

PEKING REVIEW

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**Running the School for Training
Successors to the Revolutionary
Cause of the Proletariat**

**Palestinian Armed Struggle Grows From
Strength to Strength**

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology. The revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line.

Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work (March 12, 1957)

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It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism.

Quoted in On Khrushchov's Phoney Communism and Its Historical Lessons for the World (July 14, 1964)

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The democratic forces are the main current in the world today, while reaction is only a counter-current. The reactionary counter-current is trying to swamp the main current of national independence and people's democracy, but it can never become the main current.

The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains (June 11, 1945)

Comrade E.F. Hill Arrives in Peking

Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), arrived in Peking by plane on the evening of November 11 on a visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Warmly welcoming him at the airport were Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and leading comrades of departments concerned.

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Albanian Government Economic Delegation

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on November 17 received and had a very cordial and friendly talk with Comrade Adil Carcani, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, and all the members of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation led by him.

Among the members of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation who were received were: Koco Theodhosi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Minister of Industry and Mining; Pupo Shyti, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Rahman Hanku, Vice-Minister of Construction; Vasil Kati, Vice-Minister of Commerce; Vasil Nathanaili, Albanian Ambassador to China; and Gogo Kozma, commercial counsellor of the Albanian Embassy in Peking.

Present on the occasion were Li Hsien-nien, Lin Hai-yun, Li Chiang,

Chung Yu-yi, Hsieh Huai-teh, Chiao Kuan-hua, Chou Ping and Han Tsung-cheng.

China's 1968 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes Successfully

China's 1968 Autumn Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow came to a successful conclusion on November 15. Its one-month run witnessed a tremendous success in the dissemination of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, in expanding China's friendly intercourse with foreign countries, and in exchanging needed goods with other countries and regions on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Throughout the month, the fair was brisk and prosperous, and both export and import transactions surpassed those of all previous fairs.

An unprecedented number of friends from trade circles all over the world attended. Compared with the past, this autumn fair played host to more government trade officials, representatives of state-run firms and businessmen from Asian and African countries, as well as tradesmen and industrialists from West European countries. Large numbers of representatives of friendly Japanese firms, overseas Chinese, and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao also attended. Trade delegations were sent by Tanzania, Guinea, the Congo (Brazzaville), Nepal, Cambodia, Iraq and other countries. Tens of thousands of trade contracts were made. While the fair was on, the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries kept spreading shameless lies and slanders in an attempt to sabotage it, but all their schemes were to no avail. The enormous success of the fair testified to this statement in the

Communique of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "We are not in the least isolated, for the people who want revolution, comprising over 90 per cent of the world's population, are our friends."

The fair was also host to friends of political, economic, military, cultural, foreign affairs and friendship organizations from dozens of countries and regions, as well as large numbers of foreign seamen, compatriots from Hongkong and Macao and overseas Chinese, who had all come to see the industrial and agricultural products on display. Adil Carcani, leader of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation, warmly praised it after his visit, saying: "We have seen at the fair a magnificent array of new products, made by the Chinese working class with their hands and wisdom, that are up to advanced world levels. We have also seen the fruits of the creative labour of the Chinese peasants and herdsmen. The great success won by the Chinese people is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism." He added: "The fair we have seen is not only a trade centre. More important, it has made a tremendous contribution to the spreading of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the world."

The Communique of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which was made public while the fair was in progress, was a great inspiration to the foreign friends. An African friend said with great feeling: "The communique is a summing-up of the victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years and more. It will greatly encourage the world's revolutionary people in

their struggles." After hearing the communique, many Japanese friends held discussion meetings, while others paraded in the streets, hailing its publication.

Friends from the five continents attending the fair visited factories, rural people's communes and schools. They made extensive contacts with Chinese workers, peasants, young Red Guards and revolutionary intellectuals. Through these visits and contacts, they have acquired a better knowledge and understanding of the revolutionary practice of the Chinese working class which, enthusiastically responding to their great leader Chairman Mao's call that **the working class must exercise leadership in everything**, has mounted the historical stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. They have also come to have a better knowledge and understanding of the excellent situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution which is nearing all-round victory. The foreign friends attended performances of the piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing — a new variety of proletarian revolutionary art, the contemporary revolutionary Peking operas *The Red Lantern*, *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, *Shachiapang* and *On the Docks* and the contemporary revolutionary ballets *The White-Haired Girl* and *The Red Detachment of Women*, as well as the revolutionary symphonic music *Shachiapang*. All these model revolutionary theatrical works received warm praise and high appraisal.

On the evening of November 15, a cocktail party attended by more than 3,000 people was given in celebration of the success of the fair. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chia Shih was present. Chen Yu, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Chairman of China's Export Commodities Fair, delivered a speech. He said: The month-long fair has won great success. This is another victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. The unpre-

cedented scale of the fair has dealt a heavy blow to our enemies and thoroughly smashed all their disruptive schemes. The international situation today is excellent, and the world revolution has entered a great new era. Riddled with contradictions and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, the imperialists headed by the United States and the modern revisionists headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are disintegrating; they are at the end of their tether and are more isolated than ever. As our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."** In conclusion, Chen Yu said that the Chinese people would raise the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, fulfil their internationalist obligations still better, continue to carry out the foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs, actively develop international friendly trade, and promote friendship with the people of all countries.

Strong Protest Against Indian Reactionary Government's Intensified Efforts to Create "Two Chinas"

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the Indian Embassy in China on November 12, strongly protesting against the Indian reactionary government's crime in intensifying its efforts to create "two Chinas" and rabidly opposing China under the direction of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

The note pointed out: Not long ago, the Indian Government flagrantly permitted the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to send a "delegation" headed by Tao Yung to attend the celebrations of Gandhi's centenary in

India and, what is more, Indian officials received this "delegation" of the Chiang gang and gave a dinner party for it. On September 30, Chen Chao-yuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in India, lodged a stern protest with the Indian Government against its act of tailing after U.S. imperialism in openly creating "two Chinas." However, instead of immediately stopping such hostile act against the Chinese people, the Indian Government clung to its obdurate course and went even farther. K.K. Shah, Minister of Information and Broadcasting of the Indian Government, met the "delegation" of the Chiang gang on October 3 and accepted gifts from it. On October 10, the Chiang gang elements gave a reception in Delhi, and the Mayor of Delhi, M.P.s of the Congress Party and others attended the reception as an expression of support for them, during which the Indian national anthem and the Chiang gang's song were played. Furthermore, the Indian Government allowed the Chiang gang element Tao Yung openly to deliver an address in Delhi in which he viciously attacked China's great cultural revolution.

The note said: This is another grave incident engineered by the Indian reactionary government in its intensified efforts to create "two Chinas" and rabidly oppose China under the direction of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and this is a serious provocation against the Chinese people. Against this, the Chinese Government and people express great indignation and hereby lodge a strong protest with the Indian Government.

The note said in conclusion: The Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang is a political corpse long repudiated by the Chinese people. In obdurately joining the ranks of this political corpse to serve the U.S. imperialist criminal plot of creating "two Chinas" and in adamantly making itself the enemy of the Chinese people, the Indian Government will definitely come to no good end.

Thoroughly Settle Accounts With the Renegade, Traitor and Scab Liu Shao-chi for His Towering Crimes

Big Scab Liu Shao-chi's Attempt to Turn History Upside Down Is Absolutely Intolerable

*by Hsu Sheng-yuan, retired veteran
worker of the Anyuan Coal Mine who
took part in the big 1922 Anyuan strike*

THE Communique of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (see supplement to P.R. No. 44—Ed.) has been published. This is an event in the political life of all the people of the country that calls for mighty jubilation. The communique is a great, epoch-making historic document, a verdict smashing the bourgeois headquarters represented by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, and a telling blow against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, the modern revisionists headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, and other reactionaries at home and abroad. The communique expresses in concentrated form our most fundamental working-class interests and we veteran workers of Anyuan wholeheartedly support it and will firmly implement it. The Plenary Session resolved to expel the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all, to dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party and continue to settle accounts with him and his accomplices for their crimes in betraying the Party and the country. This is a resolution that gives great satisfaction to all the people. It reflects the wishes of the veteran Anyuan workers.

In the evil old society, we coal miners toiled 14 hours a day under bad conditions, using heavy, primitive tools. Floods and gas explosions caused frequent accidents and every such disaster took dozens of lives.

It was in those days of untold suffering that Chairman Mao, the great leader of our working class, came to Anyuan in the autumn of 1921. From that time on, we had our saviour and our hope. As soon as he arrived in Anyuan, Chairman Mao visited our mat-shelter homes and went down the pits. He told the workers: You suffer the worst oppression in the world. You should

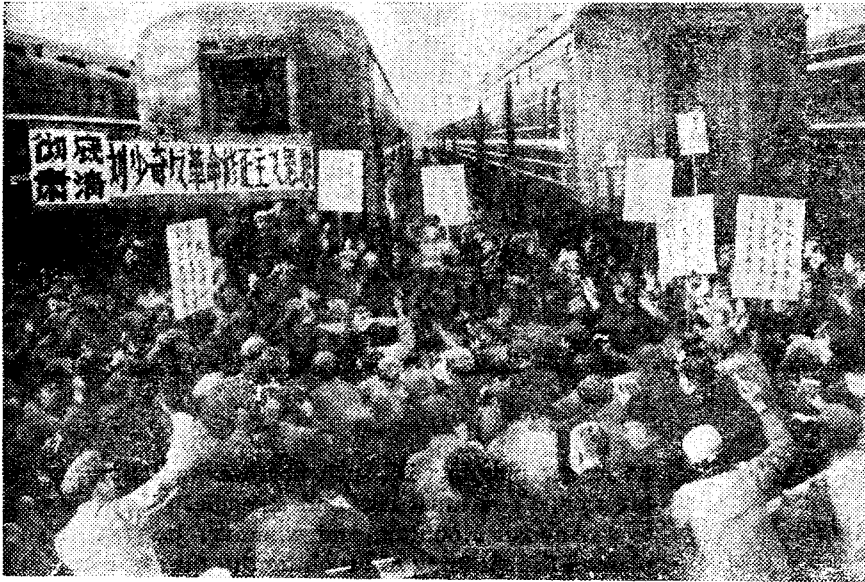
no longer put up with such harsh exploitation and oppression. You must rise and struggle! He walked all over Anyuan Mountain and wherever he went, he explained the meaning of revolution to the workers.

As a result of Chairman Mao's teachings, the workers at Anyuan greatly enhanced their class consciousness. This prepared ideologically and organizationally for the big Anyuan strike in 1922 which shook the world.

Chairman Mao came to Anyuan eight times and personally led us in making revolution. This is an indisputable historical fact.

But the big scab Liu Shao-chi tampered with the history of the struggle of the Anyuan workers. Crediting all the achievements to himself, Liu Shao-chi described himself as the leader of the Anyuan workers' movement in order to deceive the Chinese people and the people of the whole world.

The renegade Liu Shao-chi came to Anyuan on September 11, 1922, two days before the strike began. By that time Chairman Mao had arranged all the preparatory work for the strike. After arriving, Liu Shao-chi opposed, suppressed and betrayed our workers' movement. He frantically opposed the arrangements for the strike which Chairman Mao had made and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, suppressed and forbade us workers to strike. When, anyway, we went on strike, he entered into negotiations with the capitalists. He said that the "time is not yet ripe for a strike" and "we are not certain of victory," and called the strike "adventurism." At this critical moment, Chairman Mao sent a letter from Changsha, calling on us to unite and persist in the strike. Following Chairman Mao's instructions, the more than 17,000 railway and coalmine workers pushed Liu Shao-chi aside and announced a general strike of the whole coalfield at 24:00 on September 13, 1922. The capitalists colluded with the reactionary government and they sent in large numbers of troops and police in an attempt to suppress us workers. But with Chairman Mao at the helm, we were afraid of nothing. Liu Shao-chi, however, was scared out of his wits and did all he could to persuade the workers to stage a "civilized strike." He also asked the capitalists to negotiate. But, when the capitalists threatened to have him arrested and beheaded, he immediately pleaded: "I am



With deep hatred for the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, these revolutionary railway workers and staff in Tsingtao are unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation for the thorough elimination of his counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas.

not a worker. I have come to mediate. . . ." What a "leader" of the workers' movement! He proved to be an arch renegade and scab of the workers' movement.

We followed Chairman Mao's teachings. Several thousand workers charged forward and encircled the capitalists and the reactionary troops. We also besieged the boiler house, occupied the pits and brought out explosive charges. Recognizing how critical the situation was, the reactionary authorities were compelled to accept our workers' terms. Led personally by Chairman Mao, the big Anyuan strike achieved a brilliant victory.

The above facts show clearly that Liu Shao-chi is an out-and-out big renegade selling out the interests of the working class, an executioner suppressing the workers' movement, a big traitor who wormed his way into the working-class ranks. He is a mortal enemy of our working class.

We Are Witnesses of History

by Wan Neng-shan and eight other veteran Wuhan workers who took part in the valiant struggle to recover the British concession in Wuhan in 1927

WE want to expose and denounce Liu Shao-chi's towering crimes of collaboration with the imperialists, the Kuomintang reactionaries and the old-line Right opportunist Chen Tu-hsiu in bloodily suppressing the workers' revolutionary movement in Hankow in 1927. We are witnesses of the history of those times.

In 1926, the worker-peasant revolutionary movement rose vigorously throughout the country. In his

brilliant work *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The leading force in our revolution is the industrial proletariat." Later in another brilliant work, *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* which he wrote while running the Central Institute of the Peasants' Movement in Wuchang, Chairman Mao also pointed out: "A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another." He called on the peasants to rise in "overthrowing the armed forces of the landlords and establishing those of the peasants." The fact that our great leader Chairman Mao backed us up in rising in revolution and rebellion was an immense inspiration to us. Chairman Mao's instructions expressed what was in our minds. They gave powerful guidance to the worker-peasant revolutionary movement that was already gathering momentum at that time.

The workers' revolutionary movement in the Wuhan area of Hupeh Province surged forward tempestuously. We all joined the railway trade union organizations and the workers' pickets. Trade union membership jumped to the figure of 300,000. A mighty offensive was launched against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and towards the end of 1926, a big strike broke out, rocking all China.

On January 3, 1927, British imperialist sailors savagely shot and killed many of our compatriots. This was the "Tragic January 3rd Incident." It infuriated the Wuhan working class. We railway workers' pickets took the lead in arming ourselves with clubs and stones and marched at the head of a demonstration of the revolutionary masses to the British concession, shouting the revolutionary slogans "Down with British imperialism!" and "Take back the British concession!"

Pillboxes stood at the entrance to the British concession. The British policemen did their utmost to obstruct us and trained their machine guns against the workers' pickets. Fearless of death, we charged into the concession resolutely, drove the policemen away and took back the concession. The revolutionary action of the workers' pickets threw the British imperialists into a panic. The Kuomintang Right wing represented by Chiang Kai-shek had the deepest hatred for this revolutionary action. They hoped in vain to strangle the vigorously growing workers' movement. Chen Tu-hsiu and Liu Shao-chi, old-line Right opportunists in the Party, echoed the imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek in condemning the workers' movement in Hankow. The scoundrel Liu Shao-chi openly ordered the workers' pickets to withdraw completely from the British concession. On January 7, three hundred workers' pickets withdrew in tears. Thus the fruits of the victory won at the cost of our blood and lives were handed over to

the Kuomintang reactionaries by the big renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, as a token of his surrender to the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries.

What happened after this stirred us to even greater anger.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** We realized from our own bitter experience that we had suffered long from oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism because the working class had not taken political power into its own hands, and that the only way to seize political power was by relying on the gun. In line with Chairman Mao's instructions, we workers' pickets took up rifles and went in for military training. The workers' pickets, numbering over 5,000, at that time had over 3,000 rifles. In addition, there was a 10,000-strong young working people's corps armed with clubs. The imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries, however, deeply hated and feared these armed workers and wished to wipe them out immediately.

At this crucial moment when revolution and counter-revolution were locked in a decisive battle and on the cardinal and principled question of who should hold the gun, Liu Shao-chi threw himself into the arms of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. He not only went himself to persuade the workers' pickets to hand over their rifles, but also in the name of the Hupeh

Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, sent in a succession of messages "To the Workers," "To the Army Comrades" and so on for the disarming of the workers' pickets. He talked such nonsense as that the workers' pickets "hinder the united front of workers and soldiers," that disarming the pickets was "in the interests of the revolution," and that there was no need to "fuss about" this. Even more shameful, he asked the reactionary Kuomintang for "government protection."

On June 28, 1927, when we heard of Liu Shao-chi's order to disband the workers' pickets and hand over all their rifles and ammunition, we were burning with rage. We truly understood the importance of the gun. We knew that once the workers' pickets handed over their rifles, the imperialists would ride roughshod over us again, the Kuomintang reactionaries would puff themselves up again, and we workers would be trampled underfoot by them.

Just as we had foreseen, soon after the pickets handed in their rifles, the Kuomintang reactionaries started a bloody massacre in Wuhan. Countless Communists and workers' pickets were killed in cold blood. The surging workers' revolutionary movement was thus betrayed by Chen Tu-hsiu, Liu Shao-chi and company. The blood of those martyrs is sufficient proof that Liu Shao-chi is our sworn enemy, the enemy of the working class, a faithful lackey of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, a renegade from the workers' revolutionary movement.

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.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

New Look in Educational Revolution

Running the School for Training Successors to the Revolutionary Cause of the Proletariat

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Its aim is to dig up the roots of revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent a capitalist

restoration, so as to keep the leadership of our Party and state always in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries and enable our socialist motherland to always advance along the revolutionary road charted by Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

November 22, 1968

The realization of the proletarian revolution in education is a great historic task of key importance in achieving this aim.

In other words, our schools must strive to train large numbers of revolutionaries as successors for the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause first taken up by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries. That is to say, it is essential to enable the millions of students who are now receiving school education to become genuine Marxists, so that they will be able to shoulder the revolutionary mission of thoroughly overthrowing the bourgeoisie, replacing the bourgeois dictatorship with the dictatorship of the proletariat, defeating capitalism with socialism and thus realizing communism.

The following article about the Taipingling Agricultural Middle School in the Gaojiadian Commune of Nungan County, Kirin Province, gives a vivid description of the way schools train up successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the far-reaching significance of this. — P.R. Ed.

THE Taipingling Agricultural Middle School was founded in 1964. After studying the historical lessons of the international communist movement summed up by Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Taipingling Production Brigade in Kirin Province came to realize that **“training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat”** was a fundamental question in preventing the emergence of revisionism.

There was, at that time, a middle school run by the county people's council within the area of this production brigade. But the poor and lower-middle peasants saw that many of their children were still kept outside the school. There was only one senior middle school student among the 194 poor and lower-middle peasant families in the brigade, while the 41 landlord and rich peasant families had two children going to university and three to senior middle school.

As the school was controlled by a handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois intellectuals, it set up many restrictions against the enrolment of children from poor and lower-middle peasant families. These included age limits, tuition fees, examinations and the practice of making a student study a second year in the same class if he failed the year-end examination. Of the 33 children who finished primary school in 1964, 28, from poor and lower-middle peasant families, were denied entrance to middle school as a result of these restrictions.

The poor and lower-middle peasants saw clearly that this school was dominated by the revisionist educational line. They noted that some students' feelings for their own native villages and the poor and lower-middle peasants were fading gradually and they were unwilling to take up the hoe again. The revolutionary peasants said angrily: “The more they study in such a

school, the farther they move away from us poor and lower-middle peasants. Going this way, they will someday become revisionists!” So they made up their mind to set up a school according to their own wishes, educating the students in Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought so that from their childhood on, they can judge what is revisionist and truly become **“worker[s] with both socialist consciousness and culture.”**

In a spirit of self-reliance, the Taipingling Agricultural Middle School was soon set up. Its classrooms were provided by the production teams; its desks and teaching equipment were made by the poor and lower-middle peasants, while the students brought their benches from their homes.

The poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to run this school well in the way of the proletariat and resolutely implement the policy laid down by our great leader Chairman Mao: **“Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.”**

A Revolutionized Contingent of Teachers

After studying the lessons drawn from the county-run middle school, the poor and lower-middle peasants held that one very important reason why many of their children were deeply poisoned by revisionism was that the teachers' chair was occupied by bourgeois intellectuals. Most of these intellectuals were from families of the exploiting classes and had received a bourgeois and revisionist education. The old ideas in their minds and their bourgeois world outlook were far from being thoroughly remoulded and it was only natural that in teaching they should spread bad influences among the young people. The poor and lower-middle peasants felt that the selection of teachers was a key question in training revolutionary successors in the schools.

After discussing the matter, the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to build up a revolutionized contingent of teachers. They selected teachers from among the production brigade cadres, militia cadres, old poor peasants, demobilized armymen and educated youth who had been tempered through labour in the production brigade. The Party branch secretary gives students regular reports to help them with their study of Chairman Mao's works and carries on political-ideological work among them. Old poor peasants tell them the history of their families and of the class struggle in the village and in the locality and give the students class education by contrasting the sufferings in the old society with the happiness in the new. Militia cadres and demobilized armymen give them lessons in basic military knowledge and lead their military training. Agro-technicians and veteran peasants lecture on farming and teach farming techniques. The educated young people giving courses in general subjects teach the students and also take part in labour. They engage in collective labour for at least 90 days a year, in the course of which they remould and temper themselves

and strive to make themselves competent to fulfil the task of training revolutionary successors.

Everything for the Benefit of the Poor And Lower-Middle Peasants

The basic revolutionary force in the rural areas is the poor and lower-middle peasants. They also constitute the main force in building the socialist new countryside. Most deeply oppressed and exploited in old China, they have the highest political consciousness. They are the firmest in taking the socialist road and opposing revisionism. In training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, in the rural areas it is essential to train the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Rural schools should open their gates wide to them in the first place.

The poor and lower-middle peasants elected Wang Hsing, secretary of the brigade's Party branch, to be the school's principal and formed a school committee comprising the leader of the militia battalion, old peasants and revolutionary teachers and students. It is laid down that all poor and lower-middle peasant children who want to enrol shall be accepted with the approval of the school committee after going through the necessary formalities. There is no age limitation and they shall be exempted from entrance examinations and tuition fees. In this way, everything is done to provide students of poor or lower-middle peasant origin with every opportunity to study and temper themselves.

Repudiating Revisionism

In the old schools, the handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois intellectuals did all they could to publicize the revisionist line of "giving first place to intellectual education" and "putting examination marks in command"; they led the students on to the bourgeois road of immersing themselves in books without raising their level of political consciousness.

The poor and lower-middle peasants held that successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat should have a high level of political consciousness and a clearcut proletarian stand, know what is class struggle and be able to detect and resist revisionism.

Studying Chairman Mao's works, therefore, is the main subject in this new-type school. On starting school, every new student gets a copy of *Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Tse-tung*. The first lesson given is Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*. Old poor peasants come regularly to tell the students in the classrooms or fields about the class struggle. They say to them: "In running this school, the poor and lower-middle peasants do not want you to aim at getting high marks but at grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought. With Mao Tse-tung's thought, you will be able to serve the people." The school also runs Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to help the students fight self-interest, using the spirit of "serving the people," of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and of "the

Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains" as their criterion, and to criticize and repudiate bourgeois and revisionist ideas on a broad scale. During the present great cultural revolution, the revolutionary teachers and students have written more than 100 articles repudiating the handful of Party capitalist roaders represented by Liu Shao-chi.

Teaching in the Course of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

The vast area of the countryside is the best classroom for training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Teaching and study in this school is closely linked up with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the rural areas. The curriculum is based on the needs of these three movements. In teaching and study, a big effort is made to foster the good revolutionary style of study characterized by the linking of theory with practice. In mathematics, students learn how to measure the land and calculate the volume of manure heaps and grain stocks. The school has its own experimental plots for developing good strains of crops for the production teams and helping its students master farming techniques. Students and teachers have organized themselves into a militia battalion where they learn from the P.L.A.'s "four firsts"* and "three-eight" working style** and do regular military training. They also take part in the great cultural revolution in the villages, repudiating Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and struggling against the handful of capitalist roaders and other class enemies.

In order to fortify its students against bourgeois habits and enable them to maintain the fine qualities of hard work and plain living of the poor and lower-middle peasants, this school sets great store by education in labour in accordance with the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The school committee demands that every student walk to school and collect manure on his or her way to and from school. Changing the old-established system of giving winter and summer vacations as practised in ordinary schools, it gives vacations in the three busy farming seasons of

(Continued on p. 28.)

*The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind, as distinguished from ideas in books. That is to say, first place to man, first place to political work, first place to ideological work and first place to living ideas.

**The "three-eight" working style: The Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, has fostered a fine tradition. This fine tradition is summed up by Chairman Mao in three phrases and eight additional characters, meaning firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

The Lowly Are Most Intelligent; The Elite Are Most Ignorant

The Working Class Is the Real Hero

Four years ago, Liu Shao-chi's agents in the Tientsin No. 1 Rolling Mill bought from a capitalist country a machine which cost the state several hundred thousand yuan. Allegedly, this imported machine was a new equipment which was up to the world level in technique. Low in output, it turned out poor quality products at high cost. A number of "experts" and "authorities" in the mill, however, considered it valuable and did not allow the workers to touch it.

Defiantly, the working class time and again made proposals to rebuild this machine from abroad. Veteran worker Chi Hsiu-jung said: "There is nothing mysterious about foreign machines. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, we should make what other countries don't have yet as well as what they have already!" But, as a result of the obstacles put up by the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois technical "authorities," these proposals were never carried out.

Chairman Mao has been giving the working class his greatest support during the great proletarian cultural revolution and this has given it added strength. The worker masses in the mill overthrew Liu Shao-chi's agents and the reactionary technical "authorities" there and took the power of leadership into their own hands. Tempered in the great cultural revolution, they have raised their political consciousness to a still higher level. Chi Hsiu-jung and his comrades-in-arms gathered before the portrait of Chairman Mao and took an oath expressing their determination to rebuild this imported machine. Without technical data and blueprints, they boldly worked out plans for reforming the technological process.

While doing their best to transform the technological process, they met with all sorts of obstacles from the bourgeois technical "authorities" who gave the workers neither support nor equipment but looked on with folded arms, waiting to mock their failures. Chi Hsiu-jung led the other workers in repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's teachings on daring to struggle and daring to win, and thus strengthened their confidence in perseveringly carrying out experiments to transform the technological process. Though their experiments failed repeatedly, they did not lose heart. They earnestly summed up their experience, drew lessons from the failures and plunged themselves into new battles.

Having broken through the equipment and technique barriers, and after more than ten experiments, the

workers finally mastered the technique monopolized by certain capitalist countries in a little over a month. They created a Chinese-type new technological process in making thermo-titane-aluminizing steel strip, thus placing this new Chinese technique among the world's advanced.

This living fact fully proves the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao: "The fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable."

"Ordinary Workers" Excel "Engineers"

Instead of depending on engineers, eight ordinary workers in Tientsin's Red Guard Cannery relied on their own wisdom and strength to install a set of automatic machines producing irregular-shaped cans of corn beef, the first of its kind in China. By this, they have made a valuable contribution to China's industrial production.

Here is the story. According to the state's construction plan, this Tientsin cannery was to be rebuilt into one producing irregular-shaped cans of corn beef and a whole set of automatic equipment was quickly transported there. Large and small crates with these machines were piled up in the courtyard, the big ones weighing over four tons and the small ones 100 kg. The workers were eager to install them and put them into operation at an early date. The handful of capitalist roaders and technical "authorities" in the cannery, however, turned a blind eye on these machines. They deliberately set obstacles in the way of the workers and sabotaged production.

One day an "engineer" came around to the machines just arrived. Haughtily rapping on the crates, he told the workers: "Installing these is no easy job. It requires high precision. If you make any mistake, something serious will happen! . . ." With this, he departed, smiling smugly.

To get the machines into early operation and fulfil the state production plan, some workers went to this "engineer" and asked him to help install them. But he refused six times in a row on the pretext that "I don't know."

The workers absolutely could not tolerate any loss to production for the state! Angry workers said: "He refuses to do it. We will do it!" On their own initiative, eight workers formed a fighting group and replied to the challenge of the technical "authorities" with their own revolutionary action.

The Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Are the Indubitable Masters of the Era

HERE, we pose our readers a thought-provoking question: How comes it that, compared with certain "authorities" and "specialists," ordinary workers who received less schooling and whose working and living conditions are comparatively poor, show so much greater wisdom and have performed so many miracles?

It is because the working class is most thoroughly revolutionary. They dare to think, to speak out and to make revolution. No difficulty can daunt them. Nothing can bind them.

Workers are labourers; they take part in practical work. As Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out: **"The fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable."** For long years, they battle on the frontlines of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. They have accumulated extremely rich experience and knowledge. Applying these to solve the concrete problems cropping up in the practice of production, they inevitably go on inventing and creating. They are much wiser than those "authorities" who are divorced from the masses and from reality.

The workers have a high level of communist consciousness. They have fine qualities and set themselves far-sighted goals. They think not of their own loss or gain, but how to devote them-

selves wholeheartedly to the revolution, to the people and to the communist cause. They look on all their creations and inventions as powerful blows dealt the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries.

The most fundamental of all is that China's worker masses, tempered in the great cultural revolution, have superbly mastered the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the golden key to the treasury of science and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. That is what all the bourgeois "authorities" and "specialists" do not have.

"The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." "The masses are the real heroes." From time immemorial, all the science and technology in the world has been created by the workers, peasants and other labouring people. But for a long historical period, the bourgeoisie has appropriated to themselves these creations and inventions of the workers and peasants, and used them to oppress the labouring people. Like all the other representatives of the bourgeoisie in China and abroad, the big scab Liu Shao-chi also suppressed and slandered the workers and peasants in every possible way. Our great leader Chairman Mao has today reversed this reversal of history! The era in which the working class transforms everything according to its own will has dawned!

As the battle began, the workers opened the wooden crates and moved the machines into the workshop. They then started installing them according to the accompanying blueprints. None of them, however, had expected that the existing workshop would not be big enough to hold the machines, as the blueprints required. According to foreign stereotypes, either installation should be halted or a new workshop built. Difficulty after difficulty confronted the workers when P.L.A. comrades helping the Left in the cannery got them to study *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* and Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?"** Chairman Mao's words gave them inexhaustible courage and strength. Launching a fierce offensive against the difficulties, every worker put forward proposals and found ways out. By pooling their wisdom and efforts, they finally succeeded in creating a method of linear disposition for

installing the machines, thus overturning the method of parallel installation as prescribed in the specifications and scoring the initial victory in the project.

After the problem of the disposition of the machines was solved, the "engineer" who had been watching from a distance ready to mock the workers arrived on the scene. He told them: "The specifications say that the weight of the foundation for each machine must at least double that of the machine. What about yours?" While saying this, he did not lift a finger in the actual installation work. It would take two weeks or even longer by his method to lay the foundations with the result that the state plan for putting the machines into operation would have to be postponed. The workers in the fighting group called an on-the-spot meeting alongside the machines. In the light of their practical experience in production and after careful analyses, they boldly broke down the foreign conventions. It

took them only a week to build the foundations. Giving play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and take action, they finally installed the entire set of machines successfully after four months of hard struggle and after successively overcoming more than 50 obstacles. This victory made the workers cherish a still deeper love for the great leader Chairman Mao and have a still firmer faith in the greatness and inexhaustible power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The workers in the fighting group proudly declared: "Having Mao Tse-tung's thought means victory!" "Without technical 'authorities,' machines run all the same." With deep emotion following their victory, they cheered in one voice: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

A Lively On-the-Spot Criticism and Repudiation Meeting

The Peking No. 1 General Machinery Works was dominated by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi in the past. The designs for many products were irrational and quality was below standard. One nine-cubic-metre air compressor shaft broke after 50 hours of use. Highly indignant, the workers gathered around the machine with the broken shaft, shouting "Bring the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois technical 'authorities' here!" A criticism and repudiation meeting began.

In unequivocal terms, the workers condemned the No. 1 scab Liu Shao-chi for his fallacies in praise of the bourgeois "experts" and slanders against the working class, and denounced the pernicious influence the revisionist line exerted on this plant. Everyone angrily ordered the handful of capitalist roaders and reactionary technical "authorities": "Get under the machine and see what kind of work you have done. The shaft broke after only 50 hours' use. Look at how much state money and material you have wasted!" Edging forward clumsily on their backs under the machine and looking into it, these scoundrels were speechless.

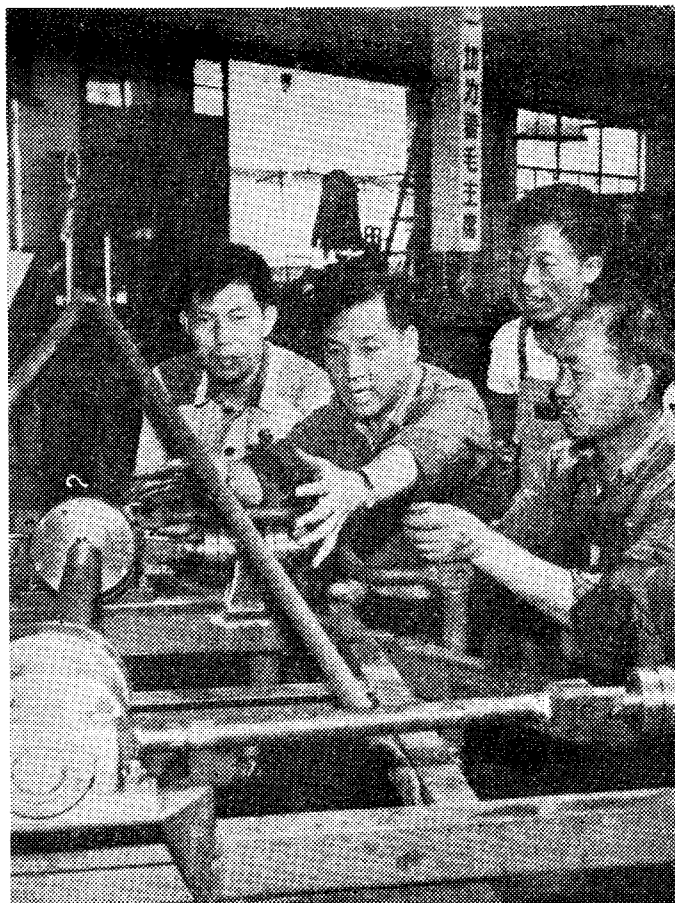
Full of hatred, the workers repudiated them, saying: "In the past you all sat in big buildings and became officials and lords. Even on the rare occasions you entered the workshops, you pulled up your trousers for fear the grease might stain them. The road you took was the capitalist one. You ran the plant in accordance with Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, and it could only go from bad to worse. This wasteful machine with the broken shaft is the evidence of your crimes!"

"The workers must be relied on to run the plant!" Pointing to two clutches on display, the workers said: "Clutch is an important part of an air compressor. Look at the junk the bourgeois technical 'authorities'

designed in the past! There were too many parts and it was hard to operate. The clutch we workers designed is splendid! It is simple and also easy to operate!" Hardly was this said than the crowd was astir, shouting: "Make these scoundrels count the parts! How many are there in the clutch you designed? And how many are there in the one the workers designed? Which is better?" Looking at the clutches, they stammered: "The clutch we designed has more than 90 parts. The workers' has only 16. It is constructed simply and it is practical."

In the face of iron-clad facts, the handful of capitalist roaders and reactionary technical "authorities" were completely deflated, while the workers' morale was high. Fully justified, the workers at the meeting made this denunciation: "The arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents only trusted 'experts' and 'authorities,' they trampled on the workers. Let them see what we, the working class, can do! Now that Chairman Mao has called on the working class to exercise leadership in everything, we, the working class, must be sure to wield power in the plant."

This brief but forceful criticism and repudiation meeting ended in triumph amid the shouting of the slogan "Down with Liu Shao-chi!"



Well-known national labour model Lu Ah-kou (second from left) and his fellow workers study a vibration plough, the first of its kind in China.

The New Socialist Spirit in My Family

Chang Shu-fen*

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way."** That is so with remnants of old ideas coming down from the feudal patriarchal system. They, too, will not easily give way in people's minds.

Traces of such a patriarchal system still exist in some families. They existed in that of Chang Shu-fen's, for instance.

In building socialism and communism, we must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform everything, transform the whole society, transform the economic base, and transform all parts of the superstructure which do not conform with the economic base. This includes transforming all the families. Running a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in the home is a good way of transforming the family. It was through such a study class that Chang Shu-fen's family got rid of the old atmosphere in which the head of the family laid down the law, and established a new family spirit with Mao Tse-tung's thought running the home.

We should build up such new-type family relations. Father or son, adult or child, whoever's ideas run counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought should be criticized, and whoever's conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought should be obeyed by everyone. In a new-type family, it should not be the "head of the family" that rules, but Mao Tse-tung's thought. — Ed.

MY father is a delegate to the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Association of our commune. He shows plenty of pluck when it's a matter of rebelling against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and against the wrong ideas and behaviour of other people, but when it came to himself, he wouldn't rebel against his own outworn ideas of patriarchal authority. At home his word was law. He would brush aside other people's suggestions, but everybody had to listen to his. In fighting against these old ideas of Father's, I was not without misgivings arising from thoughts of self-interest. I was afraid we'd quarrel, and our differences would become known and make people talk. Father, however, was even smug about his old ideas. He would often quote the old saying: "Though there

be a thousand in the family, only one can be its head," and add, "This has been so since time immemorial."

In March this year, I took part in the conference of rural activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought called by the provincial military area command. In a speech at the conference a Comrade Chang Hsiang of Changtu County described how a young woman in his production brigade, newly married into a family, rebelled against the outmoded ideas of her father-in-law. It was very moving, and a big inspiration to me. I thought to myself: Not daring to rebel against Father's old ideas really means protecting them. But how to start the rebellion? I studied Chairman Mao's teaching: **"If our task is to cross a river, we cannot cross it without a bridge or a boat. Unless the bridge or boat problem is solved, it is idle to speak of crossing the river."** I decided then to use this report by Comrade Chang Hsiang as my "boat" for "crossing the river."

When I returned to Lingyuan, I reported back to the entire production brigade at a meeting about the spirit of the conference and told them the moving story Comrade Chang Hsiang had related. Father was also at this meeting.

When it was over, I asked him: "How did you like the story? Did you learn anything from it?" He declared: "That new daughter-in-law was perfectly right to rebel against her old father-in-law!" So I took the chance to ask him: "How about you organizing a study meeting tonight for the whole family?"

I could see that he was a bit worried at that, because he tried to back out. "You do the organizing . . . I'm . . ." He stopped halfway. I quickly put in: "The truth is you're reluctant to get rid of your airs! You're still afraid of losing your 'authority,' aren't you? As you're the leader of our family study group, you should welcome criticism and voluntarily ask for it." Father saw that he had no reason to refuse any longer, so he agreed.

That night, right after a meeting in the production team, I hurried home to see how Father was getting along fighting his self-interest. As I passed by the window, I heard him saying: "That new daughter-in-

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law in Changtu County, now, that's a really revolutionary one! She dared to rebel against her old father-in-law. — But here in this family, I hear that there are still people who are scared of me. Why should anyone be? If anyone's got any criticisms to make, make them! From now on, I'm going to get rid of my head-of-the-family airs. I'm going to throw away that out-of-date rule 'Though there be a thousand in the family, only one can be its head.' We're in the new society now. Everybody should take a hand in running the family. I'm going to hand over power right away."

Unable to keep from laughing, I ran into the room and said: "Father has spoken well. In the new society, a family should have a new spirit. We should build up a new family spirit based on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Father, you are our group leader. You shouldn't talk about handing over power to someone else, but should try to use Mao Tse-tung's thought well in exercising power. From now on, whatever we do or think or say in this family, no matter who he is, so long as it conforms to Mao Tse-tung's thought, everybody should listen and obey!"

My elder brother then said: "We should care for our elders not only in daily life, but more important still, politically. The whole family should care for each other, love and help each other politically, and build up new, revolutionary family relations."

Father, quite happy now, said: "All right, from now on, I will try my best to use Mao Tse-tung's thought in exercising power. Now I am going to freely mobilize the masses. Whoever's got any criticism of me, speak up boldly. If I'm in the wrong, I'll change. I promise not to pay anyone back in any way."

Mother, who had often got the worse of it in family bickerings with Father, hurried to be the first to speak. "All right then, I want to criticize you. Remember the Mid-Autumn Festival last year? You wanted to drink some wine, and I bought you half a *jin*. You thought that was too little and you banged your chopsticks and pushed the winepot around. There was no peace for anyone at that meal! Actually, you knew yourself that half a *jin* was quite enough for several meals, but what was really eating you up was that people might think you were mean for buying only half a *jin* for a big festival like that, and you'd lose face. That was nothing but bourgeois thinking! Why, if it weren't for Chairman Mao leading us, you wouldn't even be able to afford half a *jin*! In fact, in the old society, you would have been glad even to get rice gruel to eat for the festival, not to speak of wine! I personally think that you are beginning to forget the sufferings of the past."

These words touched Father on a tender spot. He flushed crimson. But he quickly calmed down and read this quotation from Chairman Mao: "**If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, because we serve the people. Anyone, no matter who, may point out our shortcomings.**" He followed this up by sincerely saying: "Anybody else? Be bold, speak up!"

Elder sister-in-law, who had never dared before to murmur "No" to Father, now picked up her courage and said: "Chairman Mao teaches us to look at a problem in a 'one divides into two' way. But Father seems to think a person can never change. How can anyone be perfect? As long as they are our class brothers, we should give them warm-hearted help, and not look on them as backward elements who can never change." Although she named no names, everybody knew she was referring to some class brothers in our village whose minds were somewhat backward.

Then third younger sister stood up and said impulsively: "I want to criticize Father, too. Last year when it had just turned spring, the Xincheng Motor Coach Works moved away and left that pile of bricks. When Father saw some other people taking bricks home, he told us to go and get some too. We told him those were state property, and we shouldn't take even half a brick. But Father wouldn't listen at all. He scoffed: 'What state property? — Why, those are cast away bricks; nobody wants them. If others can take them, why can't we?' Now, Father, what sort of thinking was that?"

This time, our family study meeting was a real success. Everybody spoke his mind, and Father listened to all the criticisms with a good grace and actually accepted most of them. From then on, our family changed. We had built up a new, revolutionary family spirit.

In April this year, just when the production team was busy with anti-drought work and the sowing, Father proposed that we redo the windows at home, as these were rather small and didn't let in enough air. He calculated this would take up four to five work days. Now if it had been before, when he was still in "patriarchal authority," we would have had to listen to him. But it was different this time. Elder brother said: "Chairman Mao calls on us to '**grasp revolution, promote production.**' If we busy ourselves with our own affairs, it won't be good for collective production." Father immediately accepted this criticism and changed his plan. Instead of working on the windows, he led our whole family to join enthusiastically in the production team's efforts to battle drought and sow the crops.

Socialist China Has a Completely New Look

"People's Star," the Japanese journal, editorially hails the success of the 12th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It points out that the tremendous victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution are hammer blows which have pulverized the counter-revolutionary designs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to restore capitalism in China.

IN its November 15 editorial, *People's Star*, organ of the National Council of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), warmly acclaim the success of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The editorial says: The Communiqué of this Plenary Session has summed up the victories of great historic significance attained in China's great proletarian cultural revolution, personally initiated and led by the great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung. It has pointed out the direction of advance for the people of the world. By its publication, the communiqué proclaims that the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world have scored new great victories, and that Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, has attained new great victories. The communiqué has dealt new heavy blows at imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

The tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, it says, are blows struck at U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique by the huge hammer of revolution. Banking on the reactionary bourgeois elements hiding themselves in the great socialist China, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism had hoped that, as what was done by Khrushchov in the Soviet Union, these elements would usurp the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and turn it into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, thereby changing the political colour of socialist China and restoring capitalism there. But their smug counter-revolutionary calculations have been thoroughly shattered by the momentous struggle of China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the editorial continues, China's great proletarian cultural revolution has ferreted out the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices, who vainly tried to usurp the political power of the proletariat in China. It has smashed their bourgeois headquarters, enabling socialist China to take on a new look and making the dictatorship of the proletariat still more impregnable. It has also solved, in theory and practice, a series of questions on the transition from socialism to communism and opened up a broad avenue towards an ideal society for mankind. It has turned China into a most reliable and impregnable bastion for the people of the world in their struggle against oppression by U.S.

imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys, and for national liberation.

This is a tremendous contribution by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and by the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people led by him, to the revolutionary struggle waged by the people of the world. This is also a tremendous victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, the editorial says.

The great storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution, it goes on, has led to an extensive dissemination of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung among the Japanese people. Under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have brought to light the true colours of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party, which wears the cloak of Marxism-Leninism, and have fully exposed its cunning and vicious deceptive revisionist manoeuvres. One after another, the genuine communists in Japan have risen to rebel against the Miyamoto revisionist clique, and in doing so have given the Japanese revolution an entirely new look.

The editorial also says: The storm of China's great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has forcefully stimulated the revolutionary people in Japan to study and apply creatively Mao Tse-tung's thought. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Japanese people have found the real way to break the shackles of oppression and domination by U.S. imperialism and the traitorous monopoly capitalist class.

It continues: Once the great truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by hundreds of millions of revolutionary people it generates a material force that will become more and more powerful.

It says that the great victorious advance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled the broad masses of revolutionary people to see more and more clearly that Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the Lenin of our era and Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse while socialism is advancing to world-wide victory. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding thought guaranteeing the victory of the Japanese revolution.

The great victorious advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution has made the broad masses of the people see more and more clearly that in the Japa-

nese people's struggle to overthrow U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Japanese monopoly capitalist class and their accomplices, Soviet revisionism and the Miyamoto revisionist clique, and to win victory in the Japanese revolution, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people led by the great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung will always provide the most reliable backing.

The editorial quotes the great inscription written by Chairman Mao for Japanese worker friends: "The Japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution." This inscription, it says, points out to the revolutionary Japanese people the orientation of their struggle. The revolutionary Japanese people are thoroughly studying the profound significance of this important inscription.

The editorial denounces the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists, the reactionary Sato government and the Miyamoto revisionist clique for their shameless slanders against China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Facts, it says, have clearly proved that they are the accomplices of the renegade, traitor and scab

Liu Shao-chi. As pointed out in the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "Liu Shao-chi, the No. 1 Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, is a renegade, traitor and scab hiding in the Party and is a lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries who has committed innumerable crimes."

It says: At a time when China's great proletarian cultural revolution was winning great victories, the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, while exposing the plot hatched by the United States and the Soviet Union in their vain attempt to redivide the world between themselves, issued a powerful call: "All peoples oppressed by U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys should form a broad united front to smash the plots hatched by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in their vain attempt to dominate the world, so as to win victory and liberation more quickly." Let us combine this militant call closely with the line of the Japanese revolution and march forward courageously, the editorial concluded.

Inauguration of Revolutionary Committees Throughout China Hailed

Letter of Congratulations From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist)

IN a letter of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) recently greeted the establishment of revolutionary committees in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout China (with the exception of Taiwan Province). The letter of congratulations reads in full as follows:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

On learning the great news of the inauguration of revolutionary committees in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) warmly greets the all-round victory in the proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The proletarian revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has won victory throughout China. The bourgeois line of China's Khrushchov and his followers, who usurped leading posts after worming their way into the Party and tried to put China under the rule of revisionism, has suffered thorough defeat.

The red flags of revolutionary committees are flying over all China. This is another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought — the highest creative expression of Marxism-Leninism of our era.

While imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, battered everywhere by the revolutionary peoples, is suffering more and more serious defeats, and while modern revisionism with the Soviet ruling clique as its centre is breaking up in an increasingly grave crisis, the victory in China's proletarian cultural revolution

is an immense encouragement and basic support for the peoples and revolutionaries who are struggling against imperialism, against reaction and against revisionism.

Marxist-Leninist Parties throughout the world are drawing new strength from this victory to creatively apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to the concrete practice of their countries, to enlarge their ranks and to lead the masses in unfolding revolutionary struggle.

The Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) and all its organizations and members have the duty to propagate among the masses the profound significance

of the new great victory of the proletarian cultural revolution.

Long live the Chinese people and their glorious Communist Party led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the militant unity between the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist)!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist)

Message From the Marxist-Leninist Group of the Greek Communist Party

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has recently received a message from the Marxist-Leninist Group of the Greek Communist Party residing abroad, greeting the establishment of revolutionary committees in all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China (with the exception of Taiwan Province).

The message said, "The Greek revolutionaries regard this as a historical proof of the completely victorious progress so far of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, as the solid guarantee for the all-round, thorough victory of the magnificent cause of this revolution, and as the historic victory for Chairman Mao Tse-tung's creative Marxist-Leninist thought of our era.

"The completion of the establishment of revolutionary committees in China, a country with 700 million people, marks the strengthening of the steadfast revolutionary unity among the hundreds of millions of rebelling masses and the strengthening of the leading role of the working class, under the guidance of the red banner of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thought. This historic event marks the overwhelming victory of proletarian revolution over counter-revolution, the overwhelming victory of proletarian ideology over reactionary ideology, of socialism over capitalism, and of the dictatorship of the proletariat over all attempts to undermine socialism and to restore capitalism in China.

"This historic event is a devastating blow to U.S. imperialism, world reaction, modern revisionism and Soviet social-imperialism."

The message went on, "Today, under the darkest fascist rule of U.S. imperialism, the Greek people have paid very dearly for the evil consequences resulting from the revisionist betrayal. Through an analysis,

they have drawn a lesson from their own personal experiences and from international events.

"The fundamental lesson which the fighting Greek people have learnt is that he who raises his dirty hand against Marxism-Leninism will sink into the role of dictator and traitor to the people. The Greek working people have indignantly seen the above truth through the fact that the Soviet revisionists have committed savage imperialist aggression against Czechoslovakia and that the Czechoslovak revisionists have submitted to the Soviet revisionists in betrayal of the Czechoslovak people. He who holds aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism will steadily raise the consciousness of the people and turn their noble aim to fight for freedom into a momentous and invincible motive force of the people, who in turn will play the historical role of the grave-diggers of imperialism and modern revisionism. The Greek people have seen and heartily greet the great victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era and the respected and beloved leader of the people of the world.

"The Greek revolutionaries are inspired by the splendid victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. They will fight, whatever the cost and sacrifice, to unite all genuine revolutionary forces and build a united Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Greece — the pure representative of the working class and the people's will, and the organizer and leader of the people's revolutionary struggle for national independence, democracy and socialism."

The message said in conclusion: "The Greek revolutionaries and all the people of Greece wish the great Chinese people new victories in the fight for the all-round and complete triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution which is of worldwide significance."

"Thank Chairman Mao for Sending Us Such Fine Doctors!"

—Mauritanian People Praise Chinese Medical Team

LAST April a Chinese medical team arrived in Selibaby and Kiffa in the southern part of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in accordance with an agreement on cultural co-operation between the Governments of China and Mauritania. Members of the medical team, who were tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, followed the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao and overcame all kinds of difficulties and brought relief to tens of thousands of patients. In the course of their work they saved the lives of dozens of critical cases. Moving accounts of their meticulous service to the sick spread far and wide in Mauritania. Many people who had recovered from their illnesses as a result of the treatment of the Chinese medical team said gratefully: "You are fine doctors sent by Chairman Mao to serve us Mauritanian people. We are grateful to the great leader Chairman Mao!"

"We Must Save Mother and Baby!"

On the third day after they started work in Selibaby, the Chinese medical team received a pregnant woman. She was in difficult labour. There was only a room of about 20 square metres in which the medical team gave treatment to both medical and surgical patients. After an urgent meeting, the Chinese medical team, following Chairman Mao's teaching to serve wholeheartedly the people of China and the world, decided to perform at once a Caesarean operation to save the mother and the infant. The team plunged into battle at once. Preparations were speedily completed and the operation began. Working hard in the makeshift operating room, which was like an oven in the sweltering heat, the medical workers were soon out of breath and soaked to the skin. But one thought prevailed in the minds of all: "We must save the mother and the baby!"

With the help of the local medical personnel, the operation was completed within an hour. The mother was feeling well but the baby showed signs of asphyxia because the mucus blocked his windpipe after the hour-long operation. The mucus had to be removed without delay but the needed instrument was not available immediately. The doctor seized a catheter to suck out the mucus. Then suddenly the tension in the operating room was broken by the shrill cries of the baby.

The happy grandmother spread the good news to all her acquaintances that same evening after the baby was born, and the story was rapidly known all over the city of Selibaby. People poured into the house of the Chinese medical team to offer their congratulations. A

local medical worker said with deep feelings: "I am grateful to the great leader Chairman Mao from the bottom of my heart, and to my colleagues in the Chinese medical team."

It was raining hard on a Sunday in July. The Chinese medical team in Selibaby was told by the nurse on duty in the clinic that a young woman had come with her six-month-old child who was gravely ill. Members of the medical team hurried to the clinic without thought of rest. But by the time they arrived, the mother, reluctant to see her child die in the clinic, had already left with the child. The interpreter of the medical team rushed out into the rain to look for the woman and her child. When the interpreter caught up with her the rain was pouring down more heavily. Walking was difficult. He took off his coat to cover up the sick child. The mother was deeply moved. She came round to the interpreter's suggestion and returned to the clinic with him. The child's condition was critical: his breathing was very weak, his hands and feet were cold, his nostrils were quivering, and his whole body had become bluish. The Chinese medical personnel were possessed with a single thought: as long as there remained a ray of hope, they would try to save the child by all means. They set to work immediately and carried on intensively for a day and night. The child finally was out of danger after three days of treatment and nursing care.

A few days afterwards the child was brought to the clinic by his father for a check-up. Fondly caressing the child, the father kept muttering: "Chinois, Chinois (meaning Chinese)." A Chinese medical worker asked him curiously why he kept saying the word to his child. "But that's his name," the father replied. "My child was dying the other day and was saved by the Chinese medical team sent here by Chairman Mao. So I changed my child's name to 'Chinois' from that day." He then shouted enthusiastically: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Restoring Eyesight to the Blind

Members of the Chinese medical team working in Kiffa had at first not planned to open a department of ophthalmology for lack of housing facilities. But they soon noticed that about 20 per cent of the patients coming for treatment were suffering from eye diseases. Many of the patients had come from dozens or even hundreds of kilometres away. Some of

(Continued on p. 31.)

Palestinian Armed Struggle Grows From Strength to Strength

LYDDA airport, 11 miles from Tel Aviv, the main city of the Israeli-ruled area, was set ablaze by Palestinian commandos on October 24. An explosion caused this biggest airport in Israel, U.S. imperialism's tool of aggression in the Middle East, to burn for some 24 hours and cost the former more than one million U.S. dollars. It was a heavy blow for the Israeli aggressors.

The big explosion was carried out with great daring. Disguised commandos slipped into the airfield and planted explosives with timing devices in the power compound. The time-bombs touched off a big fire. Firemen and fire-fighting troops were of no avail and the airport's 4-storey central terminal building was gutted by the conflagration.

On November 9, Palestinian guerrillas attacked Lydda airport for a second time, setting it ablaze for many hours.

Apart from blowing up Lydda airport, the Palestinian guerrillas mounted more than 50 attacks on the Israeli aggressor troops in the first ten days of November, killing or wounding about 400 of them including 49 officers.

The military communique of "Al Fatah" (the Palestine National Liberation Movement) on November 2 said that the "Assifa" commando units kept up a sustained attack on Israeli aggressor forces throughout the occupied Arab lands, launching 110 battles in October. They killed or wounded about 600 Israeli troops, demolished five Israeli observation posts and ten strong-points, including one Israeli officers' club near the Dead Sea, destroyed 20 tanks and mine-sweeping vehicles, 88 military vehicles, 14 pieces of artillery and captured five other artillery pieces of various calibres. The commando units also destroyed six sections of railways and bridges, several oil tanks and pipes and two big factories.

The military communique issued the same day by the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the P.L.O. guerrillas launched 30 attacks against Israeli aggressor troops during October, killing or wounding about 230 enemy troops, capturing an officer and an agent of Israeli intelligence, shooting down one Israeli helicopter and destroying three heavy tanks, 22 half-track jeeps, eight troop-carriers, as well as three military barracks and an ammunition dump.

Victory Follows Victory

In fact, the Palestinian liberation fighters have been winning one victory after another in the months since June, the first anniversary of the Arab people's resistance to the U.S.-Israeli aggression against the United Arab Republic, Syria and other Arab coun-

tries. Not only have they made more and more raids on the enemy and taken an ever increasing toll of the enemy forces, they have extended the sphere of operations to include the entire Israeli-ruled and occupied areas. The whole territory, from the Jordan Valley to Tel Aviv, from the Golan Heights to the Sinai Desert, today is astir with the activities of the guerrilla fighters and resounds with the explosion of their bombs and mines. The swift development of the Palestinian armed struggle has struck panic into the hearts of the enemy. UPI cried out in dismay: "The Arab commando is emerging as a major force in the Middle East."

During these months, the guerrillas made extensive raids on enemy convoys, warehouses and munition dumps, and blew up enemy highways, railways, bridges, railway stations and pipe-lines. Attacks were concentrated on enemy barracks and strong-points in the Jordan Valley, the Gaza Strip and the Negev area. On June 29, the guerrillas blew up the highly important command headquarters of the Israeli occupation forces at Jericho, killing many enemy officers and soldiers. Then on August 1, while the enemy there was still jittery, a commando detachment attacked their barracks at Auja near Jericho. The barracks fell to the commandos, who held them for two and a half hours. Forced out of their barracks, the enemy forces were wiped out. On August 22, the guerrillas attacked again with a concentrated force in the same locality, wiping out 90 enemy troops at one stroke. Enemy barracks and strong-points in many other places were also attacked and many enemy troops were put out of action. As Al Fatah proudly declared in a communique, no place in the entire Israeli-occupied territory is out of the guerrillas' reach.

The bombs of the guerrillas have struck fear into the reactionary regime in Tel Aviv. On June 22, a bomb exploded in the main lobby of Jerusalem's Ambassador Hotel where the Israeli gendarmerie are quartered. On August 18, four explosions rocked Jerusalem, and on August 21, the U.S. consulate in the city was bombed. Explosions occurred frequently in the heart of Gaza city.

Flexible Guerrilla Tactics

The guerrillas are flexible in their operations, and more often than not can win out when the odds against them are heavy. They set up mobile bases from which they go into battle by breaking up into small units in accordance with the needs of the fighting. After an attack is launched, the guerrillas immediately move on to another place and there in ambush wait for enemy reinforcements. They are thus able to surprise the enemy with a double blow. An Al Fatah leader pointed out that after the June war

of last year, all Palestine was occupied by the Zionists. The Palestinian guerrillas therefore set up mobile bases in villages and mountains in the enemy-occupied areas, from which they attack enemy military installations and important economic establishments.

Badly mauled by the Palestinian guerrillas, the Israeli aggressors carried out rabid repression against the Arab people in the occupied areas. They made wanton arrests, looted and smashed up Arab shops and massacred the Arab inhabitants. This was most vicious in Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron and Khan Yunis where the guerrillas have been constantly making raids. But the enemy suppression has only aroused more bitter hatred among the Palestinian people. Arabs residing in the Israeli-occupied areas often call strikes involving workers, students and merchants, and in this way they carry on a struggle on another front in co-ordination with the guerrillas. Guerrilla attacks on Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Gaza and other cities on the one hand and the strikes of Arab workers, students and merchants in these cities on the other have engulfed the enemy in the sea of people's war. During the commemoration of the first anniversary of the June 5 war, the people in Gaza waged a valiant struggle against the enemy. They not only went on strike and held large-scale demonstrations but also barricaded the streets against the enemy.

The armed struggle in Palestine has the wide support of the Palestinian people. The people in the enemy-occupied areas often provide food and serve as guides for the commandos and keep watch on the enemy. An increasing number of Palestinian youth have joined the commandos and are fighting bravely against the enemy. A 16-year-old student who joined up with the guerrillas when the Israeli aggressor troops invaded Karama last March declared that with gun in hand his only wish now is to fight. An Arab source said that since the Israeli bombing of Es-Salt last August, the people, fired with a strong determination to take vengeance on the enemy, have been talking about the time when they can use

their bayonets. A Western news agency revealed that the ranks of the commandos expanded practically after every Israeli invasion.

As the Palestinian guerrillas are intensifying their attacks on the enemy, U.S. imperialism has redoubled its efforts to arm Israel. Washington has decided to provide Israel with "Phantom" jet fighters to deal with the Arab countries and the Palestinian guerrillas, a move which has incurred great wrath in the Arab world. At the same time, U.S. imperialism is collaborating closely with Soviet revisionism inside and outside the United Nations to peddle the hoax of a "political solution." George Ball, U.S. representative in the United Nations, recently "proposed" to the Security Council that it send U.N. "observers" to the "cease-fire" line along the Jordan border, in an attempt to hold back the Palestinian people's armed struggle.

Defeat the Enemy by People's War

With the vigorous support of U.S. imperialism, Israel has been massing troops along the Suez, the Jordan River and Golan Heights in preparation for a new military adventure. "The Voice of Assifa" radio of Al Fatah has called on the Palestinian and other Arab people to heighten their vigilance and be prepared to beat back an invading enemy. It called on the people to be ready for house-to-house fighting and to defend every inch of their homeland. Al Fatah has also clearly expressed its rejection of all U.N. resolutions, the so-called "political solution" included. It has solemnly declared that the Palestinian revolutionary people will regard any "international force" moving up to the "cease-fire" line as their enemy and those countries which dare to send troops there as hostile countries.

The situation in the Palestinian people's armed struggle is excellent. As pointed out by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people: **"A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."**

November 16 Statement of the Foreign Ministry Of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Following is the statement issued on November 16 by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, as reported by the Vietnam News Agency:

Regarding the November 13, 1968 statement made by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department on behalf of the acting U.S. Secretary of State, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam states as follows:

1. On representation arrangements at the forthcoming conference on the settlement of the Vietnam problem, the representative of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the official conversations in Paris has

rejected the proposal of the U.S. representative on a type of conference comprising two sides in which the two sides are to organize themselves according to their choice. After the unconditional cessation of U.S. air, naval and artillery bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam asserted in its November 2 statement: "In agreement with the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam declares its readiness to participate in a conference comprising the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the

representatives of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the representatives of the United States and the representatives of the Saigon administration. The presence of the representatives of the Saigon administration at this conference does not mean that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam recognizes that administration."

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam stresses once again that the present Saigon administration is an instrument of the U.S. imperialists for the conduct of their aggressive war and the carrying out of neo-colonialism in south Vietnam, and that it does not represent anybody. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the organizer and leader of the south Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, it is the genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people, it is fully competent to settle all problems concerning south Vietnam. A conference to settle the Vietnam problem must necessarily be attended by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as an independent and equal partner.

2. The U.S. State Department has declared that the United States is "continuing reconnaissance operations as required" in the air space of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, that is to say the United States gives itself the right to encroach on the sovereignty, territory and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an independent and sovereign country. This is an insolent claim of the aggressors who trample upon the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and international law, and seriously challenge world and American opinion.

Throughout the past years and in the official conversation in Paris, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has firmly demanded that the United States unconditionally stop the bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. After the unconditional cessation of U.S. air, naval and artillery bombardments on the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on November 2, 1968 firmly demanded once again that the United States put an end to its war of aggression against Vietnam, and give up for good all encroachments on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The U.S. State Department's contentions in this matter have further exposed the U.S. rulers as stubborn aggressors.

3. With regard to the so-called "military actions in or near the demilitarized zone and indiscriminate attacks on major cities in the south" the United States has once again deliberately used a vague wording designed to make public opinion believe that the cessation of the bombardments against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has been agreed to on certain conditions. This is sheer deception on the part of the United States. It has been the unswerving stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to demand that the United States unconditionally stop the bombing

raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. After blocking the official conversations in Paris for five months, the representative of the U.S. Government has had to make clear to the representative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam that the cessation of the U.S. bombardments on the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is unconditional.

In the past fourteen years, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has always respected the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam including the demilitarized zone, while the United States has systematically violated the agreements as a whole. Even after the unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the United States keeps violating the Geneva Agreements, and on November 4, 6 and 13, 1968, it launched attacks on the demilitarized zone.

The United States has sent over half a million U.S. expeditionary troops for aggression, together with over half a million puppet and satellite troops, against south Vietnam. It has made use of its air force, navy and artillery and many modern weapons to savagely massacre the south Vietnamese people in town and country. Since the cessation of the bombardments against north Vietnam, it has intensified military operations and bombardments to massacre our south Vietnamese countrymen. The people and the Liberation Armed Forces of south Vietnam are fiercely fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and have a right to use every means to fight against them anywhere on the territory of south Vietnam. That is the south Vietnamese people's inalienable right to self-defence. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam unreservedly supports that sacred right of its countrymen in south Vietnam. So long as the United States persists in its aggression against south Vietnam, the south Vietnamese people will fight on till total victory so as to achieve an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous south Vietnam, advancing towards the peaceful reunification of the Vietnam fatherland.

The perfidious claims of the United States are designed to justify its unjust actions in intensifying the war of aggression in south Vietnam, launching continued attacks on the demilitarized zone, and daily sending planes to encroach on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, at the same time, they are aimed at evading U.S. responsibility for delaying the Paris conference aimed at seeking a political settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam firmly rejects the brazen distortions on November 13, 1968 by the United States. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam once again affirms its position as set out in the November 2, 1968 statement. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam demands that the U.S. Government renounce all dilatory tricks so that the Paris conference on Vietnam may start soon.

November 16, 1968

U.S. Imperialism Heightening Aggression Against Indonesia

U.S. imperialism has for a long time seized every opportunity to commit aggression against Indonesia. As far back as 1948, it directed the Indonesian reactionary forces to manufacture the so-called "Madiun Incident" for the purpose of eliminating the Communist Party of Indonesia and the Indonesian independence movement which was led by it. It later on stirred up one anti-communist, anti-China and anti-popular adverse current after another in Indonesia. Since U.S. imperialism instigated the Suharto-Nasution fascist military clique in launching a counter-revolutionary coup to grab political power in October 1965, the door has been thrown wide open by this traitorous clique, and Washington has been stepping up its aggression against and control over Indonesia in all fields. In Djakarta, the capital of Indonesia, U.S.-made goods today flood the market, U.S. films are widely shown in the cinemas, and decadent U.S. music is played over Djakarta Radio. Pornographic magazines and books from the United States clutter up the news-stands, while glaring advertisements about the opening of American banks and other blood-sucking firms take up much space in the city's reactionary newspapers. U.S. bigwigs and brasshats as well as U.S. monopoly capital bosses have swarmed into Indonesia on "visits" or "inspections," going about wherever they like. And the United States Embassy in Indonesia, located close to Suharto's "Presidential Palace," has all the appearances befitting an overlord of the traitorous Suharto-Nasution regime.

Tying Indonesia to the U.S. War Chariot

Soon after this fascist military regime came to power, U.S. imperialism stepped up its collusion with it politically. It first incited the regime to give up the Indonesian people's struggle against "Malaysia," a neo-colonialist product, and reach a "compromise" agreement with the latter. U.S. imperialism then prompted the Indonesian fascist military regime to collaborate openly with the reactionaries of Thailand and India in frantically opposing the great People's Republic of China. Instigated by U.S. imperialism, a handful of its running dogs in Southeast Asia officially formed a so-called "Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)" in August last year. The Indonesian reactionaries ran themselves ragged in rigging up this miserable counter-revolutionary alliance. U.S. Vice-

President Humphrey urged "its (ASEAN) members to spare no efforts to build up ASEAN as a purely military organization." Suharto then brayed that "ASEAN" could be developed into "a kind of military co-operation." On June 10, 1968, Suharto openly admitted that "ASEAN" already had an anti-China, anti-communist "defensive strategy."

After "ASEAN" came into being, the Indonesian fascist military regime sent successive military delegations led by its ground, navy and air force chiefs to Thailand, the Philippines, "Malaysia," south Korea and other U.S. satellites in Asia, as well as Australia and New Zealand, for "talks on military co-operation" in accordance with the needs of U.S. imperialism. The British journal *Eastern World* noted that, on the basis of a military agreement between the Indonesian and Australian reactionary authorities, "Australian military transports with troops for south Vietnam fly regularly over Indonesian territory." It also disclosed that U.S. planes on missions against Vietnam "run on Indonesian petrol." All this shows that U.S. imperialism has been binding Indonesia tighter and tighter to its war chariot, making use of the Indonesian fascist military regime as a counter-revolutionary tool for carrying out its anti-China, anti-communist and anti-people crimes in Asia.

U.S. Military Bases in Indonesia

U.S. imperialism has tightened its military control over Indonesia and openly established military bases there for aggression in Asia. Foreign news agencies and newspapers have revealed that three military bases already set up by the United States are located in the strategic parts of Sabang in North Sumatra, Bitung in North Sulawesi and Tjilatjap in Central Java. It was reported that the U.S. base in Sabang is a "link" in the chain of U.S. bases in Thailand, and thus it is "included in the SEATO network." Moreover, U.S. government officials also have studied Indonesia's strategic ports. Under an air transport service agreement signed by the U.S. and the Indonesian reactionary authorities, U.S. aircraft can land freely in places like Djakarta and Bali.

In the last few months, there has been frequent military collaboration between U.S. imperialism and the Indonesian regime. The Djakarta journal *Pelita Minggu* revealed in mid October that a "U.S.-Indonesia defence liaison mission" was engaging in counter-revo-

lutionary activities in Indonesia. U.S. Embassy military attaches in Djakarta have gone to Central and East Java on several occasions to make plans in co-ordination with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for the Indonesian fascist military regime's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" of the people's armed forces there. At the same time, the United States has "invited" some chieftains of the Indonesian fascist armed forces to that country. An Indonesian army delegation comprising Darsono, commander of the Siliwangi Division in West Java, and other reactionary generals and officers went to the United States for more than 40 days. After a series of secret talks with the U.S. Secretary of Defence and other military brasshats, this delegation brazenly admitted that the Indonesian fascist military regime had won the "full approval" of its U.S. master because of the anti-communist, anti-China, anti-people counter-revolutionary policies it so feverishly pursues. The mouthpiece of the Indonesian authorities Antara News Agency divulged that in accordance with the "programme of U.S. aid in military training," group after group of reactionary officers of the Indonesian army, navy and air force have been sent to the United States for military training.

Indonesia's Biggest Plunderer

At the same time as U.S. imperialism has Indonesia in a political and military vice, U.S. monopoly capital is pouring into that country of archipelago at an unprecedented rate. The aim of U.S. imperialism is to control Indonesia's economic lifeline and turn this country into its colony.

It was reported that the total amount of foreign monopoly capital investments in Indonesia had shot up in the first nine months of the current year. From January to May, foreign investments stood at 150 million U.S. dollars, but by September they had risen abruptly to 400 million U.S. dollars. The number of projects invested in by foreign monopoly capital — which cover industry, mining, timber, fisheries, communications, pharmaceuticals and plantations — sharply increased from 36 to 84 during the same period. Both in terms of the amount of investment and the number of projects, U.S. capital accounts for the largest share. By late March, for instance, American investments approved by the traitorous regime of Indonesia had reached 101.7 million U.S. dollars, representing more than 70 per cent of the total foreign investment in the country. Thus, AP confessed in a dispatch that the United States is Indonesia's "biggest investor."

U.S. imperialism has increased its exploitation of Indonesian oil on an unprecedented scale. The amount

of oil shipped out of Central Sumatra by Caltex rapidly increased from 1952's 15,000 barrels to 401,000 barrels in the first six months of this year, an increase of nearly 27 times. In the last few months U.S. monopoly companies have acquired more privileges from the Suharto-Nasution regime for extracting oil. In July this year, the Caltex oil monopoly company signed a 30-year contract with the reactionary Indonesian authorities, obtaining special oil rights on Halmahera Island, East Indonesia. By August, two other U.S. oil monopoly companies had obtained special rights for extracting oil in the oil-rich islands of Kalimantan and Sumatra. In early September, the Independent Petroleum Company of the United States signed an oil agreement with the reactionary Indonesian regime. The new agreement allows this U.S. oil monopoly company to plunder 75,000 barrels of oil a day for 30 years from a 110,000-square-kilometre area in the southern part of Sumatra. Thus, Indonesia has become a major oil supply base for U.S. imperialist aggression in Southeast Asia.

In addition, Antara disclosed that the U.S. Boise Cascade Corporation plans to invest 650 million U.S. dollars in Indonesia for despoiling forest resources. The International Nickel Company of Canada, most of whose shares are owned by U.S. capitalists, got special rights in exploiting nickel deposits in an area covering 25,000 square miles on Sulawesi Island. In brief, the U.S. monopoly capital blood-sucking octopus has its tentacles all over Indonesia, viciously plundering this rich country.

Indonesia is being rapidly reduced to an American colony as a result of the intensified traitorous acts of the fascist Suharto-Nasution regime. This state of affairs has aroused boundless indignation among the broad masses of the Indonesian people and patriots of all circles who are beginning to voice their protest and opposition. Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Imperialism will not last long because it always does evil things. It persists in grooming and supporting reactionaries in all countries who are against the people, it has forcibly seized many colonies and semi-colonies and many military bases, and it threatens the peace with atomic war. Thus, forced by imperialism to do so, more than 90 per cent of the people of the world are rising or will rise up in struggle against it."** Through their own struggle and with the support of the people of the world, the Indonesian people will surely bury the fascist military regime headed by Suharto and Nasution, arch-traitors and the most shameless imperialist running dogs in Indonesian history, drive out the U.S. aggressors and win national independence and liberation.

Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique — Sworn Enemy of the Revolutionary Indonesian People

Events this year have further shown that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, just like U.S. imperialism, is a murderer madly suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the Indonesian people, and it is the revolutionary Indonesian people's sworn enemy.

This clique has tried in every way to groom and back up the Indonesian fascist military regime and to assist the Indonesian reactionaries headed by Suharto and Nasution with lots of money, guns and "military advisers" to put down the Indonesian people's armed struggle. This thoroughly bares the ugly features of this renegade clique which waves the flag of socialism while pushing imperialist policies.

IT is well known that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has joined U.S. imperialism in fostering the Indonesian reactionaries and suppressing the Indonesian people's revolutionary armed forces.

An article in the July-August issue (1968) of the Japanese bimonthly *Research on Military Affairs* said: "That the anti-guerrilla units of the Suharto regime are being trained in the Soviet Union has been proved by obvious facts. At the same time, it is common knowledge that the Soviet Union pays for the training. Furthermore, senior Soviet army generals have gone to the East Java region on official duty to support the operations against the guerrillas. Decisions have also been made to supply Indonesia with weapons (including aircraft) and ammunition for use against the guerrillas." U.S. imperialism and the Indonesian reactionaries mince no words on this subject. *Christian Science Monitor*, a mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, reported last September: "Indeed, some Indonesian intelligence men have hinted to correspondents that the Soviets have been helpful in rooting out some Indonesian Communists."

Ample evidence has proved that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is supplying the Indonesian fascist military regime with guns and artillery to suppress the Indonesian people's armed forces and is also sending instructors to train Indonesia's counter-revolutionary armed forces. Navy commander Muljadi of the Indonesian fascist military regime admitted last August that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was continuing to provide the reactionary Indonesian troops with military "experts." He also revealed that "90 per cent of Indonesia's naval vessels are Soviet-made ships." It was also reported that the air force of the reactionary Indonesian regime "has a fleet of about 350 aircraft, at least half of which are Russian made." The Japanese bourgeois paper *Mainichi Shimbun* disclosed last August that weapons supplied to Indonesia's reactionary armed forces by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique included

cruisers, destroyers, submarines, MIG fighters, bombers, and so on and so forth.

Other press reports have also revealed that the Indonesian reactionaries' aircraft taking part in the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations against the people's armed forces in West Kalimantan and East Java were supplied by the Soviet revisionists. The "training of a new-type infantry" by the reactionary military authorities in various provinces to suppress the people's armed forces is being carried out with weapons supplied jointly by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. To enable the Indonesian fascist military regime to use their weapons efficiently in massacring the Indonesian people, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has supplied it with plenty of spare parts and given it "technical guidance." One report said that "at present Soviet technicians and armymen keep moving about in various parts of the country to give technical guidance."

Military personnel of both the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and U.S. imperialism, stationed in Indonesia, have made frequent visits since the beginning of 1968 to the fighting fronts where counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns conducted by the fascist military regime were taking place. They collaborated with the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime in making plans for the suppression of the Indonesian people's armed forces. Early in the year, after the revolutionary people of East Java had started revolutionary armed struggle in the rural areas, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique hurriedly sent military officers to the region to discuss with the local reactionary military authorities "the potentials of Soviet aid to Indonesia in aircraft spare parts" and other "routine matters." In July and August, while the Indonesian fascist military regime was conducting counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations with large concentrations of troops against the people's armed forces in East and Central Java, the military attache of the Embassy of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in Indonesia went there to "strengthen friendly relations" and to survey the so-called "security conditions" in these places. In September, the military attache of the Soviet revisionist clique, "accompanied" by reactionary Indonesian officers, joined the U.S. military attache to "inspect some military objects in Malang (East Java)."

As an assist to the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime in suppressing the people's armed forces and to prolong its shaky rule, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique repeatedly agreed to postpone the repayment of its huge military loans.

In July, at the very time the Indonesian fascist military regime had concentrated large military forces equipped with Soviet-made weapons to carry out "en-

circlement and suppression" operations against the people's armed forces in East Java, M.D. Sytenko, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's Ambassador in Djakarta, signed a "letter of endorsement" on the postponement of the repayment to the Soviet revisionists of their military loans with Foreign Minister Adam Malik of the Indonesian fascist military regime. On that occasion, Malik expressed his gratitude for the "warm consideration" shown by the Soviet revisionists. He said: "The agreement to postpone the repayment of the loans is a tremendous assistance to us by the Soviet Union, and at the same time it manifests its (the Soviet Union's) understanding of Indonesia's economy." He added that with this step, "a new chapter in the relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union had been opened."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has also signed new military aid agreements and contracts with the Indonesian fascist regime. Malik revealed in May that under these agreements and contracts, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has decided "to sell to Indonesia spare parts needed by its armed forces" and "to bear the expenses of the members of the Indonesian armed forces now under training in the Soviet Union." In Djakarta, Sytenko openly declared soon after this that "the Soviet Government was prepared to give polit-

ical, economic and financial aid" to Indonesia so as to bolster the Indonesian fascist military regime.

In his brilliant article *Farewell, Leighton Stuart!*, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The war to turn China into a U.S. colony, a war in which the United States of America supplies the money and guns and Chiang Kai-shek the men to fight for the United States and slaughter the Chinese people, has been an important component of the U.S. imperialist policy of worldwide aggression since World War II." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has now ganged up with U.S. imperialism to supply the money and guns to slaughter the Indonesian people. This outright social-imperialist criminal policy of this renegade clique will surely promote the further awakening of the Indonesian people.

The Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia has put it well in a recent statement: "At present the Indonesian people, who are launching revolutionary armed struggle and surmounting every difficulty under the leadership of the Indonesian Communist Party, will, under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, certainly smash the schemes of the Soviet modern revisionists against the Indonesian people, overthrow the Suharto-Nasution fascist regime and achieve ultimate victory."

Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Openly Promotes Free Management of Land

— New evidence of its crime in all-round restoration of capitalism in agriculture

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique recently has drawn up a document called "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" to meet the need of promoting capitalist free competition in agriculture and developing the kulak economy. On a number of fundamental questions, this draft legislation emasculates and tampers with the basic principles set forth by the great teacher of revolution Lenin on the nationalization of land. It stipulates that land in the rural areas, which was all nationalized after the October Revolution, may be freely transferred or rented in disguised form, allows large-scale extension of plots for private use and encourages capitalist free management and so forth. This is another serious step taken by the Soviet revisionist renegades to bring about an all-round restoration of capitalism in Soviet agriculture and new criminal evidence of their betrayal of the October Revolution and socialism.

Sabotage of Land Nationalization and Socialist Agrarian Relations Is Formalized by Law

Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917, the Soviet Government proclaimed the policy of abolishing private ownership of land and

the carrying out of land nationalization. This policy was personally formulated by the great Lenin, founder of the first socialist state in the world. It was one of the most important results of the October Revolution. Later, during the period of Stalin's leadership, the Soviet Union promulgated a series of laws, decrees and decisions safeguarding and developing state ownership of land and socialist agrarian relations. Since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's usurpation of Party and state power in the Soviet Union, it has brought about capitalist restoration in the country, turning the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. As a result, there was a fundamental change in the class content of the socialist state ownership of land which had originally existed in the Soviet Union. Today, 50 years after the October Revolution, the Soviet revisionist renegades Brezhnev, Kosygin and company have openly deprecated some of the fundamental principles in the agrarian laws promulgated when the Soviet Union was under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin as being "outmoded" and incompatible with "the demands of the times." The so-called "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" worked out by the Soviet revisionist renegades last June have formalized, by state law, their sabotage

of land nationalization and socialist agrarian relations which were realized after the October Revolution.

Land Freely Transferable and Rentable So Long As It Is "Compensated" For

It was explicitly laid down in the land laws promulgated by the Soviet state after the October Revolution that private ownership of land would be abolished for ever, and that selling, renting or "transfer of land in any other form" would be prohibited. Later, to guarantee the successful development of the collective farm system and to ensure that land nationalization, which was an important gain of the October Revolution, would not be tampered with, the Soviet Government adopted other resolutions to prohibit any redividing, buying, selling, and renting of collective farm land, and to strictly restrict the transfer of any part of such land to other users. Nevertheless, the "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" recently dished out by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique provide that "an agricultural unit" may "transfer part of its arable land to another agricultural unit for permanent use"; that it may also transfer part of the arable land given it by the state to "the collective farms, state farms or other agricultural units which need such land for temporary use," while the "agricultural unit which uses this tract of land for a given period of time" must "compensate" the original land user "commensurably with the period of the use of such land." Expressed in ambiguous and round-about language, these provisions actually mean that the "collective farms" and "state farms" in the Soviet Union today can freely transfer and lease land among themselves, provided they are given certain "compensation." What is this if not a betrayal of the October Revolution?

Clandestine Division of and Encroachment Upon Public Land and Advocating Land Utilization According to Capitalist Profit-Making Principles

After usurping the leadership of the Soviet Party and state, Khrushchov tried in every possible way to encourage and foster the growth of a private agricultural economy and sabotage and break up the original collective farm economy and state farm economy. Brezhnev, Kòsygin and company have gone even further in this respect since their assumption of power. As soon as they came to power, they adopted a series of decisions to further encourage the development of the "house-side plots" (plots for private use) and privately owned cattle. With their support and encouragement, the clandestine division of and encroachment on the land of the "collective farms" and "state farms" and the free expansion of "house-side plots" have become ever more serious in the rural areas in many union republics of the U.S.S.R. in the last few years. Never before have the private economy and rural capitalist forces grown so virulently.

The "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" stipulate that not only "collective farm" members and "permanent workers on state farms" may own "house-side plots," but such plots would be given to "teachers, doctors and other experts working and living in the

countryside," to "workers, functionaries, pensioners and the disabled living in rural areas," to "maintenance personnel of traffic and communication lines and main pipe-lines" and to "personnel working on forest plantations and in afforested areas and state-run sapling gardens."

According to the relevant decisions on land adopted by the Soviet Party and Government in Stalin's time and the provisions of "The Model Regulations of an Agricultural Artel in the Soviet Union," the state's public land permanently used by the collective farms is inviolable and "to expand the total acreage of house-side plots by reducing collective farm's public land is forbidden." But, stimulating private economy to meet the need of expanding the private "house-side plots," the Brezhnev-Kòsygin clique has now openly annulled these restrictions of the past and explicitly laid down in the "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" that the "collective farms" may allot public land for increasing the total acreage of "house-side plots." Thus, this clique has gone a step further in its perverse actions of developing private economy and sabotaging collective economy in the last few years.

In the name of "making rational use of land," the Brezhnev-Kòsygin clique discards the socialist agricultural planning system and encourages capitalist free management in agriculture. To meet the needs of the privileged stratum and new kulaks in the countryside in carrying out capitalist management, the clique furiously attacks the socialist agricultural planning system as "bureaucratic" and "unnecessary." It advocates that "collective farms" and "state farms" should "develop production in those branches of agriculture which yield maximum profits." And now, the clique is making further efforts through the "draft" to preach the utilization of land according to the capitalist principle of profit-making.

Rampant Capitalist Forces, Aggravated Class Differentiation, and Wild Cheers From the New Kulaks

It is no accident that the Brezhnev-Kòsygin clique has cooked up such "Draft Principles of Land Legislation." In the last few years, this gang of renegades has feverishly promoted the "new economic system" centred around the capitalist principle of profit-making in all branches of the Soviet national economy and implemented the so-called "economic reform." Like the industrial and other economic sectors, agriculture, which is an important branch of the national economy, falls deeper and deeper into the abyss of capitalism. In the vast rural areas in the Soviet Union, capitalist forces have never been more rampant, and class differentiation is being aggravated daily. The revisionist "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" were drawn up by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique precisely to bring the capitalist restoration in agriculture a step further and to serve the interests of the handful of the privileged bourgeois stratum and the new kulaks in the countryside.

Therefore, the moment this "draft" appeared in the Soviet press it was warmly received by the handful

of the privileged stratum and new kulaks in the rural areas throughout the country. They shouted that this will "solve by an entirely new method many problems" arising in the relations of land ownership, that this is a "more accurate and fair way" in resorting to "material incentives" in agriculture, and that this "fully conforms to the spirit of economic reform which is now being carried out" and so on. All this shows the kind of stuff of which the "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" is really made up.

The Soviet People Will See Through the Renegade Features of the Soviet Revisionist Clique More Clearly

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that "disguised counter-revolutionaries conceal their true features by giving a false impression. But since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely." As soon as the "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique were made public, many Soviet working people saw through its reactionary nature. A worker in a Soviet agricultural organization

pointed out: The "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" have in fact provided that "land should have its price and this price should find expression in the change of its users." This means the "restoration of price-forming factors which operate in a society of private ownership of land" and it undermines state ownership of land. A cadre on a collective farm noted that the series of articles on the "transfer of the use of land" in the "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" in fact negate state ownership of land. He added that the provision in the "draft" that "the user of land should use the land rationally" is "incompatible with the planned targets." Doing so means free management of the land.

It is certain that the Soviet revisionists' "Draft Principles of Land Legislation" will provide the Soviet revolutionary people with material for learning by negative example and enable them to see through more clearly the true renegade features of Brezhnev, Kosygin and their ilk who are out to destroy the fruits of victory of the October Revolution.

U.S. Imperialism's Worsening Agricultural Crisis

THE agricultural crisis in the United States is becoming more and more serious at a time when that country is already in the grip of an unprecedented grave financial crisis and is confronted with a new "over-production" crisis in industry. This is another indication that U.S. imperialism's current political and economic crises are steadily deepening.

The agricultural crisis in the United States reflects most profoundly one of the insurmountable basic contradictions in the capitalist system — the contradiction between a ceaselessly and aimlessly expanded productive capacity and a limited market demand. On the one hand, millions of impoverished Americans, most of them Afro-Americans, are struggling against starvation all year round; they cannot even afford to buy the food needed for minimum subsistence. On the other hand, huge quantities of "surplus" grain and meat and dairy products find no customers. As a result of worsening inflation, retail prices of food keep rising. This has further restricted the purchasing power of the working people and makes such an abnormal situation still worse.

Meanwhile, with the deepening of the crisis in the whole capitalist world, the usual U.S. practice of dumping "surplus" farm and meat and dairy products abroad to shift the crisis on to others has run into ever greater difficulties. For example, the total value of U.S. exports of farm and meat and dairy products to Western Europe, a major market of such U.S. products, registered a 16 per cent drop in 1967. Therefore, despite a series of measures adopted by the U.S. ruling clique over the last few years to restrict the amount of

these products coming on the market, it has failed to alleviate the crisis.

Taking advantage of this situation, the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups in industry and commerce have feverishly pushed down the purchasing prices of farm and meat and dairy products, thus squeezing colossal profits from the middle and small farmers. U.S. official circles had to admit that the purchasing prices of these products fell by no less than 6 per cent in 1967 compared with those of the preceding year, and this represents a level lower than 20 years ago. Moreover, this trend is continuing unabated.

Meanwhile, as a result of the steep rise in the prices of industrial products and a constant increase in the cost of production in agriculture, the income of the middle and small farmers is shrinking more and more. According to press reports, in the past year, the net income of American farmers fell by nearly 2,000 million U.S. dollars, while their debts rose by 4,000 million U.S. dollars. The U.S. bourgeois press pointed out uneasily that the American farmers' debt is now approaching a "disastrous level." Farmers compelled to go into debt had to put up with ruthless, usurious rates, and "a lot of fellows couldn't even pay their interest."

It is worth noting that because they possess more land and have abundant financial resources, the big farms run by the monopoly capitalist groups can turn out huge amounts of products at relatively low costs and thus gain enormous profits. The U.S. Government, which represents the interests of monopoly capital, has been carrying out a series of agricultural policies favourable to the big farms. For instance, federal

subsidies for fallow land granted on the basis of acreage mean a huge extra income for the big farm owners every year, and some of them even get as much as a million U.S. dollars or more. On the other hand, the middle and small farmers, because of the limited size of their farms, are not in a position to let large tracts of land lie fallow; consequently they cannot get such "preferential" treatment. As a result, the big farm owners are in an increasingly more favourable competitive position, while the small farmers who find it harder and harder to carry on are forced one after another into a miserable state of bankruptcy. Furthermore, squeezed out by the big farm owners, many middle farmers also find themselves in a worsening position. Since 1960, it has been reported, the total number of U.S. farms has fallen by about one million. The overwhelming majority have been ruthlessly swallowed up by the big farms. At present, this tendency of "big fish swallowing up little fish" is becoming ever more serious in the U.S. rural areas. *Economic Notes*, published in New York, said in its July issue: "More and more small farmers have been put out of business. Sharecroppers have been forced into the city ghettos, especially in the south, and farm workers have been pushed into the ranks of the unemployed." Such a critical situation in agriculture has forced many department stores in middle-sized and small towns and cities to close down because of a serious falling off of business.

Middle and small farmers in the United States are becoming more and more bitter over their miserable

situation. *U.S. News and World Report*, a mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, cried out in alarm: "There is a rising tide of bitterness among farmers." Many small farmers on the verge of bankruptcy and even some middle farmers are reportedly getting themselves organized to take action against the big monopoly businessmen who, with government connivance, have deliberately cut down the purchasing prices of farm and meat and dairy products. Since the beginning of 1967, farmers in many states have been engaging in strike actions, refusing to sell such products as dairy products, grain and cattle, or to purchase agricultural machinery and other industrial products. Last March, dairy farmers in 25 states from Wyoming and Colorado in the west to New Jersey in the east and Florida in the south, launched a two-week strike against the low price for milk. In August, farmers in Ohio carried out a struggle against the low price for grain. The protest struggles of the small and middle farmers are now developing, and they reflect the sharpening contradictions between the small and middle farmers on the one hand and monopoly capital on the other.

Agriculture is an important sector of the U.S. capitalist economy. It is not only a main source of grain and raw materials for the U.S. capitalist economy but also an important customer for its industrial products. The deepening crisis in agriculture will surely bring about serious consequences to the crisis-ridden U.S. industry, business and finance. It will intensify the already serious political and economic crises in the United States.

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spring ploughing, summer hoeing and autumn harvest. This enables students to work alongside the other commune members. In order to assist the students in remoulding their ideology through productive labour, a summing up of their ideological progress is made at the end of each farming season.

The school requires its students to do at least 90 days of collective labour every year and earn their quota of food grain by their work.

The school's students warmly welcome the principle of combining education with productive labour. Student Wang Cheng-fu took a hand in collective labour in his production team the day after he finished the school course. In high spirits, he told the team cadres and commune members: "My aim in going to school was to arm myself with Mao Tse-tung's thought, become a new-type peasant and build my native village into a new socialist village. Now my wish is coming true!" Of the school's first group of 34 graduates this year, two enlisted in the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the rest have all become new-type peasants who are the backbone of the three great revolutionary movements. They actively help commune members study Mao Tse-tung's thought. One has been named by the

county as an activist in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and two have been elected militia platoon leaders.

Commune members welcome this agricultural middle school's students with both socialist consciousness and culture. They say: "These students can write essays, do farm work, and also take up arms to fight the enemy. They take an active part in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are skilled at many kinds of work needed in building the new socialist countryside and are good successors for the revolution. We can set our minds at rest in sending our children to such a school."

During the four years following its establishment, the agricultural middle school has demonstrated its great vitality and unmatched superiority. Not only the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Taipingling brigade welcome it; the poor and lower-middle peasants in the six neighbouring production brigades also send their children there. In its first year, the school expanded from one to six classes and its reputation has grown steadily.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education, this new-type school run by the production brigade is advancing from victory to victory.

ROUND THE WORLD

LAOTIAN PATRIOTIC FORCES AND PEOPLE

Wiping Out Enemy Effectives

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people continue to chalk up important battle gains.

In October, they put 1,114 enemy troops out of action, shot down 5 U.S. aircraft, captured 117 weapons and seized or destroyed large quantities of other military supplies.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen engaged in a series of criminal activities during October. They launched major attacks against the liberated areas in Savannakhet Province and tried by "mopping-up" raids to suppress the people of Vientiane and Attopeu Provinces. Besides wantonly bombing and strafing all liberated areas, they also sent a large number of bandit troops to harass the liberated areas in Sam Neua and other provinces. But it was all a miserable failure.

The Laotian patriotic forces and people fought 467 engagements in the five monsoon months from June 1 to October 31. They knocked 3,632 enemy troops out of action, including 2,360 killed, 685 wounded and 236 captured; and hundreds of Laotian Rightist troops crossed over to the people's side.

The patriotic forces and people also shot down 40 U.S. aircraft, captured 746 weapons, and destroyed large quantities of weapons and dozens of tons of military supplies in the same period.

U.S. IMPERIALISM AND ITS LACKEYS

Intensified Aggression Against Cambodia

Twice on November 6, U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese hirelings flagrantly violated Cambodia's air space, killing or wounding 26 Cambodian inhabitants. This is one more of their brutal crimes against the Cambodian people. It provides indisputable evidence that U.S. imperialism is persisting in its

policy of aggression against Cambodia.

In collaboration with its puppets in south Vietnam and Thailand, U.S. imperialism has kept up its armed provocations and aggression against Cambodia while expanding its war of aggression in Vietnam. Their planes and warships have often intruded into Cambodian air space and territorial waters and killed Cambodian people. Their troops have often bombarded and strafed Cambodian territory and villages. What is worse, they have openly intruded into Cambodia, wantonly killing and kidnapping inhabitants. On more than 100 occasions in the first half of this year alone, U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese and Thai puppets committed aggression against Cambodia from the air, in the sea and on the land. They have stepped up these aggressive activities in the latter half of the year. From July 1 to 19, their planes made 32 intrusions into Cambodia.

These acts of aggression have gravely violated Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, menaced its security and inflicted heavy losses in life and property on the Cambodian people. Paying lip-service to "upholding Cambodia's peace and neutrality," U.S. imperialism has actually speeded up aggression against it. These facts provide another convincing proof that U.S. imperialism is the common and most ferocious enemy of the Cambodian people, the Indo-Chinese people and the people of the whole world.

The Cambodian Royal Government and people have struck back at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys with well-deserved counter-blows against their savage aggression. The Cambodian people's struggle to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity has the support of the Chinese and other peace-loving peoples of the world. By intensifying military provocations and aggression against Cambodia, U.S. imperialism is lifting a rock only to drop it on its

own feet. The Cambodian people will surely smash all the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its flunkies.

FEAR OF REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

Rahman Clique Persecutes The People

In a series of surprise raids in various parts of Malaya on November 9, the Rahman puppet clique frantically arrested anti-imperialist patriots and masses. This barbarity fully exposes the fascist nature of this hanger-on of U.S. and British imperialism, and shows how panicky it is in the face of the growth of the revolutionary forces.

A new surge in the Malayan people's armed struggle has taken place recently. Demonstrations against imperialist domination and fascist rule have broken out over and over in the cities. Co-ordinated with hunger strikes by "political prisoners" illegally detained in concentration camps, this has greatly embarrassed the Rahman clique.

On November 9 this clique issued a "white paper" to justify its counter-revolutionary crimes. Loaded with anti-communist and anti-people clamouring, it also attacked China. Ferocious as it appears, the "white paper" has in fact revealed the clique's fear of the revolutionary forces. It admitted that the revolutionary situation in Malaya has undergone "significant changes," and that the revolutionary forces have put their "emphasis on rural areas" in setting up underground organizations. Rahman himself admitted on November 10 that the people's revolutionary forces posed a "real threat" to "Malaysia," which is a product of neo-colonialism.

Referring to the reactionaries of all countries, our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." The Rahman clique's desperate struggle can in no way save it from its doom; instead, it will only make the Malayan people more wrathful and rise up to wage still bigger struggles.

"Voice of the Thai People" Radio Calls On Peasants: Step Up Armed Struggle

In a recently broadcast article, the Voice of the Thai People called on the peasant masses to close their ranks under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, hold their rifles firmly in hand and overthrow the reactionary rule of the puppet Thanom-Praphas clique through revolutionary armed struggle.

The article declared:

The Thanom-Praphas clique recently resorted to demagogic propaganda in a vain attempt to stamp out the flames of the peasant armed struggle and channel it into the path of "peaceful and parliamentary struggle." To deceive the peasants, the clique's party and so-called "peasant organizations" under it came out with the propaganda that they would "help them solve questions concerning land, land rents, debts and farm prices."

The Thanom-Praphas clique is a cruel enemy of the peasants and they have come to realize through their own experience that, far from "helping" them, it has made their lives more miserable and impoverished.

Under this clique's rule, the question of peasants having no land has become more acute. Of the country's peasant population those who have no land or little land have gone up from about 25% in the past to 85% now. Land rents have increased by about 80%, while interest on loans has reached 100 to 300%. Peasant debts total 10,000 million bahts while the price they get for rice is amazingly low. It is precisely this system of fleecing the peasants that has made their lot miserable: They work hard all their lives without let up year in and year out; yet because they have been robbed of the fruits of their labour they still cannot afford to feed and clothe themselves.

The Thanom-Praphas clique has expropriated large tracts of peasant land in an unheard of barbarous way. It seized the land for its own use or passed it on to its U.S. master for building aggressive military bases. Consequently, hundreds of thousands of peasants lost their homes and means of livelihood. In 1967 alone, there were 60 cases of peasant struggles to defend their land in which

over one hundred thousand peasants took part.

This clique has also milked the peasants through taxation. Thus, the land tax has increased several hundred fold. In some areas, Takli District in Nakhon Sawan Province for example, it was increased a thousand fold.

When the unarmed peasants resisted, the Thanom-Praphas clique tried to intimidate them by means of such phoney charges as "violating the law" or "believing in communism," and brutally suppressed, arrested or butchered them.

The Communist Party of Thailand is the true representative of the interests of the oppressed and exploited people. Under its leadership, the peasants should close their ranks, hold their rifles firmly in hand and make the flames of people's war burn still more fiercely. Setting up rural base areas, using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seizing political power throughout the country — this is the road by which the peasants can win real emancipation.

People's War!

Guinea (Bissau): The patriotic armed forces captured the Ga Carnes encampment in the region of Xitole on the eastern front on October 8. This was the tenth Portuguese colonialist camp captured by them since last June.

In a night attack on October 20, the patriotic forces demolished a number of fortifications which the enemy had recently erected in Bacar Dabo village to strengthen the military camp at Kebo. The patriotic forces killed eight colonialist soldiers during the operation and forced the rest to flee to Camp Kebo.

Three days later, the patriotic forces ambushed a colonialist army convoy along the Gabu-Pixe Highway, killing seven enemy troops and wounding many others. They also destroyed a tank and a military lorry.

* * *

South West Africa: Nationalists recently raided the South African mili-

tary base at Mpacha in the Caprivi Strip in the northeastern part of the country. They killed 20 South African colonialist troops and blew up five enemy military vehicles.

The enraged South African colonialist authorities carried out mass arrests and indiscriminately persecuted the inhabitants in nearby villages. They killed 63 and arrested more than 300 people.

South West Africa was illegally occupied by the South African colonialist authorities in 1915. Time and again in recent years the people there have put up armed resistance.



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them even put up tents near the clinic, waiting for treatment.

In face of such a situation, the Chinese medical personnel, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, unhesitatingly began to create conditions with their own hands. They cleaned up a small store-room of about nine square metres, made a small diagnosis table out of empty cases, and used flashlights in the absence of electric light. . . . In this way, they opened an ophthalmic department in the tiny room, where in a few months' time they have treated thousands of eye patients, with an average of 70 cases each day.

A poor shepherd over 50 years old had suffered from cataract for more than 20 years and had completely lost his eyesight. Following the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao that "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously," the Chinese medical personnel boldly operated on the old shepherd. After a month of treatment and nursing care, he could walk without a stick and even fetch water from a well without help. Seeing that her husband had regained his eyesight and could now work again, the old man's wife was moved to tears. As to the old shepherd himself, whenever he ran into members of the Chinese medical team, he shook their hands warmly and said: "Thank Chairman Mao for sending us such fine doctors!"

Going to the Countryside

Soon after they arrived to work in Kiffa and Selibaby, the Chinese medical personnel found that

many of their patients had come on foot from places 80 or 90 kilometres away and had difficulty in getting food and shelter near the clinic. They became more keenly aware that the countryside needs medical care even more urgently. After studying once again the brilliant instructions of our great leader Chairman Mao on health work, they came to the conclusion that the mobile team should be formed as soon as possible. They concentrated on a quick study course in useful phrases in the local language. Two weeks after they started work in Selibaby, three of the Chinese medical workers made the rounds, without an interpreter, in a village 85 kilometres from their base. They treated 127 cases of measles and 121 other cases in three days.

The success of this first attempt made the team understand more profoundly the importance of mobile work. Since then, making rounds to give medical treatment to patients has become an important part of their work. Now the members of the Chinese medical team based in Selibaby and Kiffa go to the villages by turn, and they are warmly welcomed everywhere they go. Sometimes they are entertained with performances of folk dances. An old peasant who was cured of a nervous disease by the Chinese medical personnel during one of their rounds in the countryside said, "Chairman Mao is really great! He is not only the great leader of the Chinese people, but also shows great concern for the people of the whole world. He lives in Peking, but he knows we African people lack doctors and medicine, and he sends us such good doctors. We are very, very grateful to Chairman Mao!"

PEKING REVIEW

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