in Assam State have risen against the Indian reactionaries' brutal oppression.

The Bodos have long resented this oppression and have demanded the setting up of an autonomous region of their own. However, the reactionary Indian Government unreasonably and arrogantly rejected this demand.

To voice their protest, the Bodo masses boycotted an Indian parliamentary by-election. On May 19, they encircled the polling booths in Kokrajhar Town, set up road-blocks and attacked officials in charge.

The reactionary Indian authorities immediately dispatched large numbers of police to suppress them. That night, thousands of infuriated Bodos, armed with clubs, spears and other weapons, broke into the Sidli police station in Kokrajhar region. They wounded 15 police and released 72 of their men who were imprisoned. Showing their vicious nature, the reactionary police opened fire on the Bodo people.

This bloody suppression aroused even more bitter resistance. For several days running, hundreds of Bodos fought valiantly against the reactionary police with spears, swords, bows and arrows. On May 22, 5,000 of them encircled a police station in Kokrajhar, demanding the release of over 500 of their number who had been arrested. When tear gas and baton charges failed to disperse them,

the reactionary police opened fire, wounding more than 50, and arrested 750. On May 24, some 4,000 Bodos made another violent attack on the Sidli police station.

COLOMBIA

Growth of a Guerrilla Force

The peasants of the Alto Sinu area in northwestern Colombia have risen in arms and formed a guerrilla force which workers and students have joined.

Not long ago they published a bulletin which announced that they had killed or wounded 40 government troops in recent engagements. The guerrillas have armed themselves and the local population with weapons seized from the enemy and have struck at the reactionary elements who have been bullying the people. They have thus won the support of the masses.

On January 6, the guerrillas attacked a police station at Ure, a town in south Cordoba Province. They put to death a big latifundist who had criminally seized the land of several hundred peasants of whom he had killed dozens. In February, the guerrillas killed four police and captured a large number of weapons and equipment during an attack on a

local government office in El Cerro, San Jorge. On May 28, they ambushed a government patrol in the vicinity of Monte Libano City, Cordoba Province.

Alto Sinu is situated on the border of Antioquia and Cordoba Provinces. The revolutionary people there have set up the Patriotic Committee of Alto Sinu and Alto San Jorge to oppose the pro-U.S. dictatorial government's policy of national betrayal and its reactionary measures suppressing the people. The committee pointed out in a statement last January that, as the reactionary Colombian Government serves the interests of U.S. imperialism and the local oligarchy, plunders the Colombian people's properties and land and suppresses and massacres the people, the peasants have been forced to take up arms and revolt.

Revolucion, organ of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist), has warmly hailed the birth of the guerrilla force. The paper pointed out in a recent article that the revolutionary people of the Alto Sinu area, under the brilliant guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, are fighting courageously for Colombia's emancipation from oppression by the Yankees and cruel exploiters.

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SELECTED READINGS FROM THE WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

In English

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