

# PEKING REVIEW

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August 9, 1968

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.

The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.

*Opening Address at the First Session  
of the First National People's Con-  
gress of the People's Republic of  
China (September 1954)*

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

*Problems of War and Strategy  
(November 1938)*

\* \* \*

The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, eliminate duplication in the administrative structure, follow the policy of "better troops and simpler administration" and organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses.

## Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive Guinean Military Delegation

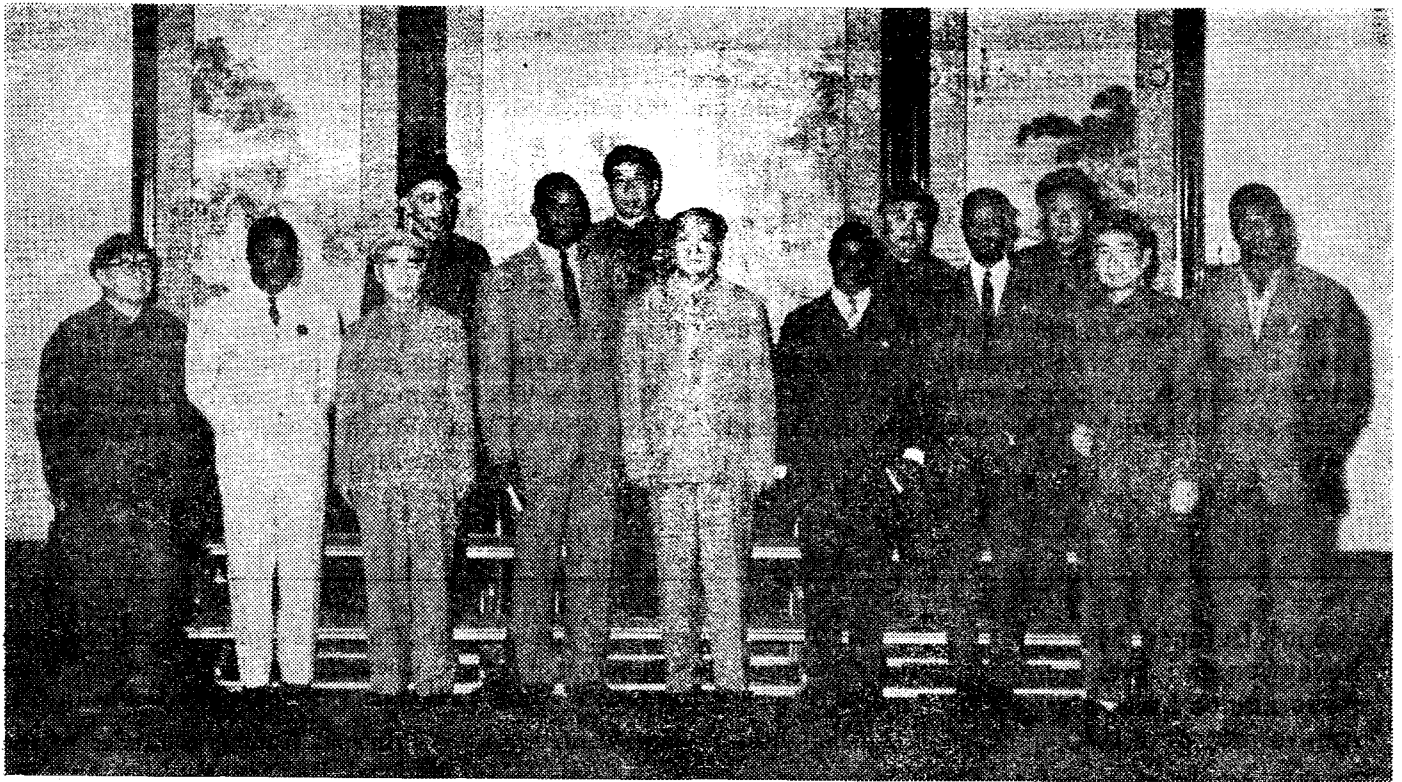
**O**UR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on August 3 received the Guinean Military Delegation led by Colonel Kaman Diabi, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army of the Republic of Guinea.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao shook hands and had a cordial and friendly talk

with Colonel Kaman Diabi and Captains Diallo Thierno Ibrahima, Kouyate Sangban and Keita Check Mohamed, members of the delegation.

Among those present were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien and Wang Hsin-ting.

Camara Fode Issiaga, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in China, was also present.



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receive all the members of the Guinean Military Delegation led by Colonel Kaman Diabi.

# Chairman Mao Receives Pakistan Foreign Minister



Our great leader Chairman Mao receives Foreign Minister Arshad Husain, his wife and his party.

**O**UR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao received Pakistan Foreign Minister Arshad Husain and his wife on August 5.

Chairman Mao shook hands with Minister Arshad Husain, his wife, members of his party Tabarak Husain, A. A. Farooq and H. K. Burki, and Pakistan Ambassador to China Sultan M. Khan and his wife.

Chairman Mao then had a cordial and friendly talk with Minister Arshad Husain and other Pakistan friends.

Among those present were Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching. Also present were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Comrade Chen Yi and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Han Nien-lung.

## National Defence Ministry Reception and Evening Performance Mark 41st Anniversary of P.L.A.

On the evening of August 1, the Ministry of National Defence gave a reception in the Great Hall of the

People warmly celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Among those present were:

Huang Yung-sheng and Wu Fashien, Chief and Deputy Chief, respectively, of the General Staff of

the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premiers of the State Council;

Principal leading comrades of the National Defence Ministry and the various general departments of the

*(Continued on p. 27.)*



# Chairman Mao Sends Treasured Gift to Peking's Worker-Peasant Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team

**O**UR great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao on August 5 sent mangoes, a treasured gift he had received from foreign friends, to the worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team in the Chinese capital, Peking. The team is publicizing the great thought of Mao Tse-tung in Tsinghua University.

As the joyous news spread, the Tsinghua campus was a scene of jubilation. Cheers of "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" rang out to the skies. The revolutionary fighters of the team declared excitedly: "Our great leader Chairman Mao's heart is always linked with ours. We are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, and be boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao. Rallying closely around the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader, we will have a unified will, co-ordinate our steps and actions at the command of the proletarian headquarters and firmly carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions. We are determined to criticize and repudiate the reactionary theory of 'many centres,' promptly see through and smash the schemes and plots of the handful of class enemies in their vain attempt to undermine Chairman Mao's proletarian headquarters, and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution."

Our great leader Chairman Mao sent the gift of mangoes at a time when the people are happily commemorating the second anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's big-character poster "**Bombard the Headquarters**" and the *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution*. This not only represents the greatest concern for, greatest faith in and greatest support

to the capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team itself, but also constitutes the greatest inspiration, greatest attention, greatest education and greatest encouragement to the working class and the worker, peasant and soldier masses of the whole country who are fighting in unity under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader.

The capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team is a new-type, revolutionized and militant worker-peasant propaganda force composed mainly of workers and organized in accordance with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. With deep proletarian class feelings of infinite loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, his proletarian revolutionary line and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with Tsinghua University's young revolutionary Red Guard fighters and the revolutionary students, teachers and staff. They have already achieved great successes in enthusiastically propagating and resolutely putting into practice Chairman Mao's latest instructions. Their revolutionary actions have outstandingly manifested the role of the working class and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the proletarian educational revolution.

When the happy news reached the Tsinghua campus in the afternoon of August 5, people immediately gathered around Chairman Mao's gift, jubilantly cheering and singing. With tears in their eyes, they again and again heartily wished our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

That evening they held all kinds of celebrations, and went in the rain to the reception centre set up near the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to express their loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao. Members of the team also eagerly phoned the units they had come from to report this inspiring and joyous news.

Revolutionary fighters of the team said excitedly: Our great leader Chairman Mao has not only sent us a gift but also the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. Chairman Mao supports us and we are determined to live up to his expectations. Together with the revolutionary teachers, students and staff, we will closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, implement in an all-round way his latest series of instructions and build our universities into great red schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We will do a still better job in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, speed up our ideological revolutionization, steel the capital's worker-peasant Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team into a vanguard contingent which closely follows Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and implements his latest instructions, and into a revolutionized, militant and strong propaganda team of the working class, and make even greater contributions in winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

They also expressed their determination to do their propaganda work in a deep-going, thorough, patient and sustained way and ensure that Mao Tse-tung's thought is truly transformed into practical action on the part of the revolutionary masses.

Revolutionary workers and staff of the Peking General Knitwear Mill solemnly pledged themselves always to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, never forget the class struggle and be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Four veteran workers from the Peking Hsinhua Printing House sang songs they themselves had composed specially for the occasion, expressing their



Revolutionary fighters of the propaganda team gather around the treasured gift sent them by Chairman Mao and rousing cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!"

boundless loyalty to our respected and beloved teacher Chairman Mao and their determination always to follow him in making revolution.

Young revolutionary Red Guard fighters and revolutionary teachers, students and staff of Tsinghua University were overjoyed at this happy event. Many young Red Guard fighters declared excitedly: "This joyous event is also the greatest inspiration, greatest education and greatest encouragement given us by Chairman Mao. We love what Chairman Mao loves and support what he supports. We are determined firmly to support the revolutionary actions of the propaganda team. We will closely unite under the wise leadership of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader, follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, implement his latest instructions in a prompt, all-round way, strengthen our unity against the enemy, direct the spearhead of struggle squarely against China's Khrushchov and the handful of enemy agents, renegades and diehard capitalist roaders, do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation in our university and carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution in Tsinghua University!"

# Unite Under the Leadership of the Proletarian Headquarters Headed by Chairman Mao

— In Commemoration of the Second Anniversary of the  
Publication of Chairman Mao's "Bombard the  
Headquarters — My Big-Character Poster"

**T**WO years ago today our great leader Chairman Mao wrote the brilliant, epoch-making big-character poster "**Bombard the Headquarters**" during the 11th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party.

In this big-character poster, Chairman Mao pointed out sharply that the counter-revolutionary bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov, "**adopting the reactionary stand of the bourgeoisie, . . . have enforced a bourgeois dictatorship and struck down the surging movement of the great cultural revolution of the proletariat. They have stood facts on their head and juggled black and white, encircled and suppressed revolutionaries, stifled opinions differing from their own, imposed a white terror, and felt very pleased with themselves. They have puffed up the arrogance of the bourgeoisie and deflated the morale of the proletariat. How poisonous! Viewed in connection with the Right deviation in 1962 and the wrong tendency of 1964 which was 'Left' in form but Right in essence, shouldn't this make one wide awake?**"

The salvoes of Chairman Mao's big-character poster penetratingly exposed the essence of the bourgeois reactionary line. With the power of a thunderbolt, it smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov which had hidden itself for a long time within our Party.

After Chairman Mao's big-character poster "**Bombard the Headquarters**" was made public, the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses, under the command of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader, have carried out mass exposure, mass struggle and mass criticism and repudiation in powerful waves and on a scale unprecedented in breadth and depth against the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov. After repeated tests of strength on many occasions, they have thoroughly ex-

posed the true counter-revolutionary features of China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party as representing the interests of U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, and triumphantly destroyed this bourgeois headquarters which vainly attempted to restore capitalism. They have dragged out the agents of the top Party capitalist roaders in all parts of the country and one after another captured the reactionary fortresses in which the capitalist roaders had entrenched themselves. Revolutionary committees based on the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination have been widely established and that portion of the Party, government, financial and cultural power usurped by the capitalist roaders has been seized back.

An extremely serious lesson in the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat is this: The bourgeoisie subverts the dictatorship of the proletariat and restores capitalism usually through conspiratorial activities by the bourgeois headquarters hidden within the political party of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's big-character poster and his series of wise decisions and policies set off the great proletarian cultural revolution which has no parallel in history, and, by relying on the tremendous strength of the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, have pronounced the death sentence on the bourgeois headquarters hidden within our Party and solved the most fundamental question of how to prevent a capitalist restoration under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great development of Marxism-Leninism by Chairman Mao and is his outstanding contribution to the international communist movement.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.**" "**The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.**" In the mighty storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution, proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses have themselves taken part in the class struggle between the pro-

letarian headquarters and the bourgeois headquarters, between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line, and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines has thereby been greatly raised. Never before have they been so deeply aware of the essence of the struggle between the two lines: The proletarian headquarters headed by the great leader Chairman Mao and with his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader represents in the most concentrated way the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the masses of revolutionary people. Whatever the circumstances, the proletarian headquarters always upholds the dictatorship of the proletariat, persists in the socialist road, protects the broad masses of the people and fights to the very end against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, as well as against the bourgeoisie's plots for a comeback. The bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov represented the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, that is, the interests of the bourgeoisie, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. The bourgeois headquarters plotted to restore capitalism and suppressed the broad masses of revolutionary people in a futile attempt to turn the broad masses of the people once again into beasts of burden of the imperialists, bourgeoisie and the landlord class. After going through the storm of this great revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses bitterly hate the handful of top capitalist roaders within the Party and cherish even greater love for the proletarian headquarters. They show even greater loyalty to the proletarian headquarters and are even more determined and resolute in following out closely every strategic plan of the proletarian headquarters.

The proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader is the one and only leading centre for the whole Party, army, nation and all the revolutionary masses. They can have only such a centre and no other. We should rally the revolutionary people in their hundreds of millions closely around this leading centre. The so-called theory of "many centres" is a reactionary theory of the bourgeois "mountain-stronghold" mentality and individualism. It disintegrates the unity of the revolutionary ranks based on Mao Tse-tung's thought and hinders implementation of the proletarian revolutionary line. If every department and unit wanted to "make itself a centre" and there were many "centres" in the country, then there would be no centre at all. If such thinking is allowed to develop without being corrected, it will lead one on to the wrong path of becoming detached from the proletarian headquarters and even opposing it. We must criticize and repudiate the erroneous idea of "making oneself a centre," strengthen the proletarian concept of viewing the situation as a whole, enhance the revolutionary sense of organization and discipline, resolutely carry out all instructions from the proletarian headquarters, promptly see through the class enemy's plots in spreading rumours and slanders and

sowing dissension, and smash the last-ditch struggle of the handful of the proletariat's enemies who are at the end of their tether.

At a time when all-round victory is being seized in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is particularly necessary for us to show boundless loyalty to the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader. We must resolutely follow and thoroughly carry out every one of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. We should implement such instructions when we understand them, and still implement them even when we do not understand them for the time being, and deepen our understanding in the course of implementing them. The proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses should have a unified will, co-ordinate their steps and actions at the command of the proletarian headquarters.

To really follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and advance victoriously under the leadership of Chairman Mao's proletarian headquarters, the most fundamental thing is to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively, and especially to study and apply well Chairman Mao's series of latest and extremely important instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution. First study, then apply. We must apply what we have studied and the aim of study is application. The very few people who want to "make themselves centres" neither study Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously nor carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions conscientiously. They are swollen-headed and have departed from Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, and have even distorted Chairman Mao's instructions, the highest instructions. Such people will slip into a dangerous quagmire if they do not resolutely make up their mind to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould their bourgeois world outlook.

The situation confronting the great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent. Our socialist motherland is thriving. Our dictatorship of the proletariat is unprecedentedly consolidated. On the occasion of commemorating the second anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's big-character poster "**Bombard the Headquarters,**" the revolutionary committees at all levels, the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses should hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unite under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, intensify the struggle against the enemy, undertake sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, do a really good job in purifying the class ranks, make a clean sweep of the evil influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov, fulfil the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 5*)



# The Nation Acclaims Publication of Chairman Mao's Latest Instruction

*Our great leader Chairman Mao recently incisively pointed out: "It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."*

*Members of revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the country, the broad masses of revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army are elated and inspired by the publication of this great call and of the investigation report "The Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel Indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant." "This call of Chairman Mao's," they declare, "is our militant programme for carrying the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. It is a question of fundamental importance in opposing and preventing the emergence of revisionism for hundreds of years. We are determined to imple-*

*ment this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's, carry the revolution in education through to the very end and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!"*

*Following its publication, leading members of the revolutionary committees of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and of a number of provinces and autonomous regions immediately organized an earnest study of Chairman Mao's latest instruction, and passed resolutions or issued notices expressing their firm determination to carry it out. Discussions or celebration meetings were organized in many places by factories, mines, government organs, schools and colleges and P.L.A. units. The broad masses of revolutionary people on the various fronts all over the land and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. are launching a vigorous campaign to propagate, study and implement Chairman Mao's latest instruction.*

*We publish below some articles by people working on various fronts describing their feelings and impressions and what they personally have gained from the study of this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's. — Ed.*

## Chairman Mao's Words Express the Thoughts of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

**by Yin Wei-chen, national model peasant, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Huangtugang People's Commune in Peking's Fengtai District**

**C**HAIRMAN MAO teaches us: "The fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." This is indeed a truth. Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat mature in the great storm of class struggle. A few years ago, a group of college students came to our farm; some of them had studied abroad. When we assigned a forestry college graduate the job of looking after the peach trees, she said: "I specialized in apple-growing so I can't deal with peach trees." Then we gave her the job of pruning apple trees, but she didn't even know how to handle a pair of pruning shears.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching on linking theory with practice, we have trained a group of tractor-drivers, accountants for the production teams and farm-technicians from among our own commune members by running short-term training classes. The over-

whelming majority of them have not yet finished primary school. But being tempered in the thick of real life they have been able to do remarkably well in their work. In the south of our commune is a production brigade with such poor soil that several kinds of vegetables could not grow there. Then, we sent it a few technicians trained by ourselves. They learnt modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants there, listened to the old peasants' opinions, carried out scientific experiments and took steps to improve the soil. This has made it possible to raise various kinds of vegetables there now.

Two kinds of educational systems train up two kinds of successors. Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education trains up reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, while China's Khrushchov's revisionist educational line trains up bourgeois intellectual aristocrats.

## Carry the Proletarian Revolution in Education Through to the End

**by Wang Feng-en, Vice-Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee**

**N**URTURED by Chairman Mao and the Party, I, an ordinary worker, have become a technician. I

am now a deputy chief engineer. From my practical experience, I deeply realize the tremendous wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao's teaching that "reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that." Guided by the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung's thought over the past few years, I have kept on learning in the course of practice. Apart from writing several technical papers, I have so far mastered the skill of operating the lathe and the milling machine and doing assembling, welding and electrical work, and invented 13 new types of equipment for special purposes. Our milling machine for cutting laminated insulating rings, designed by Soviet revisionists in the past, was bulky. It was tiring to operate and efficiency was low. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we workers decided to solve this difficult, long-standing problem. At that time, we lacked reference data and equipment, but we learnt through practice and applied what we learnt. In the end, we succeeded in making a new type of milling machine to do this job which was only one-quarter the size of the old machine and several times more efficient.

Looking back over the course of my growth and the changes in our factory's technical force over the past decade and more, I am deeply aware that technicians from among the workers develop faster and make greater contributions, precisely because they cherish profound proletarian sentiments for Chairman Mao and the Party, because they do not seek fame and fortune, and are imbued with the revolutionary spirit of daring to pit themselves against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, because they have the scientific attitude of being bold in practice and good at discovering, in the course of practice, laws governing the development of things. On the other hand, some technicians who graduated from colleges or institutes after 17 or 18 years of education fail to make any outstanding achievements in scientific research, because they are fettered mentally by thoughts of personal fame and fortune, are bound hand and foot by foreign conventions and dogmas, poisoned by the revisionist line in education and divorced from the masses of workers and peasants and practical production.

The above facts enabled me to realize the urgency and importance of the revolution in education. Chairman Mao's latest instruction further indicates to us the orientation of the revolution in education. We firmly believe that with the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, we can certainly carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the victorious end.

## Take the Road of Training Technicians From Among The Workers

by Hao Chien-hsiu, a woman member of the Tsingtao Municipal Revolutionary Committee and a leading member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tsingtao No. 8 State Cotton Mill

ON the basis of my own experience, I am especially impressed by Chairman Mao's latest teaching which I have studied. I was born into the family of a stevedore and in early childhood had to go out with my younger brother to collect bits of partly burnt coal. But for Chairman Mao, how could I have had the opportunity to learn to read and write and become an engineering technician with a knowledge of science and technique?

Shortly after the birth of New China in 1949, I became a worker in a Tsingtao cotton mill. Overjoyed, I always thought of spinning more and better yarn in return for what Chairman Mao had done for me. So I put a big effort into reducing the number of broken threads, increasing my ability to operate more spinning machines and raising output and quality. And my aspirations came to be realized. In 1951, the Party and Chairman Mao appointed personnel to help me sum up my operating experience and work out a scientific method of operation.

It was again the Party and Chairman Mao who sent me to study in middle school and college. After graduating from college in 1962, I returned to the mill where I had worked. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, I have never divorced myself from labour, from reality or from the masses. This has not only enabled me to apply to production the theoretical



Using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, revolutionary teachers and students of Tongji University in Shanghai join workers and designers on a construction site to criticize and repudiate the revisionist lines in education and scientific research.

knowledge which I have learnt, but also to learn constantly from the workers and remould my own thinking. Seeing that work in the opening and clearing room was intense and extraordinarily heavy without a scientific method of work, I, together with the workers there, worked out the Working Method of the Opening and Clearing Room to the satisfaction of the workers. In doing so, I also learnt much valuable practical experience from the workers. This has made me deeply realize that book knowledge can be made useful only through practice and only in the course of practice can I learn new knowledge.

## We Will Bury the Old Educational System With Our Own Hands

by Tien Tsun-chih of a P.L.A. unit

**C**HAIRMAN MAO teaches us: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." For a long period of time, however, China's Khrushchov obstinately pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education with the criminal aim of restoring capitalism. He did all he could to oppose the putting of proletarian politics to the fore in education, oppose linking theory with practice and oppose intellectuals taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. He openly advocated that students "should set their minds on study, stand aloof from domestic and world affairs and immerse themselves in their studies" and spread many other fallacies. As a result, not a few students made study and entrance into higher schools part of their "plan of climbing up the official ladder" in their striving after fame and fortune. They chased heart and soul after "academic titles" and "degrees" and became "intellectual aristocrats."

In 1962, our unit recruited a group of college graduates. Since they were poisoned by China's Khrushchov's revisionist line in education, upon their arrival, they found nothing to their liking; some of them even considered being a soldier after graduating from college as "incompatible with talent." With boundless love for and boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, they were, however, willing to rid themselves of the spiritual shackles put on them by the bourgeois educational system. By studying Chairman Mao's works and striving hard to remould their world outlook, they have made rapid progress politically. Living, studying, taking part in labour and fighting together with the P.L.A. fighters, they have steadily learnt the lofty ideology and fine style of work of the fighters.

Most of these young intellectuals have now been admitted into the Party. Some of them have become activists in the creative study and application of Mao

Tse-tung's thought. Their common experience is that the People's Liberation Army is a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a big revolutionary furnace for tempering and remoulding people. Only by taking the road pointed out by Chairman Mao and integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, can young intellectuals from among the students bring about their ideological revolutionization and temper themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

## Be Successors to the Proletariat

by the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking No. 31 Middle School

**I**N the past, because China's Khrushchov frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, the regular middle schools in our country actually copied everything in the educational system of capitalism in Europe and America and of Soviet revisionism. They were turned into preparatory schools for colleges and their main task was to send students to colleges instead of training up ordinary workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. Poisoned by this educational line, many young students regarded entrance into higher schools a glory and labour a shame; they considered study lofty and going to the countryside humble. In the past, the Peking No. 31 Middle School was listed as one of the "key schools" under the direct control of the old Peking Municipal Party Committee and the old Party committee of the district where our school is located, simply because it had a high percentage of students entering higher schools. Every year when the entrance examination results were made public, the capitalist roaders in the old Peking Municipal Party Committee and the old district Party committee used to make a city-wide assessment and work out the rankings.

After studying Chairman Mao's latest instruction, we have come to see that all mistakes in the past focussed on one point, that is, not putting proletarian politics in command and not studying Mao Tse-tung's thought well, hence taking the wrong road and spoiling the school. In the days ahead, we must diligently study Chairman Mao's works and his series of latest instructions, resolutely take the road of putting proletarian politics in command in running schools, of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers and combining education with productive labour, and train young students into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Recently, several hundred students of our school who are due to graduate have actively responded to Chairman Mao's great call to become workers, peasants and herdsmen. They are determined to give their all to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and take the road of becoming one with the workers and peasants all their lives.

# Comrade Huang Yung-sheng's Speech at P.L.A. 41st Anniversary Reception

Comrades, friends and guests:

The Ministry of National Defence is holding this reception warmly celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army amidst the paeans in which China's armymen and people in their hundreds of millions are seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The glorious history of the P.L.A. in the last 41 years is the history of the victory of our Party's great leader Chairman Mao's great thought on people's war and the people's army, the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the victory of millions upon millions of our armymen and people in seizing and consolidating political power under the leadership of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao. We warmly hail the great victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung! We warmly hail the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! We warmly hail the unprecedented consolidation and strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country! And we warmly hail the mighty victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution!

Created and led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao himself and directly commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Chinese People's Liberation Army is a revolutionary army of a new type nurtured on the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Our great supreme commander Chairman Mao teaches us: **"These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."** Under the wise leadership of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, the P.L.A., together with the people of the whole country, has in the past 41 years overthrown the three big mountains lying like a dead weight on the Chinese people, defeated the domestic and foreign class enemies, performed immortal meritorious deeds in seizing political power, establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending and building our great socialist motherland, and made great contributions in the struggles against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Indian reactionaries.

At present, an excellent situation prevails in our great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the masses have been aroused on a scale and to an extent unsurpassed in any mass movement in history. The great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has been disseminated as never before, and the mass movement of creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is developing still more vigorously

throughout the country and in the P.L.A. In response to Chairman Mao's great call **"bombard the headquarters,"** the broad masses of the revolutionary people have, by criticism and repudiation and sustained attacks, thoroughly smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov and dug out a handful of renegades, enemy agents, diehard capitalist roaders as well as unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is now unfolding vigorously and without intermission throughout the country, and steady, accurate and relentless blows are being dealt to the handful of class enemies. The revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination have become increasingly expanded and consolidated, and the revolutionary committees born amid the great proletarian cultural revolution have been established in the overwhelming majority of areas of the country. The transformation of education, literature and art, state organs and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base is going on in depth, and fruitful results have already been achieved. Intensive struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit is being carried out. Brilliant successes are being achieved under Chairman Mao's great policy of **"grasping revolution and promoting production,"** and an invigorating revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the country.

In the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, our great supreme commander Chairman Mao issued the great call **"the People's Liberation Army should be a great school"** and the militant order **"the People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left,"** and set for the P.L.A. the glorious tasks of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao issued the great directive: **"Hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and win fresh merits in the great proletarian cultural revolution movement."** All this represents the greatest solicitude for and greatest trust in the P.L.A. and enables us to receive the best education and undergo the best tempering. Directed by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group under it, the broad masses of the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A., along with the broad masses of workers, peasants, young Red Guard fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, have waged a fearless struggle in courageously defending and firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line,

and thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the bourgeois reactionary line and the bourgeois military line carried out by China's Khrushchov and his like, and squaring accounts with them for their crimes. In the fierce class struggle, the broad masses of the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. have raised their class consciousness and their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines to a new high. To be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has become the lofty pledge of the entire P.L.A., and its conscious action. This unique army of ours, the workers' and peasants' own army, has never been as strong as it is today. The relationship between the army and the people and between the army and the government has never been as close as it is today and our national defence has never been as consolidated as it is today.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman and making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." It is mainly due to Mao Tse-tung's thought that our army, people and country are what they are today. All our victories have been won under the leadership of Chairman Mao. Glory belongs to our great leader Chairman Mao; glory belongs to the great Chinese people. Of late, Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and the leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group under it have, on many occasions, received the representatives of the broad masses of the P.L.A. commanders and fighters. This is the greatest honour for our army; it is the greatest solicitude for and encouragement to our army and is of extremely far-reaching significance to the revolutionization of our army. We the Chinese People's Liberation Army will always be loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao and will defend at the cost of our lives Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The present international situation is excellent. Our great leader Chairman Mao points out that "we are now in a great new era of world revolution." Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is being extensively disseminated all over the world; the political consciousness of the revolutionary peoples of all countries is rising higher than ever; the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing vigorously and great revolutionary storms are breaking out in Europe and North America. The political and economic crises of imperialism headed by the United States are rapidly deepening, and modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre is disintegrating with each passing day. Finding the going more and more difficult, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists are stepping up their counter-revolutionary collaboration on a worldwide scale. They have concocted the so-called "Treaty

on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" in a vain attempt to press forward with the long-discredited policy of nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail. On the question of Vietnam, with support from Soviet revisionism, U.S. imperialism is energetically peddling the peace talk swindle, vainly trying to gain at the conference table what it cannot get on the battlefield. Not long ago, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique concluded a consular treaty and aviation and cultural agreements with U.S. imperialism, and thus the big counter-revolutionary betrayal by Soviet revisionism has been extended from the military to the cultural field and from the ground to the sky. Soviet revisionism has thoroughly revealed its renegade features before the people of the world. The piratical acts of U.S. imperialism have aroused the increasingly strong opposition of the people throughout the world. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army firmly support the Vietnamese people in fighting to the end till complete and final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their revolutionary national-democratic struggles, firmly support the European and North American peoples in their revolutionary struggles against violent repression, and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of all countries. At present, U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Indian and other reactionaries are intensifying their efforts to form a counter-revolutionary ring of encirclement against the People's Republic of China and to create border tension by frequently encroaching upon our territorial waters and air space. By these stupid and frantic acts, they are inviting their own destruction, like an egg dashed against a rock. We warn U.S. imperialism and its accomplices in all seriousness: Should you dare to impose a war on us, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution will surely break your backs! We will annihilate your aggressor troops resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely!

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**All our officers and fighters must always bear in mind that we are the great People's Liberation Army, we are the troops led by the great Communist Party of China. Provided we constantly observe the directives of the Party, we are sure to win.**" At the crucial moment for the seizure of all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commanders and fighters of the entire P.L.A. must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, carry out still better our work of helping the Left, helping industry and helping agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training, do a good job of "**supporting the government and cherishing the people**" and, together with the broad revolutionary masses, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution



through to the end, thus making new contributions in serving the people. We must further carry out the whole set of policies and principles laid down by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on giving prominence to proletarian politics, revolutionize the army's thinking by putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, and build our army into a highly proletarian and militant people's army and turn it into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must raise our vigilance, intensify preparedness against war, and must be ready at all times to smash all provocations and invasions by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and to liberate our territory — Taiwan!

In conclusion, on behalf of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Ministry of National Defence, I express thanks to all the comrades, friends and guests for their presence.

Now I propose a toast

To the brilliant victories won by the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the past 41 years,

To the mighty victory of our great proletarian cultural revolution,

To the great victory of the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries,

To the friendship between the revolutionary peoples and revolutionary armies of various countries,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions, military attaches, comrades, friends and guests present,

To the long, long life of Chairman Mao, the founder of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and our great supreme commander!

# Chairman Mao's Theory on People's War Disseminated Throughout the World

## Oppressed Peoples and Nations Determined to Take the Road of Armed Struggle

WITH the ever wider dissemination of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung throughout the world and the development in depth of the revolutionary armed struggles in the Asian, African and Latin American regions, the theory on people's war of the great teacher of the proletariat Chairman Mao has gained ever greater popularity. The revolutionary peoples throughout the world urgently want to study Chairman Mao's military writings so that they can apply his military theories to the revolutionary practice in their own countries.

According to preliminary statistics, in the two years since the unfolding of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, China has distributed to more than 130 countries and regions in the five continents large numbers of *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung*, *Chairman Mao Tse-tung on People's War* and Chairman Mao's various military writings published as a collection or in pamphlet form. The total distribution of Chairman Mao's military writings in the last two years is much larger than the grand total distributed in more than a decade before the great proletarian cultural revolution. The distribution of *Chairman Mao Tse-tung on People's War* alone amounted to more than 350,000 copies.

Many new editions in foreign languages were published during the past year. Besides the English,

French and Russian translations of *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung* which had been published before, editions in the Indonesian, Spanish and Thai languages were published recently. Furthermore, *Six Military Writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung* has been published in Burmese and Thai. *Chairman Mao Tse-tung on People's War* came out in Burmese, Hindi, Thai, Vietnamese, Arabic, English, French, Spanish and seven other languages. Seventeen titles of Chairman Mao's military writings have been published in pamphlet form, of which *The Struggle in the Chinglang Mountains*, *Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One* and five other titles were published during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The other ten titles in pamphlet form have also been translated into more foreign languages. For instance, *Problems of War and Strategy* has been published in five more languages: Thai, Arabic, Swahili, Persian and Russian. *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire* is published in 18 languages, and *Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?* in 17 languages. To make it easier for the revolutionary peoples to carry it around and study, the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung* has also been put out in pocket-book editions in English and Indonesian this year. This small and beautifully made pocket edition which includes 29 military writings by Chairman Mao is warmly welcomed by the revolutionary peoples.

Revolutionary people in many countries have also translated and published Chairman Mao's military writings in great numbers. According to preliminary statistics, up to June this year 130 editions of Chairman Mao's military writings have been published in 38 countries in 32 languages. The *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung* has been translated and published in other countries in Arabic, Italian and Greek; *Chairman Mao Tse-tung on People's War* has appeared in Sinhalese, Bengali, Italian, Telugu, English and Swedish. Chairman Mao's brilliant writings, *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire, On Protracted War, Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War, Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan, Problems of War and Strategy and On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, have been translated and published in different languages even more widely by the revolutionary people. Editions of Chairman Mao's military writings translated and published in India, Japan, Greece, Burma and Italy number from seven to ten each. The armed forces, guerrillas and revolutionary masses in Laos, Palestine, the Congo (Kinshasa), Zimbabwe, Angola and some regions in Latin America, where revolutionary armed struggles are going on, have in every conceivable way overcome all kinds of difficulties in translating some of Chairman Mao's military writings into their own languages and have mimeographed or copied them for study.

The broad revolutionary masses in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries warmly hail the extensive dissemination of Chairman Mao's military writings and are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's military theories.

A Vietnamese patriot fighting in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation said in a letter that it is much more necessary for us fighters who are persisting in struggle against the enemy day in and day out in the mountains and the jungles to study Chairman Mao's military writings. In a recent article, the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia stressed that the study of the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung* meets "the urgent needs" of the current revolutionary struggle of the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people and is their "most urgent task." The article highly praised Chairman Mao's theory on people's war as the "all-round, systematic and most complete Marxist-Leninist military science." It "is of great universal significance. It points out the only road that the oppressed people of the world, particularly the Asian, African and Latin American people, must traverse in their struggle for emancipation," the article said.

In its statement marking the 20th anniversary of the revolutionary armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Burma, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma pointed out: "Practice has proved that this universally applicable theory advanced by Chairman Mao — '**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**' — is correct and has matchless power. When-

ever anyone vacillates over this theory or runs counter to it, the revolution will meet with difficulties and setbacks."

Many Palestinian guerrilla fighters who have read the Arabic edition of Chairman Mao's military writings said that their theoretical study and their own experience in struggle had made them more and more convinced that Chairman Mao's statement "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**" is a great truth. They are certain that people's war is the only road to Palestine's liberation.

Some freedom fighters in the Congo (K) have been studying Chairman Mao's writings under battle conditions. Chairman Mao's books are even to be found beside some wounded fighters' beds when they are being treated in hospitals. They have been seriously studying the problems of the strategy and tactics of people's war in the light of their own practical fighting experience. Many African freedom fighters in Zimbabwe have been making a point of studying Chairman Mao's writings, and, moreover, they have enthusiastically spread Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have bought many copies of Chairman Mao's writings with money they have saved and risked their lives to bring these treasured books to their comrades-in-arms who are fighting and to the revolutionary masses who are looking for the truth. After studying the treasured books by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary fighters in southern Africa, who are fighting with weapons in hand against the vicious imperialist aggressors, have come to see more clearly the orientation of their revolution, and have gained more courage in their struggle.

A freedom fighter in southern Africa once fell for the lie spread by the revisionists that "national liberation can be achieved through peaceful negotiations." After studying Chairman Mao's writings, he found that he had been taken in. Having acquired a deeper understanding, he said that "we have to wage armed struggle to achieve genuine national independence." "We should cherish no illusions about the enemy in the course of this intense class struggle, or we will fall into the trap laid by the neo-colonialists. We will win our national liberation provided we take up arms and fight to the finish."

The broad revolutionary masses in Latin America urgently need to be armed with Chairman Mao's military theories. Many readers have repeatedly written to Chinese publication and distribution organizations asking for quick delivery of large quantities of the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Mao Tse-tung on People's War* and other writings by him.

After studying Chairman Mao's brilliant writings, one Colombian friend said: "The imperialists, reactionaries and revisionists will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. Only through protracted and arduous revolution can the people overthrow them once and for all and win final victory."

# Mao Tse-tung's Thought Brings World Revolution Into a New, Triumphant Era

— Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru  
acclaims Chairman Mao's statement supporting the Afro-American struggle against  
violent repression as a brilliant document

**I**N a statement issued in May, the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru enthusiastically hailed the April 16 statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, and stressed that this statement by Chairman Mao points out the road to victory for all the oppressed peoples of the world, according to a report from Lima. The Peruvian Communist Party's statement also called on all its members to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and apply it to the concrete conditions of the Peruvian revolution.

In its statement, the Party said: Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, "with its brilliant revolutionary orientation, deals a telling blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru warmly acclaims this statement, which has a genuine programmatic content for the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, and at the same time demonstrates the power of the militant Chinese people who at present are victoriously carrying on their great proletarian cultural revolution under the banner of the thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Marxism-Leninism in our time, which has brought the world revolution into a new, triumphant era."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement, which is a "brilliant Marxist-Leninist document, is a new and vigorous encouragement to the struggles of the Afro-Americans who, by their own experience, have proved the futility of the peaceful road in their fight against their criminal oppressors. At the same time, it has the historic merit of pointing out the class character of the odious racial discrimination in the United States, indicating that the fight of the Black people, who are ruthlessly exploited and oppressed, must be united with the fight of the American working people who are also suffering from the rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement has the historic merit of "pointing out the road to victory not only for the Afro-Americans who are now fighting heroically against U.S. imperialism, but also for all the oppressed

peoples and nations of the world. It puts on the agenda the application of the general law of using revolutionary violence as the only way to smash the counter-revolutionary violence of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, including the modern revisionists who are loyally serving them."

The Communist Party of Peru went on to say in its statement that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement, in words which are brief but accurate, exposes the true features of U.S. imperialism, which, it points out, is suffering from worsening and fatal economic and political crises, and is mortally stricken by internal and external contradictions. "More and more revolutionaries in the world have come to understand that, in fact, U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger which will certainly perish in the flames of the world revolution."

Referring to the particular importance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement for the present Peruvian revolution, the statement of the Peruvian Communist Party said: Peru is a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country in which there still exist racial discrimination and a form of slavery which exploits and oppresses those national minorities who are contemptibly called "wild tribes" and who, whenever they dare to rebel, are subjected to virtual genocidal massacre by the ruling classes and their repressive state apparatus which is controlled by U.S. imperialism. Similarly, the Indians, who are mostly peasants and account for 50 per cent of the population, are subjected to various forms of racial discrimination apart from being exploited and oppressed by the domestic and foreign latifundists who have grabbed their land and reduced them to appalling misery. In Peru, the peasants account for more than 65 per cent of the population and are the main force of the revolution. Together with the working class, which is the leading force, and all the working people, they constitute the great majority of the population of Peru and will become an invincible force which will eventually defeat the Yankee imperialist overlords and their lackeys in Peru, the latifundists and the comprador-bourgeoisie.

In conclusion, the Peruvian Communist Party's statement said: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung's statement once again teaches us Peruvian revolutionaries that only by means of revolutionary violence and through a

revolutionary people's war of national liberation can we working people, including the oppressed nationalities, free ourselves from Yankee imperialism and its lackeys. Hence, it is an obligation of all the members of the Party to study the thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and apply it to the concrete conditions of our revolution, and particularly the new teachings contained in his statement in support of the Afro-American struggle. The thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, including

his new teachings, is not only the property of the Party members, but also belongs to all our oppressed and exploited working people. So it is our revolutionary obligation to disseminate it among the masses, defend it from the distortions and attacks by the reactionaries of all stripes at home and abroad, so that it will take root in the minds of the exploited millions and kindle the inextinguishable flames of a revolutionary people's war led by our Party."

## A County Revolutionary Committee Takes The Road of Having "Better Troops And Simpler Administration"

**O**UR great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, eliminate duplication in the administrative structure, follow the policy of 'better troops and simpler administration' and organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses." Applying this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the Lingpao County Revolutionary Committee in Honan Province boldly broke the bounds of the old organizational structure. It has set a fine example for revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the land by revolutionizing the leading group, implementing the policy of "better troops and simpler administration" and closely linking itself with the masses. On July 11 *Renmin Ribao* reported on its front page the experience gained by the Lingpao County Revolutionary Committee, and prefaced this with an important editor's note:

The experience of Lingpao County has proved that revolutionization of the leading groups, reduction of staff and their presence at the front lines of revolution and production are important prerequisites for revolutionary committees maintaining close contact with the masses. This is of great significance in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, waging struggles against the class enemies, smashing their attempts to restore capitalism, overcoming old bureaucratic habits, promoting the great revolutionary alliance between two groups of revolutionary mass organizations and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Lingpao County Revolutionary Committee came into being on January 3 this year. It held many discussions on its organizational set-up and structure, but because of shackles of old ideas and conventions, its administrative structure was still quite unwieldy even after repeated reforms. It was made up of ten offices with about 100 personnel. With so large a number of offices and working personnel, many problems could not be solved in good time, thus adversely affecting both revolution and production and also evoking much critic-

ism from the masses. An improvement in the work of the revolutionary committee was urgently needed.

After earnestly studying Chairman Mao's instructions on the revolutionary committee and reviewing the experience gained and lessons learnt in their past work, members of the county revolutionary committee made big efforts to discover the harm caused by an inflated organization and to extol the advantages of having "better troops and simpler administration." On the basis of this check-up, they listed "five disadvantages and five advantages," namely: 1. An unwieldy structure leads them to sit up on high, divorced from the masses, while "better troops and simpler administration" facilitates their going deep among the masses and learning from them; 2. The former leads to superfluous staff and tardy work, while the latter makes the administrative structure compact and powerful and helps develop a working style characterized by conscientiousness and a high sense of responsibility; 3. The former boosts bureaucratic airs and selfish considerations, while the latter enables cadres to remain men of the common people while being "officials" and helps destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest; 4. The former tends to lead cadres to divorce themselves from the class struggle and reality, while the latter enables them to brave the storm and face the world constantly in the tempest of class struggle; 5. The former is liable to become a bureaucratic organization and a hotbed for the emergence of revisionism and is disadvantageous to the revolutionization of the cadres' thinking, while the latter helps them put proletarian politics to the fore, resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas and promote their ideological revolutionization. After study and discussion, they all agreed that in building the revolutionary committee organizationally, it was imperative to take the road of having "better troops and simpler administration" as pointed out by Chairman Mao.

In its new set-up, the revolutionary committee now has four offices instead of the original ten, and 30 mem-

bers (including 12 P.L.A. representatives) instead of the previous nearly one-hundred-man staff. Some of the staff members of the former county Party committee and county people's council now work in the revolutionary committee. Others devote themselves entirely to the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in those two offices, or, formed into Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, tour the villages and grass-roots units.

Having simplified its organization, the revolutionary committee now faced the problem of having less people to do the same amount of work as before. The entire staff therefore earnestly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work *Methods of Work of Party Committees* and his other teachings about the mass line. They concluded that they should pay attention to two things.

The first is that of the thousands of things that have to be done, they must grasp the fundamental one, that is, give first place to the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought no matter how busy they are or how heavy their other tasks. They should do political and ideological work well among themselves to ensure that each does the work of several. The leadership should trust the masses and give them a free hand in their work. Each section should be able to handle ordinary matters without having to report on everything to get the leadership's final okay. All this has given staff members greater enthusiasm in their work and enabled them to play a fuller role.

The second thing is to go deep among the masses, to take the mass line, so that most problems are settled at the grass-roots level. This has done away with the old working style characterized by a tardiness in getting the work done.

The leading members of the county revolutionary committee follow Chairman Mao's teachings that they should "remain one of the common people while serving as an official," and that "cadres should go in turn to the lower levels and see what's happening; they should persist in the mass line, always consult the masses and be their pupils," so they often stay in the villages and study, eat, live and work together with the peasants. They go to those places where there are many difficulties, where the situation is complicated and the work hard.

There was one people's commune some distance away from the county town where the situation was reported to be rather complicated. After the commune's revolutionary committee was established, a handful of class enemies whipped up an evil wind of reversing previous correct decisions and, by inciting the peasants to disobey its leadership, tried to obstruct the development of the revolution and production.

Leading members of the county revolutionary committee, taking their copies of Chairman Mao's works with them, made their way to this commune. There they helped the commune's revolutionary committee and its proletarian revolutionaries set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and unfold the class struggle.

They soon mobilized the masses to expose and drag out the counter-revolutionary double-dealers who had stirred up the Right deviationist trend of reversing previous correct decisions. This was a big education to the masses. Those who had been hoodwinked rose to expose the class enemies. And the class enemies having been repulsed, the commune revolutionary committee was further consolidated.

There was another commune whose two groups were in sharp conflict and for a long time a revolutionary committee could not be set up. One of the standing committee members of the county revolutionary committee went there, bringing with him the latest instructions of Chairman Mao. He helped the two sides to study and to fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism. After this, following Chairman Mao's principle that each side "should do more self-criticism," both sides made a criticism of their own errors and formed an alliance on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Their commune's revolutionary committee was quickly formed.

With the administrative structure of the county revolutionary committee simplified, the leading cadres also improved their style of work. They frequently went to the different sections and the grass-roots units to settle problems on the spot. They worked everywhere — under the trees, on the banks of the irrigation canals, in the office as well as in the streets — wherever the people sought them out and comrades wanted to consult them, and gave the latter replies and solutions.



A leading member of the Lingpao County Revolutionary Committee (middle foreground) joins the poor and lower-middle peasants in farm work.



Publication of the Lingpao County Revolutionary Committee's experience in revolutionizing its leading organ, carrying out the principle of "better troops and simpler administration" and keeping close contact with the masses together with the important *Renmin Ribao* editor's note has received a warm response throughout the country from members of revolutionary committees at all levels as well as from the broad ranks of revolutionary cadres and masses. In the last fortnight or so, revolutionary committees at every level have held meet-

ings to earnestly study Lingpao's experience and the editors' note. Many have laid down measures to further implement the principle of "better troops and simpler administration." Everywhere, members of the revolutionary committees pledge to carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions on this question better, make Lingpao County their example, do a good job in purifying the class ranks, take the road of "better troops and simpler administration," and consolidate and develop organizationally the phenomenal achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

## A County Revolutionary Committee Chairman's Proletarian Working Style

**T**HE revolutionary masses in Meitan County, Kweichow Province, all call Comrade Chang Mao-huai, chairman of their county revolutionary committee, a "good servant of the people."

Comrade Chang Mao-huai was the political commissar of the people's armed forces department in the county. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he resolutely supported the local proletarian revolutionaries in their victorious struggle to seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the old county Party committee.

After being elected chairman of the county revolutionary committee, he took the lead in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, took a firm hold of class struggle and kept close contact with the masses. He has brought the glorious traditions of the People's Liberation Army to the revolutionary committee, thus setting a fine example for all its members.

### Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Grasp Revolution And Promote Production

The first thing he did in the revolutionary committee was to lead the county's people in unfolding the campaign to pledge loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The first decision made by the county revolutionary committee was to call on all the people to get a new upsurge going right away in the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Whenever Chairman Mao issues a new instruction, Comrade Chang Mao-huai immediately organizes the people of the whole county to study and implement it.

No matter how late he works at night, he is always the first to arrive next morning at the county revolutionary committee to join the other committee members in studying Chairman Mao's works. He goes to bed late every evening. But before going to sleep, he makes it a rule to study Chairman Mao's writings and in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings assess his thinking and work during the day.

During the past year and more since the county revolutionary committee was established, Chang Mao-huai, despite his ill health, has made the rounds of most of the people's communes in the county. Going wherever there are difficulties, he joins the masses in studying Chairman Mao's works and solving the problems that confront them.

During the rice-transplanting season last year, there was no rain for several weeks. Under the leadership of the new-born revolutionary committee, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants went resolutely into action to beat this natural calamity. At this moment, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party tried to take advantage of the temporary difficulties in production to undermine the new-born revolutionary committee.

Chang Mao-huai and other cadres fanned out to the villages to join the peasants in the struggle.

He got together the local cadres and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to make a serious analysis of the situation in their villages and decide on a plan for fully mobilizing the masses. Going into the midst of the peasant masses, he propagated among them Chairman Mao's teachings to "grasp revolution and promote production" and "never forget class struggle."

For five days on end, Chang Mao-huai and other cadres went to all the communes in the county propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's policies among the poor and lower-middle peasants. A vigorous campaign to grasp revolution and promote production immediately resulted in the villages. This smashed the criminal plot of a handful of class enemies to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution and laid a solid foundation for the bumper harvest of 1967.

In those five days, Chang Mao-huai trudged many miles. A stomach ailment he suffered from flared up but he would put up with the pain, simply pressing his hands against his stomach. When some comrades urged him to rest, he said: "Since Chairman Mao has given us such an important task and the Party and people have

such faith in us, I am determined to fulfil it even at the cost of my life, not to speak of a little complaint like this!"

Those who know Chang Mao-huai well say: "He seems no stronger than others, but he does his work better simply because he is loyal to Chairman Mao, because he studies and applies Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way and maintains a fine working style of keeping constant contact with the masses."

### **Be More Concerned About the Party and the Masses Than About Any Individual**

Chang Mao-huai always pays great attention to getting other members of the county revolutionary committee to play their full role. No matter what is being discussed, he always lets others fully express their opinions first, then he pools their wisdom and works out a correct decision. At every meeting organized by the county revolutionary committee for criticism and self-criticism, he is always engaged in conscientious self-criticism and makes a deep-going check-up on his own shortcomings. In the year and more since being elected chairman of the committee, he has filled a dozen notebooks, mostly with criticisms of the committee and especially of himself, which he has collected from the masses. When some comrades asked him: "Why do you always speak about your own shortcomings?" He replied: "The successes one has achieved won't vanish of themselves even if one says nothing about them, but it's a serious matter if one does not know what one's shortcomings are!"

Chang Mao-huai puts strict demands on himself while treating other comrades with great warmth of feeling. When he finds that any of his comrades has an ideological problem or other difficulty in his work, Chang Mao-huai immediately takes this to heart, and if he cannot have a talk with him in the day-time, he will go to him in the evening; if the difficulty can't be solved right away that day, he will be sure to go to help solve it the next day.

Though his comrades and superiors have many times urged him to go into hospital to have his stomach ailment treated, he keeps putting this off. Yet, he always cares for his class brothers with warm class

feeling in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that one "should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself."

On one occasion, learning that the old father of an armyman was sick in bed and in some difficulty, Chang Mao-huai and other comrades went to see him.

Seeing there was not much firewood in the house, they went to the mountain to gather some. When the old man thanked them, Chang Mao-huai said: "Chairman Mao teaches us to serve the people. We have only done what we should. Your son is now in the army serving the people. We, too, are your sons!"

### **Taking Part in Productive Labour, Rejecting Official Airs**

From the first moment the county revolutionary committee was founded, Chang Mao-huai reminded its members: "We serve the people, so we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses and from labour."

When he helped with the rice transplanting, the fighters and peasants, seeing that he was so thin, gave him light work to do. But he still took the heaviest work for himself.

On learning that this man who was working so hard was the chairman of the county revolutionary committee, the commune members praised him. But he said: "Chairman Mao teaches us that 'all our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people.' I have not done enough. I hope you will give me more help and supervise my work."

With Chang Mao-huai setting the pace, members of the county revolutionary committee have worked hard to revolutionize their thinking. Of 13 members of the committee, ten are still engaged in productive labour at their original posts. Only one of the seven standing committee members stays in the office on duty, the other six do as Chang Mao-huai does. Wherever they go, there they set to work, propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, taking part in collective productive labour, grasping class struggle and joining the masses in implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions.

## **P.L.A. Men Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Guide Their Actions**

*Acting on Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's directive to study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way. The following reports illustrate how P.L.A. men, nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, have shown a communist spirit—an utter devotion to the public*

*interest, a deep love for their comrades and for the people and a boundless sense of responsibility in their work. — Ed.*

### **A Tank-Man Saves a Train**

During night manoeuvres, Shih Fu-tien, head of a tank crew of the First Tank Company of a P.L.A. unit,

was in charge of traffic control at a rail-road crossing. After the tanks had passed, he discovered a piece of a sleeper wedged between a rail and its metal guard. As this could cause a derailment and a serious accident if a train passed, he and a maintenance worker tried hard to remove the wedge but failed for lack of the proper tools. The maintenance man ran to fetch some, but he had hardly gone when the roar of an approaching engine was heard. A loaded freight train appeared. Raising the alarm, Shih Fu-tien, excitedly shouting at the top of his voice, signalled with his torch light to the driver. But the train came on without slackening speed.

What was to be done? In his ears echoed Chairman Mao's words on serving the people: **"These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."** They inspired Shih Fu-tien with matchless courage. One thought impelled him: "Stop the train, even if it means death!" Regardless of personal danger, he dashed down the track, waving his arms and yelling: "Stop! Stop!" Seeing him on the track, the driver blew his whistle. But, since the train still did not stop, Shih Fu-tien stood stock-still between the rails, facing the advancing engine. Realizing then how urgent the situation was, the driver applied the emergency brakes. With a shudder the train ground to a halt only three or four sleepers away from where Shih Fu-tien still stood.

Creating thus another song of triumph for Mao Tse-tung's thought, Shih Fu-tien, using himself as a signal to stop the train, prevented a serious derailment, saving people's lives and property.

## **"... As Chairman Mao Teaches Us!"**

Wu Chia-hsiang, a cadre doing political work in a P.L.A. unit, got leave to visit his mother in March last year. Homeward bound, he boarded a ferry-boat in the southern part of Chuanchou County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. Caught in the turbulent current, some 30 metres off the bank, the boat rolled violently. Several people— young Red Guards and other members of the revolutionary masses— were thrown into the water. Without hesitation, Wu Chia-hsiang plunged into the waves after them.

A strong north wind was blowing. Rain pelted down that day. By the time he had saved four lives in a battle with the river, Wu Chia-hsiang felt his whole body growing numb and that he could hardly carry on. Then he suddenly noticed another man being carried away by the current downstream. What should he do? Attempt to save him or hang back in face of danger? Chairman Mao's teaching **"to die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai"** flashed through his mind. He forgot his tiredness. All thought of personal safety was swept aside. He swam swiftly downstream and saved a fifth life.

When he finally struggled up the bank he was so numbed with cold that he could not even speak. Deeply

moved, the local revolutionary people and young Red Guards hurried up to help him. Some peeled off their warm, cotton-padded clothes to wrap around him. Wu Chia-hsiang had fainted. When he came to, hearing the praise being lavished on him, he said, "I simply acted as Chairman Mao teaches us!"

## **"Please Take Our Seats!"**

On December 6, 1967, a long-distance bus arrived at Shuitaling Station in Hsiuyen County, Liaoning Province. It was crowded. Every seat was taken. The conductor could do nothing but ask intending passengers standing at the station to wait for the next bus.

The air of China's northeast was icy cold. Seeing the obvious anxiety of those waiting, seven P.L.A. men, passengers on the bus, reminded themselves of Chairman Mao's teaching **"To serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses, . . ."** They thought that since they had no urgent task on hand they should take the discomfort themselves and leave what is convenient to the masses. So they called out in one voice to the conductor: "We've only a few more kilometres to go so we'll walk and give our seats to the peasant comrades who are waiting!" The driver and conductor tried to dissuade them: "No, no, comrades, how can you walk with all your heavy kit and luggage!" But the P.L.A. men responded decidedly: "We can manage. We are soldiers of the people and it is our duty to cherish the people." Which said, they clambered down from the bus and marched on, happily, to their destination.

## **A Pilot's Boundless Sense of Duty**

A truck with P.L.A. pilots sped towards the aerodrome. In it sat pilot Wu Chuan-chun looking anxious because he discovered that he had lost one of the nuts of his flying helmet.

When he reached his plane, Wu Chuan-chun searched it carefully, but fruitlessly. He thought: "Could that nut have dropped off in plane No. 84 when I flew it last time?" By the time he got there he found his colleagues preparing plane No. 84 for a flight. A sharp conflict ensued in his mind: "If I report this business then the plane will have to be checked over; they won't be able to meet their flying schedule, and I shall be blamed. But if I don't report it and the nut really is in the plane, it may foul the controls and cause a serious accident."

Wu Chuan-chun was at a loss what to do. As was his wont when faced with a dilemma, he whipped out his treasured, red-covered book from his pocket and keenly studied these words of Chairman Mao: **"Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless**

sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him." Wu Chuan-chun felt his mind clear.

Using Chairman Mao's instructions as his ideological weapon, he severely criticized his own selfish considerations. With an unburdened heart he reported all this to his group leader and together with him made a thorough search of the plane. It was only after he was absolutely certain that the lost nut was not in it that he returned to his own plane with an easy mind.

The flight schedule had been delayed but this incident enabled the airmen to enhance their deep sense of responsibility in their work and show even greater warm-heartedness towards all their comrades and the people.

### **A Deputy Squadron Leader Three Times Fights Down Selfish Ideas**

As they sat in an airfield tow-truck discussing a training flight, deputy squadron leader Liu Kuang-hua noticed that airman Sun Ming-liang was massaging his right thumb. "What's the matter?" Liu asked with concern. "I sprained it in a ball-game," was the reply.

Liu immediately thought: Our next course includes a "two-plane combat mission" by Sun Ming-liang and myself. If I report Sun's swollen thumb to the leadership, then he won't be allowed to take part. And neither will I. But if I don't report this, his hurt thumb may prove a hindrance in the flight, the standard of flying may suffer and there is also the danger of an accident since the manoeuvres involved in the mission are very difficult and require quick reactions.

As Liu hesitated, he thought of Chairman Mao's teaching: "Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. Every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests, and if mistakes occur, they must be corrected—that is what being responsible to the people means." What warmth there is in Chairman Mao's words! "Would it be being responsible to the people if, just to give myself an additional chance to fly, I didn't report this matter to the leadership?" The more he pondered the question, the clearer he saw that it was wrong not to report. He thus decided to report the matter to his superior.

But no sooner had he made this decision, than another idea struck him. His squadron had been praised by his commander for its high rate of attendance. If he postponed the next flight, perhaps people would criticize his squadron for not living up to its reputation. So he wavered again.

A quotation from Chairman Mao shone in his mind's eye: "We should check our complacency and constantly criticize our shortcomings." It strengthened Liu Kuang-hua's resolution. He felt confirmed in his decision.

At this juncture, a new problem rose: Sun Ming-liang and I are a team. We study together, fly together and live together. Won't the leadership blame me for not getting closer to grips with my work, for not knowing about Ming-liang's hurt thumb earlier? He hesitated again. Then another oft-recited quotation rose to his mind: "At every turn they think of themselves before others. . . . In truth such people are not Communists, or at least cannot be counted as devoted Communists." He went immediately to report the whole affair to his leadership.

## **Turkey Belongs to the Turkish People**

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE angry waves of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean are surging. The Turkish people's anti-U.S. struggle has reached a new high. The arrival at a Turkish port of five warships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in mid July immediately aroused the strong indignation of the Turkish people and touched off a fierce and sustained mass struggle against the United States. The country resounded with roars of "Ugly Americans, go home!" "Sixth Fleet, get out!" and "Turkey wants independence!" The U.S. Sixth Fleet has beaten a hasty retreat in disgrace amidst the angry protests of the Turkish people. But the Turkish people's anti-U.S. struggle is continuing to develop. This struggle has given full expression to the Turkish people's firm anti-U.S. and patriotic determination. It has also reflected

the excellent situation in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people in Asia.

Eight years ago, the anti-U.S. storm of the Turkish people toppled Menderes, an old-time puppet of U.S. imperialism, and rocked the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. It demonstrated the tremendous revolutionary force of the Turkish people. Since then, the Turkish people have been advancing wave upon wave and launched one anti-U.S. struggle after another. Since the beginning of this year, large-scale revolutionary mass movements broke out in succession, demanding Turkey's withdrawal from the NATO aggressive bloc, reforms in the educational system and the expulsion of the aggressive U.S. fleet. All these struggles

were directed against the sworn enemy of the Turkish people, U.S. imperialism, and its agents.

Facts have shown clearly that no reactionary force can crush the just struggle of the Turkish people. No matter what agents U.S. imperialism may plant in Turkey and no matter how brutal its means of suppression may be, it cannot intimidate the heroic Turkish people. So long as the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism do not get out of Turkey and the country remains bound to the NATO bloc, and so long as Turkey has not won genuine independence and freedom, the Turkish people's anti-U.S. struggle will not stop and will inevitably forge ahead with greater momentum.

The constant rising storm of the Turkish people's struggle indicates that the new colonialist system which U.S. imperialism has built up in Asia is fast collapsing. The flames of the anti-U.S. struggle are burning fiercely in those countries and regions in Asia where U.S. military bases have been built far and wide, large numbers of U.S. troops are stationed, and which are tightly bound by U.S. aggressive military blocs or bilateral military treaties. The south Vietnamese people have badly mauled ferocious U.S. imperialism and forced it to reveal its true features as a paper tiger. Taking up arms, the Thai people have victoriously unfolded their anti-U.S. and patriotic armed struggle. In Japan, which is in a state of semi-military occupation by the United States, the tidal waves of the

people's struggle against U.S. imperialism have followed one after another. In the strategically important Middle Eastern country, Turkey, which is under tight U.S. control, the people have also risen to launch fierce attacks against U.S. imperialism. Has not stark reality demonstrated that U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy in Asia has suffered humiliating bankruptcy and is bound to go completely bankrupt?

Our great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out as far back as the 1950s: **"The future world must be a people's world. The countries of the world must be governed by the peoples of these countries themselves. The world certainly cannot any longer be tyrannized over by imperialism and its lackeys."**

Tempered in the stormy anti-U.S. struggle, the Turkish people have become stronger and their political consciousness has rapidly risen. In Turkey, it is the Turkish people who are really strong, definitely not U.S. imperialism and the Turkish reactionaries. The Turkish people will eventually become the real masters commanding the destiny of Turkey.

Turkey belongs to the Turkish people. The whole of Asia belongs to the Asian people. U.S. imperialism must get out of Turkey, get out of Asia and get out of all the places it is committing aggression against, controls and occupies!

(August 3)

## **Trade War Between Imperialist Powers Sharpening**

**P**OWERFUL strikes by the working class of France and other European countries have struck a telling blow at the monopoly capitalist classes of these countries and have further aggravated the contradictions among the imperialist powers. This has led to a heightening of the tariff and trade war between the imperialist countries of Europe and North America.

To alleviate their own serious political and economic crises and to safeguard monopoly capitalist class interests, ruling circles of the European and North American imperialist countries, apart from intensifying the exploitation of the people at home, have all adopted measures calculated to harm the others and benefit themselves. They have done their utmost to shift their crises on to others by stepping up exports and restricting and reducing imports so as to monopolize their own domestic markets while grabbing the markets of other countries. The customs duties imposed on the imports is one of their ways of protecting themselves and strangling the others. Hence, a sharp struggle on the tariff question always exists among the imperialist countries.

Owing to the large international payment deficits emerging year after year, the U.S. and British imperialists pin their hopes for making up their deficits on the expansion of exports to the West European Common Market. They demand a tariff reduction from these countries so that they can export more to them and achieve large trade surpluses. The West European Common Market countries also use every opportunity to step up their exports to the United States and Britain, and to other Common Market states, to save monopoly capital in their own countries from being crushed by foreign competitors. This has brought about the tariff and trade war between the imperialist countries which is growing more bitter daily.

As the political and economic crises in the capitalist world have grown in depth since the beginning of this year, the scramble for markets has become even more serious. In the first five months of this year, U.S. imports increased sharply. Trade deficits for March and May totalled 190 million dollars, whereas the overall trade surplus for the first five months amounted to an annual rate of only 970 million dollars



in contrast to 4,100 million dollars last year. Britain's visible trade in the first five months showed a 370 million pound deficit in contrast to 102 million pounds in the same period last year. On the other hand, the trade surplus of the West European Common Market for the first quarter reached 470 million dollars or as much as one half of last year's total trade surplus. There has been an increase in the exports of all the Common Market countries to the United States and Britain. In the first quarter of this year, West Germany showed the largest increase, registering a 40.7 per cent gain over the same period last year; the Netherlands showed the smallest increase, 23.4 per cent higher than last year. In the Common Market countries' trade with non-member countries, all members recorded a deficit with the exception of West Germany, which chalked up a large surplus, and France which had a very small one. The other Common Market members are greatly in need of expanding their internal trade within the Common Market to make up their deficits. This shows that the battle for markets has sharpened between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Common Market on the other, and also within the Common Market itself.

In order to improve the situation which is so unfavourable to itself, the United States has threatened to take measures to protect its domestic market this year, in an attempt to force the West European Common Market to agree to an early implementation of the agreement of the "Kennedy round" talks. According to this agreement, the United States and West European countries should make a total 35 per cent tariff reduction on the stipulated commodities. This reduction is to be made on five occasions within the period of five years. The United States made its first reduction in January this year and its second reduction is to be made next January. The West European countries promised they would twice lower their tariff simultaneously on July 1. Beginning from July 1, the West European Common Market would put into effect a common external tariff, the Common Market six member states (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg) would lower the average rate of their external tariff to 10.7 per cent, while those of the United States and Britain would be lowered respectively to 17.6 and 18.4 per cent. In other words, the Common Market countries would have to pay higher tariffs on their exports to the United States and Britain, whereas the United States and Britain would pay lower tariffs on their exports to the Common Market. This would of course be very favourable to the United States and Britain in expanding their exports to the Common Market in the second half of this year.

Meanwhile, to expand internal trade within the Common Market, the six member states abolished all industrial taxes among themselves beginning from July 1. No duties are imposed on industrial goods circulating among the six countries. Tax barriers have also

been abolished on agricultural products, with the exception of tobacco, wine, bananas, coffee and honey, and fish. With the abolition of the internal tariffs, monopolist groups with superiority in manufacturing technology and in enterprise management will enjoy favourable competitive positions for their commodities in the markets of the other member states. Thus the struggle among the Common Market countries for markets within the bloc has become sharper.

Among the Common Market six, France is relatively backward industrially and weaker in competitive power. To safeguard the interests of French monopoly capital, the French Government has consistently adopted a policy of high tariffs. The abolition of the tariff barrier within the Common Market has resulted in a far greater reduction in French tariffs than that of any other member. In the unified external tariffs enforced by the Common Market, France's average tariff rate would drop from 14.4 per cent to 10.7 per cent. This would be the largest decrease of the six. This shows that after the internal and external tariffs are altered, the position of France in the bitter trade war would be the most unfavourable.

The heavy blow suffered by the French monopoly capitalist class from the strikes of the French working class has aggravated France's difficulties. It was estimated that the large-scale strikes of the French workers will cost France a reduction of at least 6 per cent in its total industrial output value this year, and will result in a loss of 30,000 million francs to French monopoly capital. The delay in deliveries caused by the strikes brought about a one-third decrease in France's export trade. This setback to its balance of international payments and the shaky position of the franc have caused the French Government to lose large amounts of gold and foreign exchange reserves. The French monopoly capitalist class has raised commodity prices in order to shift its losses. This raises prices of French commodities above those of imported goods and will bring about a drop in French exports and an increase in imports. It will result in more serious blows to French industrial production from foreign competition and will further aggravate France's political and economic crises.

To maintain France's political position in West Europe in these circumstances, French ruling circles had to indicate their readiness to abide by the agreements by abolishing the tariffs against other Common Market members and lowering the tariffs against countries outside the Common Market on July 1; but on the other hand, they are restricting imports and increasing exports with a view to protecting the interests of the French monopoly capitalist class. The French Government announced that beginning from July 1 it would institute for a period of six months a quota system on imports of steel, motor-cars, household electrical appliances, textiles and other commodities. At the same time, it would provide "temporary subsidies" for French exports for a period of six months and lower the export credit rate. The French Govern-

ment openly let it be known that whether or not France abolished the internal tariff within the Common Market depended on whether or not the other members agreed to these French protective measures.

The French measures have raised an outcry from the other imperialist countries. The other Common Market members were indignant that France had unilaterally announced these measures without their prior consent. For if these measures are applied, tariff-free French commodities would enter other member states, while the latter's commodities would be up against restrictions on export to France. Belgium, Italy and West Germany, which have a considerable export trade with France, were particularly unhappy. Under pressure from these countries, France had to make some concessions, and promised that the measures would be put into practice only after discussion in the Common Market Commission. Though dissatisfied with France, the other member countries are afraid that an economic collapse in France would bring harm to themselves. So they finally had to consent to the French action.

U.S. and British monopoly capitalists have long been waiting for the opportunity to step up their exports to France and boost their profits when the Common Market reduces its external tariffs. They were

thus very annoyed by France's protective measures. The British monopolists have demanded that the British Government take steps to deal with the French action. The United States has openly threatened to take counter-measures. The U.S. Treasury has formally announced that if France subsidizes its exports, the United States will impose "counter-vailing duties" on French goods so as to weaken their competitive power in the U.S. market. This shows that the contradictions between the U.S. and French monopoly capitalists will become more acute.

Official U.S. quarters now complacently predict that in the second half of this year American exports will increase and imports will decrease and the U.S. trade surplus will grow in contrast with the first half of 1968. On the other hand, in its second quarter report, the West European Common Market is worried about the worsening balance of trade in this year's second half. This foretells a more bitter trade war between the imperialist countries in the second half of 1968. As Stalin had pointed out, **the frantic struggle among the capitalist groups "leads to the mutual weakening of the imperialists, to the weakening of the position of capitalism in general, to the acceleration of the advent of the proletarian revolution and to the practical necessity of this revolution."**

## Sophistry Cannot Cover Up Reality in the Soviet Union

**R**EVOLUTIONARY people in the Soviet Union and throughout the world more and more severely denounce the Soviet revisionist renegades for their crime of restoring capitalism in all spheres of endeavour in the world's first socialist state. Torn by a guilty conscience, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has tried every sophism to defend itself. For some time it has been harping endlessly on such falsehoods as that in the Soviet Union today "there are no antagonistic classes," "there is no privileged stratum," "the people's fundamental interests are harmonious," "there is a community of views in politics and ideology," and so on and so forth.

However, lies are no substitute for facts. Mountains of sophistry erected by the Soviet revisionist renegades cannot in the least cover up their monstrous crimes of complete betrayal of the socialist cause.

In the Soviet Union today, there not only exist antagonistic classes but also daily sharpening class differentiation and class contradictions. A privileged bourgeois stratum is not only a fact but this stratum, as represented by the Soviet revisionist leading clique, is ruthlessly ruling, oppressing and exploiting the broad masses of the Soviet people. Far from having a community of interests and views in politics and ideology,

the Soviet people and the small privileged stratum are completely opposed to each other. In fact, there is an irreconcilable and antagonistic, life-and-death class struggle between them.

In the Soviet Union today, the privileged bourgeois stratum comprises only a tiny per cent of the population, and yet it wields Party and government power, exercising a bourgeois dictatorship over the broad masses, who make up more than 90 per cent of the population. Sparing no effort in strengthening its rule, it has steadily purged, on a nationwide scale, all those in whom it had no trust, while filling Party and government institutions at all levels as well as the cultural and economic departments with a great number of bourgeois and revisionist elements. It tightly controls the army, sets the revisionist line as the army's "guide to action" and uses the army to savagely suppress striking workers and other revolutionary masses who have risen up to oppose revisionist rule. For all its huge public security forces and police, the privileged bourgeois stratum, scared by the increasing awakening and resistance of the people, has inaugurated a new "Ministry of Social Security of the Union-Republics," set up additional motorized police units to patrol and police the large cities, posted plain-clothes agents everywhere and established many fascist camps to intensify

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## Striking a Pose

**A**T a recent mass rally in Moscow, Soviet revisionist clique boss Brezhnev struck a pose of "criticizing" the capitalist system. He said the "capitalist way of social life is doomed," talking as if he were a "hero" fighting capitalism!

But, as Engels pointed out, "a person is judged not by his statements, but by his behaviour, not by what he claims himself to be, but by what he does and what sort of person he actually is."

What is meant by this "capitalist way of social life"? It means a life of debauchery led by a handful of capitalists who use the means of production in their hands to ruthlessly oppress and exploit the broad labouring masses and plunder the fruits of their labour. Hence, a complete bourgeois ideology centred on egoism and a decadent and degenerating way of life. Is the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique not doing its utmost to re-establish such a "way of social life" in the Soviet Union today? It has restored the capitalist system in an all-round way and enabled the privileged bourgeois stratum in the Soviet Union, which comprises only a handful of people, to ride on the backs of the Soviet labouring masses. It puts into practice the principle of "rubles in command" and corrupts people's minds with the bourgeoisie's profit-grabbing ideology. It imports decadent "Western culture," from rock-'n'-roll, detestable swing music and licentious films to grotesque clothing, in a big way. Now, even "dog shows," long in vogue in New York and London, have been introduc-

ed to Moscow by these revisionists. The way the Soviet revisionist clique sweats to "Westernize" the Soviet Union has evoked admiration and even astonishment from the press of the capitalist countries, which regards the "socialism" advertised by the Soviet revisionist renegades as "the same thing with a different label" when compared with capitalism. This estimate really hits the nail on the head!

Brezhnev, Kosygin and Co. are themselves the political representatives of the privileged bourgeois caste in the Soviet Union. What they hanker for is precisely the restoration of the capitalist "paradise" in the Soviet Union. Now Brezhnev has the cheek to strike a pose of sermonizing against the "capitalist way of social life." Is he not behaving like a woman of easy virtue who wants an arch of honour erected to testify to her chastity?

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that the world today is in "an era in which capitalism is unquestionably dying and socialism is unquestionably prospering." There can be no doubt that the "capitalist way of social life" is doomed. The Soviet revisionist renegades are trying to turn back the wheel of history and inject a breath of new life into the moribund capitalist system and make the Soviet Union a "new haven" for capitalism. But what outcome can such depraved actions produce other than to bring about the doom of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique itself?

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentary, July 17*)

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persecution of the revolutionary masses. Wide sections of the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals today have been deprived of all political rights.

In the Soviet Union today, a handful of privileged bourgeois elements, abusing their power and control over the means of production, have substituted the capitalist law of profit-making and free competition for the socialist planned economy and for the principle of "to each according to his work." They have enforced cruel exploitation and enslavement of the labouring people. Class polarization is being intensified and the gap between the poor and the rich is becoming wider. Elements of this privileged stratum have an income dozens of times or even a hundred times higher than that of ordinary workers and peasants. Making use of their privileged positions, they extort and racketeer, embezzle and take graft, speculate and corner the market, and engage in other malpractices at will. Appropriating for themselves the fruits of the labour of the Soviet people, they indulge in orgies and lead a

bourgeois life of debauchery. As for the broad masses of workers and peasants, there is not even security of employment or livelihood. Oppression, exploitation, unemployment and poverty — the capitalist plagues — again keep threatening the Soviet labouring people.

In the Soviet Union today, bourgeois scholar despots and revisionist scribblers control all cultural organizations. All kinds of ghosts and monsters have emerged, fanatically preaching reactionary revisionist ideology, the decadent bourgeois way of life and odious "Western culture." Bourgeois ideology dominates the entire ideological and cultural field, creating a foul atmosphere. Socialist culture and communist morals nurtured by the October Revolution have been glaringly undermined. The workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals have absolutely no freedom of speech and publication to speak of.

Suffering from savage rule and oppression by the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique, the Soviet people are per-

fectly clear about the realities of life in their country today. Many of them have pointed out that the Soviet revisionist clique is a pack of "bourgeois agents," "bourgeois philistines" and an "enemy of the people." An old worker in Moscow said wrathfully: "Our present 'leaders' are the same as the capitalists and landlords before the October Revolution." A young man said: "Today, the (Soviet) people live as in tsarist days." Condemning the ruling Soviet revisionist clique, a veteran Ukrainian miner said: "They are not of the same class as us workers. They just don't care about our suffering." A worker in Irkutsk stated, "The Brezhnev-Kosygin clique has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and the road of Lenin and has pushed the Soviet Union back along the road of capitalism." A worker in Uzbekistan pointed out that Soviet factories today "are no longer socialist, but capitalist" in nature. A young Moscow technician pointed out that in the Soviet Union today "the rich become richer and the poor poorer." A young Donetsk miner declared that the leaders of the Soviet revisionist clique are busy looking after themselves and care nothing about the life of the workers.

A harvester operator in Irkutsk said that the Soviet revisionist clique "follows a different road from the people."

These furious accusations by the Soviet people have fully exposed the shameless lies of the Soviet revisionist renegades.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph."

The all-round restoration of capitalism taking place in the Soviet Union is only a transitory episode in the international communist movement. With their glorious tradition of the October Revolution, the Soviet people will not allow the revisionist renegade clique to ride roughshod over them for long. They will definitely rise to smash the reactionary rule of the privileged bourgeois stratum lock, stock and barrel.

(Continued from p. 4.)

P.L.A.: Su Yu, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Shu-sheng, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yucheng and Hsiao Li.

Also attending were Colonel Kaman Diabi, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army of the Republic of Guinea, and the Guinean Military Delegation led by him on a friendly visit to China.

Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in China also attended the reception.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., spoke at the reception, where a militant revolutionary atmosphere prevailed. (See p. 11 for full text of speech.)

Others present on the occasion were:

Leading comrades of P.L.A. units under the Peking Command and leading comrades of P.L.A. units in other areas now in Peking;

Leading comrades of various general departments of the P.L.A., of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence,

and of various services and branches and academies of the P.L.A.;

Responsible members of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the National Defence Council, and government departments concerned.

Earlier, on the evening of July 31, the National Defence Ministry also sponsored an evening performance in honour of the occasion. It was attended by foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches and their wives.

Members of the visiting Guinean Military Delegation also attended the performance.

The Peking Opera Troupe of Peking presented the contemporary revolutionary Peking opera *Shachiapang* which was warmly appreciated by the audience.

### Pakistan Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

Pakistan Foreign Minister Arshad Husain, his wife and his party arrived in Peking by plane on August 3 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They received a rousing welcome at the airport from Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister

Chen Yi and more than 1,000 revolutionary people in the capital.

The next evening, Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests. Speaking at the banquet, which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended his warm welcome to the distinguished guests from China's friendly neighbour on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. Enthusiastically praising the new development in the friendship between the two peoples, he said: The imperialists, modern revisionists and expansionists bitterly hate Sino-Pakistan friendship and are continually sabotaging it. But their schemes have all met with ignominious failure. Foreign Minister Husain has recently reiterated in the Pakistan National Assembly that friendship with China is a cardinal principle of Pakistan's foreign policy. This represents a high appraisal of Sino-Pakistan friendship as well as tremendous trust in the Chinese Government and people. The Chinese Government and people also highly value their friendship and co-operation with Pakistan. We shall unswervingly contribute our share to

the consolidation and development of this friendship.

Under President Ayub Khan's leadership, the Vice-Premier continued, the Government and people of Pakistan have carried out resolute struggles against foreign aggression and intervention to safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence and have won significant victories. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle against foreign aggression and intervention and firmly support the people of Kashmir in their just struggle for national self-determination. We are consistent and steadfast in this stand.

He added: The present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. The Vietnamese people have won tremendous victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The just struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab people against U.S.-Israeli aggression are gaining momentum. The national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are continually growing in strength. The broad masses in Western Europe and North America are experiencing a new awakening. U.S. imperialism is at the end of its tether and the modern revisionist bloc is falling apart. Their reactionary rule at home and abroad is facing profound crises and they find the going tougher and tougher. The revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries will certainly triumph. This is the general trend of historical development and the main stream of our time which no one can stop.

Led by our great leader Chairman Mao, he said, the Chinese people are now seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. That Foreign Minister Arshad Husain and the other distinguished Pakistan guests have come to visit China at this important juncture is an encouragement and support to us. We are deeply convinced that their visit will promote understanding and friendship between our two peoples

and make new contributions to the cause of friendship and co-operation between China and Pakistan.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi wished President Mohammad Ayub Khan good health!

Foreign Minister Arshad Husain, in his speech, expressed his hearty thanks to the Chinese Government and people for the warm and cordial welcome accorded him and his party. He said: It is a sincere token of your deep and abiding friendship for Pakistan and its people, which friendship we wholeheartedly reciprocate.

Relations between Pakistan and China, he went on, are based on principles of mutual respect, non-interference in each other's affairs, respect for each other's sovereignty and mutual co-operation in the larger interests of our two peoples. It is our view that neither expediency nor pursuit of selfish interests at the cost of others find any place in the policy of either Pakistan or China. On the other hand, good neighbourly conduct, as manifested in co-operative, friendly and mutually beneficial relations, is the guiding principle of the policies of China as well as of Pakistan.

Foreign Minister Arshad Husain also spoke of Pakistan's achievements under President Mohammad Ayub Khan's leadership. He said: We desire to further increase the pace of this development. Unfortunately, however, the policies of one of our neighbouring countries are causing us concern in regard to our security and the maintenance of peace in the region. We have a national obligation in our circumstances to be alert and vigilant in the face of threat to our security. When aggression is forced upon a people, they are left with no other choice but to defend themselves. In 1965, we were forced to fight in defence of our independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. We remember with gratitude the strong support that your great country extended to us at that time, as also the very valuable assistance which has come to us since then. It is in times of difficulty that true and loyal friendship proves itself. Your help

on that occasion was a shining example of such a friendship.

He added: The people of Pakistan, like the people of Jammu and Kashmir, are aware of your support to their struggles. In accordance with the lofty principles which your great country upholds, you have on many occasions declared your support for their just struggles. Pakistan will spare no effort to help secure for the people of Jammu and Kashmir what is their just and rightful due. Minister Husain also said: The Government and people of Pakistan are greatly concerned about the sufferings that a cruel war is forcing on the heroic people of Vietnam.

He said: Under the inspiring guidance of your great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the people of China have indeed achieved in a short time a kind of progress which is seldom witnessed in the annals of humanity. I hope I shall be able to see for myself some of the various achievements scored by the great people of China.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister wished Chairman Mao Tse-tung good health and a long, long life!

Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Foreign Minister Arshad Husain held talks in Peking on August 4 in a friendly atmosphere.

### **Guinean Military Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet**

Colonel Kaman Diabi, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army of the Republic of Guinea and head of the Guinean Military Delegation, gave a farewell banquet in Peking on the evening of August 4.

Among those present were Wang Hsin-ting and other leading members of the general departments, services and branches of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other circles concerned.

Colonel Kaman Diabi and Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmos-



phere of warmth and friendship. Kaman Diabi wished Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people, a long, long life. He said that the delegation felt it a great honour to have been received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his close colleagues. This fully showed the esteem and militant friendship of the Chinese leaders and the heroic Chinese people for President Sekou Toure and the Guinean people.

He said: As a result of our visit we are able to see the great changes that have taken place in all fields in the People's Republic of China since the great proletarian cultural revolution which is being carried out under the brilliance of the invincible thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

He said: This great revolutionary movement, which has swept across China, is advancing vigorously. We are particularly impressed by the fact that the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which is internationally known for its revolutionary tradition, has taken part in this revolution and has won many victories under the direct command of Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and by holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It has greatly contributed to the revolutionization of people's thinking.

He said: Chairman Mao says: **"The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."** The revolutionary Chinese people have faithfully carried out Chairman Mao's teaching. This has been proved by facts and deeds during our visit to the People's Republic of China.

He pointed out that the struggle of the Vietnamese people proved to the oppressed people of the world the truth expounded by Chairman Mao that the oppressed people should not entrust their liberation to the "wisdom" of imperialism. The path of freedom and national independence was first of all the path of armed struggle.

In his speech, Wang Hsin-ting stated that the visit of the Military Delegation of the Republic of Guinea, headed by Colonel Kaman Diabi, has made valuable contributions to promoting friendship and friendly co-operation between the peoples and armies of China and Guinea.

Wang Hsin-ting said: The peoples of Guinea and other independent African countries have continuously made new achievements on their road of advance. An excellent situation prevails in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist revolutionary struggles waged by the African people. But U.S.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism are collaborating with the modern revisionist clique in disintegrating African countries, backing and making use of their stooges to wildly suppress and sabotage the African national-liberation movement, and carrying out subversion and interference in those African countries which have won independence. They are stepping up aggressive activities against the Arab countries. We are deeply convinced that so long as the African people strengthen their solidarity, sharpen their vigilance and persevere in struggle, they will surely smash the plots of imperialism and its accomplices. He continued: We will continue to vigorously develop our relations with friendly countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We will unite even more closely with the people of all countries in the world to carry the struggle against imperialism and its lackeys and the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end!

Wang Hsin-ting pointed out: The Chinese and Guinean peoples have always been very friendly. The friendship and friendly co-operation between China and Guinea were established on the basis of opposing imperialism and colonialism. They conform with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and with the fundamental interests of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity against imperialism. He said: Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The Chinese people regard the victory in the anti-imperialist struggle**

**of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."** We will certainly follow our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching and resolutely support the Guinean people in their just cause of defending national independence and building their own country. In the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, the Chinese people will always fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand with the Guinean people and the people of all African countries!

Having concluded its friendly visit, the Guinean Military Delegation left China by air on August 5.

### **Anti-Chinese Crime of U.S. Imperialism and Yemeni Reactionary Forces Strongly Condemned**

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Arab Republic of the Yemen issued a statement in Sanaa on July 31 strongly condemning the grave anti-Chinese crime of the Yemeni reactionary armed forces supported by U.S. imperialism in brazenly bombarding the living quarters of the Chinese technical personnel working in the Yemen and the textile mill which China has helped the Yemen build. The full text of the statement reads as follows:

On July 25, 1968, the reactionary armed forces in the Yemen supported by U.S. imperialism brazenly bombarded the living quarters of the Chinese technical personnel undertaking aid projects in the Yemen and the textile mill which China has helped the Yemen to build, wounding Chinese technical personnel and destroying the hostels of the Chinese technical team and part of the installations of the mill and the building machines. It must be pointed out that early on May 5 this year the reactionary armed forces in the Yemen already bombarded the living quarters of the Chinese technical personnel.

The Chinese Embassy strongly condemns U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in the Yemen for this

grave anti-Chinese crime of violating the principles governing international relations. The Chinese and Yemeni peoples have forged a profound friendship in the prolonged struggles against imperialism and colonialism. U.S. imperialism will never succeed in its attempt to drive a wedge in and sabotage the friendship between China and the Yemen by engineering barefaced atrocities, but will only squash its own feet with the rock it has lifted.

The Chinese Embassy reiterates that, proceeding from the interests of the Chinese and Yemeni peoples, the Chinese people and Government firmly support the Yemeni people and Government in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence and oppose U.S. imperialist aggression.

### **Growing Resistance by Taiwan Compatriots Against U.S.-Chiang Rule**

The struggle by the workers, peasants, city poor and young students in various parts of Taiwan against the U.S. aggressors and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang is growing daily. They have destroyed the U.S.-Chiang gang's military installations, mass occupied the Chiang gang's "government offices" and thrashed U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. All this has caused panic to the Chiang Kai-shek brigands.

According to Taiwan press reports, there have been many so-called "rebellious cases" recently in different parts of Taiwan. In Pingtung, for instance, compatriots have destroyed oil pipes used by the U.S.-Chiang air force, causing a loss of 126 barrels of military high-octane petrol. In the Taichung region, the U.S.-Chiang gang's military telecommunication lines have been seriously damaged many times, and lines extending dozens of kilometres have been cut. Military transport facilities in many parts of the island have also been damaged and put out of use.

The phenomenon of youths unable to find work or to go to school is extremely serious. They are forced to drift from place to place. "Unable to endure their pent-up grievances, they are like overflowing rivers or

erupting volcanoes," and they have risen to resist the criminal rule of the U.S. aggressors and the Chiang Kai-shek gang. To deceive the young people who could not continue their studies or get employment, the Chiang gang ostensibly set up in Taipei a short time ago a so-called joint registry office for vocational schools giving five-year special courses. When young students came to apply for entrance, however, they met with all kinds of obstructions. The upshot was that the students rose in angry resistance. On July 12, about 8,000 of these youths smashed the desks of this registry office to pieces in the face of the Chiang gang's police who were there to "maintain order." The destruction of institutions of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Taiwan by angry students and the beating up of U.S. military or government officials are now quite common.

Ruthlessly exploited by U.S. monopoly capital and the Chiang gang, the masses of working people in Taiwan are forced to live in broken-down shacks put up on the streets or on garbage heaps and alongside stinking ditches. On the pretext that these shacks are an eyesore to visitors, the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous clique has recently sent large numbers of special teams and police to forcibly pull down these so-called "erections violating the law" in various cities and counties. This outrage aroused resistance from the compatriots there. On the morning of May 29, when the Chiang gang's "Taipei municipal council" was holding the opening "ceremony" of its 5th provisional session, more than 30 owners of these "erections violating the law" on North Chungshan Road in Taipei angrily rushed into the meeting hall and served point-blank warnings on the chiefs of the bogus "municipal government" that they must not pull down people's houses. In Kaohsiung, over 50 residents rushed into the city's bogus "reconstruction bureau" on the morning of May 31 to protest against the monstrous crimes of the Chiang gang which had pulled down people's houses and showed not the slightest concern for their well-being. Some in the angry crowd grabbed hold of one of Chiang's of-

ficials there and demanded that he admit his crimes in the street before the public, while others smashed the desks and chairs in the office as they beat up and cursed the Chiang officials. That evening, the crowd went a step further by occupying the main hall and stairway of the Kaohsiung bogus "municipal government" and did not leave even by early next morning.

Pedicab drivers in Taiwan, whose means of livelihood are seriously threatened, have also carried out sustained struggles against persecution by the Chiang gang. On June 20, more than 100 from different cities and counties on the island swarmed into the bogus Chiayi "county government" to protest the unjustified ban on pedicabs. Many angrily rushed to the second floor to settle accounts with the bogus "county head." It is reported that more than 400 pedicab drivers in central Taiwan have recently also carried out struggles against the Chiang gang in order to maintain a living.

Cruelly exploited and oppressed by the U.S.-Chiang gang, Taiwan's peasants use hoes, carrying-poles and manure-buckets as weapons to fight for their land. On June 21, more than 1,000 peasants in the Pingtung region once again rushed into the "Pingtung county council," strongly opposing the seizure of 400 hectares of their land by the "Taiwan Sugar Corporation" which is owned by the Chiang Kai-shek gang. Pouring forth their grievances, they enumerated the crimes committed by the Chiang bandits in oppressing and exploiting them.

The Chiang gang is in mortal fear of the struggles by the Taiwan compatriots. Instigated by U.S. imperialism, it has recently stepped up its fascist measures in order to maintain its tottering rule. But the Taiwan compatriots, who have a glorious tradition of patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, will never be intimidated by the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries. They will persevere in the struggle until they have completely driven away the U.S. aggressors, overthrown the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous clique and liberated Taiwan.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## THAI PEOPLE'S FORCES

### U.S. Aggressors Punished

Breaking through rows of defence lines, fighters of the people's armed forces on the night of July 26 entered the U.S. air base in Udorn Province, northeast Thailand, and destroyed or damaged several U.S. aircraft with explosives. Many U.S. aggressor troops and soldiers of the Thanom puppet clique were killed or wounded.

Persisting in struggle the Thai people's forces have grown quickly in number and strength. Armed struggle has now spread to seven of the eight districts and one of the two sub-districts of Udorn Province. The latest daring attack on this U.S. air base proves convincingly that no place is safe for the U.S.-Thanom clique which is receiving blows everywhere.

## AFRO-AMERICAN STRUGGLE AGAINST OPPRESSION

### Rising Storm

A new wave of Afro-American struggle against racial oppression is sweeping the United States. Cleveland, Boston, Detroit, Seattle, Erie, Grand Rapids, Peoria, Gary and Cincinnati. . . . All have witnessed violent struggle since July 23.

Noted for their persistent struggle against racial oppression, the Black people of Cleveland greatly alarmed the U.S. ruling circles by using arms to inflict heavy casualties on the fascist police. Acting high and mighty, on the night of July 23 police in a car entered the ghettos and belligerently questioned passers-by. A number of armed Afro-Americans opened fire. Riddled with holes, the police car fled in haste. When large numbers of police riding in armoured cars and carrying weapons and tear gas arrived to suppress the Afro-Americans, the latter fought back fearlessly, firing with shotguns, automatic rifles and even machine-guns from rooftops and windows.

While this was going on, Afro-Americans joined the battle in large numbers. They overturned police cars

as well as those owned by white racists and set them on fire. They also hurled fire-bombs at stores owned by these white racist exploiters. Flames broke out along both sides of a two-mile avenue.

On the evening of July 26, many young Afro-Americans valiantly rebelled against the white racists in Grand Rapids, Michigan State's second largest city. They stopped the cars of an army officer and other arrogant white racists and dragged them out for beatings. When large numbers of police rushed to the scene to frenziedly make arrests and carry out suppression, they were bombarded with rocks and bottles. Many stores owned by white racists were set ablaze.

In defiance of a curfew announced by the reactionary authorities, the Afro-Americans in Gary, Indiana, had a fierce gun duel with the police on the evening of July 28. Adopting hit-and-run tactics used by the Afro-Americans in Cleveland, the Black snipers dealt the fascist police a stunning blow. The panicky reactionary authorities hurriedly called in large numbers of policemen from Indianapolis, capital of Indiana, and Cook County in nearby Illinois, to suppress the Black people. However, the Black snipers again opened fire at the police near downtown Gary on the following night. Large numbers of Afro-Americans also took to the streets and smashed stores and cars of the white racists.

While the Afro-American struggle continued in Cleveland, Gary and other cities, gun fights erupted in Peoria, Illinois, and a number of other towns. When the fascist police in Peoria unwarrantedly arrested two Afro-Americans on the morning of July 30, the outrage touched off more violent struggle. With rocks and incendiary bottles, the angry Afro-Americans smashed and burnt the stores and cars of the white racists. In a fierce gun duel lasting about three hours, they wounded ten policemen.

From the time the Afro-Americans in Cleveland courageously took up

arms to fight police outrages, incidents of armed resistance against racial repression increased in other parts of the United States. Many former Afro-American soldiers returned from south Vietnam have taken an active part in the struggle.

## STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN MEXICO

### Against Decadent Social System

The suppression of technical school students by the Mexican "riot police" in the latter part of July served only to inflame the country's indignant student masses.

On July 26, tens of thousands of students in the capital, Mexico City, staged a powerful demonstration to voice their strong demand for the disbandment of the "riot police," an instrument for the suppression of the people. Large numbers of police were called out to disperse the demonstrators. The students hit back valiantly. They overturned buses to set up barricades and fought bitterly with stones, bottles and clubs against the fully armed police. The police had a bad time. A secret police head and the city police chief who were directing the police in their brutal atrocities were injured.

On the night of July 27, thousands of students occupied the polytechnic institute and a college in Mexico City. In an appeal, they called for the abolition of an article in the constitution which in the name of avoiding "social disturbances" forbids the people taking part in revolutionary struggles. They also demanded the release of those arrested during the mighty demonstration on July 26 and the resignation of the police chief and his deputy who were directly responsible for the suppression of the students.

Again on the night of July 29, thousands of students, shouting anti-U.S. slogans, took to the streets to oppose U.S. colonialism and protest against police atrocities.

Bloody suppression by the reactionary authorities only added fuel to the students' anger. When news reached the university city that the reactionary troops and police had

shelled a high school with a bazooka on July 30, the angry students gathered in groups and painted on the university buildings the following slogans: "There is only one way out — revolution!" and "Our struggle is directed not only against the 'riot police' but also against the imperialist and bourgeois system!"

#### SINISTER CANBERRA CONFERENCE

### Meeting of Monsters

The third "Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC) ministerial meetings" three-day conspiratorial session against communism and against China ended in Canberra, Australia, on August 1. It took place at a time when the national-liberation movement in Asia is developing vigorously and U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war in Asia are on the brink of bankruptcy.

Taking part in the sinister gathering were representatives of: the U.S. puppet regime in south Vietnam; the reactionaries of south Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, all of which have sent troops to join in the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam; the Sato government of Japan which has been eagerly serving as U.S. imperialism's

accomplice in the aggressive war; U.S.-British imperialism's new stooge, "Malaysia"; and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang entrenched in China's territory of Taiwan. These running dogs and accomplices of U.S. imperialism flocked to Canberra to "discuss" the military situation in Asia, including the so-called "Vietnam situation" and "China issue" as well as the withdrawal of the British imperialist troops from east of Suez. They got together to hatch new anti-communist, anti-China schemes.

A joint communique issued on August 1 expressed "sympathy for and support to" the south Vietnamese puppet regime controlled by U.S. imperialism. In tune with the U.S. imperialist "peace talks" fraud, it sanctimoniously expressed hopes for "negotiations (on Vietnam) for a just, honourable and lasting peace."

Masterminded by U.S. imperialism, the meeting discussed stepped-up military collusion. Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister of Thailand, urged the participants to act quickly to fill the "vacuum" resulting from the withdrawal of the British imperialist troops from east of Suez. The meeting came out for "co-operation" with the anti-communist "Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)."

The members of "ASPAC" plus those of "ASEAN" include almost all the members of the projected NEATO (the northeast Asia military pact) and of SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) and ANZUS (the Australian-New Zealand-U.S. alliance). They are trying by means of such "co-operation" to link up the three military pacts in order to strengthen the encirclement around China and intensify their activities against communism and the people.

These pawns of U.S. imperialism struck up an anti-China chorus at the meeting. They shouted hysterically about the so-called "threat of China" and that "China must not be allowed to conduct nuclear explosions." In their joint communique, they asserted that "problems arising out of developments on the Chinese mainland were of particular concern." This shows that they are dead set on following U.S. imperialism and making themselves enemies of the Chinese people. But facts have proved and will continue to prove that no matter what tricks and schemes U.S. imperialism and its running dogs may play and no matter how desperately they may struggle, they cannot save themselves from defeat. On the contrary, they will only accelerate their own doom.

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