



PEKING
REVIEW

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Our great leader Chairman Mao with his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao

CHINA SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTS NEW HYDROGEN BOMB TEST

● The success of this hydrogen bomb test represents another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, another fruitful result of the great cultural revolution and a significant gift to the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. It marks a new leap forward in the development of China's nuclear weapons.

● The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Central Committee of the Party, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party extend warm congratulations to the workers, the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, the engineers, technicians and scientists and other personnel who are engaged in the research, manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons! It is hoped that they will guard against conceit and impetuosity, continue to exert themselves, hold still higher the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and make new and still greater contributions to accelerating the development of China's national defence science and technology and to realizing the modernization of China's national defence!

● The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is another blow at the policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail pursued by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. It is a great inspiration and support to the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and to the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles.

Press Communique

In the advance to the all-round victory of her great proletarian cultural revolution and under the tremendous inspiration of the Communique of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, China exploded another hydrogen bomb over her western region on December 27, 1968, and thereby successfully conducted a new thermonuclear test.

This is another great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, another fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a significant gift to the forthcoming Ninth National

Congress of the Party. We hail with great joy the success of this hydrogen bomb test which marks a new leap forward in the development of China's nuclear weapons.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. We must break away from conventions and do our utmost to adopt advanced techniques in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period."

The success of this hydrogen bomb test is the result of the all-out efforts in grasping revolution and promoting production with vigour and militancy by the Chinese workers, People's Liberation Army men and scientific and technical personnel engaged in the research, manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons, who, by holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and resolutely responded to Chairman Mao's great call to **"carry out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously."** In the course of the research, manufacture and testing, they made a penetrating study of the history of the struggle between the two lines, forcefully repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents, and resolutely defended the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. They brought into full play the leading role of the working class and carried out the principle of integrating the scientific and technical personnel with the workers and of integrating theory with practice. Pooling their wisdom and relying on their own efforts, they boldly undertook scientific experiments, overcame all kinds of difficulties and solved a series of new problems, thus ensuring the complete success of this new hydrogen bomb test.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party extend warm congratulations to the workers, the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, the engineers, technicians and scientists and other people who are engaged in the research, manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons! It is hoped that they will guard against conceit and impetuosity and continue to exert themselves and that, under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, they will hold still higher the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, energetically give prominence to proletarian politics, implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way, and raise to a new level the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. They should further promote the revolutionization of their thinking, constantly strengthen their revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline, work hard to fulfil the tasks set by Chairman Mao for the various stages of struggle-criticism-transformation, carry the great

proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and make new and still greater contributions to accelerating the development of our country's national defence science and technology and to realizing the modernization of our national defence!

At present, **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 with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as their centre are disintegrating; they are at the end of their tether and are becoming increasingly isolated. In order to save themselves from doom, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are both colluding and struggling with each other and are stepping up arms expansion in a vain attempt to re-divide the world. On the question of nuclear weapons, they concocted a so-called nuclear non-proliferation treaty and are plotting to make a new deal on "limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons systems" in an effort to maintain their nuclear monopoly — which has already been broken — and to push nuclear colonialism. But their counter-revolutionary collusion only serves as a negative example to educate the revolutionary people all over the world and promote the latter's great struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and all reaction. The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is another blow at the policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail pursued by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. It is a great inspiration and support to the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and to the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles.

The Chinese Government reiterates once again that the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and the development of nuclear weapons by China are entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. We solemnly declare once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. We always mean what we say. As in the past, the Chinese people and Government will continue to make common efforts with the other revolutionary people and other countries in the world which uphold independence and cherish peace in striving to achieve the lofty aim of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

*(Hsinhua News Agency, Peking,
December 28, 1968)*

The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Place Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command Of Everything

**1969 New Year Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and
"Jiefangjun Bao"**

UNDER the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million people of China, filled with pride in victory, enter the year 1969 in an excellent situation, in the high tide of the vigorous revolutionary mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

At the beginning of the new year, with profound proletarian feelings, we heartily wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

The surging great proletarian cultural revolution, in which the masses have been roused on a scale unprecedented in breadth and depth, has won great, decisive victory. The Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party decided to expel the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all and to dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party, and thus proclaimed the total collapse of the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi. The appearance of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants on the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure has made or is making profound revolutionary changes in the various fields of the superstructure. Things of an advanced, socialist nature have appeared one after another. The creativeness and wisdom of the revolutionary masses are in full bloom, like blossoming mountain flowers, in all parts of the motherland. The revolutionary spirit generated by the great proletarian cultural revolution has yielded rich fruits. Industrial and agricultural production is advancing full steam ahead. Socialist science and culture are making steady progress. Our Party has become purer and stronger. Our proletarian state power has become more consolidated and has greater vitality than ever. Our socialist motherland has become more

powerful. A new leap forward is now emerging in our socialist construction.

Recently, China successfully exploded another hydrogen bomb and thereby conducted a new thermo-nuclear test. This is another fruitful result of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. It signifies another new leap forward in China's development of nuclear weapons. It is another heavy blow at the policy of nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and is a great inspiration and support to the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and to the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles.

All these great victories are victories for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; they are the result of hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The year 1969 will be a brilliant and extremely important one in the advance of the Chinese and world revolution.

In 1969, the Communist Party of China will hold its Ninth National Congress.

In 1969, the Chinese people will in the main fulfil all the militant tasks set by the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party. The great proletarian cultural revolution will achieve all-round victory.

In 1969, we will with grandeur celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In order to fulfil the glorious and arduous tasks of 1969, the most fundamental thing is to make further efforts to place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of

everything. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country must continue to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and use Chairman Mao's thought, his proletarian revolutionary line and specific policies to unify our thinking and actions. We must rally closely round the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, conscientiously put into practice democratic centralism and do our work in line with the method of **from the masses, to the masses, and of concentrating ideas from the masses, persevering in them and carrying them through**, a method consistently taught by Chairman Mao. We must concentrate the correct ideas that conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought, persevere in them and carry them through and resolutely oppose and overcome all erroneous tendencies that run counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to seize new victories.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Without democracy, there can be no correct centralism because when people have divergent views and no unified thinking, it is impossible to establish centralism. What is meant by centralism? First of all, it is necessary to concentrate correct ideas. On the basis of having done this, we achieve unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions. This is unified centralism."** (From the speech at the 7,000-strong meeting in 1962.)

Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed out: "China is a great socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has a population of 700 million. It needs unified thinking, revolutionary thinking, correct thinking. That is Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only with Mao Tse-tung's thought can we maintain vigorous revolutionary enthusiasm and a firm and correct political orientation."

To place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, the leadership at all levels must carry out earnestly the five aspects of unification mentioned by Chairman Mao, on the basis of studying Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously and concentrating correct ideas from the masses. Further efforts should be made to carry out Chairman Mao's extremely important instruction **"the revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership."**

The revolutionary committees have been established in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. We must be soberly aware that class struggle does not end with the establishment of revolutionary committees. A handful of renegades, enemy agents and die-hard capitalist roaders will certainly not take the loss of their power lying down and they will make a death-bed struggle. They will still do everything they can in trying to undermine proletarian state power. Some non-proletarian trends of thought in society will also find expression in the leading bodies through various channels to hamper our advancing in line with Chairman Mao's strategic plan. In the light of this situation, we must consciously use Mao Tse-tung's thought to achieve unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions. We should fre-

quently study all of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and check our thinking and actions in the light of them, and carry them out seriously and examine our thinking and actions time and again. We should wage resolute struggle against all erroneous ideas and actions that run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and we absolutely must not take an attitude of liberalism. Provided we act in this way, every scheme and trick of the class enemies will fail completely.

Unified leadership means the leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is not surprising that contradictions of one sort or another exist in the revolutionary ranks. The question is that we must distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people. A handful of counter-revolutionaries in society often use the tactics of supporting an erroneous trend from behind the scenes so as to confuse the two different types of contradictions, provoke splits and create confusion for the purpose of undermining the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must be good at seeing through these intrigues. The representatives of the revolutionary cadres, the People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary masses on the revolutionary committees should hold power in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the criterion to judge everything, always link themselves closely with the masses and listen attentively to the voice of the masses. When one does something that does not conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought and becomes divorced from the masses, he must have the courage to make self-criticism. When opinions differ, they should be discussed in a democratic way and resolved through the formula **"unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity."** We should use Mao Tse-tung's thought to overcome all kinds of erroneous ideas and unite closely on the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. If one has something to say, one should say it promptly to people to their faces and not behind their backs. One must not indulge in petty and mean actions. Both veteran and new cadres should consciously remould their world outlook in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. They should maintain the style of plain living and hard struggle and retain the fine qualities of the working people, make the masses their teachers and remain vigilant against attacks by the bourgeoisie with sugar-coated bullets.

We must put into practice Chairman Mao's consistent teachings to unite all forces that can be united with to fight together against the enemy.

We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's latest instruction: **"We must pay attention to policy in dealing with counter-revolutionaries and those who have made mistakes. The scope of attack must be narrow and more people must be helped through education. The stress must be on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study. It is strictly forbidden to extort confessions and accept such confessions. As for good people who have made mistakes,**

we must give them more help through education. When they are awakened, we must liberate them without delay. We must educate and unite the overwhelming majority of the masses and cadres, including good people who have made mistakes but are willing to be educated and correct their mistakes, as well as all those young people who can be educated. Towards the enemies, we must carry out the policy of dealing with each case on its own merits and disintegrating the enemy, so as to isolate the handful of the most obstinate class enemies to the greatest extent and attack them.

We must continue to repudiate the reactionary bourgeois "theory of many centres," that is, "the theory of no centre." All revolutionary comrades and revolutionary masses should pay close attention to considering the interests of the whole. The interests of the part must be subordinated to the interests of the proletariat as a whole. Any tendency towards the mountain-stronghold mentality and sectarianism will weaken and undermine the unified leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought and runs counter to the fundamental interests of the masses. Our hearts always turn towards our great leader Chairman Mao, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, which is the sole centre of leadership for the whole Chinese people.

The struggle-criticism-transformation which is being vigorously carried out is a very great mass movement of the socialist revolution and a sharp and fierce class struggle. In shouldering the heavy task of leading struggle-criticism-transformation, the comrades of the revolutionary committees in particular must grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought still better and rely fully on the masses to organize the struggle.

According to Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, to do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation, we must rouse the masses boldly, make deep-going investigation and study and carry out our policies correctly. We should be good at implementing all the latest instructions of Chairman Mao's so that they are translated into the revolutionary practice of the masses. We should be good at concentrating correct ideas from the masses, generalizing them and summing them up in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought and be good at grasping typical examples. So long as we act in accordance with these teachings of Chairman Mao's, we will be able to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line still better, smash the resistance and sabotage by the class enemy and win all-round victory in the current great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao recently taught us: "As for purifying the class ranks, first we must grasp this work firmly; second we must pay attention to policy." We must firmly grasp the work of purifying the class ranks. Only by doing this work well and pulling out the very few hidden enemies, can we have clear class alignments

and can the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation be carried out smoothly. We should investigate and study fully, and get hold of iron-clad evidence of crimes, so that the counter-revolutionaries, no matter how sly, cannot escape and their true features are revealed. In purifying the class ranks, we must carry out all the policies laid down by Chairman Mao, including the proletarian policy of "giving a way out."

To ensure that Mao Tse-tung's thought is in command of everything, the mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought must continue to be deepened. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Historical experience merits attention." The historical experience of the Chinese revolution tells us: Only by constant, conscientious and hard study and grasping of Mao Tse-tung's thought, raising our consciousness and level of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and ceaselessly summing up our experience in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought can we avoid falling behind in the new situation and continue to advance along the correct path. Whoever runs counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought and self-righteously goes his own way is bound to make mistakes. We must, in the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines and the reality of the present practice of struggle-criticism-transformation, deepen the movement for the study of the history of the struggle between the two lines, and continue the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, so that, through the historical experience of the class struggle, people will deeply understand the correctness of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the evils of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It is also necessary to select for our study those works of Chairman Mao's that are linked up with current tasks. It is necessary to continue to run various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes well with "fight self, repudiate revisionism" as the guiding principle. In the study classes, it is essential to study Chairman Mao's writings conscientiously, to promote the revolutionary style of matching words with deeds and being what one professes to be and to oppose the bad style of doing the opposite, so that the comrades of the whole Party and of the whole army and the revolutionary masses raise their consciousness of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of the struggle between the two lines and of class struggle to a new height.

The more we are in an excellent situation of victory, the more we should be clear-headed and raise our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold. We should continuously strengthen the great Chinese People's Liberation Army, continue to do a good job in "supporting the army and cherishing the people," consolidate our national defence still more, and be ready at all times to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely any enemy who dares to invade our country! We must be ready at all times to liberate Taiwan — our country's sacred territory!

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of

radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past." (From the speech at the 7,000-strong meeting in 1962.)

1969 is the last year of the 1960s. The 60s of the 20th century are years in which Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, has been engaged in a great polemic and a great struggle against modern revisionism and has won great victories. Imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and all reaction are falling on harder and harder times, and the struggle for liberation waged by the oppressed people and oppressed nations all over the world is advancing from strength to strength with great vigour. The heroic Albanian people have repeatedly scored new achievements in

their anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle and in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. It can be affirmed that, in the new year, the great struggle waged by genuine Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary people throughout the world against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction is sure to gain new experience and win new victories!

Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, "carry out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously," "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and fulfil still better all the clearly defined tasks so as to greet with concrete action the convocation of the Ninth National Congress of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Let us follow our great leader Chairman Mao closely and advance courageously! Victory will be ours.

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Receive Messages Warmly Greeting Success Of China's New Hydrogen Bomb Test

Message From Comrade Hoxha and Comrade Shehu

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received a message of greetings from Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, warmly congratulating them on China's successful new hydrogen bomb test. The message reads in full as follows:

Peking

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The whole of the Albanian people learned with great joy the news of the successful explosion, on December 27, 1968, of another hydrogen bomb by the People's Republic of China,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, of the Albanian people, as well as in our own names, we extend to you and, through you, to the great Chinese people revolutionary greetings and most cordial congratulations on this brilliant victory.

The latest nuclear explosion, which is added to the series of previous explosions, carried out amid the brilliant and decisive victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, marks an important and still further forward stride in the development of nuclear weapons and in the increase of the defensive potential of great People's China, in the constant raising of the high level of its science and technology and of its great international prestige. It is a result of the implementation by the talented Chinese people, by the heroic Chinese workers and People's Liberation Army, the revolutionary engineers, technicians and scientists of the decisions of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the glorious Communist Party of China, of the great Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, as well as of the triumphant march of the great proletarian cultural revolution of China.

The nuclear weapons in the hands of the 700 million Chinese people are a powerful means in the struggle of all the peoples of the world against the policies of war and aggression of imperialism headed by the United States. They constitute a great encouragement and incalculable support for the peoples of all countries and

increase their revolutionary courage against the pressure, blackmail, plots and policy of power of the U.S. imperialists and the Khrushchov revisionists.

Today, when the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators, the Khrushchov revisionists, in conformity with their counter-revolutionary plans for hegemony, are hatching and co-ordinating one plot after another in various areas of the world against the peoples, the latest explosion of hydrogen bomb by the People's Republic of China is another heavy blow at the imperialist-revisionist policies of aggression and nuclear blackmail and an important contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of all countries and to the great cause of socialism and revolution.

The Albanian people, comrades-in-arms and ever faithful friends of the fraternal Chinese people, consider this hydrogen bomb test by the People's Republic of China as their own success, as a great victory of all the revolutionary peoples of the world.

With feelings of great joy we once again extend to you wholeheartedly, dear comrades, our fraternal greetings on this magnificent victory of the new hydrogen bomb test and we wish the great Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by the great leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, still greater victories, for the good of their socialist homeland, of all the peoples of the world and of the cause of revolution.

Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour,

Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania

December 30, 1968, Tirana

Message From President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received a message from President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, and other Vietnamese Party and state leaders Comrade Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong, warmly congratulating them on the success of China's new hydrogen bomb test. The message reads in full as follows:

January 3, 1969

Peking

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,
Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,
Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

Dear Comrades!

At a time when China has successfully conducted another hydrogen bomb test, we extend to you with pleasure our warm congratulations on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and in our own names.

This tremendous new success marks China's rapid development in making nuclear weapons.

China's possession of nuclear weapons has not only increasingly strengthened the national defence of New China but also made a great contribution to the struggle waged by the people all over the world against imperialism headed by the United States and in defence of peace and national independence.

The Vietnamese people rejoice immensely over this brilliant success of the fraternal Chinese people and regard it as an enormous encouragement to them in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people express the sincere hope that the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by the esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung, will make still greater achievements in the development of their modern science and technology.

Please convey our cordial congratulations to the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese workers and scientific and technical personnel who have made contributions to the success.

Ho Chi Minh

Truong Chinh

Pham Van Dong

December 30, 1968, Hanoi

Message From President Nguyen Huu Tho

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received a message from Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, extending the warmest greetings on China's successful new hydrogen bomb test. The message reads in full as follows:

Peking

Your Excellency Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Your Excellency Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Your Excellency Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

I am overjoyed at China's successful explosion of a new hydrogen bomb. On behalf of the people of south Vietnam and the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and in my own name, I extend the warmest greetings to you, to the Communist Party of China, to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the fraternal Chinese people.

This is an extremely great new victory won by the Chinese departments of modern sciences. It is a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail and a reliable guarantee for all the oppressed nations in the world in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism and for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress. This

new victory of China is a powerful encouragement to the armed forces and people of south Vietnam in their efforts to further strengthen their general offensive and surging struggle to defeat U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war and win complete victory.

The people of south Vietnam and the National Front for Liberation firmly believe that, under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party led by respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the Chinese workers, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the scientific and technical personnel engaged in the research and manufacture of nuclear weapons will make many more brilliant achievements, strengthen the national defence of the People's Republic of China and make still greater contributions to the cause of revolution of the people of Asia and the world and to their cause of defending peace.

Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho,
President of the Presidium of the
Central Committee of the South
Vietnam National Front for Liberation
December 31, 1968, south Vietnam

Nation Hails Success of China's New Hydrogen Bomb Test

THE exceptionally good news of the successful new hydrogen bomb test comes at a time when hundreds of millions of the nation's armymen and civilians are boldly seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and militantly greeting the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Party. Towns and villages across the country came astir immediately after the news came over the Central People's Broadcasting Station. Greatly inspired, the masses of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary people took part in celebration activities. They enthusiastically hailed the new leap forward in the development of China's nuclear weapons, and acclaimed it as another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and another outstanding achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

When the glad tidings spread throughout the country on the evening of December 28, millions of revolutionary people streamed out of factories, mines, villages, railway stations, ports, government offices and schools. Carrying large portraits of our great leader Chairman Mao, raising aloft red banners and holding their treasured revolutionary books, *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they held celebration parades despite cold weather or snow and wind and cheered and shouted slogans throughout the night. They beat drums and gongs and set off firecrackers as they paraded. In

the big cities such as Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kwangchow, Wuhan, Shenyang, Sian and Chengtu, the working class and the revolutionary masses paraded far into the night.

When the good news reached China's border areas, people of different nationalities enthusiastically cheered in their own national languages: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" The whole city of Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, was elated. Revolutionary people of Uighur, Kazakh, Hui and Han nationalities raised their arms, shouting: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet revisionism!" The beating of drums and gongs lasted the whole night on the streets of Lhasa. The first generation of workers in Tibet acclaimed the successful new hydrogen bomb test as another blow at imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. In the city of Nanning at the front of supporting Vietnam in resisting U.S. aggression, more than 60,000 revolutionary people of various nationalities held a celebration rally. With great emotion, the revolutionary masses of the various nationalities at the Yunnan border expressed their determination to better study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and build China's extensive borders into a Great Wall of steel for the defence of the great motherland.

Celebration activities on a still larger scale continued in all parts of the country on December 29. Several hundred thousand to a million people each took part in these activities in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kwangchow, Wuhan, Shenyang, Sian and Chengtu. Despite snowfall, tens of thousands of revolutionary people in the capital went in succession to the headquarters of the Party Central Committee to extend their greetings. They also went to Tien An Men Square for celebration meetings. At this time of joy, many performed dances wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life even though heavy snow covered the ground.

The happy news of China's successful new hydrogen bomb test was greeted with cheers throughout the army. From the barracks to the frontier sentry posts, on the airfields and warships and in the battle positions, drums, gongs and firecrackers resounded. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life!" echoed over the vast territory of China. Though it was snowing in the capital, the masses of P.L.A. commanders and fighters held night celebration meetings, parades and forums hailing the new leap forward in the development of China's nuclear weapons. P.L.A. commanders and fighters who have come to Peking to attend various conferences were especially moved that, while near Chairman Mao in the capital, they were able to hear this news. Holding up *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, some went out into the snowy night to get to Tien An Men and convey their greetings to the headquarters of the Party Central Committee. Others beat drums and gongs in front of a huge statue of Chairman Mao and joined in dances wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life.

When the glad tidings reached them, P.L.A. units under the Nanking, Shenyang, Kwangchow, Tsinan, Wuhan, Foochow, Chengtu, Kunming, Lanchow Commands and the Sinkiang and Tibet Military Area Commands held celebration meetings and parades that very evening. As soon as units stationed on the coastal and border frontiers heard the news over the radio, P.L.A. commanders and fighters set out to spread it to the neighbouring mountain villages or fishermen's homes as quickly as they could.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."** Hailing the successful test, the P.L.A. commanders and fighters and revolutionary masses pointed out that the new leap forward in the development of China's nuclear weapons has greatly raised the morale of the world's revolutionary people and crushed the arrogance of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries.

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chang Mei-hua, a responsible comrade of the revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and a famous skilled worker in mirror surface grinding, said: The successful new hydrogen bomb test is a forceful repudiation of the renegade, traitor, and scab

Liu Shao-chi's "philosophy of going slow." It fully testifies to the incomparable brilliance and correctness of the scientific thesis advanced by our great leader Chairman Mao in 1958 that **"I think it is entirely possible for us to make some atom and hydrogen bombs within ten years."** Learning of the good news, militiamen of the Kuochuang Brigade in Wuchi County, Hopei Province, excitedly said: With Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we are invincible. The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries are all paper tigers.

In hailing the successful test, P.L.A. commanders and fighters held forums and discussions at which they warmly praised this new great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. They said: The success of this hydrogen bomb test is the result of the comrades engaged in the research, manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works.

Talking about the experience of successfully removing a 45-kg. tumour from the abdomen of Chang Chiu-chu, a woman member of a rural people's commune, the responsible comrade of a P.L.A. unit's health section which received the honourable title of the "Advanced Health Section Serving the People Wholeheartedly," spoke with great spirit of the infinite power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He said that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the fundamental guarantee for winning all victories. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people can perform all kinds of miracles.

Greeting the successful test, the heroic P.L.A. fighters guarding the frontiers against imperialism and revisionism indignantly condemned the towering crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists who are stepping up their counter-revolutionary collusion in a vain attempt to redivide the world. They pointed out that China's successful new hydrogen bomb test has dealt another blow at the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and that it is a big encouragement and support to the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end as well as to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

The P.L.A. commanders and fighters and revolutionary people all pledged that, under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, they will hold still higher the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, implement Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions in an all-round way, work hard to fulfil the tasks set by Chairman Mao for the various stages of struggle-criticism-transformation and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. They expressed their determination to struggle valiantly to build their great socialist motherland into a still more powerful state and to make new contributions in supporting the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

Hundreds of Millions of Armymen and Civilians Warmly Respond to Chairman Mao's Great Call

CHAIRMAN MAO recently taught us: "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Cadres and other people in the cities should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let us mobilize. Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them."

Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction has greatly inspired the hundreds of millions of the nation's armymen and civilians who are making a deep study of the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party and successfully carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Throughout the country, people were overjoyed at the publication of this latest instruction, which was broadcast on the night of December 21. Meetings and parades celebrating its publication took place everywhere. Large numbers of revolutionary masses, revolutionary cadres, city people and educated youth started their study and discussion the same night the instruction was broadcast.

They all agreed that the instruction is part of Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, a measure of fundamental importance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of capitalist restoration and the building of socialism for a hundred, even a thousand years. It is the basic way to revolutionize the thinking of the educated young people and to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It is a wise decision for building the new, socialist countryside.

Revolutionary Parents Support Their Children in Settling in Countryside

Many veteran Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin workers have pledged in writing to urge their children to settle in the countryside. Many workers and staff members of the Hsinhua Printing House in Peking and cadres of the Ministry of Building Material Industry have organized family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in which they are fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism and educating their children to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Many P.L.A. commanders and fighters wrote to their city relatives and schoolmates, encouraging them to settle in the country-

side. They asked their families and relatives in the villages to give the educated young people and city people who come to settle in the countryside a warm reception.

Tsai Yi-hsiang, veteran Peking railway worker and activist in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, said: "The question of how to educate children and what attitude to take about their future involves a sharp struggle between the two lines. One is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, which calls on revolutionary educated youths to go to the countryside, to the border areas and other places where the motherland needs them most, to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers and to temper themselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the course of the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The other is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi. This advocates 'going to school to become officials' and 'seeking fame and becoming an expert.' In a futile attempt to turn young people into tools for restoring capitalism, it corrupts the minds of the younger generation with bourgeois ideology.

"We of the working class follow Chairman Mao's teachings faithfully and firmly respond to his call, encouraging and supporting our own children to settle in the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants so that they can temper themselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

Before this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's was published, Tsai Yi-hsiang had backed two of his daughters, who had finished middle school, in settling in the countryside. Now, he backs another one of his daughters, who is about to finish middle school, to do the same.

This veteran worker continued: "I have come to understand profoundly that 'to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside,' and 'to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants' are demanded by the prevention of and the fight against revisionism, the class struggle, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Whether one supports one's own children to

go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants is a major question concerning what line one is following, and what road one is taking. It is a concrete expression of whether one is loyal to Chairman Mao or not. As revolutionary parents, we firmly support our own children in taking the road Chairman Mao has indicated."

Determined to Be Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Pupils

Chairman Mao's latest call has received warm response from the masses of Chinese youth. Countless educated young people have written big-character posters expressing determination or applying to go to the frontline of agricultural production. One group of middle school graduates were on the train en route from Lanchow to western Kansu to settle in the villages when they heard Chairman Mao's latest instruction. They immediately called a meeting to discuss it. They then collectively pledged before a portrait of Chairman Mao that they would wholeheartedly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and thoroughly transform their world outlook.

Chang Tien-fu, a 1968 graduate of the Harbin Polytechnical Institute, wrote to the press: "I am a 1968 graduate. Our great leader Chairman Mao issued his latest instruction just when we were about to graduate. This shows his greatest concern for us educated youth.

"I was born in a poor-peasant family. Before liberation, my mother was sold to a landlord and forced to work for him as maid-servant for a dozen or more years. She was cruelly oppressed and exploited by the landlord class. It is Chairman Mao who emancipated us poor and lower-middle peasants and made us masters of the country. Again, it is Chairman Mao who sent me to college. Never in my life will I forget Chairman Mao's kindness. I will always follow him in carrying the revolution through to the end.

"Although I come from a poor-peasant family, I was influenced by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, especially his counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas such as 'going to school to become officials.' I gradually forgot the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants and set my mind on becoming an 'expert' and an 'engineer.' Thus, my sentiments became more and more separated from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Sometimes, when I returned to my native village, I felt unused to such revolutionary traits of the poor and lower-middle peasants as frugality and simplicity. I shunned dirt and feared fatigue, and generally took little part in manual labour. The poor and lower-middle peasants said that even my tone of voice had changed, and that if I went on that way, I would sink into the pit of revisionism. Looking back, I can see what a dangerous point I had arrived at!

"I will respond to Chairman Mao's call with all my heart. I am determined to pack up immediately to start for the villages, get re-education by the poor and

lower-middle peasants, thoroughly transform old ideas and temper myself into a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture."

New Upsurge of Educated Youth Going To Countryside

Inspired by Chairman Mao's latest instruction, group after group of educated young people are happily leaving the major and small and medium cities throughout China to settle in the countryside. In the capital Peking, 35,000 educated youth are on their way to villages in Shansi Province. Since the start of the cultural revolution, 190,000 Red Guards and educated young people from this city have already gone to the frontline of agricultural production, and settled in the villages to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

On December 22, the day after the publication of Chairman Mao's instruction, 820 educated youth in Tsinan, Shantung Province, Chairman Mao's works in their hands and knapsacks on their backs, set out to make their homes in the countryside. In Hangchow, within two days after Chairman Mao issued the call, nearly a thousand young people left for villages in Chekiang and Heilungkiang Provinces. Added to the number of educated city youth who have already settled in the villages in the past few months, the total number has reached several hundred thousand.

At present, more college and middle-school graduates are getting ready to leave. Many educated youth have written applications or expressed determination to go to the frontline of agricultural production. In Huining County, Kansu Province, the 150 members of the graduate class of the No. 1 Middle School all applied to settle in the countryside. Many have gone home to talk it over with their parents in the light of Chairman Mao's latest instruction. Actually, many parents forestalled them by going to the schools to persuade them to do just that.

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Determination

The poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres in production teams, brigades, and in the communes throughout the countryside have welcomed the new educated young settlers with great warmth. They said that being entrusted with the glorious task of educating these young people by the great leader Chairman Mao himself, they are determined to bring them up with Mao Tse-tung's thought and help them mature quickly into "**worker[s] with both socialist consciousness and culture**" in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The poor and lower-middle peasants not only carefully looked after the new arrivals' living conditions, but also gave them vivid lessons in class education by inviting them home to eat "meals to remind them of the bitter past" and "meals of happiness," as well as listen to the history of the revolutionary struggles in the area.

Nanking Yangtse River Bridge Fully Completed and Opened to Traffic Ahead of Schedule

— Chinese Working Class' Miraculous Achievement in World History of Bridge Building

ON December 29, 1968, the Chinese working class, by relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, successfully completed the speedy building of the highway section of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge — a double-decker, double-track rail and road bridge — in accordance with high engineering standards. This follows the opening to traffic of the railway section of the bridge on October 1, 1968. Thus, the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge project — the biggest modern bridge project designed and built by China's own effort — was fully completed and opened to traffic ahead of schedule.

Braving a drizzle on the morning of December 29, more than 50,000 armymen and civilians in Nanking held a rally to celebrate the pre-schedule completion of the entire project. They hailed it as another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and a fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Red signal flares rose in the sky after the rally. Amid exploding fire-crackers and the beating of drums and gongs, a convoy of over 100 festively decorated trucks, carrying representatives of Nanking workers, peasants and soldiers and young Red Guard fighters, drove slowly across the highway bridge. Cheers of

"Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" re-echoed in the air.

The completion of the majestic Nanking Yangtse River Bridge is a miraculous achievement in the history of bridge building. The railway section totals over 6,700 metres in length. The highway section is over 4,500 metres long. The lower decker of the bridge proper is the double-track railway across the Yangtse River which can accommodate north- and south-bound trains at the same time, and the wide road which forms the upper decker of the bridge proper is a four lane highway.

On both ends of the Yangtse River Bridge proper, stand four huge sculptures, each made up of a group of statues of worker, peasant and soldier heroes. The approaches leading from the highway bridge to both banks are built in traditional Chinese style, with a total of 22 arches.

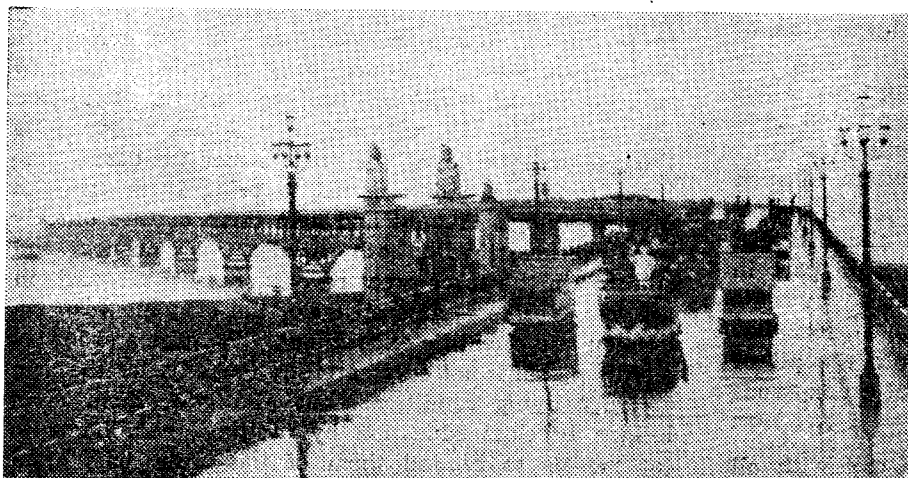
The Nanking Yangtse River Bridge links up railway traffic arteries, i.e., the Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking railway lines, as well as highway networks in the northern and southern parts of the country which are separated by the Yangtse River. It is of great political, economic and strategic significance.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "**Historical experience merits attention. A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses.**"

The revolutionary bridge builders studied this instruction over and over. They said that the history of the building of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge was one of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines, and one of victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the course of construction, the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents pushed

(Continued on p. 29.)



The Nanking Yangtse River Bridge which has been fully completed and opened to traffic.

The World Revolution Has Entered A Great New Era

OUR great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The world revolution has entered a great new era." The development of the international situation during the past year has completely borne out the wisdom and correctness of this scientific conclusion by Chairman Mao.

Surging Advances by the People's Revolutionary Movements Throughout the World

Nineteen sixty-eight was a year of vigorous development of the people's revolutionary movement in different parts of the world.

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Wins Decisive Victory. People of Albania Stride Forward Along the Road of Victory. In the past year, the world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution in China won a magnificent and decisive victory. Internationally, it has produced an increasingly weighty and far-reaching influence. During the year the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung spread still more widely in all parts of the world. China exploded another hydrogen bomb and thereby successfully conducted a new thermonuclear test. This is another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, and another fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Albanian people, under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, pressed on and deepened their revolutionization movement and scored new brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, where the national-democratic revolutionary movements continued to forge ahead, the flames of revolutionary armed struggle burnt more and more fiercely. In Europe, North America and Oceania, revolutionary mass movements followed one another unrelentingly. Converging into a mainstream, these two momentous movements of revolutionary struggle dealt the old world heavier and heavier blows. The genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups in the capitalist countries were tempered in these struggles and constantly expanded their ranks. In countries where the modern revisionists had usurped state power, revolutionary people came out to wage struggles against the revisionist regimes.

The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,

The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring.

So runs a line in one of Chairman Mao's poems. If one looks at the world today, there is certainly an excellent revolutionary situation.

National-Democratic Revolution Deepens in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Flames of the People's Armed Struggle Burn Fiercely. The main storm-centre of the world revolution with imperialism as the target of attack today lies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the year gone by, the people's armed struggle made new advances in this vast region. By winning tremendous victories on the battlefield, the people of Vietnam thoroughly battered the U.S. aggressors, and landed them in an impasse. In Laos, the patriotic armed forces and the people annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives and expanded the liberated areas. In South-east Asia as a whole, armed struggle by the people carried the day. In both Thailand and Burma, the people's armed forces grew stronger in repulsing the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. A steady flow of news of victories also came from Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines, where the people were waging armed struggles. In West Asia, where the Arab people had taken up arms to fight aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their Israeli running dogs, the Palestinian guerrillas, famed for their bravery and tactical ability, struck fear into the enemy's hearts. In Africa, the revolutionary people in Portuguese Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique and the Congo (K), **having overcome all sorts of difficulties, kept up their armed struggle, and in some areas there were even some very marked advances.** A new theatre of armed struggle was opened up by the Zimbabwean people who rose to fight colonial rule in Southern Rhodesia. In Latin America, the people of a number of countries persisted in armed struggle. The flames of armed struggle waged by the people thus burnt fiercely on the great earth of Asian, African and Latin American countries. It is an important sign that the national-democratic revolutionary movement is growing in depth.

In 1968, the people's movement registered new successes in a number of countries in Asia and Latin America. The patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism waged by the Japanese people sustained its momentum, riding the waves forward and dealing effective blows at the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. The mass movement launched by the students in Japan against the rotten educational system and fascist repression continued on the upswing. In Latin America, the student movement and the worker and peasant struggles were joining forces in Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, etc., to become a new powerful storm assailing Yankee imperialism and dictatorial rule.

People in Europe and North America Unfold Heroic Struggles. Revolutionary Mass Movements Rise Like Tempestuous Storms. The powerful outburst of great

revolutionary mass movements in Europe and North America, the heartland of imperialism, represents an important development in the revolutionary situation in the world. In the spring of 1968, the flames kindled by the Afro-American struggle to resist violent repression instantly spread to about 170 American cities and towns, an indication that the more than 20 million Afro-Americans have within themselves powerful revolutionary strength. In his April 16, 1968 statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out that the Afro-American struggle "is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class." This statement of great historic significance greatly inspired the struggle of the American people and the people of other capitalist countries. In May, a great storm of revolutionary mass struggle broke out in France and a number of countries in Western Europe and in North America, the scale and intensity of which had never been seen before for decades in these countries. In the tens of millions, workers, students, peasants and people from other walks of life rose in courageous struggles to oppose the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class. They aimed their attack at the rotten system of capitalism, and this violently shook the international monopoly capitalist class. This storm has continued unabated. In recent weeks, a new high tide in the mass struggle was evident in France, Italy, West Germany, Britain, Spain, the United States and other countries. This shows that the people's movement in Europe and North America cannot be checked by any force on earth.

People in the Soviet Union and a Number of East European Countries Are Awakening. They Hold Aloft the Revolutionary Torch of Opposing Revisionist Rule in Their March Forward. Nineteen sixty-eight witnessed marked developments in the struggle waged by the people in the Soviet Union and a number of East European countries against the reactionary rule of the modern revisionist cliques. This struggle forms an important part of the people's revolutionary movement in the world today. Actively tailing after U.S. imperialism in the role of an international "fire brigade," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique realized that the volcano under its feet was about to erupt. The class struggle inside the Soviet Union was sharpening. Revolutionary leaflets recently distributed by the "Stalin Group," which called on the people to fight for the re-establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, burst like lightning in the overcast skies over the Soviet Union. In Poland, the revolutionary Communist Party of Poland was leading the people in a vigorous struggle against modern revisionism. In Czechoslovakia, the oppressed and enslaved people were rising in great fury to fight the social-imperialist aggression of the Soviet revisionists and the rule of the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique. All this signifies that the people under the modern revisionist ruling cliques are experiencing a new awakening. It also signifies that the modern re-

visionists with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at their head, together with the imperialists and the reactionaries of all countries, will be swallowed up in the revolutionary torrents unleashed by the people the world over.

Beset With Difficulties at Home and Abroad, Imperialism, Revisionism and Reaction Are at End of Rope

The past year saw the accelerated decline of the imperialists headed by the United States, the modern revisionists headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the reactionaries in all countries. Confronted with a host of contradictions, they were disintegrating and falling apart, and were at the end of their rope as a result of difficulties at home and abroad. Every day they became more isolated.

Crisis-Ridden Capitalist World Facing Countless Contradictions; Imperialist System Fast Heading for Total Collapse. U.S. imperialism had a very hard time in the past year. Crushing defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam and setbacks to its aggressive policies everywhere greatly intensified its political and economic crises. Class contradictions at home sharpened daily. Contradictions within U.S. ruling circles became ever fiercer. U.S. monopoly capitalist class domination became increasingly unstable. A financial crisis, the gravest of its kind in the capitalist world in the past 40 years, broke out in spring, 1968. As a result, the already shaky dollar was brought to the brink of collapse and its position as an "international currency" was shaken to its very foundations. The new gold rush which took place in the capitalist world in November dealt the dollar a fresh blow. U.S. imperialism's hegemony in the capitalist world was in a state of increasing disintegration. Badly battered, the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups in the 1968 presidential "election" had to trot out another of their tools, the Republican Party, to replace the Democratic Party which had been in power for eight years. This farce—changing horses amid the rapids—shows that U.S. imperialism is in a blind alley.

Other imperialist countries fared no better. Their economic condition generally deteriorated, industrial production stagnated, unemployment went up drastically, and a dense cloud of crisis hung over them. They were repeatedly attacked by the storm of financial crisis. The position of the pound and franc grew weaker and weaker. The capitalist monetary system as a whole was on the verge of collapse. To extricate themselves from the crisis, the monopoly capitalist class in such West European countries as Britain, France and Italy intensified their exploitation of the masses of the working people, and thereby further aggravated the class contradictions in their respective countries. The upsurge in the revolutionary mass movements in these countries also repeatedly hit their economies hard.

Meanwhile, because of their efforts to shift their own disasters on to each other and the fierce currency

and trade war that developed between them, the imperialist countries were being torn apart by still greater conflict. All this shows that the whole imperialist system is fast heading for total collapse.

Social-Imperialist Features of Soviet Revisionists Fully Revealed; Rapid Disintegration of the Modern Revisionist Bloc. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique also had a hard time. At home, it implemented the so-called "new economic system" with redoubled efforts to bring about all-round capitalist restoration and reinforced the fascist dictatorship. This aroused ever stronger dissatisfaction and resistance among broad sections of the people. Abroad, it became more frenzied and blatant in carrying out counter-revolutionary collaboration with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. It made itself an enemy of the people of the whole world, and thus became more isolated than ever. In particular, the armed aggression against Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists in August 1968 and their insistence on putting the country under long-term military occupation completely exposed their diabolical social-imperialist features before the world's people. This has been strongly condemned by the people of all countries. The Soviet revisionists' arbitrary, aggressive action also aggravated the division and disintegration of the modern revisionist bloc. The modern revisionists attacked each other and ceaselessly quarrelled among themselves. The sinister counter-revolutionary meeting scheduled to have been convened in November 1968 had to be postponed. Modern revisionism has become totally bankrupt.

Subjecting Themselves to U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism, Reactionaries Bring Disaster to Their Countries and People; Their Tottering Reactionary Rule Is in Danger of Collapse. The position of the reactionaries who had thrown themselves into the lap of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism was, naturally, even worse. Indira Gandhi of India, Suharto of Indonesia, the Rahman-Lee Kuan Yew clique of Malaya, Mobutu of the Congo (K) and Costa-Silva of Brazil — none of these reactionaries who are tottering can hope to last long. Their feverish suppression of the people at home and their selling out of the national interests abroad have impoverished the people, drained off the national wealth, and brought about grumbling everywhere. For them to carry on has become more and more difficult.

Facts in the last year have further proved Chairman Mao's scientific thesis: "The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off."

U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism Merely Speeding Up Their Doom in a Vain Effort to Divide World

Faced with the surging tide of the revolutionary movements of the world's people, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are collaborating and struggling with each other in a vain attempt to redivide the world and save themselves from destruction. This new phenomenon in the international arena can be more clearly seen in the events of 1968.

At the End of Their Rope, the Two Big Despots, U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism, Are Conducting a Desperate Struggle, Collaborating With Each Other, Stepping Up Aggression and Jointly Suppressing the Peoples of the Various Countries. The fact that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique flagrantly sent troops to occupy Czechoslovakia is a striking expression of the futile U.S.-Soviet collusion to redivide their spheres of influence. People could see that before sending troops, the Soviet revisionists informed Washington and, after they had sent them, U.S. imperialism immediately made known its reluctance to "retaliate"; instead, it emphasized that the United States and the Soviet Union might continue "trying to reach understanding" on the Vietnam question and other problems. As it turned out, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique did a further service for U.S. imperialism on the Vietnam question and struck unscrupulous bargains with it on a global scale. In a word, the U.S. imperialists enjoyed the tacit consent and support of the Soviet revisionists in their war of aggression against Vietnam, while the Soviet revisionists in turn enjoyed the tacit consent and support of the U.S. imperialists in openly dispatching troops to occupy Czechoslovakia. The big plot of these two arch imperialisms to collaborate in a vain effort to redivide the world is as clear as day.

The criminal design of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists did not in the least show their strength, but rather their feebleness. Under the pounding of the powerful storm of the people's revolutionary movements in the world, both U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have landed themselves in a tight spot, and can hardly hold on to their positions. Therefore, the Soviet revisionists need all the more to hire themselves out to U.S. imperialism, while the latter also need all the more to make use of the former. Inevitably, they are intensifying their collusion. Meanwhile, since the alliance between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is an out-and-out gangster alliance, they are inevitably struggling with each other. This state of affairs is the reflection of the decline and the death-bed struggle of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism — the two imperialist gangsters.

New Upsurge in the Great Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism Is Bound to Come. The Fond Dream of U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism to Divide the World Inevitably Will be Smashed. Our great leader Chairman Mao always teaches us: "It is only through repeated education by positive and negative examples and through comparisons and contrasts that revolutionary parties and the revolutionary people can temper themselves, become mature and make sure of victory."

U.S. imperialism is an indispensable teacher by negative example of the world's people; and so is the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Their barbarous aggressive actions have educated the masses by negative example and helped raise to a great extent the political consciousness of the oppressed masses in the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist homelands. At the same time,

these actions are stirring up a great new upsurge in the struggle of the proletariat and the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. All peoples oppressed by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and their lackeys will further unite, form a broad united front and launch a violent and sustained attack on their common enemy. The vain attempt to redivide the world by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is nothing but a fool's dream. It can only result in speeding up their doom.

Wheel of History Cannot Be Turned Back

The Masses Comprising More Than 90 Per Cent of the Entire Population Sooner or Later Want Revolution. The Death-Bed Struggles of Imperialism, Revisionism and Reaction Can Only Hasten Their Own Doom. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Like every other activity in the world, revolution always follows a tortuous road and never a straight one."

U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and reaction in all lands will never step off the stage of history of their own accord. Especially when this handful of pests are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and head for their final collapse, they are bound to put up whatever resistance they can by employing their counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military adventures and political deception; in their desperate struggles, they are bound to collect a number of political scum to rig up an anti-China and counter-revolutionary "holy alliance." This is a phenomenon which is sure to arise in the international class struggle.

There are twists and turns and ups and downs in the development of history and revolution. Some persons in the revolutionary ranks may waver, others

compromise, still others surrender. In spite of all this, the masses, comprising more than 90 per cent of the population, sooner or later want revolution and sooner or later support Marxism-Leninism. The eternally inexhaustible mighty torrent of revolution can never be halted. All the reactionaries are doomed to perish, only some fall sooner than others. Just as the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has pointed out, "The wheel of history can assuredly never be turned back, imperialism, revisionism and all other reactionary forces are bound to be smashed by the revolutionary people, and all the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world will definitely achieve complete emancipation through their struggle!"

Adhering to the Principle of Proletarian Internationalism, the Chinese People Will Unite With the Revolutionary People of All Other Countries and Win Victory With Them. Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period."

Armed with Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people, adhering to the principle of proletarian internationalism, resolutely unite with the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups throughout the world and with the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over, support and learn from each other, and contribute their strength to the complete burial of imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism led by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, and reaction in all countries in this great, earth-shaking era.

"Win the War and Seize Political Power"

Flaming Struggle on Both Sides of the Irrawaddy

CHAIRMAN MAO, the great leader of the Chinese people, points out: "Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society, and without them it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power."

In Burma, the revolutionary people are waging a stirring revolutionary war to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and seize political power. For the people of Burma, March 28, 1948 was a glorious day, a day of great historic significance. On that day, under the leadership of the courageous Communist Party of Burma, they grabbed their guns and pitted revolutionary armed struggle against counter-revolutionary armed attacks.

For 20 years the Burmese Communist Party has led the people of all nationalities in the country in a

hard and determined armed struggle. In September 1964, the Party's Central Committee laid down the proletarian revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power." This, in particular, has pushed the armed struggle forward and the revolutionary situation, already fine, is growing better and better. The revolutionary armed struggle led by the Burmese Communist Party has struck telling blows at the reactionary rule of imperialism and its running dogs in Burma, setting an example for making people's revolutions in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

"Down With Ne Win's Military Government!"

Burma lies in the Indo-China Peninsula, bordering on China's Yunnan Province, Laos, Thailand, Pakistan, and India. The famous Irrawaddy River runs through this land of some 600,000 square kilometres with a population of 25 million. Burma is a rice-producing country



The people's armed forces in Burma, led by the Burmese Communist Party and relying on mass support, carry out guerrilla warfare from their base areas in the countryside. They deal telling blows at the reactionary Ne Win regime.

with a mild climate and rich natural resources. The fertile Irrawaddy Delta was once known as a "world granary."

But the people of all nationalities in Burma, long the victims of ruthless oppression and exploitation by imperialism and feudalism, eke out a miserable existence. In 1962, the Ne Win clique came to power. Reactionary rule became worse than before. Rice production and export fell considerably. Burma, famed as a rice producer, now became a land of the hungry.

As champion of the interests of the big landlords and comprador bourgeoisie, Ne Win's military regime hires itself out externally to U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, public enemies of the people the world over. Internally, it imposes a fascist military dictatorship and frantically wages a coun-

ter-revolutionary civil war against the people. This military junta has set up a gigantic military monopoly network throughout the country to fleece and plunder the toiling masses ruthlessly. As a result, many factories and shops went bankrupt, the rural economy slumped, and unemployment hit the two million mark. According to official figures, one quarter of the country's paddy fields "lie fallow," but actually in many areas the percentage is well over half of the arable land. Food shortage is thus serious and nationwide. Discontent is widespread and resistance acute.

The Burmese Communist Party, having made a correct analysis of the class struggle in the country, set forth in clear-cut terms the Burmese people's fighting task of striving for liberation. It called on "the oppressed people of all nationalities in the Union of Burma to unite and overthrow the Ne Win military government."

Build Revolutionary Base Areas

The Burmese people, led by the Communist Party, have won important victories in their protracted and heroic armed struggle to end the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Today, base areas, guerrilla zones and operational areas dot the whole country, with people's armed forces led by the Communist Party operating everywhere. They are especially active in the mountain region of Pegu near Rangoon and in the Irrawaddy Delta, posing a serious threat to the enemy's communication lines and his nerve-centre. Moreover, the Communist Party has led the people in the base areas to use revolutionary violence to destroy the rural power structures of the Ne Win military government. In their place are inaugurated at the grass-roots level people's democratic regimes which rely on the poor peasants and farm labourers and unite with the middle peasants.

Organizationally, the people's armed forces led by the Burmese Communist Party adhere to the proletarian principle of army-building by combining the three units—the militia, the regional forces and the main armed forces. Under the absolute leadership of the Burmese Communist Party, this army of the people relies on the masses and on its own efforts and carries out flexible guerrilla warfare. It has constantly expanded in the course of smashing the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns.

In the past year, the people's armed forces crushed a series of counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the reactionary government. Back in August 1967, the Ne Win military

government hurled scores of battalions, equipped with arms supplied by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, in attacks on the Pegu mountain region and other revolutionary base areas controlled by the Communist Party. Under Communist Party leadership and with all-out support of the people in the base areas, the people's armed forces sprang to action heroically. The enemy forces which penetrated deep into the base areas were kept on the run everywhere without being able to make any contact. When they were tired out, the people's armed forces struck heavy blows, laying ambushes or making surprise attacks. From August 1967 to May 1968, the people's armed forces fought more than 140 engagements with the enemy in the Pegu mountain area and its vicinity, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and compelling him to retreat in great confusion.

Since June 1968, the Ne Win clique had again been mustering its reactionary troops, police forces and local "defence guards" to carry out counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations in the Pegu mountain area and the Irrawaddy Delta. They were severely defeated in powerful counter-attacks mounted jointly by the people's armed forces led by the Burmese Communist Party and the Karen people's armed forces.

Employ Flexible Guerrilla Tactics

While countering enemy "encirclement and suppression" operations, the people's armed forces in many base areas, employing flexible guerrilla tactics, often took the initiative to strike out at the enemy. They ambushed patrols of the reactionary troops and police, mounted surprise attacks on enemy posts and police stations and stormed cities and towns where enemy defence was weak. In these operations, the people's armed forces wiped out the enemy by whole squads and platoons and captured large quantities of arms and other military equipment. Take March 1968 for example. On March 6, over 200 men of the people's armed forces attacked An, a town in the Akyab division, and wiped out a number of reactionary troops and police, including the police chief. They held the town for 24 hours, demolishing the police barracks, a warehouse and telecommunication installations and capturing large quantities of arms and ammunition. In mid March, the people's armed forces in a surprise attack completely wiped out a police detachment along the sea coast of Mergui district, Tenasserim division. In the latter part of the month, they stormed a police station in Prome district and captured all its weapons.

The people's armed forces also won important victories in attacking and wrecking enemy communication lines. On June 5, 1968, they blew up an enemy armoured car on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway line in Pegu, annihilating 14 enemy troops. On the night of June 21, they mined another enemy armoured car on the railway in Toungoo, wiping out an entire enemy

squad and capturing three machine-guns, two rifles and a quantity of ammunition. On July 4, they captured two motor-boats loaded with goods of the reactionary Burmese Government along the Tavoy coast. Frequent attacks by the people's armed forces on land and water communication lines have compelled the enemy to station large numbers of troops and police along key railways, highways and waterways, and this has caused a further dispersion of the enemy's already scattered forces. The reactionary government tried to get out of such difficulties. It declared martial law along railway lines, cancelled night trains and had protective steel plates a metre high put up on all steamers. But these measures were to no avail. The people's armed forces kept up their attacks vigorously, and land and water transport was frequently paralysed between Tavoy and Mergui in Tenasserim division, southeastern Burma.

Boldly Arouse the Masses to Action

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution."

By relying on peasant support, the Burmese Communist Party has persisted in a drawn-out revolutionary armed struggle. In the rural base areas, it aroused the masses to carry out social reforms, launched campaigns to weed out enemy agents and settle scores with the local despots, and in the process set up poor peasants' leagues and peasant associations (poor and middle peasants). Particular mention should be made of the establishment of the militia, the armed forces of the masses. These struggles have done much in breaking the political and economic forces of the reactionary Ne Win regime in the countryside and stimulating the revolutionary mood of the masses. In the Irrawaddy Delta and Akyab where conditions are more favourable than other base areas, land reform is in progress with the aim of destroying root and branch the rural social foundation of the reactionary Ne Win government. In the guerrilla zones, operational areas and enemy-occupied districts, the Communist Party and the people's armed forces have aroused the peasants and people from other walks of life to unfold mass movements of various types. And this has created favourable conditions for establishing and expanding the base areas and developing the people's armed forces.

Burma is a country of many nationalities. National minorities make up 25 per cent of the population and inhabit over 60 per cent of the territory. For years many national minorities have been forced to take up arms to fight the national oppression of the Burmese reactionary government. The Burmese Communist Party's consistent policy towards the national minorities is one of national equality and solidarity, which is welcomed by the progressive national armed forces. As

early as 1959 the Communist Party initiated the formation of the National-Democratic United Front which, besides itself, includes the Karen National Unity Party, the New Mon State Party, the Kaya Progressive Party and the Chin National Supreme Council. In addition, the Communist Party has actively worked for closer ties with other progressive national armed forces. As the Communist Party unites with the people of all nationalities and fights shoulder to shoulder with them under the banner of the national democratic united front, the reactionary Ne Win regime is becoming more and more isolated while the strength of the revolutionary armed struggle is growing rapidly.

Adhere to the Proletarian Revolutionary Line

The magnificent victories won by the Burmese people in their revolutionary armed struggle are the result of the gradual and fruitful integration by the Communist Party of Burma of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of the Burmese revolution. Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, penetratingly pointed out: "The most important lesson to be drawn from the armed revolution in Burma is as follows: when our Party integrates Mao Tse-tung's thought with the revolutionary practice in Burma, the revolution goes victoriously forward; but when it goes against or abandons Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolution meets with reverses."

In the course of the protracted revolutionary armed struggle, the Communist Party of Burma, with Marxism-Leninism as its weapon, has fought life-and-death battles with revisionism of all brands both inside and outside Burma and both inside and outside the Party. In March 1948, when Burma's reactionaries unleashed its counter-revolutionary civil war, the Burmese Communist Party, led by Chairman Thakin Than Tun,

unswervingly opposed the Rightist capitulationism as represented by traitor Thein Pe Myint and the "Left" adventurism as represented by Ba Tin in the Party and successfully effected a revolutionary switch from the cities to the countryside. In 1959, the Burmese Communist Party withstood the evil wind of "peaceful transition" stirred up by the Khrushchov renegade clique in the Soviet Union and stuck to armed struggle. In 1963, the Party crushed the criminal plot hatched by Liu Shao-chi, China's Khrushchov, who tried to get the Burmese Communist Party to "bury its arms" and "co-operate with Ne Win." The Party again stuck to armed struggle. In 1967 the Party, taking the struggle of criticizing and repudiating revisionism a step further, completely smashed the Ba Tin-Htay revisionist clique, which had hidden in the Party for a long time. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Burmese Communist Party solemnly declared that "Mao Tse-tung's thought shall be the guiding policy for all revolutionary work in Burma." The decisive victory won by the Burmese Communist Party in the struggle between the two lines is the basic guarantee for persisting in and pushing forward the armed struggle in Burma.

Reeling from the hammer blows of the Burmese people's armed forces, the reactionary Ne Win clique, beset by increasingly serious crisis, has gone a step further in throwing in its lot with U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. In referring to the situation of the revolutionary struggle in Burma, Chairman Thakin Than Tun said: "However powerful the enemy may be, however long the war and however great the difficulties and hardships, the Burmese people are ready to suffer immeasurable losses, make the utmost sacrifices and fight on with full confidence in final victory."

The persevering revolutionary armed struggle of the Burmese people is bound to triumph!

Revolutionary Mass Struggle Shakes Latin America

HEAVILY pounding the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its agents in various Latin American countries, the revolutionary mass movement of the Latin American people reached a new high in 1968. This is an important sign of their rapid awakening and the deep-going development of the national-democratic revolution in Latin America.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The peoples of Latin America are not slaves obedient to U.S. imperialism." The new upswing in Latin Amer-

ica's revolutionary struggle is the inevitable result of U.S. imperialism's intensified aggression and intervention in the continent and of harsher exploitation and oppression of the people by the reactionary ruling cliques in various Latin American countries with the support of U.S. imperialism.

Tremendous Momentum, Unparalleled Scale

Since April 1968, powerful mass struggles have broken out in rapid succession in Mexico, Brazil, Chile,

Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, El Salvador and many other countries. There were workers' strikes, seizures of land by peasants and student struggles for democratic rights and against tyranny. In scale, duration and intensity, they surpassed those of the last few years.

Bordering on the United States, Mexico has long been considered as comparatively "tranquil." Yet the unparalleled intensity of the Mexican student struggle against persecution and massacre set the whole country astir. Beginning in late July, the struggle soon spread from the capital to a dozen states and a number of important cities. It grew from student strikes into large-scale demonstrations in which hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants and people of other strata took part. Casting aside the mask of bourgeois "democracy," the Mexican ruling clique called out the U.S.-trained "riot squad" and troops and police in large numbers and used tanks, rockets and other weapons in a bloody massacre of the revolutionary masses. However, the more savage the repression by the reactionaries, the more vigorous the people's resistance. Undaunted by brute force, the Mexican people persevered in the struggle for more than four months. This was something unheard of in Mexico. This titanic mass struggle shook the whole Latin American continent, so-called "backyard" of U.S. imperialism, and won warm support from the peoples of Latin American countries and other countries around the world.



Students hold protest demonstration in the centre of Mexico City

The anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial struggle of the Brazilian and Argentine peoples, too, was more vigorous than in recent years. Beginning in April, Brazilian students launched a sustained large-scale struggle in 22 states throughout the country against U.S. imperialist aggression and domestic military dictatorial rule as well as the bourgeois educational system. The militant slogans advanced by the students against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorship have united wide sections of the people, turning the struggle into the country's biggest revolutionary mass movement since the reactionary military regime came to power in 1964. On June 28, second anniversary of the Onganía military dictatorial regime in Argentina, people in all its major cities held large-scale demonstrations against the pro-U.S. dictatorial rule and engaged in fierce battles with police and troops sent to suppress them.

Despite high-handed measures by the reactionary authorities to put down the mass struggle, the Uruguayan workers held repeated strikes and demonstrations. They protested against the reactionary policies adopted by the authorities in an onslaught on the working people. From June to November, they carried out seven general strikes, some involving 500,000 people.

On August 6, 50,000 agricultural workers in Nuble Province in south Chile went on strike. They called for the restoration of land seized by the latifundists, especially the U.S. latifundists. This is a measure of the revolutionary awakening of the Chilean peasants.

Spearheaded Against U.S. Imperialism and Its Lackeys

In 1968 the mass struggle waged by the Latin American people has had more clear-cut political aims than ever. Starting from purely economic demands, many struggles have advanced to political struggles aimed at U.S. imperialism and its agents; they have developed from protests against certain reactionary policies or measures by the authorities to those against the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. This shows that the revolutionary mass movement is rapidly developing in depth in Latin America.

The Uruguayan workers' and student struggle was mainly directed against the reactionary policies the U.S.-controlled "International Monetary Fund" had imposed on Uruguay, against the authorities' "emergency security measures" for the suppression of the people and against the wage-freeze law, which is aimed at more ruthless exploitation of the working people. In their struggle, workers of U.S.-owned enterprises in Chile raised the slogan "We will not let the Yankees continue plundering our country's wealth!" The Brazilian students also raised the militant slogan: "Overthrow the military dictatorship oppressing us and crush U.S. imperialism!" The cries of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Yankees, go home!" resounded throughout Latin America. U.S. embassies, consulates and other institutions of aggression in the Latin American countries have invariably become the targets of the enraged masses. In the face of the revolutionary struggle of the



Holding placards with slogans such as "oppose the dictatorship," Brazilian teachers demonstrate in support of the student struggle against U.S. imperialism and dictatorial rule at home.

Latin American people, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are on tenterhooks and find the going tougher and tougher.

Because they had common targets and aims, the student, workers' and peasant movements have gradually come to support each other and to co-ordinate. This is a fact which calls for attention. In Mexico and Brazil the student struggle had the support of the workers, while those from other strata also took part. The struggle against persecution launched by the agricultural workers of the San Miguel farming estate in Chile and the Santo Ana farming estate in Ecuador won the powerful support of the workers and students in their respective countries, and became the common struggle of broad sections of the people against the ruling cliques.

Just as our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out, the workers and peasants are the main force of the revolution, and the revolutionary young intellectuals and students "must go among the workers and peasants, who make up 90 per cent of the population, and mobilize and organize them." Latin America's revolutionary students have gradually become aware of the necessity to take the correct road of integrating with the workers and peasants. The Mexican and Bolivian students have begun to go among the workers to popularize the aims and demands of their struggle. On May Day, students in Sao Paulo, Brazil, fought shoulder to shoulder with the workers against the reactionary state governor.

Resolute Struggle Against Modern Revisionism

In 1968, the Latin American revolutionary mass movement developed in the midst of acute struggle against modern revisionism. Whenever the revolutionary struggle was on the upswing, the modern revisionists, who are flunkeys of the reactionary ruling circles, invariably tried their best to sabotage the people's rev-

olutionary struggle by advocating "legal methods," calling for "talks" with the government, opposing the use of violence, etc. The revolutionary Latin American people resolutely fought these betrayals by the modern revisionists.

In June and July, when the Brazilian students' patriotic anti-U.S. struggle was getting on the nerves of the military dictatorial authorities, a number of revisionists, collaborating with the authorities' counter-revolutionary dual tactics, urged the students to exercise "restraint" and "negotiate" with the government. The revolutionary students, however, refused to hold "talks" with the "educational reform" team appointed by the government. The Brazilian people, they declared unequivocally, could achieve success in the anti-imperialist struggle only by countering violence with violence. In the course of the Chilean workers' struggle against the "wage and salary readjustment project" promulgated by the government, a handful of revisionists in the senate voted for this anti-popular "project" on the pretext of "maintaining public order and national security." This aroused the opposition of the masses of workers.

In the course of their struggle, the Latin American revolutionary people have come to see more and more clearly that, in order to overthrow reactionary rule and win liberation, they must carry out revolutionary armed struggle to seize political power from the reactionaries. The flames of revolutionary armed struggle have been lit in Latin America. For instance, a people's armed detachment made its appearance in the northwestern part of Colombia. Active since the beginning of 1968, it has been leading the local peasants in dealing incessant blows at government troops, punishing local bullies and big shots who had committed monstrous crimes and seizing land from the latifundists. The establishment and growth of this armed detachment has greatly raised the morale of the revolutionary people and dealt the reactionary rule of the Colombian dictatorial regime a heavy blow.

Rule by U.S. Imperialists and Lackeys Won't Last Long

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow." The steady upsurge of the national-democratic revolutionary movement in Latin America shows that this "backyard" of U.S. imperialism is experiencing a revolutionary upheaval and that a new and bigger revolutionary storm is brewing in all Latin America. The rule of the U.S. imperialists and their agents in the Latin American countries will not last long. The Latin American people will surely bury them.

Apply Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's Thought, To Chile's Revolutionary Practice

— Call by a leader of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party

ONLY by applying Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the practice of the Chilean revolution in accordance with the concrete conditions of the country and unfolding the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the latifundists and the bourgeois monopoly groups, can the revolutionary Chilean people lead the Chilean revolution to victory, said a leader of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party in a recent statement.

This leader of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party first of all pointed out that the political power and national wealth of Chile are in the hands of U.S. imperialism, the latifundists and the bourgeois monopoly groups. This trio of big exploiters is intensifying the exploitation of the Chilean people and making them more poverty-stricken daily. To free themselves from being exploited and oppressed, the masses of the Chilean people must overthrow the rule of these parasites. To achieve this, it is indispensable for the people to seize political power and exercise it under the leadership of the proletariat.

The task of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party, he said, is to lead the struggle of the Chilean proletariat and people in effectively making a revolution in Chile to politically and economically overthrow the principal exploiters of the Chilean people. This is the first essential step towards completely eliminating exploitation and establishing socialism in Chile in the future.

He severely criticized and repudiated a number of erroneous viewpoints spread in Latin America. He said that some people who have exploited the prestige of the name "communism" or "socialism" are neither "communists" nor "socialists." They have deceived the people and their party members by clumsily lying that a "revolution" can be realized by changing the composition of the parliament. They have spread illusions among the people and party members about the so-called "peaceful road" or "election road" which exists only in their imagination, alleging that the reactionaries, once beaten in elections, would hand over power and cease to exploit the people. He emphasized that such a "peaceful road" or "election road" actually prevents the masses from carrying out the revolutionary struggle.

He pointed out that a basic principle in the revolutionary struggle for the seizure of power is the need to carry out a people's war and the need to have the participation of the masses of the people, especially the workers and peasants, in this war if it is to be successful. The workers and peasants are the most ruthlessly exploited, constitute the largest number in the population and feel the need for a revolution most keenly. They are the social classes which should play a decisive role in the future regime that will emerge after the overthrow of the principal exploiters. The struggle cannot be victorious and a genuine revolution cannot be made if these forces do not constitute the basic sections of fighters (not the only fighters) in the war for the seizure of power. Therefore, the workers and peasants should be the protagonists in the revolutionary armed struggle from beginning to end.

He continued: Without a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party capable of guiding and politically educating the masses so that they themselves will develop the armed struggle for the seizure of power, it is impossible to arouse the masses to make revolution. We must dare to launch such an armed struggle against the enemy who in many respects is stronger than the revolutionary forces. The armed struggle develops gradually because the revolutionary forces are far weaker than the enemy at the beginning. Hence it must be a protracted war.

He added that the revolutionary struggle of the Chilean people is part of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people at present. No revolution by a Latin American people can develop in isolation from the struggles of the other peoples of the Americas and the world, he said. The people of all countries in the world are confronted with their ferocious enemy U.S. imperialism, the biggest exploiter of our time. Thus, the Chilean revolution is a component part of the world revolution.

In the past ten years or more, he said, owing to the betrayal by some people in the international communist movement, a new demarcation line has been drawn between the enemies and ourselves, and between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces. In the Soviet Union and in some East European countries, state power has been usurped by the opportunist cliques

which represent neither the interests of their own people nor the interests and principles of the world revolution. The Soviet leading group which took the lead in betraying Marxism and communism has come to an agreement with U.S. imperialism to divide the world into their respective spheres of influence. The recent invasion of Czechoslovakia is obvious proof that the Soviet Union has gone from socialist to social-imperialist. The new situation that has emerged in the international scene is compelling us to draw a demarcation line between us and the new enemies, to reunite the revolutionary forces around Marxism-Leninism and the interests of the revolution, and to be determined to combat the open and concealed reactionaries.

At a time when a new balance of forces has appeared in the international sphere as a result of the betrayal by some revisionist leaders, the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party, faithful to its spirit of internationalism, has united with the true revolutionaries, he said. The Party deeply appreciates the decisive part which the Chinese and Albanian revolutionaries have played in re-establishing proletarian internationalism which has been betrayed by the modern revisionists. Because it has consistently upheld the Marxist-Leninist stand, China is today the principal base of the world revolution. The struggle which both have waged and are waging to expose the betrayers of Marxism and communism is of vital importance to the development of revolution in every part of the world. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, he continued, China has written an important new chapter in the application of Marxism-Leninism. The true per-

spective of socialist development has appeared in China and Albania.

He stressed that China has contributed to the people of all countries in the world Mao Tse-tung's thought which contains a rich development of Marxism-Leninism and universally applicable revolutionary principles that are also completely applicable to Chile. China has now become the mightiest bulwark against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries and exploiters throughout the world.

One of the fundamental principles contained in Mao Tse-tung's thought, he emphatically pointed out, is the necessity to define the specific laws inherent in the revolution of each country by applying Marxism to the concrete reality of each country and by learning from the practice of revolution. The principal task of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party is to lead the Chilean people in the revolutionary struggle, and this can be done only by thoroughly understanding the reality of the country. Only by proficiently applying Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought — a summing-up of the revolutionary experience of different peoples — to the concrete conditions of our country, can our Party correctly lead the Chilean revolution to victory.

In conclusion, he said that the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party is developing solidly, especially among the workers and peasants. The whole Party is solidly and consciously united around a revolutionary line. It will certainly win ever greater support from the masses and accomplish the great historic task of leading the revolution in Chile.

Revolutionary People in Japan Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Their Struggle

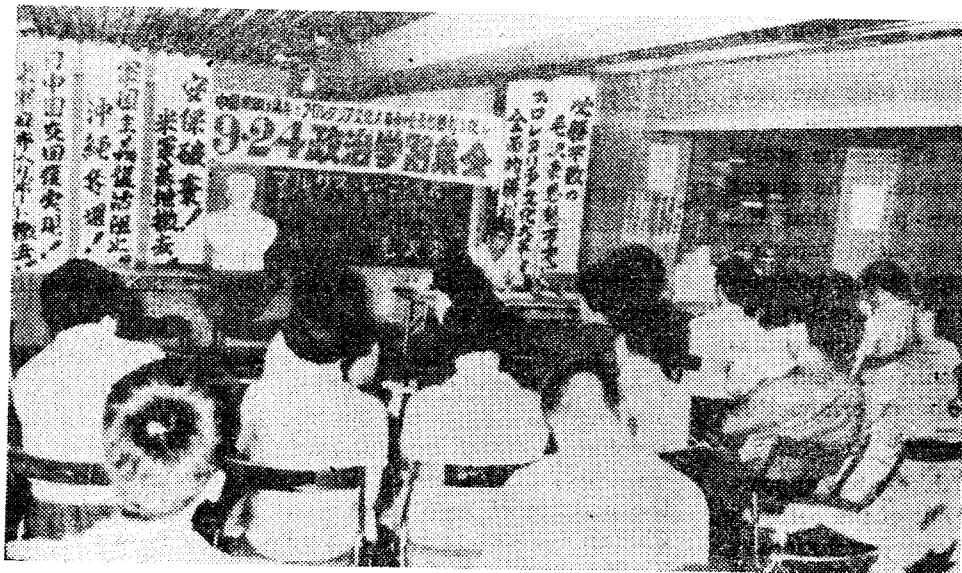
Plunging Bravely Into the Fierce Struggle

On the night of September 17, 1968, young Japanese printing worker Umino heard over the radio Chairman Mao's important inscription written for Japanese worker friends in 1962: "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." He was so excited that he shouted: "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

In the light of this teaching of Chairman Mao's, Umino summed up his experience in the struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries in the last few years. He said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in the present era and it is the powerful ideological weapon of the Japanese and

world's people for defeating imperialism, revisionism and reaction. The Japanese people will certainly win final victory provided they integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution and take the road of violent revolution."

Before becoming a printing worker, Umino had lived for a long time in Fukuoka Prefecture, where there are U.S. military bases. He suffered from ruthless oppression and exploitation by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and saw how U.S. forces rode roughshod over the Japanese people. He saw how the Soviet revisionists and the Miyamoto revisionist clique collaborated with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in their innumerable crimes of sabotaging the Japanese people's revolutionary struggle by every possible means.



Japanese revolutionary youth in Tokyo hold political study meeting in which they conscientiously study the great teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription for Japanese workers.

reactionaries, Yokonaga studied Chairman Mao's illustrious work *On Protracted War* by integrating theory with the practice of struggle. In accordance with what he had learnt through the study, he analysed for the other peasants the situation of the enemy and their own in the struggle and used the thesis that "the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people" to encourage them. He said: "Chairman Mao's teaching has pointed out a bright road for our struggle in Sanrizuka. To win victory, it is imperative for us to persevere in a protracted struggle."

Harsh reality taught Umino a lesson, and the study of Chairman Mao's works, in particular, enabled him to understand the truth of the revolution and plunge courageously into the heat of struggle.

As early as in October 1967, when Eisaku Sato, chieftain of the reactionary Japanese Government, enplaned from the heavily guarded Haneda Airport in Tokyo for Washington to visit his U.S. master, Umino was among a group of youth who broke into the airport despite obstruction and suppression by large numbers of reactionary police and troops. Holding aloft a red banner inscribed with: "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!" Umino and the other young demonstrators protested against the stepped-up collaboration by the reactionary Japanese Government with U.S. imperialism. Sato was so frightened by the demonstration that he scurried aboard the plane. Since then, Umino, inspired by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, has always stood and fought courageously at the forefront of the struggle against the entry of U.S. nuclear submarines into Japanese ports and against the U.S. attempt to build a military airport in Sanrizuka.

During the struggle, Umino also spent much time mimeographing leaflets to disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the broad masses.

Launching Sustained and Vigorous Attacks on the Enemy

Yokonaga is a young revolutionary peasant in Sanrizuka, Chiba Prefecture, who has persevered in the study of Chairman Mao's works and assiduously applied Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide his own actions. While taking part in productive labour, he has joined the other peasants in waging an unflinching struggle against the reactionary Sato government.

In the struggle against the building of the "new Tokyo international airport" by the U.S. and Japanese

reactionaries, Yokonaga studied Chairman Mao's illustrious work *On Protracted War* by integrating theory with the practice of struggle. In accordance with what he had learnt through the study, he analysed for the other peasants the situation of the enemy and their own in the struggle and used the thesis that "the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people" to encourage them. He said: "Chairman Mao's teaching has pointed out a bright road for our struggle in Sanrizuka. To win victory, it is imperative for us to persevere in a protracted struggle."

In order to forcibly occupy the peasants' land in Sanrizuka for building the airport, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have time and again sent armed police to subdue the peasant masses who oppose the project. In the face of the fascist atrocities of the reactionary police, Yokonaga and other peasants, inspired by Mao Tse-tung's thought, persisted in a tit-for-tat struggle. They threw up many obstacles on the roads leading to Sanrizuka in order to prevent the reactionary police from entering. Armed with sharpened scythes, they also charged the reactionary police in valiant counter-attacks.

This young peasant always pins a glittering badge with a profile of Chairman Mao on his jacket and holds the red-covered book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in his hand. He said in a confident tone: "Only by arousing the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and launching a sustained and vigorous attack on the enemy will it be possible to finally defeat the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries."

Braving the Mighty Storm of Mass Struggle

In August last year, more than 4,000 workers and students in Osaka staged a demonstration against the U.S. imperialists who used Itami International Airport for their war of aggression in Vietnam. The demonstrators badly battered the more than 6,000 reactionary police who tried to surround and attack them.

Even after he was injured by the police, Ota, a patriotic student who carried on the struggle, displayed indomitable bravery. He said: "Chairman Mao has taught us that we ought to face the world and brave the storm, the great world of mass struggle and the mighty storm of mass struggle. We youth of Osaka have taken part in the revolutionary struggle as taught by Chairman Mao."

Before taking part in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist use of Itami International Airport, Ota

said, he and his comrades had been in the struggle against the entry of the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier *Enterprise* into Sasebo Port, the struggle in support of the Sanrizuka peasants' opposition to the building of the "new Tokyo international airport" by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the struggle against the Oji Field Hospital for U.S. troops.

Ota said with emotion: "Our group of young fighters has grown up in the course of struggle. At the very beginning, there were only a few of us in the fight, but thanks to our sticking to the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in struggle and our steadfast reliance on the masses, the number of people in our group increased several times after a little over two months. More important, our revolutionary militant spirit has soared higher and higher."

Doing Is Itself Learning

In Fukuoka City, university student Yoshida and his schoolmates went to Sasebo and fearlessly joined the struggle against the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier *Enterprise* entering the port. He quoted the following instruction from the great teacher Chairman Mao:

"A revolutionary war is a mass undertaking; it is often not a matter of first learning and then doing, but of doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning." He said that the anti-U.S. struggle in Sasebo had enabled him to understand the great significance of this teaching of Chairman Mao's.

Since then, Yoshida has taken an active part in the struggle for dismantling the Yamada munition depot in Kitakyushu City and the struggle against the U.S. military base in Itazuke. With great enthusiasm, he also went to Tokyo to support the university students' struggle against the decadent bourgeois educational system and went to Sanrizuka to support the peasant struggle there.

He told the others: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding thought for world revolution in the present era and it is an ideological weapon for revolution. We revolutionary people in Japan must grasp this weapon firmly. We believe strongly that so long as we persist in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, rely on the masses of the people and bring into full play the spirit of 'the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains,' we will be able to win liberation through struggle."

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ahead a counter-revolutionary revisionist line to oppose Chairman Mao's great policy of building our country by self-reliance and hard work. They advocated the philosophy of servility to anything foreign and going at a snail's pace, and absurdly clamoured: "It is impossible to build a bridge across the Yangtse River at Nanking without foreign experts."

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the workers and engineers and technicians waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching of "breaking down foreign conventions and following our own road of industrial development," they unswervingly carried out the policy of "self-reliance," advanced along the course indicated by Chairman Mao, and pioneered a broad road for building the bridge through self-reliance.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, with the powerful support of the People's Liberation Army, smashed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and kept the power of building the bridge firmly in the hands of the proletariat, thus ensuring smooth progress in construction.

The experience in building the bridge proves that the people can overcome any difficulty on the road of their advance and achieve any miracle on earth, provided they hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, steadfastly rely on the working class and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi.

Our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant teachings "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" and "carry out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously" greatly inspired the bridge builders. With bitter hatred for the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents, they kindled the flames of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and launched a vigorous offensive against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, when they were leading the work of struggle-criticism-transformation. In the more than two months after National Day — October 1, thousands of different kinds of on-the-spot criticism meetings were held at the construction site. The workers used the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon to abolish the revisionist systems of management and displayed their inexhaustible wisdom and creative power, thus greatly speeding up the building of the bridge. After the publication of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, the workers, in warm response to the militant call issued in the communiqué, made all-out efforts to grasp revolution and promote production and persisted in their work despite wind, rain or biting cold. Thus, they doubled their efficiency and finally fulfilled the task of building the entire bridge ahead of schedule with surprising speed.

The commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army units helping the Left, helping industry and defending the bridge, worked shoulder to shoulder with the workers in the course of building the bridge. Bringing into full play their role as a fighting force, a work force and a force for production, they have made new contributions in building the Yangtse River Bridge.

Comrade Chou En-lai Receives And Fetes Albanian Ambassador

Leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee and other quarters — Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng and Wu Fa-hsien — on the evening of December 30 received Albanian Ambassador to China Vasil Nathanailli, who would soon leave his post to return to his country, and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

Zegi Agolli, Minister-Counsellor of the Albanian Embassy to China, was also present at the reception.

After the reception, a farewell banquet was given for Ambassador Vasil Nathanailli and his wife. In a warm, friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the militant friendship between the Chinese Communist Party and the Albanian Party of Labour, between China and Albania and between the people of the two countries, the health of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and the health of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

Minister-Counsellor of the Albanian Embassy to China Zegi Agolli, Commercial Counsellor Gogo Kczma, Military Attache Avni Hakani and other diplomatic personnel of the Albanian Embassy and their wives attended the banquet.

Also present at the reception and banquet were Comrade Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and leading members of various departments concerned and of the committees of revolutionary great alliances of mass organizations, including Chi Peng-fei, Ma Wen-po, Chen Teh-ho, Li Chiang, Li Tung-yeh,

Sung Chen-hsien, Fang Yi, Liu Ta-yu and Chang Wen-min.

Patriotic Chinese in Hongkong Raise Three Just Demands

The towering crimes of the Hongkong British authorities in brutally suppressing and frenziedly persecuting patriotic Chinese residents there were exposed and angrily condemned at a press conference given on the afternoon of December 20 by representatives of the relatives of patriotic Chinese, who are illegally imprisoned by the Hongkong British authorities, and representatives of those patriotic Chinese who had triumphantly left British jail. At the press conference, which was attended by Chinese and foreign journalists, three just demands were raised to the Hongkong British authorities, namely, immediate cessation of all beatings and maltreatment of the imprisoned patriotic Chinese, immediate abrogation of the so-called "emergency regulations" of the Hongkong British authorities, and immediate release of all patriotic Chinese now illegally detained in the prisons and the concentration camp.

The press conference was presided over by Fei Yi-min, Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Hongkong-Kowloon Compatriots of All Circles for Struggle Against Persecution by the Hongkong British Authorities. It was attended by more than 60 newsmen from Chinese and foreign newspapers, news agencies, television and radio stations in Hongkong.

Speaking at the press conference, Fei Yi-min said that since May 1967 the Hongkong British authorities have moved nearly all their police force and large numbers of troops and carried out extremely savage national oppression and political persecution against the Chinese residents in order to prevent the dissemination of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and to check the influence of China's great proletarian cultural revolution on the patriotic Chinese in Hongkong. Since that

time, he added, the Hongkong British authorities have killed nearly 30 Chinese patriots, and attacked and ransacked about 200 trade unions, schools, stores and societies. Chinese residents who were beaten up, arrested and illegally imprisoned number several thousand, including workers, peasants, students, teachers, actors, journalists and housewives. To date, about 400 Chinese patriots, including 13 journalists, are still illegally detained in the Hongkong British concentration camp and prisons. All the imprisoned Chinese have been subjected to inhuman tortures by the Hongkong British authorities.

Fei Yi-min pointed out that all the illegally arrested Chinese patriots are victims of the dozens of the so-called "emergency regulations" hatched by the Hongkong British authorities since May 1967. He added that over the past year and more, the Hongkong British authorities have done a great deal of evil, incurred heavy blood debts and committed towering crimes. They have long fallen short of the lowest criteria of civilization and ethics. Their ugly features have long been brought to light as a result of the exposure and denunciation by the Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon and just-minded people in various parts of the world. Fei Yi-min added that while they continue their atrocities, the Hongkong British authorities and British imperialism act like thieves crying "stop thief." Recently, there has been a loud clamour from Britain to Hongkong, using such labels as "uncivilized," "inhuman," etc., in launching vicious attacks on China's measure to restrict British correspondent Grey's freedom. He pointed out that such actions on the part of the Hongkong British authorities and British imperialism show the out-and-out gangster logic of the imperialists.

We hold, Fei Yi-min said, that since the Hongkong British authorities have defied all laws in persecut-

ing on a large scale our patriotic countrymen and patriotic journalists, China is fully justified in restricting Grey's freedom. By making use of the so-called "question of Grey" to raise a hue and cry, the Hongkong British authorities and British imperialism will achieve nothing; "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet," they will expose more fully their ugly features of carrying out all kinds of persecution against patriotic Chinese. The Hongkong British authorities have no right at all to talk about "civilization" and "humanitarianism."

Fei Yi-min answered a question raised by an AFP correspondent at the press conference. The AFP correspondent said that there was information that the restriction of Grey's freedom would continue until all the 13 patriotic Chinese journalists arrested by the Hongkong British authorities were released. He asked Fei Yi-min to confirm this.

Fei Yi-min replied that he was not able to confirm this information, but he could give his own view. He said: After the Chinese Government announced the restriction of Grey's freedom of movement, the Hongkong British authorities did not stop their unwarranted persecution of patriotic Chinese journalists in Hongkong and did not immediately restore Hsinhua correspondent Hsueh Ping and others to freedom. On the contrary, they became more flagrant and arrested and imprisoned more than ten patriotic Chinese journalists in Hongkong. To date, 13 of them are still in prison. Therefore, Fei Yi-min said, Britain should be held solely responsible for the fact that Grey's freedom has not been restored.

At the press conference, representatives of the relatives of the Chinese patriots still in prison and representatives of Chinese patriots who have left prison also denounced the Hongkong British authorities for their atrocities. They said with firm determination: The British imperialists will gain nothing either by stepping up their fascist persecution of Chinese residents in Hongkong or by resorting to the scheme

of misleading public opinion. The patriotic Chinese in Hongkong, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are determined to carry the struggle against British violence through to the end.

British Government Will Gain Nothing in Using Grey Question to Whip Up Anti-China Outcry

To mislead public opinion and divert the resentment of the people at home, the British Government, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, recently stood facts on their head, called black white and used the question of Reuter correspondent Anthony Grey to whip up an anti-China outcry. Not only has it set off its entire propaganda machine to raise a hue and cry, but British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Michael Stewart have personally stepped forward to attack China. These abject actions on the part of the British Government will, despite all its pains, only show its utter stupidity.

On December 3, British Prime Minister Wilson told the Parliament that "Grey's detention is totally unjustified." This is sheer nonsense!

As is known to all, the Hongkong British authorities have since May 1967 repeatedly carried out brutal suppression of our patriotic patriots and arrested thousands of them. On July 11 that year they unwarrantedly arrested Hsueh Ping, correspondent of the Hongkong branch of the Hsinhua News Agency, who was on a normal reporting mission, sentenced him to two years' imprisonment on framed-up charges and threw him into jail. Four days later, the Hongkong British authorities unjustifiably arrested seven patriotic Chinese journalists, including Hsinhua Hongkong branch correspondents, illegally held them in custody, and tried and sentenced them to prison terms. This is a serious political provocation against the Chinese people, and the Chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate it. In these circumstances, the Information Department of the Chinese

Foreign Ministry announced on July 21, 1967 that the resident Reuter correspondent in Peking Grey's freedom of movement be restricted, that he must not leave his residence at will and must await further notice. For the Chinese Government to have adopted this measure is entirely justified. In order to savagely persecute the patriotic Chinese residents and reporters, the Hongkong British authorities dished out a series of so-called "emergency regulations." According to these "regulations," three patriotic Chinese who happen to be together may be convicted on the charge of "unlawful assembly"; reporters on normal reporting missions may be convicted on the charge of participating in "intimidating assembly"; and even people sitting at home may also be convicted on framed-up charges, and so on and so forth. This is the way large numbers of patriotic Chinese residents and journalists were wantonly arrested, convicted on trumped-up charges, sentenced and savagely persecuted by the Hongkong British authorities. These are really unjustifiable and out-and-out fascist atrocities. Even bourgeois British lawyers in Hongkong have to admit that these are "barbarous," "totalitarian" and represent a "reign of terror."

British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Stewart in his November 27 statement alleged that Grey "has been confined" "under inhuman restraints." The Hongkong British authorities wantonly slandered the Chinese authorities concerned as not having shown respect for the normal standards of civilized behaviour. This is downright fabrication and slander. The fact is just the opposite. Grey is treated leniently. He still lives in his house and conditions for his everyday life are in the main the same as they were before his movement was restricted. On November 26, British Charge d'Affaires ad interim P. Cradock and Second Secretary R.R. Garside went to see him. They could not but admit afterwards that Grey "looked physically quite well." The two British diplomats' words served as a forceful slap

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ACROSS THE LAND

Vigorous Situation on Industrial Front

PEKING is witnessing an excellent situation in both revolution and production on the industrial front.

The great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years and more has given tremendous impetus to the vigorous development of Peking's industrial production. Since the beginning of 1968, total output value of the capital's industries has risen steadily with each quarter outstripping the last. In the four months from July to October, it was more than nine per cent higher than the corresponding period of 1966. November saw a new leap when the highest monthly record in recent years was created—an increase of nearly one quarter over the peak month of 1966. In December, the output of 37 major products increased by wide margins. These included steel, rolled steel, machine tools, motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, coke, chemical fertilizer, electric motors, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, printed and dyed cloth, machine-made paper, sewing machines, plasticizer, plastic products, wrist watches, detergent and soap. More than 700 factories and mines in Peking fulfilled ahead of schedule their 1968 production targets by December 17.

The movement for technical innovations and technical revolution in the capital has been developing in powerful waves. In the past year, some 10,000 technical innovations were introduced. Some have reached advanced national and international levels. Large numbers of new products, equipment, technology and techniques have appeared.

Following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, the working class has taken firm hold of revolution and has put revolution in

command of production. This is the fundamental reason for the tremendous achievements in production. The workers are making a deep-going study of the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, relentlessly denouncing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. They are making a big effort to learn from the People's Liberation Army and persisting in taking the road of building factories by giving prominence to proletarian politics. As a result, there has emerged in the factories a new situation in which the revolution is developing vigorously and production is going up with each passing day.

Shanghai's working class, which vigorously grasps revolution and promotes production, fulfilled the 1968 quota for total industrial output value ahead of schedule on December 25, thus reaching the highest production level in this industrial city's history.

Output in 1968 of such major products as steel, rolled steel, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, printed and dyed cloth, wrist watches, bicycles, sewing machines, antibiotics, electric motors, diesel engines, tractors, machine tools, cigarettes, transistors, and radios greatly surpassed that of 1967. Shanghai workers also successfully turned out large numbers of important new products urgently needed by the country. These included China's first large-sized surface grinder, an optical profile grinder, a 30 kilovoltampere 20,000 c.p.s. high-frequency generator, various kinds of high-grade alloy steel as well as special steel plates, steel tubes and rolled steel. Production of these products shows that the working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can perform all kinds of miracles.

The unparalleled excellent situation on Shanghai's industrial front has been brought about in the course of the movement for the extensive

and deep-going study of the history of the struggle between the two lines. To help study the struggle in each period, Shanghai workers organized various types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in which they warmly praised the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and mercilessly repudiated the big scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thus greatly raising their level of consciousness in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines.

By means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, they wiped out Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist influences in all fields. They linked up the renegades, enemy agents, die-hard capitalist roaders and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in their own factories with Liu Shao-chi and incisively condemned the towering crimes of this handful of scoundrels in plotting to restore capitalism.

Using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to guide and command everything, workers quickly solved many key technical problems which had remained unsolved for a long time and successfully trial produced a large number of new products, some of which have caught up with and surpassed advanced world levels.

Tientsin's working class has carried industrial production to a new high. From July to October, 1968, the city's total industrial output value registered an increase of more than 5 per cent over the corresponding period in 1966. In November, it was the highest in recent years, an increase of 20.2 per cent over the 1966 peak month of November. Output of key products listed in the state plan, including rolled steel, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, printed and dyed cloth, chemical insecticides, machine-made paper and strawboards, sewing machines, bicycles, enamelware, plasticizer, industrial boilers, bearings, paints, metal-cutting machine tools and electric instruments and meters, increased by wide margins or doubled in November. By the end of

November, more than 500 factories had fulfilled ahead of schedule the annual state production plan.

Thriving Markets

In Peking, from the big downtown markets to the supply and marketing co-ops in outlying suburban mountain villages, on the eve of the New Year, the stalls were well-stocked with knitwear and cotton fabrics of all varieties, stationery and daily necessities. The food stores and grocery markets had an ample supply of non-staple food such as meat, eggs, fresh vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, sugar, etc., as well as cigarettes, tobacco, spirits and wines. Peking's sales of major commodities including woollen fabrics, towels, soap and transistor radios showed bigger increases in 1968 than any previous two years. In 1968, peasants in the rural areas bought from two to more than six times as many industrial products such as sewing machines, bicycles and knitting wool as they did in 1966. This fully demonstrates the increased purchasing power of the revolutionary masses, especially the peasants in the suburban districts, and their improved living standards since the great cultural revolution.

The great cultural revolution is a tremendous motive force for China's socialist production. The working class and poor and lower-middle peasants of Peking have vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production. They have achieved excellent results and thereby have provided a powerful material foundation for a prosperous market. In 1968 the commercial departments purchased more industrial articles for daily use and farm and rural sideline products than in 1967. After gathering in a very rich harvest, the poor and lower-middle peasants were very pleased to deliver and sell to the state their grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, vegetables and fruit. The state purchase plan for cotton was over-fulfilled more than a month ahead of schedule.

Following Chairman Mao's general policy guiding our economic and financial work, to "develop the

economy and ensure supplies," and his great teaching to "serve the people wholeheartedly," the revolutionary workers and staff on the financial and trade front have made strenuous efforts to discard capitalist ideas and style of work in management, and to change the irrational rules and regulations. They have energetically established socialist ideas and style of work in management, which serve proletarian politics, the development of socialist production and the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers. After widely canvassing the latter's opinions, many shops and service units improved their attitude towards service and raised the quality of their work and thus won the praises of the masses.

In Shanghai, the market is becoming more and more prosperous. There are ample goods available and trade departments' purchases and sales are brisk. Such staples as rice, noodles and bread are in generous supply. Cigarettes, spirits and wines and non-staples including pork, mutton and sugar are also plentiful. In the fruit stores there are huge amounts of apples, pears, and other fruit and sugar cane, which are sent from other parts of China. The market provides a wide selection of winter wears, for instance, woollen or woollen-cotton knitwear, cotton-padded clothes, cotton-padded shoes, scarves, gloves and dark coloured cotton cloth. They all enjoy brisk sales. Stable prices on the Shanghai market guarantee the everyday needs of the people.

The excellent situation in Shanghai's market is the result of the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the revolutionary masses on all fronts, as well as the result of the all-round rich harvest and the rapid development of industrial production. By energetically grasping revolution and promoting production, the working class of Shanghai, in particular, has created a powerful material base for the market. In the first 11 months of 1968, the city's purchase and supply stations bought, in terms of total value, 8 per cent more industrial articles for daily use than in the corresponding period of 1967.

Besides supplying these articles to its local markets, Shanghai also shipped out large quantities to urban and rural markets in the rest of the country.

In Tientsin, since the beginning of 1968 there has been available a steady and abundant supply of vegetables, meat, poultry, marine products and other non-staple food, and cigarettes, tobacco, spirits and wines. Fruit in season was supplied in large quantities, exceeding that of 1967. Industrial articles for daily use were well stocked too. The city's total retail sales in both 1967 and 1968 surpassed the previous highest record. The amount of industrial products purchased by Tientsin's commercial departments showed big increases. In the second quarter of 1968 it rose by 80 per cent over the first quarter; it increased 27 per cent in the third quarter compared with the second. In the last quarter the purchases exceeded those of the third quarter by 16 per cent.

Regarding the counters as their "battlefields" for carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary workers and staff relentlessly denounced the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tientsin, including "giving first place to vocational skills," "putting profit in command," and "material incentives." They firmly threw overboard the capitalist style of work in management and turned the counters into positions to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the course of struggle-criticism-transformation, they resolutely carried out the policy of orientating their work towards the factories, the countryside and the grass-roots and wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. For the latter's convenience, many shops at the grass-roots level rationalized their working hours. The workers and staff of some shops made investigations and studies in the factories and villages, and have sent to the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants the goods they need. This practice has been warmly praised by the revolutionary masses.

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in the face of their superiors. Over the past year and more, the Hongkong British authorities have arrested a large number of patriotic Chinese there and savagely beaten them up and ill-treated them. The health of many of them, including journalists, is seriously impaired. To date, more than 360 are still in the dark concentration camp and prisons. Furthermore, the Hongkong British authorities have murdered many patriotic Chinese in Hongkong. What effrontery for Stewart and company to talk so glibly about "humanitarianism" and "civilization"!

The British authorities claimed that the Hongkong British authorities had already released Hsueh Ping and seven other journalists but China had not yet released Grey. They alleged that the Chinese Government had "shifted its ground." This is malicious distortion and vilifi-

cation. The Chinese Government has all along taken a clear-cut stand on the Grey question. In its statement on July 21, 1967, the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced that in view of the Hongkong British authorities' savage persecution of eight patriotic Chinese journalists, including reporters of the Hsinhua News Agency Hongkong branch, the Chinese Government had decided to restrict Grey's freedom of movement. But the Hongkong British authorities did not immediately release all eight patriotic Chinese journalists. Instead, they became more flagrant and detained more patriotic Chinese journalists in succession. At present, 13 of them still have not been released. Since the Hongkong British authorities continue to keep the 13 patriotic Chinese journalists in jail, the Chinese Government is fully justified in continuing to restrict Grey's

freedom of movement. This is the consistent stand of the Chinese Government.

In whipping up an anti-China outcry by using the Grey question in an effort to force the Chinese Government to change its just stand, the British Government will achieve absolutely nothing. This unreasonable action does not help to solve the question but only makes it more complicated.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind." The anti-China outcry raised by the British Government cannot harm the great Chinese people in the least. The British Government is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet.

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