

PEKING REVIEW

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**Comrade Lin Piao Greet 20th
Anniversary of Founding of
Laotian People's Liberation Army**

**A New-Type Store Welcomed by
Workers, Peasants and Soldiers**

*African Patriotic Armed Forces
Grow in Strength*

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

Our point of departure is to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses, to proceed in all cases from the interests of the people and not from one's self-interest or from the interests of a small group, and to identify our responsibility to the people with our responsibility to the leading organs of the Party.

On Coalition Government (April 24, 1945)

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They [the intellectuals] must continue to remould themselves, gradually shed their bourgeois world outlook and acquire the proletarian, communist world outlook so that they can fully fit in with the needs of the new society and unite with the workers and peasants.

On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People (February 27, 1957)

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

Problems of War and Strategy
(November 6, 1938)

Comrade Lin Piao Greet 20th Anniversary of Founding Of Laotian People's Liberation Army

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence, sent a message on January 19 to Khamtay Siphandone, Supreme Commander of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, warmly greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army. The message reads in full as follows:

Sam Neua

Khamtay Siphandone, Supreme Commander of the Laotian People's Liberation Army:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend warm congratulations to the fraternal Laotian people and all the comrades-in-arms in the Laotian People's Liberation Army.

United as one under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, the heroic Laotian people, the Laotian People's Liberation Army and other Laotian patriotic armed forces have fought courageously and dealt the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys heavy blows. You have won great victories by arousing the people and relying on them to wage a people's war and to wipe out the enemy's effectives.

We are deeply convinced that the patriotic Laotian armymen and civilians, long tested in the prolonged revolutionary war, will surely see through all the schemes of the enemy, persist in their protracted war, thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and finally achieve the liberation of the whole nation.

The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who

have emerged stronger through being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will always act on our great leader Chairman Mao's consistent teaching that "the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation," and resolutely support the heroic, patriotic Laotian armymen and civilians in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese and Laotian peoples and their armed forces!

Lin Piao, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China

January 19, 1969, Peking

Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng Hold Talks With New Zealand C.P. Delegation

Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, held talks in Peking on January 18 with members of the delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand:

Comrades Jack Manson and Ralph Hegman, Members of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

The talks proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

After the talks, Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng gave a banquet in honour of the comrades of the New Zealand Communist Party delegation.

The delegation of the New Zealand Communist Party left Peking for home by air on the morning of January 20 after concluding its visit to China. Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was among those seeing the delegation off at the airport.

A New-Type Store Welcomed by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

THE pharmaceutical and medical apparatus store of the Hanku District, Tientsin, has three retail branches and one wholesale department. The store handles modern and traditional Chinese medicine, veterinary medicine, medical and glass apparatus, chemical reagents, etc. It is responsible for the wholesale trade servicing the more than 300 hospitals and medical units in the district as well as retail trade in town and countryside.

With the assistance of the People's Liberation Army men helping the Left, it invited representatives of workers and peasants to supervise and take part in the management of the store after the founding of its revolutionary committee. It has closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and achieved outstanding successes in directing its service to the workers, peasants and soldiers, providing experience for the struggle-criticism-transformation on the commercial front.

Worker and Peasant Masses Take Part in the Management of the Store

After the publication of our great leader Chairman Mao's recent instruction: "Our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class. It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. On its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle," the revolutionary committee of the store immediately mobilized the whole staff to study and discuss it repeatedly and ran a study class for the purpose of its implementation. The staff members deeply felt that they had been divorced from productive labour for a long time and had been handling goods and money all day long and so were infected with bourgeois ideas and style of work. They felt the pressing need to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers. They also realized that to thoroughly carry out the struggle-criticism-transformation in the store, there must be participation by the workers and peasants.

Acting on their proposal, the district revolutionary committee selected two representatives of workers, a representative of poor and lower-middle peasants and three representatives of retired workers to form a committee for supervision and management along with a representative of the store's revolutionary staff members. This committee co-operates with the store's revolutionary committee in management. The representa-

tives of workers and peasants are not taken away from their ordinary work. The representatives of the industrial workers take part in management when they are off duty, the retired workers take part during the day and the representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants comes to the store at set times. Raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the supervision and management committee, with the worker and peasant representatives as the main force, takes part in the store's struggle-criticism-transformation and, together with the store's revolutionary committee, studies and decides on the major problems in the store. The advantages of doing things this way are:

The worker and peasant representatives have led the staff members in closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and in implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions, and this has strengthened the working-class leadership in the store.

With the help of the worker and peasant representatives, the revolutionary staff members have adhered to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and taken the road of building the store along a political line.

The struggle against the class enemies has been strengthened. The revolutionary staff members accurately hit at the handful of class enemies.

The worker and peasant representatives have brought with them the opinions of the masses and this has helped the staff members make timely improvements in their services and steadily raise the quality of their work.

Favourable conditions have been provided for the revolutionary staff members to learn from the industrial workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and to be re-educated by them.

Fostering the Idea of Serving the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Wholeheartedly

In the past, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the No.1 capitalist roader in the Party Liu Shao-chi, the store was seriously affected by bourgeois ideas of management. The idea existed that the store had only to concern itself with buying and selling. The shop assistants were all smiles and made every effort to serve well-dressed customers who bought a lot. They were cold and indifferent to the labouring people and served them half-heartedly.

In the course of struggle-criticism-transformation, the worker-peasant supervision and management committee helps the store's revolutionary committee organize the revolutionary staff members to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and make the "three constantly read articles" their maxims. Using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, the revolutionary staff members have undertaken deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to eliminate the counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas of Liu Shao-chi, and this has raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The idea of **servicing the people wholeheartedly** has taken deep root in the minds of the revolutionary staff members.

They now stand behind the counter for the sake of the revolution. Some of them used to think this work placed them "lower" than others. Now they realize that every trade and profession is part of the revolutionary cause. There is a division of labour in revolutionary work but no work is higher or lower, more refined or meaner than any other.

An older shop assistant said with emotion: "Before liberation I was apprenticed to this trade, and was often beaten and abused. Now we have become masters of our country. I was wrong to think there was no future in standing behind the counter. I really forgot my class origin. From now on I will follow Chairman Mao's teachings and wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers."

The child of a poor peasant once had convulsions and some rare medicinal herbs were urgently needed. The shop was out of them and this older shop assistant went to four different places before getting them so as to help cure the child.

The hearts of the staff members are now closely linked with those of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Formerly, some of them thought that business meant "you buy and I sell." Now the staff members regard the problems of the workers, peasants and soldiers as their own, and always think of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Once, a woman staff member persisted in her work in spite of being ill. When she was delivering medicine to a patient, she fainted on the road and hurt her leg. After she came to, she remembered Chairman Mao's teaching to **"be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory"** and got the medicine to the patient on time.

In this store, there have been more and more outstanding deeds of wholehearted service to the people.

Making Investigations and Studies Among The Workers and Peasants

How can the workers, peasants and soldiers be served better? The worker-peasant supervision and management committee and the store's revolutionary committee organized the staff to seriously study Chairman Mao's teachings on investigation and study and decided that they should go to the worker-peasant masses to hear their opinions and demands. Members of the revolutionary committee and the revolutionary staff organized themselves into Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams and went to the villages, factories, and urban communities and held more than 20 discussions with workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, "red doctors of the countryside" (the "barefoot doctors"), veterinarians and city inhabitants to solicit their opinions. In addition, they visited more than 400 other people, including patients with occupational or chronic diseases, medical workers, shop assistants of supply and marketing co-operatives, and commune, brigade and production team cadres. Altogether they collected over 200 criticisms and suggestions. All this provided the basis for carrying out successfully the store's struggle-criticism-transformation.

The staff received a very profound education from the worker-peasant masses through contact with them. They said: "The working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants are most loyal to Chairman Mao and have the highest class consciousness." "The poor and lower-middle peasants cooked for us and offered us water. They were very considerate. They often told us of the past suffering of their families, and the class struggle. However, in the past when workers, peasants and soldiers made purchases in our shop, we never



Han Hsi-yueh, chairman of the store's worker-peasant supervision and management committee, leads a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to go among the poor and lower-middle peasants in the production teams, propagating Chairman Mao's latest instructions, selling medicine and spreading basic medical knowledge.

offered them a cup of water or asked them to sit down. Sometimes we even offended them." Some of the staff said in self-reproach that they had been poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionism and had acted like "bureaucrat merchants" who did not care about the pains and needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. They said all this must be changed completely.

Through investigation and study they have gained rudimentary knowledge of the incidence of the common, recurrent and occupational diseases. They arrange to lay in stocks so as to supply the masses with medicines which are effective, cheap and easy to take.

To assist the "red doctors in the countryside" in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants better, the staff help them increase their knowledge of the use of medicines, and gradually increase the kinds of medicines they can prescribe. The staff guarantee quality and quantity and deliver medicine to the villages.

Since the rural areas need veterinary medicines, they have added a special counter for this purpose.

They also do propaganda work at the counter and hold small exhibitions on medical work and medicines to popularize knowledge on medical and health work on a wide scale.

Establishing a New System of Serving Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction."

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching, this store has vigorously criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, including "professional skills first," "putting profit in com-

mand" and "material incentives," and altered irrational rules and regulations. Basing themselves on the principle of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, they have done away with ten regulations including "closing the shop" on holidays or at other times (the staff rotate their holidays so that the store can stay open at all times), and improved seven regulations including distribution and allocation of medicines. They established 10 new rules and regulations including going deep among the worker-peasant masses to make investigations and studies, having the staff take part in productive labour and having the masses manage the store.

Between laying in stocks and retailing, there used to be 12 steps involved in handling medicines. In general, it took about seven days for medicines to get to the sales counter. As a result of the reform, unnecessary steps have been eliminated and the time has been shortened by five days, with urgently needed medicines supplied in only two hours. Formerly the medicines were distributed on the basis of the amount ordered, and thus were not available where they were most needed. Now they are distributed according to the incidence of disease, the size of the population and local preference.

After discarding the practice of "closing the shop" on holidays or at other times, they never stop business at mid-day, on holidays, for meetings, for inventories or for political studies. The shop remains open 365 days a year. A small window has been provided for the sale of medicines throughout the night.

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution over the last two years or so, there have been radical changes in the staff's ideas on management, style of service and mental outlook. The workers, peasants and soldiers praise the store in these words: "This, indeed, is a good store that serves us. We welcome this kind of store!"

(*"Hongqi," No.1, 1969*)

Always a Fighting Force

— Outstanding P.L.A. company awarded the title of "10th Company of Engineering Corps in Snow-Bound Highlands Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao"

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao recently gave their personal approval to the order issued by the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee conferring the title of honour of "10th Company of the Engineering Corps in the Snow-Bound Highlands Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao" on the 10th company of a P.L.A. unit. In northwestern China a grand meeting was held not long ago to confer the title on the company and award it a silk banner.

The 10th company is an outstanding example in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in

preserving and developing the good style of hard struggle in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is a highly militant and highly revolutionized heroic collective armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Directed by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, in the years of the Liberation War, the 10th company fought south and north and worked hard opening up roads and building bridges, thus making immortal contributions to our motherland and our people.

After countrywide victory, the cadres and fighters in this company, following Chairman Mao's

great teaching "To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. . . . The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. This must be made clear now in the Party. The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," have overcome the erroneous idea existing among certain comrades that one can relax after victory in the revolution. They have firmly established the idea of continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have said: After victory in the democratic revolution, we must advance towards socialism. Unless we continue to work hard, we cannot carry the revolution through to the end, nor can we liberate all our class brothers who are still suffering oppression and exploitation, consolidate our new state power and build up a new China. We will unswervingly take the road indicated by Chairman Mao.

In 1950, our great supreme commander Chairman Mao issued the order to build the Sikang-Tibet Highway and liberate the one million Tibetan serfs. The 10th company, which had fought heroically during the war years, marched from the battlefields to the Sikang-Tibet Plateau.

The Sikang-Tibet Highway was a great project rare in the world's history of road building. The Sikang-Tibet Plateau has many snow-capped peaks and criss-crossing streams, and the weather is treacherous, all of which presented many difficulties. But no difficulty can deter the 10th company, which closely follows Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution. Working in the snow-bound mountains, many fighters became snow-blind. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Defy difficulties and work hard to build the highway in order to help our fraternal nationalities," they stuck to their fighting posts despite their aching eyes.

In July 1953, the 10th company was ordered to move to the upper reaches of the Nuchiang River within five days and lay a steel cable suspension bridge across the river. This would enable the tens of thousands of road builders to cross so as to ensure the implementation of Chairman Mao's instruction that the road to Tibet's Lhasa must be completed in 1954.

"Chairman Mao's instruction means the most urgent order," the fighters said. Marching single file, the fighters carried sections of steel cable on their shoulders, each bearing a weight of some 50 kilogrammes. Braving driving wind and rain, they took only three and a half days to cross two big mountains more than 4,000 metres above sea level, cover 170 kilometres and get the five steel cables to the river bank.

The task was carried out during the high water season when the Nuchiang River rushed down at a speed of six to seven metres per second. Confronted by the roaring river, the 10th company fighters unswervingly pledged to cross the turbulent waters.

Chang Chin, Chu Pao-ting, Liu Chao-lin, Lo Chao and other comrades, who had gained merit, first class, in the building of the highway, were chosen to be the first group to cross the river. Rowing a rubber raft and drawing a lead guy line, they forced their way across the river to the opposite bank. Turning round and round like a leaf in the middle of the river their dinghy was buffeted by the waves. Despite the danger of the boat being overturned, these heroes never for a moment forgot Chairman Mao's order. They encouraged one another with the heroic deeds performed by the Red Army soldiers in forced crossings of the Chinsha River and the Luting Bridge during the Long March. After two hours of a fierce, stirring battle, they overcame many huge waves, shot past many whirlpools and successfully landed on the opposite bank.

Although they were hungry and tired, they continued to work non-stop to pull the steel cables across the river with the aid of the lead guy line. Since the line was very thin, the great weight of the steel cables made it cut into their hands. They wound the line around their backs and hauled from the bank inch by inch. "In order to complete earlier the task entrusted to us by Chairman Mao, which is an expression of Chairman Mao's concern for our countrymen in Tibet, we will never retreat an inch even if we have to endure greater pain," they declared. The 150-metre steel cable suspension bridge was thrown across the Nuchiang River 40 metres above its turbulent waters after a vigorous battle lasting three days and nights.

After completing the Sikang-Tibet and Chinghai-Tibet Highways along with fraternal P.L.A. units and civilian road builders, they moved northwest for still more arduous assignments.

Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on plain living and hard struggle, over the past 18 years the heroic 10th company settled in the snow-bound highlands. Living in tents for a long period, the cadres and fighters relied on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and braved the scorching heat and icy cold, opened up ways across the snowy mountains, conquered the roaring waters, filled in marsh pits and triumphed over the Gobi Desert. Wherever Chairman Mao gave the signal to go, they charged forward and won the battle.

In response to the great clarion call sounded by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, "The People's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left," in 1967 the 10th company marched into one city to carry out the task of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training. This was the first time the company had been stationed in a city since it started the march to Tibet.

Faced with this new test, the Party branch of the 10th company promptly organized its cadres and fighters to study the following great teaching of Chairman Mao's: "There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of

the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation." They studied the advanced deeds of the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road" in Shanghai, whose commanders and fighters, living in such a big city, had not been corrupted in the slightest. They had many discussions on "why we should maintain and develop the style of plain living and hard struggle under the new conditions." Through these studies and discussions, the 10th company came to a deep understanding that consciously maintaining and developing the style of plain living and hard struggle is essential in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the struggle between the two lines. The whole company pledged to learn from the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road," fight a successful battle in eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology, and make new contributions in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the fierce struggles between the two classes, two roads and two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemies regarded the 10th company as a thorn in their side. Sometimes, they used enticement and flattery to corrupt the revolutionary will of the cadres and fighters, trying to make the company lose its political orientation in the struggle between the two lines. Sometimes, they resorted to other malicious means, such as insincerely praising the 10th company and viciously running down the other companies, vainly thinking they could split up or disintegrate the forces helping the Left. Firmly resisting invasion by bourgeois ideology, the heroic 10th company smashed the attack by sugar-coated bullets and bravely defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's series of instructions, it united closely with the broad revolutionary masses in dealing blows at the handful of class enemies, thus making new contributions to the people.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle."** The fundamental cause for the heroic 10th company's continuous advance and always maintaining the style of hard struggle in the course of making revolution is that it has persisted in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in struggle, especially in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that it has armed itself with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and continuously raised its consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Before enlisting, the educated youth Hao Chen-wu was not fully prepared ideologically to undertake heavy, sustained manual labour in 30°C. below zero. This was the first severe test he faced after joining the army. Former company leader Wang Sung-hai and political instructor Wang Ching-shan often helped him study Chairman Mao's *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist*



Braving wind and cold with dauntless revolutionary spirit, the 10th company fighters drill a hole for setting explosives on a steep mountainside.

Party of China and the "three constantly read articles" and educated him in the struggle between the two lines. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, Hao came to understand that in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a revolutionary fighter must eliminate self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest. He criticized his own erroneous thinking and was determined to devote his whole life to carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on this snowy plateau. Hao Chen-wu was the mess squad leader on one construction project. Together with his comrades-in-arms, he cleared away snow more than one metre deep to pitch camp on a hill top. Overcoming many difficulties, including hacking away the ice to place a stove, they always made meals for their comrades-in-arms on time.

After squad leader Chu Ming-tsang was promoted to platoon leader, his comrades gave him more room to sleep in than the fighters. He tossed about at night, feeling that this was not right. Restudying Chairman Mao's teaching on the requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, he realized that, although this might be considered a trivial matter, it reflected a big problem of whether to continue to maintain the qualities of a common fighter or to ask for privileges after one had been promoted to a cadre. If this went on, a cadre would surely become divorced from the masses and depart from

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He used these reasons to persuade his comrades and went back to using the same space as that of a common fighter. Since then, he has always used Mao Tse-tung's thought to command his actions and shared weal and woe with the fighters. He deeply felt that only when a cadre consciously fights self and repudiates revisionism, develops the spirit of hard struggle and is never for a moment divorced from the masses, can he bravely defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and be a staunch fighter always loyal to Chairman Mao.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 10th company, which is a great school of Mao Tse-tung's

thought, has been run better and better. Starting from 1961, the year the campaign to create four-good companies* was unfolded, it has been selected a four-good company every year. Today, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, they continue to maintain and develop the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and always follow our great supreme commander Chairman Mao closely in making revolution.

* "Four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Educated Youth Advance Along the Road of Revolutionization

IN response to Chairman Mao's great teaching that intellectuals must integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, a group of college graduates and post-graduates working in the Chinese Academy of Sciences last August went to work on a farm on the shore of Pohai Bay run by a P.L.A. unit to receive re-education.

Advance

On arrival, they saw the adobe houses furnished with earthen tables and *kang* (mudbrick beds, heated in winter). Everything was different from comfortable city life. As they looked around on the vast expanse of rice fields interspersed with reed ponds, they could not help worrying: "Rice growing, ditch digging and reed gathering are all heavy jobs. Will we be able to stand up to it?"

Straightaway, the army leadership organized them in the first Mao Tse-tung's thought study class. P.L.A. men told them what the farm was like when it came

into being eight years before. It was then an alkaline wilderness. The P.L.A. commanders and fighters pitched their tents and began the battle against nature. They reclaimed more than 660 hectares of land and have gathered bountiful harvests every year.

The educated young people were deeply impressed by the spirit of hard struggle shown by the P.L.A. men in building the farm. Taking the P.L.A. men as their models, they did their best to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively. Because there were not enough rooms, they set about making sun-dried bricks and gathering reeds to build new houses.

One day the weather changed and a cold spell struck. It so happened that the men college graduates of the 11th company were in the middle of renovating some of their *kang*. The students of the third platoon quietly moved to haystacks so that the other comrades could have more space. During the night a gale blew up. The P.L.A. commanders and fighters and young people in other platoons sent the third platoon bedding and overcoats, but they refused to accept them. As the

night wore on, it grew colder. They got up, gathered around a reproduction of the revolutionary oil painting *Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan* and discussed the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao. They spoke of the Autumn Harvest Uprising,* the Long March,** the Yen-an caves where Chairman Mao once lived, the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao's Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China made on the eve of the countrywide victory and the big character poster, "**Bombard the Headquarters,**" which he wrote during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The more they talked the more they felt encouraged. They said: "Today we are undertaking a new 'Long March' guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. While being re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers and remoulding our old ideology, we must go forward boldly braving the icy cold and not falter when faced with any difficulty."

Continue to Advance

The time for the autumn harvest was approaching. The heavy work which harvesting involves would be a test for the college graduates who had come to be tempered on the farm. They came to a deep understanding that manual labour remained a new, important subject for them though they had been educated for a dozen years in the old schools. In order to temper themselves into genuine successors to the revolution and into intellectuals who will have become integrated with the working people, they must undertake this new subject. They were determined to take the P.L.A. men as their example and clear out the old ideas from their minds through the labour of the busy autumn harvest.

Hao Chiung-chi, a girl student, was very anxious to prove herself from the beginning. She sharpened her sickle three days ahead. She worked without pause on the first day, and carelessly cut her leg. Without saying anything, she went to the surgeon who stitched up her wound and advised her not to work in the fields. However, she went back to the paddyfield and worked with all her strength. Her comrades discovered she had

* The famous Autumn Harvest Uprising under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung was launched in September 1927 by the people's armed forces of Hsiushui, Pinghsiang, Pingkiang and Liuyang Counties on the Hunan-Kiangsi border, who formed the First Division of the First Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army. Comrade Mao Tse-tung led this force to the Chingkang Mountains where a revolutionary base was established.

** Beginning October 1934, the main force of the First Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army set out from western Fukien and southern Kiangsi and started a major strategic movement. They encountered untold difficulties and dangers on their way and routed the enemy's repeated encirclements, pursuits, obstructions and interceptions. Covering a distance of 25,000 li, they went across 11 provinces and victoriously arrived at the base areas in northern Shensi in a year's time. The world-shaking Long March led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung enabled the Chinese revolution to overcome a critical situation and arrive at a new phase.

had an accident and told her to rest. But she said: "When a battle is in progress one must rush forward and not retreat!" She recited this quotation from Chairman Mao: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,**" as she reaped the rice. And she carried on until the work was finished.

Hao Chiung-chi's revolutionary determination to fight self and devote herself to the public interests encouraged all the others. All the 148 men students in one company worked strenuously without complaint although their hands were covered with blisters.

One night after seeing a movie, Chang Chen-fan, a post-graduate, remembered that the sickles for use the following day had not been sharpened. He quietly took all the squad's 15 sickles to a ditch, and started to work. But by the time he had finished sharpening the third one he felt tired. He was ready to take the sickles back and go to bed. But on second thought, he realized that it was necessary to launch an offensive against his old ideas of desiring an easy life and to foster the new fine quality of hard work. This realization gave him fresh strength and inspiration. He then went on sharpening the sickles. Afterwards he said with deep emotion: "Every kind of manual labour we undertake on the farm run by the P.L.A. unit is a means of examining our ideology and a test of whether we want to take the capitalist road or the socialist road." Hard work has enabled the educated young people to be tempered step by step and to gradually strengthen their will and their devotion to the revolutionary cause.

Always March Forward

A remarkable change has taken place in the thinking and feelings of these educated youth in the last few months. When Chang Tieh-cheng, a post-graduate in the men's 12th company, emptied the latrines for the first time, he was somewhat reluctant. He felt unhappy because he had to get up very early to do the dirty and smelly job. Later, when he compared himself with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he realized there was something wrong with his thinking and feelings. With this problem in mind, he studied this teaching of Chairman Mao's over and over again: "**The workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals.**" Having cleansed his mind, he went about his job willingly. Later he remarked: "Although I clean out the latrines every day, what I am really cleaning out is my bourgeois thinking. Only when we eliminate bourgeois thinking will we be able to serve the people for ever."

Wang Kuei-feng, a girl student, also underwent a sharp struggle in the course of remoulding her old ideology. When she first came to the farm, she was not used to getting up early, didn't like the food prepared

by the army cooks and showed no interest in the activities of the collective.

Later on, she went to several meetings organized by the P.L.A. men to recall the sufferings of the past and to contrast them with today's happy life. On hearing the stories of the family history of the P.L.A. commanders and fighters who had suffered merciless oppression and exploitation in the old society, the girl, who is the daughter of a veteran worker, could not keep calm and hold back her tears. That night, she tossed about, unable to fall asleep. She remembered her sick father toiling as a coolie for the capitalists. She recalled how she had worked when she was a child. As she thought of these things, she realized she had forgotten her class origin. Her bourgeois school life had made her finicking; she no longer resembled a daughter of the working class. This realization filled her with hatred for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. She was determined to make revolution in the depth of her being and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious effect of bourgeois ideas from her mind. At a meeting on the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's

thought, she exposed all her selfish ideas and traced their cause to the root. Taking the P.L.A. men as her models in everything she undertakes, she has since then made still greater efforts in her creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in her ideological remoulding through physical labour. She has thus made remarkable progress.

These educated young people have recently studied our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao's great call relayed in the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, a call which states that as regards intellectuals, **they must be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers so that they can integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.** They have also studied Chairman Mao's relevant series of latest instructions. Reviewing their experience in the past few months and their rapid growth, they have strengthened their determination to do their best to be re-educated by the proletariat in the course of labour. They pledged: We will follow Chairman Mao's instructions to temper ourselves into truly reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat so that revisionism will never emerge and grow in our country.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Lights Up the Hearts Of the People of All China's Nationalities

The great proletarian cultural revolution has pushed the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new high. It has become the conscious action of the people of all nationalities in China to "study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters." Their outlook has undergone a profound change. Advanced deeds of wholehearted devotion to the public interest and the revolution can be seen everywhere.

Serving the People Wholly and Entirely

THE great proletarian cultural revolution has brought the bright sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought to the vast grasslands in the Tianshan Mountains and to the family of Murchahali, a 62-year-old poor herdsman of the No. 3 Production Team of the Yuehchin Livestock Farm in Chitai County.

Murchahali was an orphan who became a shepherd for herdowners and landlords since his childhood. He was badly oppressed and exploited. At the very mention of the old society, he burns with bitter hatred. When talking of the present, he cannot keep from shouting: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" With deep feeling, he says: "It is Chairman Mao who

has saved our poor Kazakh herdsmen and my family. We are determined to study Chairman Mao's works and be loyal to him all our lives."

In the winter of 1967, old Murchahali on his own initiative proposed taking the herd to graze in the Peishawo pasture in the Dzungaria Basin. In view of his advanced age and his many children, the cadres of his production team advised him not to go there. But he said: "With Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide me, I can overcome any difficulty no matter how big it is."

With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, he set out for Peishawo from the depths of the Tianshan Mountains, taking his family and driving the sheep across the mountains. It was already severely cold in the Tianshan area, so he was busy from dawn till dusk looking after his eight children and tending the big flock of sheep. The whole family was very worried about his health. But Murchahali held the portrait of Chairman Mao high above his head. Seeing the portrait of Chairman Mao, the whole family smiled broadly. In one voice they said: "He is our saviour, the great leader Chairman Mao!" Murchahali said: "With Chairman Mao beside us, all difficulties can be surmounted!" No matter under what circumstances, the Murchahali family persisted in studying the brilliant "three con-

stantly read articles" every day. They constantly used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm their minds and finally reached their destination in triumph.

One day during the lambing season in the spring of 1968, the weather suddenly changed. The new-born lambs were shivering with cold. Old Murchahali thought that he must follow Chairman Mao's teaching to serve the people "wholly" and "entirely" and protect the lambs. So the family decided that only the one-month baby and its mother should stay in their felt tent, while all the other members would sleep out of doors to make room for the lambs. They also used their own felt sheets to cover the weak sheep. In this way, Murchahali and his children slept outside in the snow for several nights, thus protecting the lambs and overcoming the cold wave.

Whenever he thinks of Chairman Mao, old Murchahali is filled with energy and vigour. Last year the sheep of the Yuehchin farm had to be moved from Peishawo to another grazing ground. The first thing he thought of was how to carry the portrait of Chairman Mao during the move. He was afraid that if it was put in the suitcase it would be wrinkled and spoiled. And the wind was blowing too hard to carry it in his hands. What to do? After a discussion the whole family decided that the portrait of Chairman Mao should be put on the highest possible place so that Chairman Mao would always guide them in their advance.

At the suggestion of his family, Murchahali wrapped up the portrait of Chairman Mao in two sheets of snowy white paper and then wrapped all this in his new silk garment. He put the portrait on the top of the pack on the animal. Whenever they stopped over in a new place, the first thing he did was to put the portrait of Chairman Mao on the highest place and lead his family in studying Chairman Mao's works before they made tea and had their meals. Early next morning, holding high their red-covered copies of the revolutionary treasured book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and standing before the portrait of Chairman Mao — the red sun in their hearts, all members of the family wished Chairman Mao a long, long life and sang at the top of their voice *The East Is Red*. They did this every day without fail during their more than 400-li journey from Peishawo to their destination. They successfully completed the journey without losing a single sheep. Old Murchahali said: "As long as we see Chairman Mao, we won't feel tired regardless of the hardships."

A Red Propagandist

THE poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hani nationality in Mengsung, a revolutionary new village in Hsishuangpanna of Yunnan Province, southwest China, love to go to the home of an elderly poor peasant named Chi Ling and listen to "the voice from Peking."

In 1964 when the first hydro-electric power station was built in Mengsung, electric lights were installed in

all the bamboo cottages. That winter, Chi Ling who was paralysed in his lower limbs asked someone to buy him a radio set with the money he got from the year-end distribution. He let the commune members use it to listen to "the voice from Peking" every day, so that they felt their remote mountain village was close to Peking. As the poor and lower-middle peasants put it, "We live in the Mengsung village but we feel as if we were in Peking. Chairman Mao's heart beats as one with the hearts of us Hani people."

Chi Ling thought that just listening to "the voice from Peking" could not meet the wishes of the commune members. He made up his mind to learn to read and write so that he could study Chairman Mao's writings and propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and his latest instructions among the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hani nationality.

Chi Ling's partial paralysis made getting about very difficult. But no difficulty could shake his determination to study Chairman Mao's works. So every day he crawled to a night school one li away from his home to learn to read and write.

After attending school for several months, Chi Ling was absent one night for the first time. The next evening he reappeared among his schoolmates, holding high a shining copy of Chairman Mao's works. It turned out that the day before he had braved the rain to buy that copy of his beloved revolutionary treasured book. Everyone at the school was deeply moved. They praised him, saying: "Chi Ling is most loyal to Chairman Mao. He sets a good example for us Hani people to emulate."

Chi Ling not only spreads Mao Tse-tung's thought among the poor and lower-middle peasants, but he is also a good teacher in nurturing the younger generation with Mao Tse-tung's thought. He often tells the children who come to listen to "the voice from Peking" of his past miserable life so as to arouse their hatred for the class enemy. In order to deepen the children's love for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities, he also recounts how Chairman Mao leads the people of all nationalities in making revolution. Impressed by Chi Ling's activities, the poor and lower-middle peasants chose him to be a kindergarten teacher. Under his meticulous care and teaching, the 25 children who finished kindergarten and entered primary school in 1968 can recite the "three constantly read articles" and dozens of quotations from Chairman Mao's works. The parents said: "Chi Ling has trained our children to become red politically with a revolutionary heart. He is indeed a red propagandist of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

"I'll Be a Good Livestock-Keeper for Chairman Mao"

ON November 4, 1968, the third day after the publication of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Commit-

tee, a celebration meeting was held by commune members of the Yi nationality in the Niuhotzu Production Team of the Hoping People's Commune, Opien County, Szechuan Province—in a remote mountainous area of the national minorities. The people sang and danced with joy. Among the jubilant crowd, one elderly Yi commune member past 50 called Satzuyiche danced with particular zest. When people asked him: "Why are you so happy today, Satzuyiche?" The old man, still dancing, replied, "I'm very happy because I have heard the voice of Chairman Mao."

In the old society, Satzuyiche's family had been slaves for generations. They were bitterly oppressed and exploited by the slave-owners. Under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Yi people were emancipated, and Satzuyiche set up his own home. The big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents, however, peddled their counter-revolutionary revisionist wares in the national minority regions in an attempt to enable the slave-owners to ride roughshod once again over the Yi people. Hearing the news that the big scoundrel Liu Shao-chi had been expelled from the Party once and for all, Satzuyiche was so overjoyed that he began to dance, to show his everlasting loyalty to Chairman Mao. The emotion of the old man deeply affected the other Yi commune members of the production team, and they all joined in the dancing.

From that day on, Satzuyiche found inexhaustible strength. When the production team called a repudiation meeting, he was the first to take the floor, recounting with emotion the misery he had suffered as a slave in the old society and angrily exposing the crimes of Liu Shao-chi and his agents in trying to restore capitalism. He always led in production work, too. A livestock-keeper for the production team, he grazed the sheep where the most luxuriant grass grew. Every day, he went out early and returned late. He said: "One's loyalty to Chairman Mao is seen in his actions. The production team has entrusted me with the flocks, I will try to be a good livestock-keeper for Chairman Mao. I'll see to it that every sheep grows fat. This will be my contribution to our country's socialist construction."

Under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, large numbers of commune members of various nationalities have emerged in the Hoping Commune who, like Satzuyiche, have boundless love for and loyalty to Chairman Mao. Now, both revolution and production in the commune are going forward apace. A neat job of wheat sowing has been completed in double-quick time, and preparations for early-spring crops are well



Old peasant Kurban Turumu of the Uighur nationality in Sinkiang tells young people how happy he was at meeting the great leader Chairman Mao in 1958, and declares his determination to closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution all his life.

under way. A vigorous atmosphere prevails in this remote area.

"Chairman Mao Told Us to Do It"

AT a farm for breeding army horses at the foot of the Holan Mountains in northwestern China, people all know the story of how three young girls creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and rescued army horses in a blizzard.

Yung Shu-ying, Chi Lan-ying, and Ho Lan-ying are the daughters of three herdsmen on the farm. The eldest is only 17. They often propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and help graze the horses.

Early one morning, a sudden windstorm followed by a heavy snowfall swept the grassland. The herdsmen were anxious about some army horses pasturing near some water. All the farm workers and their families volunteered to go and bring the horses back. Greatly concerned, the three girls remembered what the herdsmen had often told them—that "every army horse is as useful as a cannon." Leaping on their horses, they used their whips and raced out the front gate. The uneasy herdsmen shouted after them: "You mustn't go! What if you fall into the gullies in this mist and snow?"

The girls replied determinedly: "We may be young, but we are following Chairman Mao's teachings. We're not afraid of difficulties. The important thing is to rescue the horses!"

(Continued on p. 17.)

World's Revolutionary People Hail Success of China's New H-Bomb Test

THE extra good news of China's successful new hydrogen bomb test quickly spread to all parts of the world, greatly encouraging and elating revolutionary people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere. Large numbers of anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist fighters issued statements to the Hsinhua News Agency or wrote letters congratulating their Chinese friends. They described the successful test as "a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought," "a big achievement for China's great proletarian cultural revolution," "a heavy blow to the policies of nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists" and "a victory for the Chinese people and for people throughout the world." They expressed their determination to strengthen their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction in all countries in 1969. Following are some of their statements and letters:

Asia

Vietnam: Cung Phuong Chau, an advanced worker at the Tran Hung Dao Engineering Plant in Hanoi, said: "The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism which constantly threatens the world's people with nuclear weapons. The 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the extremely happy news of China's latest successful hydrogen bomb test encourages us to fight for the complete victory of our cause against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This success is a victory for the correct line adopted by the great Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, a victory for the 700 million Chinese people who are building China into a country with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defence and modern science and technology."

Tran Dinh Ton, Vice-Chairman of the Vietnam-China Friendship Agricultural Co-operative, said: "The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test has strengthened both China's national defence capabilities and Vietnam's defence capabilities to defeat U.S. imperialism. We Vietnamese people are happy to hear the news of this success. We are sure that the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries are also happy and inspired by this and they will push their struggle for national liberation forward."

Trinh Duy Ninh, a cadre in the Vietnam People's Army, declared: "We are very happy because of this new achievement by the Chinese people. The success

of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a new contribution to the defence of world peace; it is a tremendous mobilization factor and an inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world; it is a telling blow to U.S. imperialism's nuclear blackmail. This new achievement of China's is a victory for the 700 million Chinese people under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao and also a victory for us Vietnamese people. It is a great victory for Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Laos: In a message of greetings to his Chinese comrades, a Laotian friend wrote: "My excitement was beyond description when I heard the news of the latest successful hydrogen bomb test by the great People's Republic of China. I wish a long, long life to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world." He concluded with the slogans: Long live the victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution! Long live Chairman Mao!

Another Laotian friend told his Chinese comrades: The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is not only a significant gift to the forthcoming Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party but also encourages the world's revolutionary people to march forward bravely to win fresh victories in the new year. He said: "China's hydrogen bomb explosion shook the whole world. Extremely elated, the fighting Laotian people regard it as a tremendous support for them." He stressed that the success of China's new test forcefully showed the correctness of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Japan: Transport worker Hisao Kakinami said that China's new success is another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, for the proletarian revolutionary line and for the world's revolutionary people. It is an enormous inspiration to the world's people in their struggle against the U.S.-Soviet plot to redivide the world and policies of nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail. It is also an enormous inspiration to the Japanese workers and people in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. He said: We Japanese workers are determined to apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to concrete practice in the Japanese revolution in striving for the victory of this revolution.

Seiji Tsuchiyama, a young worker in Osaka, said: The joyful news of the success of a new hydrogen bomb test came from China, the base area of world revolution, while China's great proletarian cultural revolution was

Representative Abroad of Thailand Patriotic Front Bhayome Chulanond

Premier Chou En-lai received a letter from Bhayome Chulanond, Representative Abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand, greeting China's success in her new hydrogen bomb test.

In his letter, Bhayome Chulanond pointed out that China's successful test "has once more proved the invincibility of Mao Tse-tung's thought" and "this success has been made by the 700 million Chinese people amid rejoicing over decisive victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a success achieved under the inspiration of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which destroyed the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-chi. It is a significant gift to the coming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party."

"The people of Thailand, who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, are engaged in a life-and-death armed struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism and overthrow the Thanom-Prapphas clique of traitors, rejoice at the Chinese people's new achievement which is a tremendous inspiration to the revolutionary, patriotic Thai people and which is another living example for them in the study and grasping of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Pridi Banomyong

Premier Chou En-lai also received a message from Pridi Banomyong of Thailand greeting the success of China's new hydrogen bomb test.

The message says that China's successful test "once again demonstrates to the world the great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the fruits of China's great proletarian cultural revolution."

Pridi Banomyong extended congratulations to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders, to the Chinese People's Liberation Army, workers, scientists and technicians and the entire Chinese people who had achieved this enormous success by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought.

winning all-round victory. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. The world's proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people, who are fighting for national independence and liberation, consider this big achievement by the Chinese people as their own victory. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the Japanese people's most powerful weapon in the struggle for liberation. The happy news of the success of China's

new hydrogen bomb test came at a time when the Japanese people have set ablaze the fire of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle to overthrow U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Japanese reactionaries and smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." This is a new inspiration to us fighters in the forefront of the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle.

Tsueh-yama concluded: Let us shout together with the world's revolutionary people: "Long live the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

Issaku Tomura, a leader of the peasant movement in Sanrizuka, Chiba Prefecture, said that the success of China's new test is a mighty blow to the U.S.-Soviet ambition to rule the world through nuclear blackmail. He said: "What the revolutionary people of the world have learnt from the great proletarian cultural revolution has no limits. While persevering in their struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries in the last two and a half years, the Sanrizuka peasants have learnt the most profound and richest lessons from this revolution."

Masao Miyaoka, a leader of the peasant movement in the town of Sunagawa against the expansion of the U.S. air force base at Tachikawa, declared: "Fighting persistently against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression, the Chinese people have made one more great achievement in building up national defence and in scientific experiment, and this is a severe blow to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries." He said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution has enormously encouraged the Japanese people in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. We are determined to study in great earnest the important inscription Chairman Mao wrote for the Japanese worker friends six years ago and to persevere in the struggle till final victory, he said.

Pakistan: Shaukat Siddiqui, Executive Secretary of the Pakistan Writers' Guild, said in a statement that China's wonderful success in the new hydrogen bomb test is a great victory for the thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung thanks to whose guidance and teachings the Chinese people have been able to make such rapid progress in the development of nuclear weapons in so short a period of time.

Mumtaz Ahmed Khan, President of the Lahore Pakistan-China Friendship Association, pointed out in a statement that the news of China's successful new hydrogen bomb test has brought immeasurable joy to the people of all lands. He said: This achievement is also a tremendous success for China's great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. "We salute the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and wish him a long, long life from the bottom of our hearts," he concluded.

Nepal: A friend from Kathmandu said that China's successful new hydrogen bomb test is a great victory for the Chinese people as well as for the revolutionary people all over the world. "We are very happy that, armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the great

Chinese people have scored one great victory after another. We are confident that, led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people will win still greater victory in the future," he said.

Another Nepalese friend said: The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. This victory has handed the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and the modern revisionists headed by Soviet revisionism a heavy blow. Not only is it an encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, but it is also the pride of the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

Palestine: Nagi Ahmad el Kouni, President of the Palestine Trade Unions U.A.R. Branch, said in Cairo: "The workers and other people of Palestine consider the success of China's new hydrogen bomb test a great support for our people who are struggling against U.S. imperialism and its aggressive base in the Middle East, Israeli Zionism. Every achievement by the friendly Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, both in their great proletarian cultural revolution and in their economic construction and development of science and technology, is a great encouragement to our Palestinian people because we know China will always stand by us and the other revolutionary people in the world."

Syria: Well-known writer Jawdat Rikaby wrote in a congratulatory letter to Hsinhua's Damascus office: "This success is a new proof of the immense might of Mao Tse-tung's thought which has led the Chinese people from victory to victory. It has strengthened the oppressed peoples' struggle to get rid of the imperialist yoke." The letter said that the success will encourage the Arab people in their long and arduous struggle against imperialism and its tool for aggression, Israel.

Yemen: A Yemeni worker said that China's successful new test is the result of the Chinese people's perseverance along the road of self-reliance. This great victory of the Chinese people has given added might to the revolutionary people of the world fighting against imperialism and revisionism.

Southern Yemen: In an interview with Hsinhua in Aden, Fadle Ali Abdulla, General Secretary of the Confederation of the Workers of Southern Yemen, said that the success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a powerful support to the struggles of the people throughout the world against imperialism and all reactionaries. It shows that the Chinese working class has played a great role in developing nuclear weapons for defence purposes.

Africa

Congo (K): Congolese (K) fighter Mampassi noted that, in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people have criticized and repudiated bourgeois ideas and smashed the revision-

ist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, China's Khrushchov, in the field of scientific research. Following Chairman Mao's teaching to "grasp revolution and promote production," relying on their own efforts and putting proletarian politics in command in scientific research, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the workers and scientific and technical personnel have conducted another successful hydrogen bomb test in a very short space of time. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

He said that only by relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung can the patriotic fighters of the Congo (K) win final victory in their revolution.

Congo (B): Congolese (B) friend Mavoungou Jean said that the success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for the great proletarian cultural revolution. The ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung which illuminates the road of the revolutionary people of the world is a spiritual atom bomb. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people have already manufactured atomic and hydrogen bombs; they will surely scale the summit of world science and technology in our time.

At a forum held in Brazzaville, workers of a factory warmly acclaimed the success of China's new test. A worker named Kizonsolo declared: We resolutely support China's necessary nuclear tests because her nuclear weapons belong to the oppressed people of all lands. Another worker named Albert said: China's successful new hydrogen bomb test and the completion of the grand Nanking Yangtse River Bridge which is more than 6,700 metres long are great victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought. These victories have immensely encouraged us Congolese (B) workers.

At the end of the forum, the workers shouted: "Long live the friendship between the Congolese and Chinese peoples!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" and "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!"

Cameroon: Ekwalla Robert, a Cameroon nationalist fighter, said in Conakry: "China's great success in her new hydrogen bomb test is another great victory for the invincible thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung who enjoys very high prestige. It is a new fruitful result of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and a precious gift to the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China. This great victory of the Chinese people is also a great victory for us Cameroon freedom fighters in battle, and for the people of the world."

Mauritania: A Mauritanian friend, Mohamed, said in his letter that the brilliant success by the Chinese people under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, is a tremendous encouragement to the people of all countries fighting against the imperialists, who brandish nuclear weapons, and a heavy blow to the revisionist renegades

who are spreading defeatism and attempting to stamp out the raging flames of world revolution.

Sudan: In a letter of greetings, a Sudanese friend wrote that the success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is happy news. It is a great victory for Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and a great victory for the revolutionary people. It is a great encouragement to all revolutionaries, urging them to fight on and destroy the old world. It is also a fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a result of the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Algeria: An old Algerian worker said that China's new hydrogen bomb test is of special significance as it takes place at a time when Soviet revisionism is collaborating with U.S. imperialism in a joint conspiracy to betray the interests of the Vietnamese and Arab peoples. China's success has dealt a heavy blow to the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists to redivide the world.

Guinea: A Guinean journalist said: "The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test marks a new leap forward in the development of China's nuclear weapons. This success has made socialist China stronger than ever before. It proves once again that the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, the universal truth of revolution, is the sure guarantee for all victory."

Latin America

A Cuban friend said: "China's successful hydrogen bomb explosion shows that she has taken another big step forward in the development of nuclear weapons. This is a great joy and inspiration to people all over

the world because they know that every achievement by China in this field is a tremendous support to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and a telling blow to imperialism and revisionism."

A friend from South America said: China's successful explosion of another hydrogen bomb testifies to the Chinese people's new achievements in science and technology. These achievements have been made because they have the correct leadership of Chairman Mao. He pointed out that China's new success "is not only a forceful support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, but also a great inspiration to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world. It is a hammer blow to the policies of nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail pursued by U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism."

A friend from Central America said: "China conducts nuclear tests entirely for defence purposes, for the defence of world peace and for the purpose of supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. Therefore, revolutionaries in the Latin American countries rejoice over China's successes in the development of nuclear weapons and wish the Chinese people still greater achievements. No matter how viciously imperialism and modern revisionism attack China for conducting nuclear tests, the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America support China's nuclear tests with all their hearts. They regard China's achievements in the development of nuclear weapons as their own, as an important contribution to the world revolution and as a powerful support to the revolutionary struggles of people all over the world."

(Continued from p. 13.)

At the pasture, they found a sea of snow as far as the eye could see. Where should they go? Remembering stories of how the Red Army crossed the snow-capped mountains and the grasslands on the Long March made them more determined. Shouting for the horses, they galloped back and forth in the teeth of the cold wind and snow. When they found one horse under a snow-slope, they were overjoyed, and galloped over to grab its reins. Continuing the search, the three girls, ignoring cold and fatigue, crossed slope after slope until finally, after some eight hours of battle, they had rounded up all seven lost army horses.

The day had gone by quickly as they battled, and it was night by the time the triumphant girls started back home with the seven horses. Gusts of icy wind chilled them to the bone and their cotton-padded clothing, soaked with sweat and melted snow after the day's riding, was frozen like a sheet of iron around their bodies. Solicitude for her two companions, who, like her, had ridden hard all day without food and water, made

Yung Shu-ying say: "You must be cold and hungry." Her two companions answered: "We're not afraid of hunger. Didn't Uncle Lei Feng say Chairman Mao's works are the best nourishment? The red sun is shining brightly in our hearts, so we're not afraid no matter how cold it is." They sang a song which is one of Chairman Mao's quotations set to music, their voices loud and clear in the vast wilderness: "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."

The leadership of the farm and the workers and their families had grown more and more worried about the girls as the night wore on. They were about to set out in several directions to search for them when someone suddenly yelled: "The girls have come back!" Immediately, old and young folk rushed out to welcome and praise them. The girls said modestly: "Our dear Chairman Mao told us to do it. Compared with you, our herdsman uncles, we still lag far behind. We promise to follow Chairman Mao's teachings well and be his good children, and be good successors to the herdsmen."

African Patriotic Armed Forces Grow in Strength

ONLY by persevering in armed struggle at home can any nation overthrow hated, vicious colonial rule and win complete national independence and liberation. This is what the broad masses in the African countries, which have yet to achieve independence, have come to grasp profoundly in their protracted struggle against the enemy.

In 1968, the patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Angola, the Congo (Kinshasa) and Zimbabwe fought hundreds of battles with Portuguese colonial forces, Mobutu's puppet soldiers and the fascist troops of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia — all backed by imperialism headed by the United States. The patriotic armed forces enjoyed the support of the people and, by giving full play to courage in battle and surmounting one difficulty after another, wiped out several thousand enemy troops and extended their sphere of operations in a number of regions. This has greatly boosted the fighting will of the African people. As for the enemy troops, battered incessantly by the patriotic armed forces, morale sank lower and lower and the colonialists found the going in Africa tougher and tougher.

Freedom Fighters Create an Excellent Situation

Guinea (Bissau): Freedom fighters expand areas under control. In west Africa, the patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau), fighting guns in hand for more than seven years, pressed on with their victories after having valiantly repulsed the attacks of the Portuguese colonial troops who tried to reoccupy the areas under their control. Beginning from June last year, they won a series of victories in repeated attacks on Portuguese colonial troops entrenched in a number of strongholds in the southern, northern and eastern parts of their country. By October, they had taken ten enemy encampments and strongholds, including Beli, capital city of the Boe region in the east.

The Guinean (Bissau) patriotic armed forces shelled the airport in Bissau, the military and political centre of the Portuguese colonialists in the region, with mortars and bazookas, blasting the control tower and three hangars. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed and many damaged. The patriotic forces steadily expanded the areas under their control in the fighting. Apart from Bissau, Bolamo, dos Bijagos and areas on the northern seaboard, reports say, the rest of Guinea (Bissau) has at present virtually come under the control of the patriotic armed forces.

Mozambique: Twelve enemy planes destroyed in one blow. Since their armed uprising in 1964, the pa-

triotic armed forces of Mozambique in east Africa have long controlled vast areas in the two northeastern Provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado. During the fighting in 1968, they wiped out more than 1,000 Portuguese colonial troops and extended the fighting from Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces to the mineral-rich province of Tete in the west. There they opened a new front and smashed attempts by the Portuguese colonialists to prevent the raging flames of the African people's armed struggle from spreading to the south. On August 10, 1968, the patriotic armed forces mounted an attack on the Portuguese air base in Mueda, destroying 12 enemy aircraft in one blow (see p. 20).

Angola: Over 1,000 colonial troops wiped out in 4 months. The Angolan patriotic armed forces were the first to embark on the road of armed struggle in the Portuguese colonies in Africa. In 1968, they dealt telling blows to the Portuguese colonial troops in the vast eastern and northern areas. From July to October, they wiped out more than 1,000 enemy troops. Units active in the extensive rural areas of Moxico and Cuando Cubango Districts in the southeast and Lunda District in the northeast struck at the enemy incessantly. In the first four months of 1968, they put out of action 250 Portuguese colonial troops and captured one Portuguese officer.

Congo (K): Armed struggle heroically carried on. Subjected to ruthless suppression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey Mobutu and shamelessly betrayed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the Congolese (K) patriotic forces heroically carried on their armed struggle. They recently raided a Mobutu puppet military outpost in the Kwilu region, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy troops. Their courageous struggle nailed the lie spread by Mobutu, running dog of U.S. imperialism, that the Congolese (K) people's armed struggle has been put down.

Southern Rhodesia: Colonial regime gripped by fear. The frequent operations of the Zimbabwean armed patriots have kept the Smith colonial regime in a state of continuous fear and panic. Shots fired by freedom fighters against South African colonial rule were also heard in South West Africa which is under the tight control of the South African white colonialists. The freedom fighters in South West Africa, reports say, killed 20 of the South African colonial troops in a recent battle.

Learn Warfare Through Warfare

The African patriots learn warfare through warfare. Being constantly tempered in the crucible of fight-

ing, their combat strength has increased and the level of their tactics raised steadily. In many areas, the patriotic armed forces have grown in strength, developing from small contingents of fighters carrying out hit-and-run harassment activities to the concentration of superior forces undertaking planned operations to wipe out enemy effectives. They often apply the tactics of inducing the enemy to go deep into their areas in order to attack and eliminate his troops.

The war has educated the people and the people support the revolutionary war. Our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant thought—the revolutionary war is a war of the masses—has taken firm root in the minds of the people. More and more African patriots now realize that in their confrontation with the enemy, who is armed to the teeth and enjoys temporary numerical superiority, it is impossible to carry on protracted war or to win victory in the revolutionary war unless attention is paid to mobilizing and relying on the broad masses, particularly the peasant masses who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population in these countries. As it is, a number of African patriots have gone to the rural areas to rouse the masses.

In Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Angola and the Congo (K), the patriotic armed forces have set up administrative organs in a number of areas under their control, and in some places they have their own law courts as well. They have also extensively organized militia forces in the areas under their control. In some places, the militiamen participate in agricultural production and at the same time assume the duties of defending their villages. They are effective assistants of the guerrillas, serving as guides and messengers, furnishing information and transporting ammunition and supplies.

In some areas, the African patriotic armed forces have helped the people raise their political consciousness by organizing the masses to recall national humiliation at the hands of the alien invaders and denounce the crimes of colonial rule. In some areas, numbers of African women have actively participated in patriotic activities, not only persuading their near and dear ones to go to the front but asking for permission to bear arms in the armed struggle.

The African patriotic armed forces have also paid attention to increasing production, particularly that of grain, in the areas under their control, so that they can wage a protracted struggle by relying on their own resources. In some places, they have developed the educational and public health services. In the areas under their control, for instance, the Guinean (Bissau) patriots have abolished the exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies imposed on the people by the colonialists in the past and have opened up wasteland to develop production in a big way. As a result, rice and other grain output has increased and the handicraft industry has also developed. The guerrilla fighters in

Mozambique make a point of working in the fields with the local peasants in areas they control. In some places, the Mozambique armymen and people are able to ship part of their farm produce to neighbouring independent countries in exchange for clothing, medicine and other daily necessities. In the eastern part of Angola, the patriotic armed forces have set up peasants' mutual-aid and co-operative organizations and have trained a group of medical workers in areas under their control.

U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism — Mortal Enemies of the People

In their protracted war against colonialism, an increasing number of African people have begun to see things more clearly from their own experience and greatly raised their political consciousness. It is now clear to them that U.S. imperialism is their No. 1 enemy. Facts have made it abundantly clear that it is U.S. imperialism which has directed the Mobutu puppet clique to wantonly suppress the patriotic armed forces and people of the Congo (K). It is the same U.S. imperialism which gives vigorous support to the Portuguese colonialists in waging a barbarous war in Africa and tries to prop up their tottering colonial rule. And again it is the same U.S. imperialism which backs the white racist regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to slaughter the African people in cold blood. These facts have laid bare still further the fiendish features of U.S. imperialism as the most ferocious enemy of the African people.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, U.S. imperialism's No. 1 accomplice, has spread all kinds of revisionist fallacies far and wide in Africa, to cater to the needs of U.S. imperialism. It has tried to disintegrate the African patriotic armed forces by cajolery and bribery and to undermine the African people's patriotic armed struggle. It is common knowledge that over the years the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been diabolically engaged in selling out the interests of the Congolese (K) people and is guilty of numerous crimes. It supported U.S. imperialism in using the United Nations flag to carry out armed intervention in the Congo (K) and to murder Patrice Lumumba and strangle the legal Lumumba government. It advocated "reconciliation" between the Congolese (K) revolutionaries and the stooges of U.S. imperialism, trying in a thousand and one ways to sabotage the Congolese people's patriotic armed struggle and split the national-liberation movement in the Congo (K). Recently, this clique "restored diplomatic relations" with the Mobutu puppet regime, U.S. imperialism's running dog and Lumumba's murderer, thus once again ignominiously betraying the Congolese (K) people's revolutionary cause.

The lesson of the temporary reverses of the revolutionary cause in the Congo (K) is a characteristic illustration of the fact that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is another most dangerous enemy of the

African people. Therefore, in addition to opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the African people must wage a resolute struggle against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in order to carry the revolution through to the end.

It is precisely because the enemies confronting the revolutionary African people are not only the Portuguese, South African and Southern Rhodesian colonialists but also U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, enemies who are far more vicious and cunning, that the African revolutionary

people's struggle is protracted, arduous and at times tortuous. But as Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has wisely pointed out: "A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war." We are convinced that the African people, who have a long tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, will eventually crush imperialism, revisionism and all the reactionary forces, heavily weighing them down and win national liberation and complete emancipation.

Enemy Air Base Blasted

WITH one blow, the Mozambique patriotic armed forces destroyed 12 enemy planes in a surprise attack on an important air base of the Portuguese colonial forces at Mueda in Cabo Delgado Province on August 10, 1968. It was a great victory.

Located in the northern part of Cabo Delgado, Mueda is a small town some 100 miles from the frontier. The airfield built near Mueda has U.S.-made bombers and reconnaissance planes of the Portuguese colonial air force which frequently wantonly bomb the villages and the areas controlled by the patriotic armed forces. Monstrous crimes have been committed against the African people.

Filled with hatred for the enemy that knows no bounds, the fighters in the Mozambique patriotic forces decided to blow up his air base and severely punish the Portuguese fascist gangsters.

The Cabo Delgado patriotic armed forces headquarters sent a scouting party to the Mueda airfield on a reconnaissance mission. This was to find out everything about enemy movements and to ensure that the attack to wipe out the Portuguese air marauders would be effective and completely successful.

On August 7, the valiant and resourceful scouts made their way right up to the edge of the airfield with the help of the local inhabitants and carried out reconnaissance under the enemy's nose.

Located on high ground, the airfield has most favourable terrain for its defenders. To the west, north and northeast are gentle slopes luxuriant in bushes. To the south and southeast, where the high ground ends, are sheer cliffs.

About two battalions of Portuguese colonial troops guarded the airfield. Northwest of it were barracks quartering two enemy companies, and in the west there is a highway running south to north between the airfield and the barracks and then turning east. Two companies patrolled the western section of the highway and

were supported by an artillery battery stationed there. Another company patrolled the northern section. In addition, there were several armoured cars to help defend the airfield.

After two days of careful reconnoitring, the scouting party obtained precise information about the terrain around the airfield, the enemy's defences and the parking layout of his planes. Three scouts were detailed to keep watch over enemy activities on the airfield and to spot in time possible sudden enemy moves before the rest of the scouting party returned to home base.

In the light of the scouts' information, the patriotic armed forces headquarters decided to take action on the night of August 10. The plan was to use the favourable terrain of the bushy slopes in the north to approach the airfield unobserved, spring a surprise raid on it with concentrated fire and then swiftly withdraw.

The combat order filled every guerrilla fighter with high spirits and confidence in victory and they all enthusiastically set out on the mission.

The three scouts, who had stayed behind to watch the airfield and had consumed all their rations, had been out of food and water for more than ten hours. But they remained at their posts without any thought to their thirst and hunger. They were determined to accomplish their mission and await their comrades. At 18:30 hours on August 10, the guerrilla detachment arrived at the outer perimeter of the airfield according to plan. Despite their fatigue, the three scouts joined their comrades in the battle to wipe out the Portuguese air bandits.

With their mortars and recoilless guns in position, the fighters in the artillery battery trained them on the enemy planes on the airfield and other targets. The fighters in the infantry company kept busy building earthworks on both flanks of the artillery battery, making preparations to deal with the enemy patrols so as to provide cover for the artillery battery.

The sun had already set when the commander of the detachment gave the attack signal at 19:30 hours. All at once, the enemy airfield was shaken with deafening explosions. Enemy planes on the airfield were hit one after another. Warehouses and the petroleum depot on the airfield went up in flames. Thirsting for revenge, the wrathful guerrillas shelled the enemy without let-up.

The earth-shaking explosion threw the faint-hearted Portuguese colonial troops into confusion. Thinking that they were surrounded by the guerrillas, the enemy troops in the barracks ran for cover inside the fortifications. Those at the western and northern sections of

the highway lost their heads and shot wildly in every direction to pluck up their spirits while moving towards their barracks. Mistaking each other for guerrillas in the darkness, the two enemy units fired at each other, adding to their own casualties.

The Mozambique guerrillas accomplished their mission victoriously after 50 minutes of fighting and withdrew swiftly. The 12 enemy aircraft parked on the airfield and the armoured cars were all destroyed.

On their triumphant march back to their base, the guerrillas could still see the raging fire at the airfield and were filled with the joy of a great victory.

Indonesian People's Armed Forces Stand Firm Against Counter-Revolutionary "Encirclement and Suppression"

ACTIVE in the vast rural areas and the mountains of West Kalimantan, the Indonesian people's revolutionary armed forces have fought repeatedly and heroically against the reactionary Indonesian government troops since starting their revolutionary armed struggle one and a half years ago. They stand firm against heavy enemy encirclement. The red flag of armed revolution is flying high over the mountains of West Kalimantan, bringing enormous encouragement to all Indonesian people under the white terror of the Suharto-Nasution fascist regime.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed." As a result of the protracted and tortuous path they have travelled and their bitter experience, the Communists and revolutionary people of Indonesia have come to realize this great revolutionary truth pointed out by Chairman Mao. In mid July, 1967, they fired the first shot of the armed revolution in West Kalimantan and have since developed the great revolutionary armed struggle to overthrow Suharto-Nasution fascist rule by relying on the peasants and building up revolutionary base areas in the countryside.

With the support of the broad masses of peasants and by applying flexible strategy and tactics in the past one and a half years, the West Kalimantan people's revolutionary armed forces have fought continuously against the reactionary government troops. They have mounted surprise attacks on enemy ammunition depots,

repeatedly raided police stations of the reactionary regime and ambushed enemy military vehicles and seized large quantities of arms from enemy troops. They have waged a resolute struggle against the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations of the reactionary government troops. In November 1967, a detachment of the people's armed forces ambushed a unit of the reactionary troops in a mountainous area east of Bengkayang. By concentrating a superior force and encircling part of the reactionary troops, they were highly successful.

In the latter part of last March, the same detachment ambushed a part of the troops of the Siliwangi Division, the main armed force of the reactionary Indonesian government, at Sebakak in the Sungkung region. In five consecutive days of fighting, they inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. The reactionary Djakarta press had to admit that in this fierce fighting the people's revolutionary armed forces encircled and attacked the reactionary troops "from all sides" and withdrew "in an orderly manner" after the battle ended.

Last August and September, this detachment of the people's revolutionary armed forces dealt repeated, severe blows at the Siliwangi Division, the Indonesian reactionaries' "crack" troops, in Sungkung and Sanggau and in the vicinity of Singkawang.

The people's revolutionary armed forces in West Kalimantan have attached great importance to rousing and relying on the masses. Even when intense fighting takes place, they send many mass movement work brigades or armed squads deep into the villages to carry out propaganda among the peasants, calling on them

to rise and overthrow the Suharto-Nasution fascist regime. These work brigades and armed squads help the peasants in political study and military training and in establishing local people's armed forces and local revolutionary political power. They also guide the peasants in production campaigns. As a result of the development of mass work, the struggle of the West Kalimantan people's revolutionary armed forces has won widespread support from the local people.

The Suharto-Nasution fascist regime has resorted to all kinds of counter-revolutionary tactics in the past year or more in an attempt to put down the raging flames of the people's armed revolution in West Kalimantan. It moved large numbers of reactionary troops from Java, Sumatra and other islands to West Kalimantan and collaborated with the "Malaysian" puppet regime in carrying out counter-revolutionary "joint encirclement and suppression" operations against the West Kalimantan people's revolutionary armed forces. It blockaded the regions where this detachment of the people's revolutionary armed forces was active, and carried out the most inhuman policy of "burn all, loot all and kill all." This fascist regime blatantly boasted that by adopting these counter-revolutionary measures

it could quickly "eliminate" the people's revolutionary armed forces. However, facts ran contrary to the Indonesian reactionaries' wishes. The new-born revolutionary armed forces in West Kalimantan which rely on the local revolutionary people—a true bastion of iron—have been tempered and have grown stronger in the struggle against the blockade and the "encirclement and suppression" operations of the reactionary troops. The heroic struggle of the West Kalimantan people's armed forces has inspired the people throughout Indonesia and dealt a heavy blow to the Suharto-Nasution fascist regime.

Referring to the situation in the world and in China, Chairman Mao pointed out more than 20 years ago: "While the prospects are bright, the road has twists and turns. There are still many difficulties ahead which we must not overlook. By uniting with the entire people in a common effort, we can certainly overcome all difficulties and win victory." Tempered and growing stronger in battle, the West Kalimantan people's revolutionary armed forces will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and win fresh victories step by step.

North Kalimantan People's Revolutionary Armed Forces Getting Stronger in Battle

THE heroic people of North Kalimantan have won brilliant victories in recent years in their revolutionary armed struggle for independence and liberation.

Subjected to barbarous suppression by U.S.-British imperialism, the reactionary "Malaysian" authorities and the Indonesian fascist military regime, the North Kalimantan people's armed forces have defied brute force and fought heroically. They have repeatedly smashed enemy counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, and built and developed revolutionary base areas.

These forces are now carrying on mobile and flexible guerrilla war in the hilly regions bordering on Indonesia and in the jungles of Sarawak. They have wiped out enemy effectives continuously.

On May 20 last year, the people's armed forces mounted a surprise attack on a reactionary police station 18 miles from Kuching, capital of Sarawak, annihilated twelve of the enemy and then speedily moved to safe areas. On July 17, the people's armed forces in the Lundu district, Sarawak, ambushed a patrol of the reactionary troops of the Rahman puppet clique and dealt them a hammer blow.

The North Kalimantan people's armed forces are a revolutionary army for carrying out the political task of achieving national liberation. While fighting the enemy, they strive to revolutionize themselves and rouse and organize the masses. In recent years, they have actively developed a movement to study and apply in a creative way Chairman Mao's brilliant works—the "three constantly read articles." All fighters are urged to devote themselves entirely to the national-liberation cause, fearing neither hardships nor death. As a result of effective political and ideological work, these armed forces have maintained a high fighting morale under extremely difficult conditions.

The people's armed forces often go deep among the masses in the rural areas to assist them in farm work, in training militia and setting up mass organizations. In accordance with concrete conditions in North Kalimantan, the people's armed forces do propaganda among the peasant masses against the malicious scheme of the imperialists and reactionaries—who try to sow discord among the people of different nationalities—and thereby strengthen unity among these fraternal nationalities.

North Kalimantan has been under the colonial rule of British imperialism for many years and has been

divided up into three colonies: Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah. The people of Brunei fired the first shot in the national-liberation war in North Kalimantan on December 8, 1962. They broke into an enemy munitions depot, seized a large quantity of weapons and started an armed uprising.

In an attempt to preserve its colonial interests and with the backing of U.S. imperialism, declining British imperialism in September 1963 rigged up "Malaysia," a product of neo-colonialism, and forcibly put Sarawak and Sabah under the control of the Rahman puppet clique. The Suharto-Nasution fascist regime in Indonesia, a running dog of U.S. imperialism, has been gang-

ing up with the Rahman puppet clique since 1965 for "joint encirclement and suppression" operations in the border areas contiguous to Indonesia in an effort to stamp out the people's armed struggle there. However, the enemy has failed in his scheme and the people's armed forces have become stronger through tempering in war.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war." The North Kalimantan people's armed forces have clearly demonstrated the power of people's war.

Japanese People's Patriotic Anti-U.S. Struggle Forges Ahead

THE powerful patriotic struggle which the Japanese people unfolded against U.S. imperialism in 1968 dealt hammer blows to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party. This reflects a rapid heightening of the Japanese people's political consciousness.

Rising Waves in Anti-U.S. Campaign

The Japanese people's anti-U.S. struggle got off to a good start in 1968. Flying in the face of strong popular opposition, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries had the U.S. nuclear aircraft-carrier *Enterprise* call at Sasebo port in mid January. Workers, youth and students immediately came out against the move. This was the first salvo. From then on the campaign spread over the country like rolling waves. The staunch struggle of the peasants of Sanrizuka in Chiba Prefecture thwarted the reactionary Sato government's sinister plan to build a "new Tokyo international airport" there. There were also strikes by railway workers who refused to transport fuel for U.S. military aircraft. Moji dockers would not unload ammunition from U.S. ships. In Kyushu, workers and students fought shoulder to shoulder to prevent the U.S. military authorities from bringing more ammunition into the Yamada ordnance depot. Tokyo students launched a series of struggles against the construction of a U.S. army field hospital at Oji. Anti-U.S. struggles broke out time and again in Yokota, Itazuke, Atsugi, Iwakuni, Kitafuji, Sagami-hara and other places. Struggles took place wherever U.S. military bases were located. The movements to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and to demand the return of Okinawa to Japan were on a still more powerful scale. All these struggles co-ordinated and combined to form a mighty irresistible tidal wave.

Powerful Attacks Against the Enemy

In their struggles, the masses brought into full play their courageous, militant spirit. Fearless in the face of

fascist police suppression, they set off fierce and sustained attacks against the enemy. By hitting the reactionary police hard, they struck fear into the hearts of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

Patriotic youth staged a powerful anti-U.S. struggle in front of the "defence agency," a crucial section of the Japanese bourgeois state apparatus. They fearlessly broke through a cordon of armed police and troops, stormed into the "defence agency" building, and wrecked the telephone exchange centre of the "central base telecommunication unit." They hoisted a red flag on top of the iron gate of the "defence agency" and painted on the walls "Smash the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty,'" "We are struggling for the people" and other slogans. All this greatly heightened the militancy of the Japanese revolutionary people and punctured the arrogance of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

In Sanrizuka, where the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries planned to build the "new Tokyo international airport," the local peasants, together with the workers, youth and students who came to support them, had repeated tests of strength with the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Amply articulating the heroism of the Japanese people, the peasants in this area have carried on their struggle resolutely since the beginning of 1968.

Last year's October 21 struggle at Tokyo's Shinjuku Station, a pivotal point in fuel shipments for U.S. military aircraft, was a splendid display of militancy and heroism. To block the fuel from being transported, the worker and student demonstrators pulled down an iron-plated barrier erected by the reactionary authorities, stormed into the station and, at the platform and railway tracks, bravely fought the fascist police sent to suppress them.

Student Movement Grows Apace

It is worth noting that the rapid advances of the Japanese student movement have given new substance to the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. In 1968, students in over 60 universities throughout Japan were engaged in a large-scale struggle against the reactionary, decadent bourgeois educational system and the rule of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. By now, Tokyo University students have been on strike for over 300 days and those of Nihon University for over 200 days, compelling the rector of Tokyo University and the president of Nihon University board to resign. This is something unheard of in the history of the Japanese student movement.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement."** The great impact of the Japanese student movement on the people's movement against U.S. imperialism in Japan will certainly be felt in the days to come.

Miyamoto Clique Repudiated by the People

In their heroic struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, the Japanese people have, by their militant actions, repudiated the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party, which criminally tried to lead the people's struggle astray. All past "mass struggles" initiated by the Miyamoto clique were kept within the bounds of legalism. The revisionist clique stressed "orderliness" during demonstrations and

even servilely allowed the reactionary police to shepherd demonstrations. If the police found the demonstrators were holding their flags too high, they shouted orders for lowering them. Such "struggles" only served as decorations for bourgeois "democracy"; they did not in the least harm the fundamental interests of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. However, there was a sharp contrast between the 1968 anti-U.S. movement and the Miyamoto clique's practice. Breaking away from the conventions of legalism, the Japanese people used staves, stones and scythes to courageously battle the enemy. Through their struggle, they have come to realize more clearly that the "parliamentary road" propagated by the Miyamoto revisionist clique must be smashed and that the Marxist-Leninist road of revolution by violence must be upheld. The truth that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"** has struck ever deeper roots in the hearts of the Japanese workers, peasants and other revolutionary masses.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has said: **"It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."** With more and more Japanese revolutionary people grasping and integrating Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution, the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. movement will certainly take new strides forward. It can be predicted that 1969 will be a year of momentous progress in the Japanese people's movement.

People's Struggle in Oceania Surges Forward

WHILE the political-economic crisis in the entire capitalist world is developing at an increasing tempo, the struggle of the masses of workers, other labouring people and students in Australia and New Zealand against U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the ruling cliques in their own countries and against ruthless exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalist class is surging forward. This is an indication of the sharpening class contradictions in Australia and New Zealand and the new awakening of the people of Oceania.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening."** The growth of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and working people in Oceania in the past year once again testifies to this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's.

Last year saw the people of Australia and New Zealand stage one demonstration after another against U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, with the spearhead of their struggle pointed directly at U.S. imperialism. This is an important aspect of the revolutionary mass struggle which is now developing in Oceania. During the powerful anti-U.S. demonstration in Melbourne on July 4 last year, the people smashed the windows of the U.S. consulate, tore down the stars and stripes from the roof and burnt it. Many similar anti-U.S. demonstrations took place in Canberra, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane and other cities.

In Wellington, capital of New Zealand, the students staged a powerful demonstration early last April against U.S. Secretary of State Rusk for assembling a bunch of henchmen in New Zealand to concoct new schemes of aggression against Vietnam. As soon as he alighted from the plane, Rusk was encircled by demonstrators

who angrily shouted: "Yanks, get out of south Vietnam now!" Nonplussed, he slipped glumly into a car and left the airport in a hurry.

The people of Australia and New Zealand have combined their struggle against U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world, more and more closely with their struggle against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the ruling cliques in their own countries. In the past year, the workers, other labouring people and students launched one struggle after another against their reactionary governments for tailing after U.S. imperialism and serving as accomplices in its aggression in Vietnam and against ruthless exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalist class. These struggles severely pounded the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class in these two countries.

As soon as Gorton assumed office as Australia's prime minister in 1968, demonstrators on many occasions surrounded his residence and places where he was making speeches. They strongly protested against the reactionary Australian authorities for serving as an accomplice of the U.S. imperialists in the war of aggression against Vietnam. The demonstrators shouted: "Bring back the Australian troops immediately!" and "End the crime of aggression against Vietnam!" Australian youth repeatedly held demonstrations against conscription in various big cities throughout the country. They strongly protested against the government's reactionary measure of expanding conscription and opposed sending Australian youth to south Vietnam as cannon-fodder. They expressed the determination to carry the struggle against conscription through to the end. In their struggles, the demonstrators defied brute force and bravely fought the reactionary police sent to suppress them. In New Zealand, the youth carried out a long-distance march at the beginning of 1968 in protest against the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam and the reactionary New Zealand Government's crime in serving as an accomplice in this aggression. The march lasted 12 days and covered 500 miles. All along the way, the marchers distributed large numbers of leaflets, demonstrated in many cities and conducted propaganda among the masses against the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam.

In the meantime, the Australian and New Zealand workers' struggle for political rights and in defence of working class interests is also developing vigorously. Workers in different trades support each other in their struggles, and they have won the increasing sympathy of progressive students. This is a new feature of the revolutionary mass movement in Oceania which has developed in depth in the past year. Strikes by the Australian and New Zealand workers against unjustifiable dismissals by the monopoly capitalist groups and for wage increases and better working and living conditions have spread to various trades and to many cities and towns. This is a manifestation of the militancy of the working class.

At the beginning of last year, the big strike of the Australian postal delivery drivers against unreasonable dismissals and for higher wages had the enthusiastic support of the mail sorters and railway, wharf and transport workers throughout the country. This completely foiled the scheme of the reactionary authorities to sabotage the strike. Hard on the heels of this strike was the big strike by 200,000 Australian metal workers who took to the streets to demonstrate against ruthless exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital. At the end of last June, several thousand workers in New Zealand held a big demonstration in front of the parliament building in Wellington, opposing the government's reactionary domestic and foreign policies. More than 1,000 progressive students enthusiastically supported them and took an active part in the struggle. Waving red flags, the students shouted: "Workers and students, unite!" This filled the struggle with an atmosphere of militant unity. As a result of the heroic struggle of these workers and students, the opening ceremony of the parliament scheduled for that day had to be cancelled.

The growth of the revolutionary mass movement in Oceania has greatly alarmed the reactionary ruling cliques and the revisionist renegades and scabs in their pay. They have tried in every possible way to suppress and sabotage the mass struggle. But no force can hold back the torrent of the revolutionary mass movement in Oceania. The struggle of the people of Oceania is bound to develop more rapidly and vigorously in 1969.

Financial Crisis in Western World—Further Evidence of Decline of Imperialist System

THE imperialist bloc headed by the United States ran into particularly serious crises in 1968. With the U.S. dollar as the mainstay, its financial and monetary system has been battered by repeated storms and is rapidly heading for collapse. This is a striking manifestation of the further deepening of the general political

and economic crisis of capitalism and of the approaching doom of imperialism headed by the United States.

Worsening Financial Crisis

The financial crisis which has shaken the whole capitalist system in the past 14 months is the severest

in 40 years. Three of the main currencies of the capitalist world—the U.S. dollar, the British pound and the French franc—have all been engulfed and may be submerged at any time.

The frantic rush for gold in Western financial markets in November 1967, while weakening the U.S. dollar, first brought about the collapse of the British pound which had to be devalued by 14.3 per cent. Then, under the impact of the gold stampede last March, the U.S. dollar, the monetary symbol of U.S. imperialist strength in the eyes of the capitalist world, lost more ground. In the short span of about three weeks, the amount of gold flowing out of the United States surpassed that in the whole of 1967. This reduced the shrinking U.S. gold stocks to the lowest level since the great economic crisis in the Western countries in 1933. In view of the precarious state of the U.S. dollar and the Western financial and monetary system, the Johnson administration hurriedly announced the so-called two-tier price system for gold, allowing the price of gold to soar in the free market. Thus the U.S. dollar has been virtually devalued. As for the third great financial storm in November 1968, it not only dealt a heavy blow to the French franc, which bore the brunt, but also threatened the British pound directly and the U.S. dollar indirectly, thus once again pushing the Western financial and monetary system to the brink of collapse.

Without exception, in each of the storms the rush into gold was immediately followed by panic buying of other precious metals such as platinum and silver as well as of gold and silver jewelry, and by the buying up of commodities such as copper, cocoa and coffee—anything to get out of the major currencies. The financial storms thus frequently resulted in soaring prices in commodity markets. In addition, financial and stock market transactions in the capitalist world were directly affected. All this has spread panic far and wide among the ruling circles of the imperialist countries.

An Important Sign of the Deepening of General Political and Economic Crisis of Capitalism

The fact that the current financial and monetary crisis is marked by frequent and violent storms reveals that the present Western monetary system, with the U.S. dollar as its mainstay, is sick to the core and that the whole capitalist system is swiftly decaying. It is an important sign of the rapid deepening of the general political and economic crisis of capitalism.

Since the end of World War II the turbulent revolutionary movements of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America have dealt the imperialist bloc headed by the United States heavy blows. The sphere in which the imperialist countries can engage in exploitation and plunder at will has become more and more limited;

their strength has been constantly weakened and they have found the going tougher and tougher.

U.S. imperialism, which rose to economic supremacy in the capitalist world soon after World War II, is now like a rotten tree. Its gold reserves, which support the dollar, now stand at about 10,900 million dollars, or less than half their 1949 level of 24,500 million. In the meantime, short-term dollar claims in foreign hands have increased to more than 35,000 million dollars, or around three and a half times the level of the gold reserves. "Confidence" in the dollar is dropping steadily in the capitalist world in which U.S. imperialism is losing its dominant position.

British imperialism, which has been trailing U.S. imperialism as a junior partner since the end of World War II, is faring no better financially and economically. Its payments deficits have for years been depleting its gold and foreign exchange reserves and increased its foreign indebtedness to several thousand million pounds. The pound sterling has become the weakest link in the chain of the capitalist monetary system. What is more, there are stagnation in industrial production and a significant increase in unemployment in the country. Thus, British ruling circles find themselves confronted with the danger of the concurrence of a financial crisis and a crisis of "over-production."

The worsening financial and economic situation in the imperialist countries is closely related to the political crisis facing their ruling classes, and the two act on and promote each other. Since the beginning of 1968, the surging tide of the revolutionary mass movement in Western Europe and North America has not only dealt heavy political blows at the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class, but also intensified their financial and economic difficulties, thus aggravating the financial crisis throughout the Western world.

Financial Crisis Sharpens Inter-Imperialist Contradictions

Bogged down in the morass of financial crisis, the imperialist countries headed by the United States are in a state of panic and confusion. Each of them is trying to push its rivals under in order to save its own skin. The naked or hidden struggle among them to turn the sharp edge of the crisis away on to others is far more intense than it has ever been since the end of World War II. At present, this struggle finds concentrated expression in the following fact. On the one hand, U.S. imperialism and its junior partner, Britain, are doing their utmost to uphold the existing financial and monetary system with the dollar and the pound as the main reserve currencies, at the expense of the interests of the continental West European countries, so as to retain their own privileged monetary positions. On the other hand, certain West European countries, particularly France and West Germany,

strongly oppose the U.S. and British attempt to benefit themselves at the others' expense. They want the United States and Britain also to make sacrifices in trying to head off the collapse of the monetary system. At the same time, these countries let no opportunity pass to hit out at the dollar and the pound so as to shore up their own currencies.

This inter-imperialist struggle has been especially acute and complex in the financial storms of the past year. Take the November storm for example. The French franc was then on the brink of collapse and its weakness rapidly affected the pound and indirectly the dollar. Central bank governors of ten major capitalist countries met in Basle on November 16 to discuss behind closed doors ways and means to deal with the critical situation. The meeting ended two days later without any positive result because the contradictions among these countries were too acute to be reconciled.

On November 20, the finance ministers and central bank governors of the same countries held in Bonn an emergency meeting which degenerated into a three-day wrangle. The United States, Britain and France all wanted West Germany to revalue its mark, which would have raised the prices of German exports on the world market and thus benefited West Germany's trade rivals. But the West German monopoly capitalists, whose financial bargaining position is now relatively strong, obstinately refused and at the same time favoured the devaluation of the French franc as the way out of the impasse most advantageous to them. The U.S. and British imperialists opposed any devaluation of the French franc exceeding 10 per cent, because it would mean cheaper French exports on the world market, which would immediately endanger the pound and therefore eventually endanger the dollar. West German Chancellor Kiesinger declared that there would be no revaluation of the mark as long as he was chancellor. French President de Gaulle categorically an-

nounced the day after the meeting that the franc would not be devalued. Thus the Bonn conference was a complete fiasco. This kind of fierce inter-imperialist in-fighting is still going on and the capitalist world monetary system is more shaky and fragile than ever.

Financial Crisis Speeds Up Decay of Imperialism

In the past year, the financially hard-hit imperialist bloc led by the United States has adopted a series of emergency measures in its attempt to save the situation. But the crisis has become sharper and a bigger storm is brewing. The capitalist world monetary system is in the throes of disintegration. It is not only the pound, the dollar and the French franc which are in peril, because they are in the vortex of the crisis. Other currencies in the capitalist world, such as the Canadian dollar and the Japanese yen, are also unstable because they are especially closely connected with the tottering U.S. dollar.

Financial crisis is the inevitable outcome of the development of the contradictions inherent in the imperialist system; it is an integral part of the chronic crisis which is gripping this system. All the measures so far taken by the imperialist countries led by the United States to cope with the financial crisis boil down to an attempt to further fleece the people at home and to shift the onslaught of the crisis on to rivals abroad. These measures will not relieve the crisis, but will arouse stronger resistance on the part of the people at home and intensify the inter-imperialist contradictions abroad.

The developments of the Western financial and monetary crisis bear out what our great teacher Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis."

Evil Consequences of All-Round Restoration of Capitalism

Supplies on Soviet Revisionist Market Are Getting Short

THE all-round restoration of capitalism by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at home has forfeited all the fruits of socialism gained by the Soviet people during decades of bloodshed, sacrifice and arduous struggle. The so-called "new economic system" which the renegade clique is implementing with redoubled efforts has led to greater chaos of the Soviet economy as a whole, an acute shortage of daily necessities on

the market, a constant rise in prices and an increasingly difficult life for the broad masses of the working people.

Agricultural Production Disrupted, Acute Shortage of Food Supplies

In recent years, Brezhnev, Kosygin and their ilk time and again have bragged about "bumper harvests"

in Soviet agriculture. However, this lie cannot cover up the acute shortage of farm products on the market in both urban and rural areas. One needs only to glance over the trickles of news on the tense market situation which filter through the Soviet revisionist press to see that such "bumper harvests" are only a cock-and-bull story fabricated by Brezhnev, Kosygin and company to deceive the public and to maintain the renegade clique's tottering reactionary rule.

Bread is the staple food of the Soviet people. For years, however, except for a few major cities, there has been very little variety in the bread sold in the Soviet Union. To pacify the people's discontent with the inadequate supply of bread, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in October 1967 made an empty promise that it would "increase remarkably the sales of all varieties of bread" in 1968. But one year has passed and the supply of bread not only has failed to "increase remarkably" but has become increasingly scarce. Even Brezhnev had to admit that the bread supply had further dropped by 6 per cent in 1968. In many places only a kind of brown bread is available. The *Soviet Trade* reported that in shops in the Amur Region, Siberia, "if sweet bread is available today, it will not be available tomorrow. Small rolls are extremely rare."

The supply of non-staple food such as vegetables and meat is even worse. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has tried by every possible means to make Moscow its "show window" of "socialism." But even in Moscow the supply of non-staple food is extremely poor. In the "state-run" market there, only a scanty number of vegetable stalls with long queues can be seen. Fresh meat and vegetables are very hard to get. Although fresh vegetables and meat are available on the "free market," their prices are so prohibitive that they can be bought only by people in the high salaried stratum; ordinary working people with their small earnings just can't afford to buy them. News emanating from the recent meeting of "party activists" convened by the Moscow city committee of the Soviet revisionist party, admitted that meat, dairy products and vegetables were all in short supply in Moscow.

Dealing with the production and supply of vegetables in the Soviet Union, the *Economic Gazette*, a paper published by the Soviet revisionists, admitted that the actual harvest of vegetables in the Soviet Union in 1967 fell short of the demand by 21 per cent. This, plus the losses incurred during harvesting, transport and storing, made the supply of vegetables extremely short, far from enough to meet the needs of the people. Even in the Tajik Republic, with a comparatively warm climate and not so large a population,

the supply of vegetables often fails to keep up with the demand because the "state farms" which produce vegetables cannot fulfil their output quotas. The broad masses of the people living in the northern part of the Soviet Union have no fresh vegetables to eat at all and have to live on dried potatoes almost all the year round. Because of the disruption of production in agriculture and livestock breeding, the meat supply has always been insufficient in recent years. Except for a few big cities, poultry is rare even in the biggest food-stores in various places of the Soviet Union including the capitals of some Union Republics. There is even less pork. Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev recently was compelled to admit that "the total number of pigs has regrettably dwindled."

Meanwhile, fruit supplies are so short in various parts of the country, particularly in the cities, that it is virtually impossible to get any on the market. Only when foreign guests arrive does the Soviet revisionist renegade clique put some apples on display in some shops or canteens attached to hotels.

Short Supply and Low Quality of Consumer Goods

To win over the people, Brezhnev, Kosygin and company in the past few years have repeatedly promised the Soviet people that the production of consumer goods would be "speedily developed." However, despite the high-sounding words of these renegades, one can see almost everywhere the scarcity of consumer goods on the market today.

Textiles, shoes, knit-wear, children's clothing and overalls are all very scarce. The *Economic Gazette* recently disclosed that in a department store in Khabarovsk, "for every ten buyers there is only one pair of gloves, and women's hats are hardly ever seen."

The Soviet revisionist press also disclosed that some places even run out of matches often. In many places one has to "go to almost ten shops just to buy a pencil."

The November 20 issue of *Pravda* said that in Krasnodar, a city with a population of 420,000, "it would be useless to look for ordinary plates, cups and dishes that are used in canteens." Even drinking glasses are hard to buy in that city. The Vice-Minister of Commerce of the Federal Republic of Russia admitted that "similar difficulties can be felt in many cities and regions." When daily necessities like these are so scarce one can imagine how inadequate is the supply of other consumer goods.

As a result of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's stepped-up implementation of the "new system" with the capitalist principle of profit making as its essence, the industrial enterprises manufacturing

daily necessities seek only profits. They pay attention only to the quantity of their products, but not their quality. This, plus the problems arising from poor management of these enterprises, accounts for the poor quality of many consumer goods on the market and some of these goods are even rejects. According to reports by the Soviet revisionist press, about 600,000 pairs of rejected shoes were discovered in the warehouse of a shoe company in Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakh Republic. It turned out that when the supply fell behind the demand, local shoe factories seized the opportunity to make money by using inferior materials and doing shoddy work.

Because domestic commodities are few in quantity and poor in quality, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has imported a lot of goods from abroad to make up for the deficiencies of market supply. By selling these foreign goods on the market at high prices, the Soviet revisionists are trying also to recall part of the currency issued. Thus, Soviet stores are glutted with overcoats from Czechoslovakia, sweaters from Britain and shoes from Italy. But these commodities are too expensive to be within the means of the broad masses of the working people.

Prices Constantly Rising, Life of Working People Miserable

The Soviet revisionist authorities stipulated that from July 1, 1967, many enterprises which have implemented the "new economic system" have the right to raise the wholesale prices of their products. The privileged bourgeois elements controlling these enterprises have taken advantage of this opportunity to engage in unscrupulous speculation. Following the rise of wholesale prices, the retail prices of some commodities on the market also went up in various forms and under various pretexts. The broad masses of the people once again are the victims of a price hike.

The *Economic Gazette* has disclosed: "An investigation of 34 clothing factories in some regions of the Russian Federal Republic shows that the average retail prices of their products have been rising." For instance, the price of a woollen suit for men turned out by the Pyatigorsk Factory was more than 44 per cent higher than in 1965. In some places, the price of a photographic enlarger produced in 1967 went up 20 per cent for no reason at all six months after these enlargers were put on sale.

Under the stimulation of profits, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and a handful of persons of the privileged stratum in enterprises throughout the country, following the bourgeois way of doing business, use

every conceivable means to raise the prices of their products and exploit the Soviet people. They made minor changes on some products and then sold them at higher prices as new brands. For instance, the "Mountaineer" transistor radio was given a new case and the price was increased by about 60 per cent. The price of the "Flight" brand watch was also raised after it was given a new dial.

The situation is the same in agricultural products. In one big city, the price of milk suddenly went up because a "vitamin" had allegedly been added. Customers said sarcastically: "More likely, water has been added rather than a vitamin."

Soaring prices have made the life of the Soviet working masses ever more difficult. In the Soviet Union, the monthly wage of an ordinary technician amounts to only 60 to 70 rubles and that of a large part of the ordinary working people is even less. However, a kilogramme of tomatoes costs two rubles. That is to say, a technician's monthly wage can only buy 30 kilogrammes of tomatoes. What an ordinary worker can buy with his still smaller monthly wage can be imagined.

Soviet Revisionists' Perverse Action Promotes Further Awakening of Soviet People

At the conference of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet held in Moscow recently, the Soviet revisionist renegades put up a bold front in bragging about the "increase" in the production of consumer goods in the Soviet Union and about their "great successes" in "developing the economy" and "improving the people's welfare." The Soviet revisionists may blow their own trumpet as loudly as they please. But the harsh facts of the Soviet industrial and agricultural production and the market supply show that such propaganda is worthless.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **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.**

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is an excellent teacher by negative example for the Soviet people. Through its outrageous actions, it is promoting the further awakening of the Soviet people. The broad masses of the Soviet working people, through their own experience, are seeing more and more clearly the renegade features of Brezhnev, Kosygin and their gang. They will certainly rise in rebellion and launch a fierce offensive against these renegades and scabs.

ACROSS THE LAND

New Achievements on the Industrial Front

Large Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant. Guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese working class has designed, equipped, installed and put into operation a large-scale nitrogenous fertilizer plant which is up to advanced world levels.

The third stage project of the Hopei Chemical Fertilizer Plant was one of the major state items in China's Third Five-Year Plan. This plant has new processes, catalysts and large-scale equipment, and its going into production demonstrates that China has opened up a new road in the nitrogenous fertilizer industry.

The workers, revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary cadres formed a "three-in-one" combination group. On the basis of considerable investigation and study and proceeding from the actual conditions in China, they boldly proposed a new process of using three new catalysts in producing synthetic ammonia. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, they successfully trial produced catalysts up to the world's most advanced levels after an 8-month heroic, uninterrupted battle.

A new urea making process which is at an advanced world level, has been adopted in the plant to produce ammonia. After repeated experiments, the plant's revolutionary workers and staff spent only 20 months to complete the urea workshop and put it in operation. This enables China's technical level in producing urea to rank among the world's advanced.

Corrosion in the granulating tower is a key problem in producing urea. But, at the time, China lacked the needed corrosion-resistant paint. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and after

more than 50 experiments, the workers and revolutionary technical personnel in several organizations concerned finally succeeded in producing China's corrosion-resistant paint used for the granulating tower, which is superior to that made in other countries. Assisted by other chemical fertilizer plants, the workers of the Hopei Chemical Fertilizer Plant made bold innovations in manufacturing a small, highly efficient jet for granulating urea.

Fuchun River Hydro-Electric Power Station. Designed, built and installed by Chinese workers in line with Chairman Mao's great principle of "self-reliance," a hydro-electric power station on the Fuchun River was successfully built and put into operation on December 25, 1968, two years ahead of schedule.

On its completion, the large hydro-electric power station will provide enormous supplies of electricity for Shanghai, Nanking and the Hangchow-Kashing-Huchow Plain in Chekiang Province. It will play a big part in the development of industrial and agricultural production in these areas.

A fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines took place throughout the construction of this power station. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching on self-reliance, the Chinese working class began the comprehensive work of building the hydro-electric power station at the end of 1965. In the course of construction, however, the big scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents energetically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The capitalist roaders at the construction site and the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" worked out a plan which placed undue stress on the bigness of the project and building it by foreign

methods. By doing this, they vainly tried to put off the completion of this project at some time later than 1970.

During the great cultural revolution, the power station builders, with the support of the P.L.A. men helping the Left, waged a resolute struggle against Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, put the power of leadership over the construction of the project and the power in technical matters firmly in the hands of the working class and successfully accomplished the militant task of building the power station and putting it into operation two years ahead of schedule.

During construction, the power station received great help from the working class in all parts of the country.

A Big Modern Cement Plant. China's biggest modern cement plant—the Hantan Cement Plant—was successfully built and put into operation recently. It is a modern big plant designed and built by China's own efforts.

Production and quality of products have been very good since operation started. The plant's successful construction and going into production show that China's cement industry has developed to a new level.

With boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, the workers have surmounted every difficulty they encountered. They studied intensively while installing the equipment. As a result, they succeeded in installing all the equipment, although they had no blueprints to follow.

During the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff members, with the powerful support of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the People's Liberation Army men stationed in the plant, resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and scathingly repudiated the revisionist trash spread by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents. They continually enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, vigorously eliminated rules

and regulations which bound the masses' hand and foot, gave full play to their enthusiasm in revolution and production and thereby greatly speeded up the construction of this cement plant.

Giant Deep Boring Machine for Open-End Hole. A Chinese designed giant deep boring machine for open-end holes was successfully manufactured in the Shanghai Heavy Machine Tool Works recently. This is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and another fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

A struggle between the two lines has always run through the process of making this boring machine. To meet the needs of China's industrial production, this plant was given the task of designing and making such a boring machine in 1965. At that time, the handful of capitalist roaders, who had usurped the leadership over pro-

duction and technique in the plant, had blind faith in bourgeois technical "authorities." These capitalist roaders organized a group of so-called "engineers" to dig up technical data and look through foreign books, hoping to get a "prototype" from abroad. After more than a year had elapsed, they could not find any "prototype" and the designing work was delayed.

The working class took over the leadership in the plant in the great cultural revolution and stepped on to the stage of designing, and immediately shouldered the heavy task of designing and making this machine. Working together with the worker-technicians and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of forging ahead self-reliantly, they completed the designing work in a little more than four months.

After trial manufacture started, the workers, cherishing boundlessly

profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, said: "As Chairman Mao supports us, we must live up to his expectations!" In the course of the trial manufacture, they always raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and tremendously speeded up trial manufacture. The Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party was published when this boring machine was in the general assembly stage. This gave the workers inexhaustible revolutionary drive. They worked diligently to assemble the machine day and night and successfully completed the work of trial manufacture.

From designing to manufacture, all work was done by the workers and worker-technicians in less than a year.

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MAGAZINES FROM CHINA

Revolutionary people all over the world want to know. . .

how the Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively, are carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution and building the new, socialist China; how they are firmly supporting the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and people; how they are steadfastly opposing imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, and the reactionaries of all countries.

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