

# PEKING REVIEW

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## **Comrade Lin Piao Sends Message to Comrade Beqir Balluku**

**Warm Welcome to Pakistan  
Government Delegation Led by  
Air Marshal Nur Khan**

**Great Victory for Mao Tsetung Thought  
On Financial and Monetary Front**

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

**Unite to win still greater victories.**

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**The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.**

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**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.**

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**They [die-hards] always get the opposite of what they want. They invariably start by doing others harm but end by ruining themselves.**

# Comrade Lin Piao Sends Message to Comrade Beqir Balluku

Most Warmly Greeting the 26th Anniversary of the Founding  
of the Albanian People's Army

Tirana

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and  
Minister of Defence of the People's Republic of  
Albania

Dear Comrade Beqir Balluku:

On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Albanian People's Army, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, imbued with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism, extend their warmest greetings to the fraternal Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army.

The Albanian People's Army is a heroic army of the people. In the past 26 years, under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian People's Army, uniting closely with the Albanian people, holding high the great revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, has always advanced from one victory to another with dauntless heroism and with head erect, whether in the struggle against the Italian and German fascist aggressors and the class enemy at home or in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys. Together with the Albanian people, the Albanian People's Army has forged a red Albania in the flames of revolutionary war and built the country into a red bastion that can never be overwhelmed or destroyed, thus performing immortal meritorious deeds for the motherland and people.

The Albanian People's Army is a revolutionary army with a high level of political consciousness and a reliable pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania. In the course of the vigorous revolutionization campaign of the Albanian people over the past few years, the Albanian People's Army has resolutely carried out a series of important directives issued by the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha, adhered to the proletarian line on army building, given prominence to proletarian politics, strengthened the

Party's leadership over the army, enhanced ideological and political work, and forged closer ties between officers and men as well as between the army and the people. As a result, a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere has prevailed throughout the army. As the great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out, the Albanian People's Army "is one of the most important weapons of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the beloved army of the workers and peasants, of all the working masses of our country."

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao pointed out: "The world revolution has entered a great new era" and "a new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun." Heavily battered by the surging revolutionary movements of the proletariat and the peoples all over the world, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are bogged down in political and economic crises and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and find themselves in an impasse. They collaborate as well as contend with each other and work hand in glove in doing all kinds of foul and evil things. Last year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique dispatched several hundred thousand troops to occupy Czechoslovakia. And this year, it carried out armed provocations in China's Chenpao Island and other frontier areas of our country. Recently, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique single-handedly engineered a sinister meeting in Moscow against communism, the people and revolution, a meeting which was frantically directed against China and Albania. The Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev made rabid war cries at this sinister meeting and so further revealed the hideous features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction in the world are paper tigers. No matter what counter-revolutionary trickery they are up to and no matter how desperately they struggle, they can never escape their doom. The revolutionary people of the world will never let them off. The torrents of revolution are surging forward. The scheme of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to work in collusion to redivide the

world between themselves is bound to fail, and the revolutionary cause of the people of the world is sure to triumph.

The people of China and Albania and their armies have established a profound revolutionary friendship in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and inspired by the spirit of the Ninth National Congress of our Party, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will hold the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and always

unite with and fight alongside the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army. They will support, encourage and learn from each other and struggle together to bury U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their running dogs once for all. Victory definitely belongs to the world's revolutionary people.

**Lin Piao,**

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

July 9, 1969

# Warm Welcome to Pakistan Government Delegation Led by Air Marshal Nur Khan on Its Visit to China

**A**IR Marshal Nur Khan, Member of the Pakistan President's Council of Administration, and the Goodwill and Friendship Delegation of the Pakistan Government he is leading arrived in Peking on the afternoon of July 12 by special plane from Rawalpindi on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Air Marshal Nur Khan was accompanied by Mrs. Nur Khan; Sultan M. Khan, Additional Foreign Secretary; Air Commodore K.M. Ahmed, Assistant Chief of Staff of the P.A.F.; Nasrum Minalla, secretary of Air Marshal Nur Khan; and Ahsan Rashid, adviser to Air Marshal Nur Khan on labour and education.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and thousands of revolutionary people in the capital were at the airport to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from the friendly neighbouring country Pakistan.

The national flags of China and Pakistan flew over Peking Airport. Air Marshal Nur Khan and the other distinguished Pakistan guests stepped down from the plane amid the sound of drums and gongs and shouts of "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Pakistan!" Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Huang Yung-sheng and others walked up to greet the distinguished guests, shook

hands with all of them and expressed a hearty welcome to them.

Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Huang Yung-sheng, Air Marshal Nur Khan and other Pakistan friends walked round to meet commanders and fighters of the three services of the P.L.A., and the capital's militiamen, Red Guards and revolutionary people, who had come to greet them. The welcoming crowds enthusiastically waved the national flags of China and Pakistan and shouted: "Resolutely support the Pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard their national independence and oppose foreign aggression!" "Resolutely support the people of Kashmir in their struggle for the right to national self-determination!" "Resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!" "Resolutely support the Arab people and the people of Palestine in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism!" "Resolutely support the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for winning and safeguarding their national independence!" "Long live the great unity of the people all over the world!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism!" "Long live the great victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!" "Long live great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!" "Long live the Pakistan people!" "Salute to President Yahya Khan!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!"

On the evening of July 13, Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of Air Marshal Nur Khan and the Pakistan Government Goodwill and Friendship

Delegation he is leading. Among those present were Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Premier Chou En-lai and Air Marshal Nur Khan spoke at the banquet (full texts of their speeches follow).

That same day, Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng held talks with Air Marshal Nur Khan. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Your Excellency Respected Air Marshal Nur Khan,  
Distinguished Guests from Pakistan,  
Friends and Comrades,

We are very glad to hold this banquet here in honour of His Excellency Air Marshal Nur Khan and the other distinguished guests from Pakistan. Air Marshal Nur Khan has visited our country many times and made useful contributions to the promotion of Sino-Pakistan friendship. Air Marshal Nur Khan has now come to our country again for a friendly visit on behalf of the Pakistan Government. I hereby express warm welcome on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

China and Pakistan are friendly neighbours. There exists a profound traditional friendship between the two peoples. In recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Pakistan have constantly developed and grown stronger thanks to the joint efforts of our two Governments and peoples. Both our countries have strictly abided by the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence and have opposed aggression and interference by the imperialists and expansionists. The facts prove that Sino-Pakistan friendship is in the fundamental interests of our two peoples and conducive to the cause of unity of all peoples against imperialism. Not long ago His Excellency President Yahya Khan solemnly stated that the Pakistan Government would continue to develop its friendly relations with China. This expresses the good desire of the Pakistan Government and people to safeguard and strengthen Sino-Pakistan friendship. Together with the Pakistan Government and people, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, work for the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

The Pakistan people have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression and oppression. In recent years, the Pakistan Government and people, defying brute force and persevering in struggle, have resisted foreign aggression, interference and subversion and victoriously defended their national independence and state sovereignty. The Pakistan Government has adhered to a foreign policy of independence and is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. The

Chinese Government and people express admiration for all this. Here I reaffirm on behalf of the Chinese Government and people our resolute support to the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national dignity and oppose foreign aggression and interference, and to the Kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right to self-determination.

Comrades and friends! The present international situation is developing in favour of the world people. The revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations of the world for liberation are developing vigorously. Imperialism and social-imperialism are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and find themselves in an impasse. However, as the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles."** At present, the U.S. imperialists and social-imperialists are stepping up their collusion and contention in pursuing their policies of aggression and war in a vain attempt to dominate and redivide the world. Recently, in particular, they have been running hither and thither in Asia for a series of scheming activities against China, against the people and against the revolution. The so-called "Asian collective security system" is a new step taken by social-imperialism in its intensified efforts to rig up a new anti-China military alliance. Flaunting the signboard of "collective security," social-imperialism actually aims at aggression and expansion against Asian countries, trying to force them to abandon their sovereignty and independence. In order to realize this scheme, it has put forward the so-called "regional economic co-operation" by taking advantage of Asian countries' desire to develop their national economies, vainly attempting thereby to lure them into its trap and gradually place them within its spheres of influence. In so doing, social-imperialism is simply stepping into the shoes of U.S. imperialism. This "treaty" and that "organization" rigged up by U.S. imperialism in Asia over a decade ago for opposing China and the people have fallen apart and exist only in name. In repeating the same practice today, social-imperialism will only meet with still more ignominious failure. It is only natural and perfectly just that the Pakistan people and the righteous world opinion have recently exposed and rebutted its schemes. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people are determined to follow the teachings

of their great leader Chairman Mao to unite with the revolutionary people of the whole world and with all the countries and people subjected to imperialist and social-imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying and, together with them, carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys!

In conclusion, allow me to express once again our welcome to Air Marshal Nur Khan for his visit to China. We wish him success in his visit.

Now I propose a toast

## Air Marshal Nur Khan's Speech

Your Excellency, Respected Prime Minister, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Excellency, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude for the very kind words you said about me personally and about my country.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour and pleasure of bringing to you and to the people of your great country the greetings and good wishes of the President and the people of Pakistan. We are deeply touched by the warmth and friendliness with which we were received here. May I take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency, your Government and your people for this cordial welcome.

We in Pakistan have always had high regard and admiration for our Chinese brethren. Our friendship is not recent. We have had common experiences having gone through long struggles to liberate our homelands. Since independence of our two countries, we have worked together for world peace. The amity between our two countries which is based on mutual respect and trust has grown over the years and has remained a constant factor in the affairs of a world which has seen many changes and experienced many tensions.

Our friendship is not directed against anyone. We do not seek conflict. On the other hand we desire settlement of all disputes by peaceful means. Yet we have found ourselves engaged in conflicts in 1962 and 1965 which were not of our seeking. We have no territorial claims and all that we seek is an implementation of solemn international agreements particularly those that affect the right of self-determination of people. Pakistan is grateful for your firm and consistent support to this principle which is a source of great strength to the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

It is tragic that Israel still continues to enjoy the fruits of its aggression. Pakistan firmly supports Arab people's demand for withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories and the right of the people of Palestine for their own homeland.

The basic tenets of Pakistan's foreign policy are aimed at promotion of peace, preservation of her territorial integrity and sovereignty and economic and social advancement of its people. We firmly support the prin-

to the friendship between the peoples of China and Pakistan,

to the health of His Excellency Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan,

to the health of Air Marshal Nur Khan and his wife, to the health of the other friends from Pakistan,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our friends and comrades present here!

ciple of peaceful settlement of disputes and implementation of solemn international undertakings and commitments based on fair play and justice.

We believe that effectiveness of United Nations will remain limited so long as it denies the right of representation to over one-fifth of the world's population. We categorically reject the fiction of two Chinas. We have firmly supported and will continue our efforts for the right of the People's Republic of China to be represented in the United Nations.

Your Excellency, I am no stranger to your great country. Over the years I have observed with admiration the gigantic efforts of your people towards national development. I am convinced that your remarkable economic development owes a great deal to the strong moral fibre of the great Chinese nation and the brilliant guidance of your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. The people of Pakistan share your pride in the achievement of your great country in the field of nuclear technology which further testifies to the zeal and dedication of your people and unique leadership provided by Chairman Mao Tsetung.

We in Pakistan are also engaged in the challenging task of national development and reconstruction. Our government under the guidance of our President General Yahya Khan has attached high priority to effecting much needed changes in the social and economic life of our people. We are confident that this will greatly facilitate constitutional processes.

Your Excellency, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, may I now request you kindly to join me in a toast

to the ever-growing and ever-lasting friendship between China and Pakistan;

to the health and happiness of the great people of China;

to the health of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung — may he live a long life;

to the health of His Excellency Vice-Chairman Lin Biao;

to the health of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai; to the health of all heads of mission and their wives;

to the health of all the distinguished Chinese present here.



# Great Victory for Mao Tsetung Thought On Financial and Monetary Front

Hail China's Renminbi, One of the Few Exceptionally  
Stable Currencies in the World

by Hung Yin-hang

THE world revolution has now entered a great new era. Imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, and all reactionaries are beset by all kinds of contradictions and have been plunged into political and economic crises. Faced with difficulties both at home and abroad, they find themselves in an impasse. The capitalist world's tottering financial and monetary system is sinking fast and on the brink of collapse. The financial and monetary situation in the countries governed by modern revisionism is also growing worse daily. By contrast, China's economy is developing, the market is flourishing and prices are stable. Our Renminbi\* has become one of the few exceptionally stable currencies in the world. This fully shows the unparalleled superiority of our socialist system. This is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought.

## Two Kinds of Currency, Two Kinds of Fate

"The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." This is our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis on the general world trend. The present world financial and monetary situation also very vividly reflects this general historical trend. The two diametrically opposed social systems determine the different futures of the two kinds of currency. The irremediable financial and monetary crises in the capitalist world are inherent in a reactionary and decadent social system. China's Renminbi is a new socialist currency. From its inception it has taken a completely new stance in the world and fully demonstrated its great strength.

The long-standing stability of our Renminbi finds concentrated expression in the long-term stability of market prices. On the basis of the rapid development in industrial and agricultural production, retail prices have remained stable in our country since the founding of the People's Republic. Grain, cloth, coal and salt prices have been stable, while prices for a wide range of other daily necessities and other commodities have basically remained stable. House rents, postal

\*Renminbi (RMB) is the legal tender of the People's Republic of China. The monetary unit is "yuan" and its subsidiary units are "jiao" and "fen." One yuan is equal to ten jiao, and one jiao is equal to ten fen.

rates and water, electricity and public transport rates, all of which affect the life of the people, are low and have remained stable throughout. To change the irrational ratio between the prices of industrial goods and farm products left over from old China, further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and promote industrial and agricultural production, the state has systematically and in a planned way raised its purchasing price for grain, cotton, edible oil and other major farm products. The selling prices of these products have not, in the main, been raised. With the growth of industrial production, the state has reduced the prices of many manufactured goods, especially those used in supporting agriculture and industrial articles for daily use. Thus, the peasants can now receive in exchange more industrial goods for the same amount of farm produce than they got in the past.

Our Renminbi serves China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and the working people. It has won the complete confidence of the masses. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the state has on several occasions reduced the interest rates on bank savings deposits. Still, there has been a steady rise in the savings deposits of the urban and rural people. Compared with 1952, these urban deposits have increased sevenfold, while rural deposits have gone up a hundredfold. The vast majority of the depositors are working people in both urban and rural areas. During the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, urban savings deposits and rural deposits have increased still faster. Of the total deposits, one-third was made in the past three years. Total savings deposits of the urban and rural people now exceed China's total amount of currency in circulation.

The international prestige of Renminbi is high. In view of the deepening financial crisis in the capitalist world, many countries and regions now use Renminbi to replace other currencies in trading with China, in receiving Chinese aid and in other economic transactions with China. Such countries and regions are increasing.

The U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists and other reactionaries who are hostile to China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution all along have hoped that China's national economy would become chaotic. But contrary to their hopes, the great victories

of our Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking and have already promoted and are promoting a leap forward in the national economy. Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**" and his policy "**grasp revolution, promote production,**" socialist construction in China is making vigorous progress. Its economy is more thriving and the domestic market more flourishing than ever, while prices and currency value are still more stable. Irrefutable facts have proved that it is the countries under the rule of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction that are experiencing economic chaos.

Chairman Mao has incisively pointed out that together with its running dogs in various countries, U.S. imperialism "**has a weak and fragile foundation, he is disintegrating internally, he is alienated from the people, he is confronted with inextricable economic crises.**" The gravest and deepest financial crisis in the last forty years broke out in the Western world between November 1967, when the pound sterling was devalued, and March 1968. Monetary markets fluctuated increasingly, and one dangerous situation cropped up after another. The impact of the revolutionary mass movement in France caused a monetary crisis in the capitalist world in May 1968. Last November's hectic gold rush led to the big storm which closed down foreign exchange markets. As a result of the acute French political and economic crises, President de Gaulle of France was forced out of office at the end of April this year. This was followed by a new crisis that swept Western European financial centres, and the pound sterling and French franc sustained heavy losses. The U.S. dollar also suffered from its tremendous impact. The big chaos that took place four times in the Western monetary system in a little more than a year conclusively shows that the currencies of the entire capitalist world are sinking deeper into crisis.

Imperialism headed by the United States and the reactionaries of all countries have long been afflicted with inflation, soaring prices and a constant fall in the value of money. According to the price indices for various capitalist countries compiled by the International Monetary Fund, which from all appearances are substantially understated, during the 19 years from 1949 to the end of 1968 retail prices rose by 48.7 per cent in the United States, by 110 per cent in Britain, and by 161 per cent in France. It is noteworthy that prices in these countries have risen even more markedly in the past year. Compared with 1967, retail prices rose by 4.2 per cent in the United States in 1968. This rate is two to three times greater than in previous years. The price index rose by 0.8 per cent this March—the highest monthly rate of increase in the last 18 years. The currencies of these countries have been repeatedly devalued on account of inflation and rising prices. The British pound has been official-

ly devalued twice, the French franc five times, and the Indian rupee twice since the end of World War II. In the 1960s, the U.S. dollar, which is the mainstay of the currencies of the capitalist world, has become, like the pound, the target for speculation or unloading in Western monetary markets. Under the impact of the unprecedentedly persistent and wild gold rush which broke out in March 1968, the United States could no longer maintain the official price of gold at 35 dollars an ounce. The price of gold on the free markets of the capitalist world rose to around 20 per cent above the official price. In effect the dollar has been devalued.

In direct connection with inflation and currency depreciation, these countries in general have incurred enormous budgetary deficits and internal and foreign debts. In the fiscal year 1968, the United States budgetary deficit amounted to 25,200 million dollars; the total figure for national bonds floated had reached 359,500 million dollars by March 1969, a sum roughly equal to the government's total revenue for two years. There have also been enormous deficits in the U.S. balance of international payments for many years running. This has caused a heavy outflow of gold reserves. Since 1958, U.S. gold reserves have decreased by over one half; at present they only amount to a little over 10,000 million dollars, while foreign holdings of dollar deposits claimable at any time from the United States against gold are well over 30,000 million dollars. This clearly shows the inherent weakness of the dollar. Over the years the reactionary Indian Government has mainly lived on alms begged from foreign countries. By the end of 1968, its foreign debts totalled more than 56,600 million rupees.

Financial and economic crises grow side by side with political crises in the capitalist world and they react on each other. Political power in these countries is in the hands of gangs of blood-suckers, and they use currency as a tool to plunder and exploit the working people. During a financial crisis, the ruling clique of monopolists always uses such measures as increasing taxes, raising prices, freezing wages, reducing the number of workers employed and enlarging the ranks of the unemployed to shift the burden on to the labouring people. At the same time, it steps up aggression and plunder abroad. As all this eventually increases the sufferings of the people, the class contradictions within the countries concerned and the contradictions between the oppressed nations and the imperialists are bound to become more acute. The monetary and trade wars between the imperialist blocs are bound to become fiercer, thus further intensifying the capitalist world's economic and financial crises.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has gone against the tide of history and carried out an all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, and, as a result, it has made a thorough mess of the entire national economy. It has forfeited all the socialist achievements won by the Soviet people through arduous struggles under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin.



During the ten years 1956-65, it sold gold amounting to some 3,000 million U.S. dollars. It did not care at all about auctioning off the nation's natural resources in order to beg for handouts from the international monopoly capital cliques. By replacing the old ruble with the new ruble in 1961, the Soviet revisionists actually have sharply devalued the currency in their dealings abroad. The privileged bourgeois elements raised commodity prices over and over again, ruthlessly plundering and exploiting the labouring people. Since 1966, the Soviet revisionist state committee on prices has successively fixed new prices in the textile, knitwear, leather shoe and food industries, as well as in heavy industry, and considerably raised the wholesale price of many industrial products. On July 1, 1967 alone, it raised prices of many industrial products. Among these, the price of coal went up 78 per cent and power for industrial use 20 to 22 per cent. At present, there are food, clothing and consumer goods shortages on the Soviet markets. The black market is widespread. In some places even bread is rapidly becoming more expensive. With prices soaring, the real purchasing power of money has fallen continuously, thus bringing tremendous hardships to the labouring people. This has aroused still greater discontent and resistance on the part of the Soviet labouring people.

Two kinds of currency with two kinds of fate. The currency of socialist China stands in sharp contrast to the currencies of the capitalist world. The former, with a bright future ahead of it, is like the sun rising in the east, while the latter, having run its course, is like the sun setting in the west.

### **Great Victory for Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line**

The outstanding achievements on China's financial and monetary front and the fact that Renminbi has become one of the few exceptionally stable currencies in the world are the result of the implementation of the theory, line, principles and policies laid down by our great leader Chairman Mao and the victory of his proletarian revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

The fundamental question of revolution is political power. With political power, the proletariat and working people have everything; otherwise, they lose everything. The fundamental factor behind China's victories on the financial and monetary front is the establishment, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, of a strong dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. This is the fundamental guarantee for building our country into a great, powerful socialist state and for the steadiness of our finances and stability of the value of our money.

After liberation, by relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, on the tremendous strength of the political power of the proletariat and on the support of the masses, we immediately abrogated all imperialists' financial privileges in China, confiscated the bureau-

crat-capitalist financial institutions, set up people's banks, quickly and systematically transformed all the private capitalist banks and built up a unified nationwide socialist financial system. We immediately and completely eliminated the various currencies issued by the Kuomintang reactionary government and drove all imperialist currencies out of circulation. As a result, we enabled Renminbi to quickly become the sole currency in circulation in the cities and countryside and established an independent, unified and stable socialist monetary system, thus making China's currency immune to any repercussions from financial crises in the capitalist world.

As far back as the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao taught us: **"In the cities we must learn how to wage political, economic and cultural struggles against the imperialists, the Kuomintang and the bourgeoisie and also how to wage diplomatic struggles against the imperialists."** Otherwise, **"we shall be unable to maintain our political power, we shall be unable to stand on our feet, we shall fail."**

What the Kuomintang reactionaries left behind on the eve of liberation was a complete mess — production was destroyed, people were poverty-stricken and financial sources were exhausted. During the twelve years from 1937, when the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out, to May 1949, the banknotes issued by the reactionary Kuomintang government increased by more than 140,000 million times and commodity prices kept skyrocketing. As a result, the labouring people were flung into an abyss of suffering. Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Kuomintang remnant forces and the bourgeoisie carried out disruptive activities and made trouble by engaging in large-scale speculation and tried to push prices up. While launching its war of aggression against Korea, U.S. imperialism imposed an economic blockade and embargo against China, unjustifiably froze China's funds outside the country, and, hand in glove with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, counterfeited large quantities of banknotes in a vain bid to undermine our finances and strangle New China economically. Liu Shao-chi, the agent of the imperialists and the behind-the-scene boss of the bourgeoisie, played an active Trojan horse role. He tried to get our bank to fix the foreign exchange rate according to the demands of the capitalists and advocated the establishment of stock exchanges; he wanted our banks to extend loans to the capitalists to support their activities in speculation and undermining the stability of commodity prices.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, however, we hit hard at the speculative activities of the bourgeoisie. By March 1950, we had already brought about stable prices throughout the country, putting an end to the inflation which had lasted for well over a decade under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang. During the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea that followed immediately afterwards, we persisted in fighting this just war and at the same time carried on so-

cialist construction and kept prices and the value of money stable. In a tit-for-tat struggle against the U.S. imperialists' gangster act of unwarrantedly freezing Chinese funds, we froze U.S. capital in China. Launched energetically in 1952, the *San Fan* and *Wu Fan* movements\* defeated the unbridled attacks by the bourgeoisie. The policy of unified purchase and supply of all major agricultural products has been carried out since 1953. This cut the ties between urban and rural capitalism and promoted the growth of the socialist economy. The socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce was completed in China in 1956. The implementation of the series of policies and principles formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao has greatly expanded the socialist economy, helped consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and created favourable conditions for the long-term stability of Renminbi.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies."** Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people have used revolution to command production, promote it and lead it forward. They have courageously advanced in accordance with the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."**

But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi was scared out of his wits by the surging torrent of socialist revolution and socialist construction. While loudly trumpeting the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" in opposition to continuing the revolution, he whipped up an evil wind against "rashness" to oppose the Party's general line for building socialism. Had Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary conspiracies been allowed to be realized, the socialist economic foundation would have been destroyed, financial sources exhausted, supplies inadequate and the currency devalued. But the obstruction and sabotage by all reactionary forces at home and abroad ended up in ignominious defeat.

Sound and stable national finances with revenue balancing expenditure are an important factor in guaranteeing the stability of the currency. Chairman Mao has always taught us: **"The unified control and unified leadership in our financial and economic work should be consolidated. The balance of revenue and expenditure as well as the stabilization of prices should also be consolidated."** The main source of China's state revenue is the accumulation from state-owned enterprises, and state expenditure mainly goes to expanding the socialist economy. When revenue and expenditure are temporarily out of balance, the imbalance is solved by appropriate readjustments in the economic plan and by launching mass movements to increase production and practise economy and not by incurring internal and external debts, still less by issuing currency. Our

\* The *San Fan* movement refers to the struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucracy. The *Wu Fan* movement refers to the struggle against bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing the state's economic information.

country issues currency mainly in accordance with the needs of economic development, production and the expansion of commodity circulation. Since the founding of New China, thanks to the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's series of instructions, the country has achieved a balance between state revenue and expenditure and between receipts and payments of foreign exchange, and there has been some surplus. Our country has not only solved the problem of procuring funds for building socialism and strengthening national defence, but has also become a socialist country with neither internal nor external debts.

Liu Shao-chi all along advocated such reactionary fallacies as encouraging "budgetary deficits and inflation." He alleged: "It is alright to have budgetary deficits"; "we may issue more banknotes so as to increase our revenue." He also alleged: "Inflation is fine also"; "the greater the inflation, the richer the people will be." Again, in collaboration with the class enemies at home and abroad, Liu Shao-chi stirred up trouble particularly when our national economy had met with temporary difficulties caused by three years of natural calamities and by sabotage on the part of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. In 1962 he called for a "50 per cent increase in commodity prices." In December 1963 when the national economy had made an all-round turn for the better, he again raised the reactionary demand for a general increase in commodity prices and the devaluation of the currency. Defying fierce attacks by the reactionary forces at home and abroad, the people throughout the country responded to our great leader Chairman Mao's great call: **"Never forget class struggle."** Displaying the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance and building the country through diligence and frugality, they worked hard to raise production, increase revenue and reduce expenditure and succeeded in maintaining a balanced budget. At the same time, the control of the market was strengthened to ensure the stability of commodity prices and the value of money. The adverse current whipped up by Liu Shao-chi and company to restore capitalism was again thwarted!

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao has won tremendous victories. This great revolutionary storm has destroyed the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-chi and shattered its scheme to restore capitalism in China. This has strengthened our dictatorship of the proletariat more than ever, enabled our socialist economy to develop faster than ever and furnished an unprecedentedly firm basis for our finances.

There has been a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the financial and monetary front in China over the past 19 years. Our Renminbi has stood every kind of severe test. Always maintaining its stability in storm and stress, it has testified to the unparalleled superiority of socialist China's monetary system under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought. Today, as everyone knows, at

a time when financial and monetary crises are sweeping the capitalist world and when the countries under the rule of modern revisionism are encountering grave economic difficulties, China's Renminbi stands rock firm in the world as an independent, unified and stable socialist currency.

A new leap is taking shape in China's socialist construction. As we look forward to the future we are fully confident that our socialist motherland will become ever stronger and more prosperous and that the prospects for our currency and finances are infinitely bright.

# Three Strands of Rope Tightly Twisted Into One

— An investigation report from the city of Shuangyashan, Heilungkiang Province

**"Hongqi" Editor's Note:** *This investigation report summarizes the Shuangyashan Municipal Revolutionary Committee's experience in strengthening revolutionary unity. The central point is that the revolutionary committee should arm itself with Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and use Mao Tsetung Thought to actively overcome all sorts of erroneous ideas, so that each component of the "three-in-one" combination takes a correct attitude towards itself, towards the other two components, and towards the masses. The three thus become a staunch whole fighting to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and can "unite to win still greater victories." Only in this way can the leading body continue to advance in step with the socialist revolution.*

**I**N the high tide of the mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation, the Shuangyashan Municipal Revolutionary Committee is constantly unfolding active ideological struggles and energetically stepping up its revolutionization. All the members of the leading body—representatives of the revolutionary cadres, armed forces and revolutionary masses—use Mao Tsetung Thought to command everything. They have strengthened revolutionary unity on the basis of the principles of Mao Tsetung Thought. Like three strands of rope tightly twisted into one, they emulate each other, learn from each other's strong points to overcome their own shortcomings, raise their political understanding in unison and continually make progress. Each of the three components plays a full role and the revolutionary committee has become a militant command headquarters which gives prominence to proletarian politics, abounds with revolutionary vitality and maintains close ties with the masses. Consequently, in Shuangyashan, the revolution is forging ahead vigorously and production is continually on the rise. Coal output, in particular, has been steadily rising in the past two years. The 1968 quota was met more than a month ahead of schedule. Thus far this year each monthly target of the state plan has been over-

fulfilled. A brief account of the experiences gained by this revolutionary committee follows.

## Using Mao Tsetung Thought to Attain Unity in Thinking, Policy, Plan, Command and Action

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end.**" Class struggle does not end with the establishment of the revolutionary committee. The defeated class will still struggle. The many non-proletarian ideas in society will also be reflected in the leading body, reaching it through various channels. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching, the Shuangyashan Municipal Revolutionary Committee did not evade contradictions but waged struggles against all sorts of erroneous ideas and actions. The representatives of the armed forces, who are the committee's chief leading members, boldly led the other members to place the problems on the table and use Mao Tsetung Thought to analyse and resolve contradictions. This enabled the leading members of the revolutionary committee to unite closely on the basis of the principles of Mao Tsetung Thought.

For a time after the founding of the revolutionary committee, some feelings of estrangement existed between a few of the revolutionary leading cadres and some representatives of the masses. Their thinking was not unified, neither were their actions. Some of the revolutionary cadres, taking more notice of the minor faults of the representatives of the revolutionary masses rather than their main orientation, saw only the latter's shortcomings but not their merits. And having perceived these shortcomings, these cadres adopted an attitude of by-passing them rather than warmly helping the masses' representatives to overcome them. For their part, several of the revolutionary masses' rep-

representatives also noticed only the shortcomings of these revolutionary cadres and not their merits and progress, tending to conclude that everything was wrong with these cadres. As a result, these comrades did not work with one heart and one mind, and this adversely affected normal work.

To solve these questions, the revolutionary committee carried out a rectification, during which the members criticized erroneous ideas and assisted the comrades with erroneous ideas to improve their understanding.

Some of the revolutionary leading cadres examined their attitude towards the masses' representatives, and ascertained that the latter were full of revolutionary drive and enthusiasm in work, and did not have taboos. They acknowledged that it was wrong to ignore the good points of these comrades and not to help them warmly and listen to their criticisms modestly. One revolutionary leading cadre said: "In the past the representatives of the masses took me to task because they have set high demands on me. I couldn't take their criticism, so in effect I have lowered the demands on myself. Without the supervision of the masses, I face the danger of taking the old road again."

Through active ideological struggle, some representatives of the masses likewise examined their own erroneous understanding. They took cognizance of the fact that these revolutionary leading cadres had been tempered in protracted revolutionary struggle and tested in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They have many good points; they possess, in particular, rich experience in class struggle and in work, and the masses' representatives should learn from them well.

After the rectification, the revolutionary leading cadres and the representatives of the masses, who had rarely held heart-to-heart talks before, each took the initiative in approaching the other and frequently exchanged views and experiences. Formerly, some of the revolutionary cadres, instead of offering help to the representatives of the masses, either ignored their work altogether or else took over all the work themselves. Now, they often consult the latter, listen attentively to their opinions, and give them a free hand in working independently, volunteering assistance in solving problems and summing up experience. They regard the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat as their glorious duty. The representatives of the revolutionary masses, too, actively support the revolutionary cadres in exercising bold leadership, encourage them to develop their strong points to the full, and respect their opinions and voluntarily give them help in work. In this way, the estrangement between the two disappeared and revolutionary unity has been reinforced. Some representatives of the revolutionary masses, who at one time held different views, were also enabled to unify their thinking and strengthen unity on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought,

and pay attention to overcoming and preventing bourgeois factionalism.

In the past two years, the revolutionary committee, following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching to **place problems on the table**, has studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and engaged in active ideological struggle to solve the various contradictions which arose within the revolutionary committee at different times. It has carried out eight rectification campaigns on a fairly big scale. In the rectifications, Mao Tsetung Thought was used to distinguish between right and wrong and resolve contradictions, thereby further raising the level of consciousness of the members of the leading body in the struggle between the two lines. All this has forged closer ties between all the members of the leading body, who think and work with one heart and one mind, truly achieving **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action** by using Mao Tsetung Thought.

### **Forming a Staunch and Militant Whole in Continuous Revolution**

It was only after struggles that the Shuangyashan Municipal Revolutionary Committee was able to give prominence to proletarian politics. This was the situation it faced: Chairman Mao's latest instructions were not implemented in an all-round way; revolutionary committees had not been established in most of the grass-roots units; and this affected both revolution and production. Some of the standing committee members failed to see these fundamental problems and grasped only routine matters. When these contradictions fully surfaced, the leading members, through discussion and fighting self and criticizing revisionism, used Mao Tsetung Thought to unify their thinking. Everyone realized that whether the revolutionary committee gave prominence to proletarian politics or to vocational work was in essence a question of what road the new-born revolutionary political power should take. They came to see that they must put proletarian politics to the fore, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and use Mao Tsetung Thought to hold and exercise power well. This was the most fundamental thing.

In order to give prominence to proletarian politics in practice, the chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and two standing committee members, with their bedrolls on their backs, went to the Lingtung district to get first-hand experience — to eat, live, work and study together with the workers and learn how to set up revolutionary committees at the basic levels and sum up this experience. Later, the revolutionary committee decided that the majority of the standing committee members and the cadres in the organs of the revolutionary committee should go deep into the grass-roots to vigorously grasp the work of propagating and implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions. The standing committee abolished the former division of work in which each member was in charge of one as-

pect of work, thus relieving its members of daily routine. The standing committee members were divided into three teams: one went down to the grass-roots to take part in manual labour, a second to acquire first-hand experience at grass-roots organizations to which it also gave guidance and help, and the third to remain on duty at the headquarters. The three teams rotate after a fixed period, so that each comrade has the opportunity to undergo all three types of activity. This system has greatly promoted the revolutionization of their thinking; the cadres have become tempered and unity has been enhanced. The leading body has thus developed into a staunch and militant collective.

In the course of closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and going deep among the masses to carry out Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, the representatives of the three component parts of the revolutionary committee are learning from and helping each other. The revolutionary leading cadres volunteer help to the representatives of the masses in the great storms of revolutionary struggles while modestly learning from the latter's good points. The representatives of the revolutionary masses, supported and assisted by the representatives of the armed forces and of the revolutionary cadres, have continuously displayed the spirit of daring to make revolution and daring to struggle, and have made new contributions in the great movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

In December last year, the standing committee of the municipal revolutionary committee decided to send to the city outskirts a two-man team consisting of a revolutionary leading cadre and a representative of the revolutionary masses to obtain on-the-spot experience and to expedite the formation of revolutionary committees at the basic levels. The class struggle on the city's outskirts was extremely complex, and the mission was an especially difficult one. Initially, this representative of the revolutionary masses lacked confidence. She thought: "Can I fulfil such a difficult task?" Later, with the help of her co-worker, she went deep among the poor and lower-middle peasants and organized them to run Mao Tsetung Thought study classes, to fight self and criticize revisionism and closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. The unflinching proletarian loyalty of the poor and lower-middle peasants to Chairman Mao was a great enlightenment to her and increased her confidence in fulfilling her task. Subsequently she summed up the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chunghua Production Brigade where she was stationed in implementing policy, "liberating" their cadres and setting up and consolidating their revolutionary committee. The popularization of this experience throughout the city outskirts gave a powerful stimulus to an upsurge in implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions, carrying out policy and setting up revolutionary committees at the grass-roots. After a month's work, in every part

of the city outskirts such committees were set up. This woman representative of the masses said with revolutionary enthusiasm: "The masses are the real heroes. The representatives of the masses can represent them only when they go deep among the masses. Otherwise they are no representatives of the masses." Similarly, the representatives of the revolutionary cadres have in the mass movement continually heightened their consciousness with regard to the struggle between the two lines and overcome bourgeois thoughts of "self," misgivings and fears. They go wherever the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines are acute so as to lead the masses in the struggle, thus functioning fully as the leading core.

### **Developing the Style of Modesty and Prudence, Plain Living and Hard Struggle**

Because it followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and was helped by the P.L.A. unit supporting the Left, the Shuangyashan Municipal Revolutionary Committee gained successes both in revolution and production. A saying current among some of the masses was that, in Shuangyashan, the seizure of power, the forging of a great alliance, the establishment of the revolutionary committee, the unfolding of the mass criticism campaign and the "liberating" of cadres all took place earlier than elsewhere, and that production was way ahead. For a time, this praise made some comrades on the committee conceited and complacent. They began to enjoy only praise but not criticism; they became careless in their style of work and wanted better conditions; their work was not deep-going and they did not link themselves with the masses as much as before. If these problems were not solved, the new-born revolutionary power would retrogress.

This situation attracted the attention of representatives of the armed forces and some leading members on the committee. So they organized the leading body of the revolutionary committee to study over and over again Chairman Mao's *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* and the "three constantly read articles." Taking as teaching material by negative example the fact that capitalist roaders divorced themselves from the masses and became lords over them, members of the leading body thoroughly criticized all manifestations of conceit and complacency. Through such study and criticism, they deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's great teaching that "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li" and that "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." Accordingly they raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Many comrades declared: "In face of victory, whether one preserves the style of plain living and

hard struggle and continue the revolution or becomes conceited and complacent and ceases to advance is a major question of the struggle between the two lines. This is a problem not to be slighted." In the struggle against complacency, the representatives of the armed forces took the lead in criticizing their own shortcomings and invited criticisms from the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses at discussion meetings or in heart-to-heart talks. This act considerably educated the representatives of the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses. In the process of fighting conceit and complacency, representatives of the three component parts of the revolutionary committee united more firmly than before and the ideological basis was thus formed for them to forge still closer links with the masses, develop the style of modesty and prudence, plain living and hard struggle.

After this battle, the representatives of the armed forces made even stricter demands on themselves and paid more attention to bringing the excellent style of the P.L.A. to the revolutionary committee. They took the lead in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, in advocating the "three-eight" style of work, in maintaining close ties with the masses and developing the style of modesty and prudence, plain living and hard struggle. Meanwhile, they took care to learn from the revolutionary leading cadres and representatives of the revolutionary masses and to give full rein to their role. **They supported and helped them in their work, and gave the revolutionary leading cadres ideological help which enabled them to emancipate their minds and pitch into work.** Besides learning from the P.L.A. representatives, the representatives of both the revolutionary cadres and the masses also learn from each other's good points to overcome their own shortcomings. All three committee components join the masses as ordinary labourers when they go down to the grass-roots to get first-hand experience and to do manual labour and to be at one with the masses. The masses stated: "It is certainly true that the leading members of the revolutionary committee remain one of the common people while serving as officials.

We are perfectly at ease to have such comrades hold proletarian power for us."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There are three elements in the basic experience of the revolutionary committee: It embraces representatives of the revolutionary cadres, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary masses, constituting a revolutionary three-in-one combination. The revolutionary committee should exercise unified leadership, eliminate duplication in the administrative structure, follow the policy of 'better troops and simpler administration' and organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses." Under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the representatives of the three parts of the Shuangyashan Municipal Revolutionary Committee are not only integrated organizationally but also ideologically. Therefore this committee has become a fighting command which gives prominence to proletarian politics, brims with revolutionary vitality and maintains close links with the masses.

At present, the members of this revolutionary committee are intensively studying the important documents of the Ninth Party Congress. Following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories" and using the concept of one dividing into two, they have earnestly delved into their shortcomings, realizing that contradictions exist universally and that there are factors of disunity in unity. They are determined to arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, step up their ideological revolutionization and continue to strengthen revolutionary unity so as to twist "the three strands of rope" still tighter on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought, "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and win new and still greater victories.

*(An abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi", Nos. 6-7, 1969.)*

## Today's "Foolish Old Man" Nurtured By Mao Tsetung Thought

The canal channelling water from the Chinho into the Mangho, a project completed in the struggle between the two lines

**N**URTURED by Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary people of Chiyuan County, Honan Province, displaying the spirit of daring to make revolution and win victory, after three years' hard work, have completed by the end of 1968 the canal channelling water from the Chinho River into the Mangho River. The canal extends more than 70 kilometres.

Meandering on the slopes of the two big mountains, Taihang and Wangwu, the canal flows around more than 300 peaks, traverses more than 200 river valleys and skirts over 80 precipices. Along its course are more than 30 tunnels and over 200 bridges and sluice gates. By linking up more than 20 channels, over 60 reservoirs and nearly 10,000 ponds and cisterns in the



Mangho basin, this canal increases the flow of the Mangho. Affording irrigation to more than 300,000 *mu* of farmland, it has swept away the centuries-old suffering from lack of water in the related districts of the Taihang and Wangwu Mountains. Legend has it that this is the site where the Foolish Old Man removed the mountains, the story which Chairman Mao relates in his brilliant article, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*.

This canal was "born" in the intense struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

### Wish Cherished for Generations

Chiyuan lies in a mountain area with the Taihang and Wangwu Mountains on three sides. Eighty-five per cent of the county's total area is mountainous while the rest is rolling loess land. Though the Chinho and the Mangho lie in the east and west of the county respectively, the rivers flow to the south at the foot of the mountains and empty themselves into the Yellow River and thus bring no benefit to the area. Because of lack of water, grain yield was only about 100 *jin* or dozens of *jin* per *mu*. Drought was a serious threat to the Chiyuan people. How the working people there longed for water! In the old society ruled by the exploiting classes, people could only dream and spin tales that some day the Chinho would flow to the mountain districts and become a boon to the land.

After liberation Chairman Mao and the Communist Party led the poor and lower-middle peasants to turn over and take the road of co-operation and thereby created the conditions for building large-scale water conservancy works—a wish cherished for generations.

The people started this work by harnessing the Mangho. They planted trees to conserve water and soil and constructed small reservoirs to control the flood waters. In 1957 water conservancy developed from detaining water to channelling it to where it is needed. By directing the water of the Mangho to a 4-kilometre channel built at the waist of the mountain, the people transformed a tract of dry gravel land into irrigated farmland.

This step enabled them to comprehend nature better and strengthened their confidence in transforming it. They pondered over the following question: Now that the Mangho in the west has been made to flow to and serve the mountain districts, why couldn't the Chinho in the east also be channelled? Because the water in the Mangho was low, what a wonderful thing it would be if water from the Chinho could flow into and augment the Mangho! The desire of the poor and lower-middle peasants to make the Chinho water available to the mountain areas became more intense.

It was during this period that the struggle between the two lines unfolded in the old county Party committee. The agents of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in the committee surrendered to

nature without even taking any action. They raved: "Cutting off peaks and tunnelling through mountains are not as simple as your talk about them. How can the peasants handle such a big engineering job!" But the revolutionary cadres representing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line firmly believed that "**the masses are the real heroes**" and that "**the masses have boundless creative power**." By relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and the masses, they were confident that the Chinho water could certainly be led into the Taihang.

### Taking Action

Illuminated by the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, Chiyuan county's poor and lower-middle peasants resolved in 1958 to realize their long-cherished desire and raised the question to build the project of channelling water from the Chinho into the Mangho. Their representatives in the county Party congress submitted a proposal to this effect to the congress, but it was not accepted on the agenda. They had drawn a map of the projected canal, based on the surveys they made with indigenous methods, and put up a big-character poster expressing the strong demand of the broad masses.

After learning their demand, the higher leading organ dispatched several persons to Chiyuan. They drove around a bit and returned without taking even a glimpse of the Chinho. Not a word was heard about the project.

Unable to bear any further delay, the masses exclaimed with deep feeling: "If the family of the Foolish Old Man, both the old and the young, could remove the mountains, why can't our people's communes remove the mountains?" From the brilliant article, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, the people of Chiyuan had grasped the great truth taught by Chairman Mao: "**Our God is none other than the masses of the Chinese people**." In the winter of 1959, a contingent of more than 2,000 members from the Keching and Chengkuan People's Communes went up the Taihang Mountains carrying grain and tools they provided themselves. Breaking through the ice and stepping into the water, they built roads and bridges and surveyed the course of the canal.

Opposing the vigorous mass movement on the water conservancy front, the handful of capitalist roaders parroted Liu Shao-chi's words: "To build so many water conservancy works is just another onerous burden upon the people and it wastes money." Standing firmly on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a group of revolutionary cadres valiantly rose to refute: "Irrigation is the life-blood of agriculture and the extensive building of water conservancy works is precisely in the long-term interests of the peasants. What really are onerous and wasteful are the failure to build water conservancy works and asking the state to allocate grain to make up the losses caused by natural calamities. The question is not that we have built

too many water conservancy works, but we have not yet built enough."

The debate continued. The revolutionary cadres sought support from a higher level, the old Party committee of the special administrative region. But the handful of capitalist roaders there, too, pushed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and blabbed such rubbish: "In this time of difficulty, the state cannot make investments" and "this is a big engineering job, the peasants don't have the necessary skills so nothing can come of it. . . ." In short, they wanted to put an end to the project.

When the sinister directive to discontinue the project reached Chiyuan, the handful of capitalist roaders in the old county Party committee personally went to the communes to deliver it. But the masses of commune cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. Completely out-argued the capitalist roaders finally resorted to their authority. They ordered: "The project must be stopped whether you like it or not. The commune cadres must persuade the peasant builders to come back and their Party membership rests on doing so. Anyone who refuses to do so shall be expelled from the Party!"

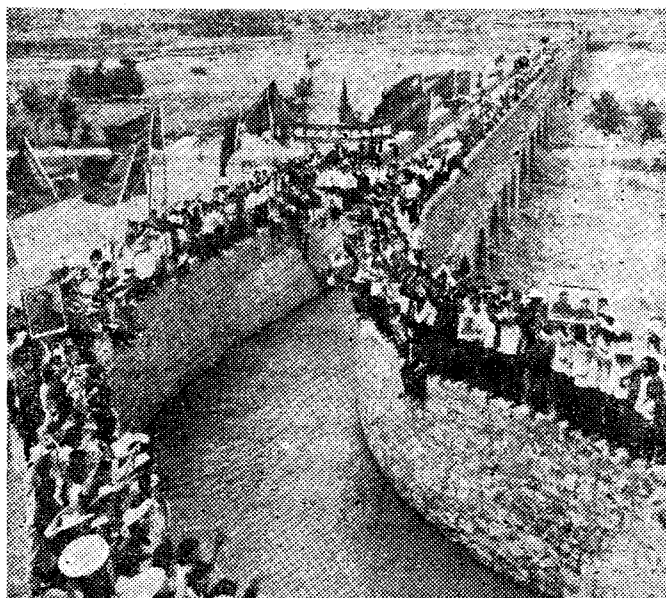
The fundamental question of revolution is political power. At that time this handful of capitalist roaders usurped a portion of power in the Party and government. Their sinister order reached the work site just before construction was scheduled to begin. Highly indignant, the more than 2,000 builders were forced to come back from the Taihang Mountains.

At that time Liu Shao-chi and his agents fully exposed their true character in opposing the revolutionary masses. The difference between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the two lines was crystal clear.

### Repeated Trials of Class Strength

People left the mountains physically, but mentally they remained there. The project was forced to a stop, but the enthusiasm for building socialism kept growing. The revolutionary people in the native home of the Foolish Old Man bore firmly in mind "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" Even the two big mountains of imperialism and feudalism which had laid like a dead weight on the Chinese people had been dug up, so why couldn't they cause the water to flow around the mountain slopes?

In 1960 Chiyuan was hit by a severe drought, and the masses' demand to undertake water conservancy projects became more urgent than ever. Discussion of the Chinho-Mangho plan was reopened. At that time the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents again poured out their worn-out Right opportunist tune, crying: "The masses are short of reserves having been through several years of natural calamities, so we can't take on this engineering job. As there is no state



The first stage of the project to channel water from the Chinho into the Mangho was completed in only seven months. As the Chinho water begins its flow to the mountain districts, the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly cheer: Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

investment, we can't start this work. Until technical problems are solved, we can't undertake such a project." In a word, the project could not be tackled.

The masses ruthlessly rebuffed this revisionist trash. To relieve the pressure on them, the handful of capitalist roaders came up with a deceptive compromise and declared: "What the masses are really after is irrigation of the farmland. Why should they go to the trouble of cutting mountainsides and building a canal? A pumping station will do."

A revolutionary cadre who had long retained his deep class feeling for the people in the mountain areas since the war years relentlessly denounced this proposal. He said with indignation: "Pumping water to the mountains can provide only a very limited quantity of water. This is far from sufficient to meet the needs of the masses. Moreover, it means trading diesel oil for water. How can the poor and lower-middle peasants afford to irrigate land at such cost!"

Because the revisionist line was dominant in this instance, a pumping station was set up. The Keching commune spent 130,000 yuan to build the engine house and install the engine. Three horse carts were used daily for nearly a year to transport diesel oil from the county to the mountains, and the commune lost quite a sum of money. The Chinho flowed as usual but none of its water was pumped up to irrigate the mountain farmland. Irrigation by means of a diesel engine went bankrupt.

In 1963 and 1964, the masses summed up their lessons and experience and once more raised the question of building a canal to channel water from the Chinho. Workers at the nearby coal mines went all

out to give their support. They said: "Since we have done tunnelling for decades, surely we can tunnel the mountains. Rest assured, we'll take care of the technical problems." The warm assistance given by the working class boosted the fighting will of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching of **"relying on our own efforts,"** they were determined to direct water from the Chinho to the mountains by their own arduous work.

### Fight, Fight Again . . . Till Victory

In the deep winter of 1965, Chiyuan's poor and lower-middle peasants studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way and, inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, pushed the mass movement to conquer nature to a new stage. Liu Shao-chi and his agents could no longer suppress the revolutionary fervour of the masses. The county Party congress unanimously resolved: Build the canal to channel water from the Chinho into the Mangho. Go up to the mountains! Begin work!

A group of revolutionary cadres led the peasant builders to march up to the Taihang Mountains. Their first important act at the construction site was to conscientiously study the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*). Holding their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, several thousand builders solemnly pledged to Chairman Mao: We will certainly channel water from the Chinho to the mountains!

Construction began. With the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, the builders tunnelled the mountains and built bridges across the valleys. They opened up a battlefield to wage a decisive war against nature.

The sound of dynamite at the Taihang Mountains terrified the handful of class enemies. The handful of capitalist roaders in the special administrative region hurriedly issued another malicious order, slandering the building of this canal as a "blind action" and insisting that the project "get off the horse" immediately.

"So they want us to 'get off the horse' again?" The revolutionary cadres at different levels directing the building contingents at the site studied Chairman Mao's keen teaching: **"There is a difference of only a single word here — one says 'off' while the other says 'on' — yet it demonstrates the difference between two opposing lines."** Through study the cadres gained clarity and made their choice — in the presence of the great mass movement of building socialism, they must march at the head of the masses and lead them and never trail behind them, gesticulating and criticizing; still less should they stand in their way and oppose them.

The moment the sinister order to "get off the horse" reached the work site the peasant builders

voiced their strong opposition, declaring: "If they want to stop construction, they must bind us one by one and drag us off the mountain or starve us to death right here. Come what may, we'll persist in building the canal."

The builders returned to their makeshift living quarters. They crowded around oil lamps or used big rocks as tables to write letters to Chairman Mao. In these letters they furiously accused the renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents of counter-revolutionary crimes, expressed their profound revolutionary feeling of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and pledged to persevere till victory.

The broad masses of builders and revolutionary cadres defiantly exposed the capitalist roaders' plot to sabotage their project and heightened their fighting will.

The Chiyuan people won their battle and then faced new tests. The project was a very dangerous and arduous engineering job. The builders must work around and through a series of peaks or along precipitous mountainsides. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the builders anchored themselves with ropes and bored dynamite holes in the precipices. Working valiantly, they surmounted one difficulty after another. Hundreds of heroes emerged in the course of building the canal.

Confronted with the refusal of the Chiyuan people to yield to political pressure, Liu Shao-chi and his agents sought to obstruct the progress of the project by blocking the supply of tools, material and technical aids. But the "Foolish Old Men" of today are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and are therefore dauntless in face of difficulty. **By relying on their own efforts, they set up a dynamite plant, a cement plant and a factory to make and repair tools. They also overcame a number of technical difficulties by relying on peasant technicians and the wisdom of the masses.** With their combined wisdom the workers and peasants solved quite a number of technical problems which even experts specializing in modern methods could not tackle. **"Revolution means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth."** In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the mass movement for extensive construction of water conservancy works swept ahead swiftly like a hurricane. The project to channel water from the Chinho to the Mangho proceeded at a fast pace. As originally scheduled, the first stage of the project required three years, but it was accomplished in only seven months. The whole project was completed at the end of 1968. Since then the Chinho water has flowed in the new canal around the slopes of the Taihang Mountains to the Mangho. State subsidy accounted for a mere 18 per cent of the total expense.

With profound feeling the masses said: "Following Chairman Mao's teaching, **'Be self-reliant, work hard,'** we are able to surmount all difficulties and remain invincible."

# Palestinian Younger Generation Grows Up in Armed Struggle

**I**N the great storm of the people's armed struggle, the younger generation in Palestine is vigorously growing up in the fight against aggression.

Ever since the June 5, 1967 war of aggression launched by the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists, group after group of Palestinian youth has left the refugee camps and fled enemy-occupied areas to join the guerrillas after enduring much hardship during their long journeys.

## Hearts Go Out to the Guerrillas

Into the headquarters of the "Al Assifa" commandos led by Al Fatah (the Palestine National Liberation Movement) one day walked a youngster, hardly turned ten but sporting a painted moustache and a uniform several sizes too big. The sight of the boy's make-up set the guerrillas at headquarters roaring with laughter. But the visitor was in dead earnest. "Look! I'm a grown-up now. This time you must take me into the guerrillas."

The boy had been to the headquarters several times before to enlist as a guerrilla. But every time he was turned down for being too young. On one occasion he asked a guerrilla commander just when he could be accepted. The latter smiled, "Well, when you have a moustache like us adults. Then I'll accept you as a guerrilla." So the boy returned — this time complete with painted moustache. The story is a vivid example of the eagerness of Palestinian youth to join the guerrillas.

Youth military training centres have been established to bring Palestinian teenagers up as successors to the guerrillas, and many are taking the course.

The boys and girls at these training centres are all victims of the aggressive war launched by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism, many of them children of fallen fighters. Full of bitter hatred for the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, they take military training every day, ignoring hardship and fatigue. They are inspired by the battle deeds of the heroic Palestinian guerrillas and often imitate their courageous feats during training exercises, such as breaking through Israeli troop "defence lines," ambushing enemy patrol units, blowing up strongholds and attacking enemy posts. Every week they go on a long march. As these youths get under way, they sing a revolutionary march:

*We are marching on, we are marching on,  
Determined to liberate our homeland.*

*No force on earth can prevent us from seizing  
victory.*

*We are revolutionary children,*

*Rifle in hand, for revenge! For revenge!*

## Fight to the End for the Revolution

Gawad and Riad were two teenagers living in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem. They had a burning hatred for the Israeli aggressors' occupation of their homeland and murder of their kinsfolk. Together they joined the guerrillas and pledged to drive the invaders out and recover their homeland.

In March last year, 13-year-old Gawad was assigned for the first time to blow up an Israeli petroleum depot and successfully fulfilled his mission. He was overjoyed at his first contribution to the cause of the liberation of Palestine.



A young guerrilla of the "Al Assifa" commandos led by Al Fatah in bayonet-training.

On June 22 last year, Gawad and Riad secretly made their way into Jerusalem at great risk to their lives. They blew up an office of the headquarters of the Israeli aggressor troops with a time-bomb, killing a number of enemy officers. As the bomb exploded they were discovered by the enemy. Showing not the slightest fear, they bravely fought the enemy who went after them. Riad died a hero. Gawad was arrested.

Gawad was savagely tortured in the enemy prison. He was denied food and was not allowed to sleep. The Israeli aggressors tried to pump him for information about the guerrillas, but he did not yield. He kept up a courageous struggle against the enemy. Strong protests were lodged by the Palestinian people, and the Israeli occupation authorities were eventually compelled to set Gawad free. Gawad went into battle again immediately after his release. In 1968, the young hero carried out altogether 12 successful missions of blowing up enemy installations.

### Fighting Behind Enemy Lines

Palestinian youth in Israeli-occupied areas have kept up a stubborn struggle against Israeli occupation and atrocities. Secondary and primary school pupils in Gaza and other occupied cities have time and again cut classes and held demonstrations. They tore down the Israeli flag and hoisted the battle standard of Palestine over their schools. They shouted slogans: "Down with Israel!" and "Long live free Palestine!" Some risked their lives writing on walls "Down with Israel," "Liberate Palestine" and other slogans.

In February this year, many Palestinian girl students from primary and secondary schools joined the

5,000-strong demonstration in Gaza City. Marching through the streets, they shouted slogans against the Israeli occupation and atrocities and battled with Israeli aggressor troops called out to suppress them. They smashed Israeli military cars with stones and wounded a number of Israeli aggressors. The demonstrations went on for several days. Responding to this, girl students in Nablus, Beria, Ramallah and other occupied cities on the west bank of the Jordan River brought the wave of demonstrations to a climax.

Four Palestinian girls were arrested for taking part in the Nablus demonstration. With heads high, these unyielding girls proudly declared before the Israeli "military court": "We are all members of Al Fatah."

A Palestinian boy who sold cakes in an occupied town once had one of the Israeli aggressors as a customer. National hatred welled up at the sight of this aggressor. He reached for the dagger he had with him and stabbed the Israeli aggressor to death. Discovering what had happened, nearby Israeli forces pounced on the youngster like a pack of wild beasts. The young hero took them on courageously and fought to the last drop of his blood.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Every just, revolutionary war is endowed with tremendous power and can transform many things or clear the way for their transformation." The Palestinian people's revolutionary armed struggle is bound to bring liberation to the Palestinian nation. At the same time, a younger generation with entirely new features will grow up in the course of the struggle for liberation.

## TRUE BASTION OF IRON

### — Stories About Arab People's Support for Palestinian Guerrillas

**I**N the last two years, the victorious development of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people has been an enormous inspiration to the fighting will of the Arab nation which is suffering from prolonged imperialist and Zionist aggression and oppression. More and more Arab people have come to realize quite clearly the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." Looking upon the Palestinian guerrillas who are fighting heroically as the pride and hope of the whole Arab nation, they give them every possible support.

### "Let Me Go Fighting, Al Fatah!"

Thousands and thousands of letters from the Arab people keep pouring into the headquarters of Al Fatah (the Palestine National Liberation Movement) and its offices in various Arab countries offering to fight in the ranks of the Al Fatah guerrilla units against their

common enemy Israeli Zionism, which is supported by U.S. imperialism.

A short time ago, a Hsinhua correspondent visited Al Fatah's Cairo office and asked if he could see some of these letters. A responsible member of the office told him: "It is both easy and difficult to grant your request. Easy because in each letter you will find an ardent Arab eager to fight shoulder to shoulder with us. Difficult because our office alone has received more than 10,000 such letters and where shall we begin?"

While they were talking, a postman delivered a bundle of mail. The responsible member said: "Look, here are some more of these letters. Let's read them together."

The office received 16 letters that day from people in various Arab countries. Most of the writers asked Al Fatah to take them into its guerrilla units to fight for the liberation of the occupied Arab land.

Some sent donations, while others sent greetings to the Al Fatah fighters.

Abd Sayed Abd, a young U.A.R. peasant in Beni Suef, said in his letter: "I beg you to accept me into the glorious Al Fatah and send me to the front. I shall fight side by side with the Palestinian guerrillas so that the flag of Palestine will fly over occupied Palestine and the banner of liberation will fly over all the areas under occupation."

Mahmud Youssef, a student in Alexandria, wrote: "Supported by U.S. imperialism, the dirty enemy Israeli Zionism has occupied Palestine, Sinai, the Golan Heights and other Arab land. As a patriotic Arab youth, I can't stand it any longer. Let me go fighting, Al Fatah! I am determined to give everything I have, including my own life, to the struggle for national liberation and national dignity."

Sami Ismail, a young U.A.R. teacher, said: "The Arab nation is awakening. Our only way forward is armed resistance. I want to join the Al Fatah guerrillas and fight till Israeli Zionism is defeated."

From Mont Leban came this letter by Hussein Mazil, a Lebanese youth: "I have made up my mind to fight till victory for national liberation under the Al Fatah flag. Long live free Palestine! Long live the revolution of the Palestinian and other Arab people!"

After reading these very warm letters the responsible member of the Al Fatah office said: "From these letters we can appreciate the genuine desire of the Arab people to make a common stand with the Palestinian guerrillas against the enemy on the battlefield. Some of the letters received were written in the blood of the senders who steadfastly sought to join our guerrillas. Many Arab youths have come to our office over and over, asking to join Al Fatah. Within two weeks or so after the Karameh battle last year, about 40,000 of them called at our office to register their names and volunteer for service at the front. This is a great encouragement and support to us."

### **"You Are Shedding Blood, We Shall Sweat More!"**

A mass donation drive has swept all the Arab countries since the war against the June 5 aggression in 1967. Arab workers have decided to contribute their wages earned on June 5 and May 15 (Palestine Day) every year to the Palestinian guerrillas. Many mass organizations have sent the money and materials they collected to the Palestinian guerrilla organizations. Women's organizations in Morocco and other Arab countries have organized donation performances and raffles for the Palestinian guerrillas.

One U.A.R. worker recently sent 30 Egyptian pounds to Al Fatah's Cairo office. Knowing that the worker was not well off, the office declined the donation. The worker was firm: "You must accept my donation. The Al Fatah guerrillas are shedding blood for us on the battlefield, it is our duty to sweat more in support of them."

Aldin Fahmi, a Jordanian student at Cairo University, sent the office a cheque for 60 pounds on May 18. Aldin whose home is in Israeli-occupied area wrote, "Being a refugee student, I need money. But considering that I must support the Palestinian guerrillas who are fighting for the liberation of my homeland, I have decided to contribute the money to Al Fatah."

An 11-year-old U.A.R. pupil, Mahmud Shihad Abdul, sends a pound every month to the Al Fatah Cairo office. He said: "I listen to the Al Fatah radio every day. I know that the Al Fatah guerrillas have been hitting the enemy hard. I love the 'Al Assifa' guerrillas and send the pocket money I've saved to my guerrilla uncles."

In Libya, a poor girl of nine presented four eggs to the Al Fatah office in Tripoli last January. She said that the eggs were laid by the hen she kept, and that she donated them to Al Fatah for buying bullets to kill the Israeli aggressors.

### **Heroic Palestinian People, Fight On!**

The people of Palestine are not alone in their armed struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They are getting support not only from the entire Arab people but also from the revolutionary people, including revolutionary-minded Jewish people, throughout the world.

Recently the Al Fatah headquarters received a donation from Ibrahim Sir Varti and his wife, a Jewish couple living in Rabat, capital of Morocco. In their accompanying letter, they wrote: "Israeli Zionism is a faithful running dog of U.S. imperialism. The U.S.-Israeli aggression has brought catastrophe to the Arab people and also to the Jewish working people living in so-called Israel. We are Jews. However, we oppose Zionism and racialism. We firmly support the armed struggle of the Palestinian people and the just struggle of the people of other Arab countries. These struggles will lead to emancipation of both the Palestinian Arab people and the Jewish working people in occupied Palestine. The day will surely come when all the Jewish workers, peasants and other labouring people in so-called Israel will fight shoulder to shoulder with their Arab brothers against the common enemies — U.S.-led imperialism, Israeli Zionism and militarism."

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash. The counter-revolution cannot smash us; on the contrary, we shall smash it."** No matter how viciously U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction curse or whatever plots they engage in, the heroic Palestinian people, supported by the entire Arab people and the revolutionary people the world over, will continue their triumphant march along the path of armed struggle till final victory.

*(Hsinhua Correspondent)*



# Soviet Revisionist Anti-China Scoundrels Slap Their Own Faces

— Their "protest note" and news stories dished up in quick succession after encroaching on China's Pacha Island contradict each other

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique, after deliberately creating another border armed provocation incident by directing Soviet frontier troops to intrude on July 8 into China's territory the Pacha Island area, hurriedly concocted a so-called "protest note" and trotted out TASS news stories to distort the truth, slander socialist China and frantically fan up anti-China sentiments. But the Soviet revisionist anti-China scoundrels are ridiculously clumsy in making denials through lying. They made a fool of themselves by issuing the so-called "protest note" and news stories which contradict each other.

In its so-called "protest note" dated July 8, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique shamelessly vilified China, saying that "a group of armed Chinese violated the state frontier of the U.S.S.R. and, hiding themselves on the Soviet part" of Pacha Island, "opened sub-machinegun fire on Soviet river transport workers." According to the gangster logic of the Soviet revisionists, it seemed that there was a "part" of China's territory Pacha Island on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Heilung River in Fuyuan County of Heilungkiang Province, China, which belonged to "the Soviet Union." But less than a day had passed when at 10:47 hours Moscow time on July 9, TASS, mouthpiece of the Soviet revisionists, in a news dispatch vociferously claimed that China's territory Pacha Island was a "Russian Island" and added that "the Chinese peasants who, by agreement of the sides were allowed to conduct farming work on this Russian island." But only an hour or more later, TASS published another news story in a hurry saying: "The Chinese peasants who, by agreement of the sides were allowed to conduct farming work on the Russian part of this island." Look, the Soviet Government said that only a "part" of Pacha Island belonged to "the Soviet Union," while TASS described the whole Pacha Island as "Russian" and then said that only a "part" of Pacha Island belonged to "Russia." Here, not only did the Soviet Government and its mouthpiece TASS slap each other in the face, but TASS was slapping its own face. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique at first tried

to cover up its crime of encroaching upon the Chinese territory Pacha Island by rumour-mongering. But the result was just the opposite. The more it tried to conceal the crime, the more it revealed it. Even a Western news agency saw through its trick, pointing out that "it was not clear if the Soviet Union claims all or only a part of it [Pacha Island]."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has indeed been playing this trick of slapping its own face for quite some time. On March 2 this year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent its armed troops to intrude into China's territory Chenpao Island and created an extremely grave border incident of bloodshed. At a subsequent "press conference" held in Moscow on March 7, two underlings of the clique, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and Pyotr Ionov, deputy chief of the main board of the Soviet frontier troops, also staged a small anti-China farce in which they, too, slapped each other in the face. The ridiculous performance full of loopholes by these two anti-China clowns and their embarrassment before the public is still fresh in the memory of people's minds. Now, after directing Soviet frontier troops to intrude into China's territory Pacha Island and creating an armed provocation, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has again hurriedly put up such a clumsy performance full of inconsistencies and lies. This has once again shown what a guilty conscience the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has!

It must be pointed out that the new crime of armed provocation of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in sending Soviet frontier troops to intrude into China's territory Pacha Island, just like the series of bloody incidents created by Soviet revisionism on China's territory Chenpao Island, is proved by iron-clad evidence and can never be denied.

"Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet," is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The Soviet revisionist anti-China scoundrels are exactly fools of this kind.

# Soviet Revisionists Intensify Colonial Rule And Feverishly Carry Out Arms Expansion And War Preparations in Mongolia

**F**RENZIEDLY pushing ahead its social-imperialism and social-fascism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has steadily intensified its control over and exploitation of the Mongolian People's Republic. The result is that Mongolia has been reduced to a colony and military base of the Soviet revisionists.

Taking advantage of a series of unequal treaties and agreements imposed on Mongolia, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has long since dispatched large numbers of troops and so-called "experts" and "advisers" to Mongolia to directly control and manipulate the Mongolian Party, Government and army. The Soviet revisionists' colonial rule over Mongolia has been further strengthened since Brezhnev came to power.

Politically, the Brezhnev renegade clique has wilfully trampled upon Mongolia's state sovereignty and independence. Soon after Brezhnev came to power, he sent a high-ranking mission to Mongolia early in 1965 to entrench itself in Ulan Bator for direct intervention in the internal affairs of Mongolia and for active participation in the criminal suppression of the revolutionary Mongolian people. In January 1966, Brezhnev went to Mongolia and signed a 20-year so-called Soviet-Mongolian "treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance." This treaty, which is nominally called a treaty of all-round "co-operation," is actually one for over-all aggression. It has not only "legalized" the privileges which Soviet revisionism has grabbed in Mongolia in the political, economic, military and cultural spheres, but has also pushed to a "new and higher stage" Soviet revisionism's control and plunder of Mongolia, completely subordinating Mongolia's internal and foreign affairs to the needs of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Economically, the Brezhnev renegade clique, continuously using the pretext of "international division of labour" and of economic "integration," forbids Mongolia to set up metallurgical enterprises and a machine-building industry so as to facilitate intensified exploitation and plunder of the country. It only allows Mongolia to "develop" livestock breeding alone, turning the whole country into one big livestock farm for the Soviet revisionists. Soviet revisionism robs Mongolia of about three million head of cattle every year and sells it industrial goods at high prices. Through the plunder of livestock and animal products alone, the Soviet revisionists have, over the past ten years, extorted huge profits — more than 460 million rubles — from Mongolia. In the name of strengthening "aid" to Mongolia's construction,

the Soviet revisionists have in recent years set up "building companies" for direct plunder and monopoly. Apart from this, the Brezhnev renegade clique, in the name of "aid loans," forces Mongolia to export a great number of cattle every year to the Soviet Union at low prices to pay off the "aid loans." The plunder of female and young animals by Soviet revisionism over the past years has seriously undermined as never before Mongolia's livestock breeding and the number of animals has sharply decreased. There is an acute shortage of meat and the broad masses of the Mongolian people are daily more impoverished. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is the biggest exploiter ruthlessly plundering the Mongolian people.

Militarily, the Brezhnev renegade clique, after signing the so-called Soviet-Mongolian "treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance," has been intensifying its arms expansion and war preparations in Mongolia in an attempt to make the country a link in an "anti-China ring of encirclement" rigged up jointly by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Over the past few years, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has greatly increased the number of troops stationed at various strategic points in Mongolia and along the Sino-Mongolian border. It has stepped up the construction of military bases of various kinds, including missile sites, and military installations. Recently, Soviet revisionism went so far as to clamour that it would "defend" Mongolia's "frontiers" as it "defends its own frontiers." At the same time, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has directly whipped up anti-China sentiments among the Mongolian armed forces and commands the Mongolian troops in war manoeuvres.

By recklessly trampling upon Mongolia's state sovereignty, frantically plundering it economically and frenziedly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations in the country, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has pushed the Mongolian people into an abyss of suffering.

The great leader Chairman Mao has stated: "Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun." The Soviet revisionists' cruel colonial rule over Mongolia has educated the Mongolian people by negative exam-

ple, and has enabled them to see through the aggressive nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and aroused their intense hatred for these renegades. The Mongolian people have indignantly denounced the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists for their towering crimes of aggression against the Mongolian People's Republic. They said: "The Soviet revisionists oppress us Mongolians just like the U.S. imperialists oppress the Afro-Americans." " 'Economic co-operation' and 'aid loans' are actually shackles put around our necks by the Soviet revisionists." "Herd after herd of our cattle and sheep have been driven to the north (meaning the Soviet Union), bag after bag of our potatoes have been shipped north, and one after another our compatriots have been persecuted. We will remember these debts and sooner or later they will have to be paid."

They shouted: "Accounts must be settled with the new tsars for their crimes against the Mongolian people!" and "Down with the new tsars!"

The monstrous crimes committed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique against the Mongolian people clearly show them up as new tsars riding roughshod over the Mongolian people. The contradiction between the oppressed Mongolian people and the Soviet revisionist colonial rulers is irreconcilable. The existence and development of this contradiction is bound to give rise to revolution. The Mongolian people will certainly unite with the Soviet people and all the other peoples subjected to aggression and oppression by the Soviet revisionists and completely bury Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

## **Trap Is the Word for So-called Asian "Regional Economic Co-operation"**

— **Opposed and cold-shouldered by many Asian countries, the "Asian collective security system" is a shoddy piece of goods turned out by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. But the Indian reactionaries are energetically peddling it everywhere.**

**W**HILE peddling its sinister "Asian collective security system," Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is doing all it can to package it in an attractive cover under the label of Asian "regional economic co-operation." But sham is sham, and the cover must be torn off. This so-called Asian "regional economic co-operation" is nothing but a trap for setting up a military ring of encirclement against China and for political control and economic plunder of Asian countries.

Many countries in Asia took exception to this sinister rubbish of Soviet revisionism or gave it a cold reception. But the Indian reactionaries have been busy everywhere as the errand-boys of Soviet revisionism.

Villains passing themselves off as heroes can impress no one. Since the Soviet revisionists are trying to form an anti-China and anti-people military alliance in Asia, they cannot possibly completely disguise their vicious aim, not even in the guise of "regional economic co-operation." On June 20, Soviet revisionism's *Izvestia* let the cat out of the bag in a commentary. It said that "this co-operation (meaning 'regional economic co-operation') will create the preconditions for the formation of a system of collective security in this region." It went on to say that the idea concerning developing "regional economic co-operation" was welcomed by India and the "Asian collective security system" should include India. As a mouthpiece of Soviet revisionism, *Izvestia* should have been hauled over the coals for having revealed the whole secret concealed in the Kremlin's "regional economic co-operation" manoeuvre.

As to the Indian reactionaries, they have all along pretended to disapprove of forming military alliances,

acting as if they only favour "regional economic co-operation." But this is poor acting. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi showed the cloven hoof on June 30 in Djakarta when she talked about the "Asian collective security system" worked out by Soviet revisionism. On the one hand, she said that "if the system is based on economic co-operation, then India is for it." On the other, she said that "we think that economic co-operation will not itself solve the (security) problem but will be a step towards doing so." What Indira Gandhi said precisely shows that so-called "regional economic co-operation" is "a step" by Soviet revisionism towards knocking together its "Asian collective security system."

In hawking "regional economic co-operation" for her Soviet revisionist masters, Indira Gandhi glibly talked about "some system of guarantees" for "Asian security" by major powers. She is again giving people a "lesson." By "guarantees by major powers" she meant to provide guarantees for U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to exercise tight control over some Asian countries and openly or covertly interfere in their internal affairs, guarantees to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism for plundering Asian countries, and guarantees to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism for dragging Asian countries into their military ring of encirclement of China.

It is noteworthy that some time ago when Soviet revisionist chieftain Kosygin advertised Asian "regional economic co-operation," he also clamoured for the "opening of a land route." The "opening of a land route" called for by the Soviet revisionist new tsars is

designed to meet their needs of slapping together a military ring of encirclement against China and at the same time to facilitate their control and plunder of Asian countries and their squeezing and fleecing the Asian people.

In the development of their national economies, it accords with the interest of Asian and African countries that they co-operate in supplying each other's needs and develop economic and trade relations on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. But this is an entirely different matter from the "regional economic co-operation" advocated by Soviet revisionism. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism always scheme, in the name of "economic co-operation," to induce and trick Asian countries into joining military alliances by which they can control and exploit them. The Asian countries have come to understand from past experience that they invariably are made the victims in entering

into "co-operation" with U.S. imperialism or Soviet revisionism, or entering into partnership with Indian reaction, the running dog of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

So-called "regional economic co-operation" in Asia cooked up by the Soviet revisionists is a trap for the Asian countries. Like Dulles' military treaty blocs, Brezhnev's "Asian collective security system" is an instrument for aggression against the Asian people, exercising control over them, bullying them, and intervening in their affairs. All Asian countries and people subjected to U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist aggression, control, intervention and bullying are now making a common stand to form the broadest possible united front. They will smash all plots of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism against China, against the people and against revolution, and together they will defeat their common enemies!

## **Reactionary Sato Government Is Following Tojo's Old Road**

**F**OSTERED by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism recently has been feverishly expanding its armaments and preparing for war, so that it can play an active role as a tool of U.S. imperialism for pushing the latter's policy of war and aggression in Asia and realize its own imperialist ambition to dominate this continent.

### **Reactionary Japanese Government Steps Up Expansion of Army, Navy and Air Force**

Stepping into Hideki Tojo's shoes of aggression, the reactionary Sato government is doing its utmost to push Japan on to the road of militarism and plans to build a modern army to carry out aggression and expansion abroad. The arms expansion plan made public by the Japanese "Defence Agency" (corresponding to a defence ministry) at the end of June fully reveals this intention. This plan calls for the enforcement of conscription, universal military training and other measures. It advocates building up a so-called "sustained fighting capacity" and stipulates the addition and deployment of several army divisions of tens of thousands of men outside of the present 13 divisions of the "self-defence forces." It brazenly says that Japan will "develop and manufacture and possess nuclear fighting capacities (including nuclear warheads and long-range means of delivery) as retaliatory means in time of war," will build several fleets composed of aircraft carriers, guided missile cruisers and nuclear submarines as "deterrent forces on the sea" and will establish a strategic air force in which each squadron is equipped with 25 bombers or fighter-bombers.

It has been divulged that Japan's third-period plan for arms expansion being carried out at present would

be fulfilled ahead of schedule and the fourth-period plan would be started ahead of time. Military spending for the latter plan will be 5,000,000 million yen, more than double the figure of 2,340,000 million yen in the third-period plan. The emphasis in the fourth-period plan is on the development of the navy and the air force, with priority going to the navy.

Actually, the Japanese militarist forces have already begun to work for these arms expansion objectives. Under cover of "peaceful use of atomic energy," Japan is stepping up the development of nuclear weapons, has conducted frequent rocket tests and continually built new atomic reactors and developed the techniques of refining uranium and plutonium. At the beginning of this year, the Sato government decided to arm its air "self-defence forces" with 104 Phantom fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The Japanese Diet recently passed two arms expansion bills to increase the strength of the "self-defence forces" of the army, navy and air force, thus enabling the army to achieve its target of expanding to 180,000 men two years ahead of schedule.

### **U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Revisionism Collaborate With Sato Government to Set Up an Anti-China Ring of Encirclement**

The reactionary Sato government's accelerated arms expansion and war preparations have been carried out at the orders of its American master. Heavily battered by the Asian people, U.S. imperialism is strongly urging Japan to share in its military "obligations," and using Japan as a tool for pushing its policies of war and aggression in Asia and a shock force in its war of making "Asians fight Asians."

Before taking office, the new U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon demanded that Japan turn the "Asian and Pacific Council" into a military alliance and that a Western Pacific anti-China military alliance be set up with Japan as its backbone and under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. The Nixon Administration has also again and again ordered the Sato government to fulfil its so-called "international obligations," to increase its "economic aid" to the U.S. imperialist lackeys in Asia on a large scale, so as to give the U.S. imperialist puppets a blood transfusion and boost their morale. To realize its expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia, the Sato government, which has sold itself out to U.S. imperialism, has willingly obeyed the U.S. imperialist order and decided on the policy that Japan will build so-called "independent defence forces" under the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" system. In accordance with this policy, it has taken a series of arms expansion and war preparations measures.

The reactionary Sato government's accelerated arms expansion and war preparations have the strong support and encouragement of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. After thrusting themselves into the "Asian Development Bank," the Soviet revisionists recently came out with the sinister "Asian collective security system" and expressed the desire to join the "Asian and Pacific Council" which is made up entirely of U.S. imperialist lackeys in Asia. For this, the chieftains of Soviet revisionism and Japanese reaction have had frequent diplomatic contacts. All this shows that U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and Japanese reaction are working hand in glove and are actively collaborating in the vicious plot of forming an anti-China ring of encirclement and suppressing the Asian people's revolutionary movement.

### **Japanese Monopoly Capital Wildly Clamours for Aggression and Expansion Abroad**

Under the wing of U.S. imperialism, Japanese monopoly capital has made huge war profits in recent years. Anxious to find a way out of the economic difficulties resulting from the sharp contradiction between their productive capacity and markets, the Japanese monopolies are energetically pushing the reactionary Sato government to speed up arms expansion and war preparations. Pro-U.S. monopoly groups and their representatives, such as the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, the Japan Federation of Employers' Association, the Economic Friends Association, the Defence Production Committee of the Federation of Economic Organizations and the Japanese Military Industry Association, recently have shown unusual "defence zeal." They have clamoured unabatedly that "close attention must be given to the defence problem" and that "defence consciousness must be raised." They urged that "the defence industry should be strengthened" and that the munitions industry be put at the "core of industries." They blustered that they would make "contributions" to the "stabilization" of the Asian situation and the "safeguarding of peace and security in

the Far East," etc. The chairman of the Defence Production Committee of the Federation of Economic Organizations openly asked the Japanese Government to reorganize the Japanese Cabinet's National Defence Council and to form a "council" for national security with the participation of the monopoly capitalists to discuss important defence affairs. He also demanded increased military expenditures.

While engaging in arms expansion and war preparations at home, the Japanese militarist forces and monopoly capitalists are speeding up their grabbing of materials abroad and search for investment markets. They have raised a big cry for military expansion abroad. In recent years, Japanese monopoly capital has made a large-scale penetration into Indonesia to plunder its petroleum and mineral and forest resources. The Japanese militarist forces have repeatedly howled that they will "defend" Japan's "lifeline," the Strait of Malacca. The newspaper *Sangyo Keizai Shimbun* openly stated that "Japanese dependence on overseas resources has increased. At the same time, the U.S. and British defence systems in Southeast Asia have shown a tendency to retreat. (Japan) must adopt an independent defence system for the transportation of crude oil to secure the oil transport line from the Middle East to Japan." From the beginning of this year, the reactionary Sato government has raved about Japan's so-called "belligerent right" and has tried its best to find a pretext to send troops abroad for war.

### **Reactionary Japanese Propaganda Machine Brazenly Invokes the Spectre of Militarism**

To pave the way for arms expansion and war preparations, the Japanese militarist forces, while invoking the spectre of militarism with deceitful propaganda, are carrying out fascist suppression of the people and making preparations for imposing military fascist rule in the country. Through the press, radio, television, the cinema and other propaganda media, they are making a big fanfare about their past wars of aggression and are trying to reverse the verdict on the crimes committed by Japanese militarism. They have made a big hullabaloo about the "Mikado system" and have gone so far as to work out a "law of the Yasukuni shrine" so that sacrificial offerings are to be made by the state for soldiers killed in the wars of aggression. They have babbled about the notorious "Bushido" spirit [the "way of the warrior"] and are whipping up national revanchist sentiments. The reactionary Sato government recently set in motion its entire propaganda machine to blare forth that Japan is a "big power economically" and to clamour for the building of "defence forces" commensurate with the strength of the country and for fulfilling the "obligations" of a big "power," etc. All this fully shows that the Japanese militarist forces are vainly trying, by means of such hysterical outbursts, to whip up a national superiority complex as an "Asian power" and bigoted nationalistic sentiments so as to

(Continued on p. 32.)

## Glorious Albanian People's Army Day Warmly Commemorated

Avni Hakani, Military Attache of the Albanian Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on the evening of July 10 to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army.

Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, attended the reception.

Also present on the occasion were Huang Yung-sheng, Chief, and Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chiefs, of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Hsiao Ching-kuang, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

Albanian Ambassador to China Xhorxhi Robo and other comrades of the embassy were present.

Comrades Avni Hakani and Huang Yung-sheng spoke at the reception which was filled with revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity.

The Albanian People's Army, Comrade Hakani said in his speech, had been founded by the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the raging flames of the struggle for national liberation. The army had gloriously accomplished every task given it to eliminate domestic and foreign enemies. The Albanian people and People's Army, after overcoming countless difficulties and winning final victory, established state power, the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania. From its birth, the People's Army had relied on the masses in all its activities. It was the mass line and self-reliance, not awaiting liberation from outside, that guaranteed the successful surmounting of all kinds of difficulties.

"The Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always taught us to put

proletarian politics in command of the army's organization, leadership and life, pay keen attention to political work and to raise class consciousness in the army. The measures adopted by the Party in the army over the past few years have spurred revolutionization in army life."

Comrade Hakani severely condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists for collaborating with each other to suppress the people and the revolutionary movements in different countries and to do their utmost to oppose China.

He bitterly denounced the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for carrying out armed provocations along the Chinese border and the anti-China hysteria it whipped up at the sinister Moscow meeting in league with its hangers-on.

"All this," he pointed out, "does not show the strength of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and its lackeys. On the contrary, it only serves to reflect their feebleness and rottenness and the deepening contradictions between them and in their respective countries."

Comrade Hakani declared that, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the people of the Chinese People's Republic, the heroic revolutionary standard-bearer and bastion of socialism in the world, had set out to implement the historic resolutions of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party immediately after its victorious conclusion, and were making China still stronger and more prosperous in all fields. "As your brothers and close comrades-in-arms," he added, "we rejoice over all your achievements and regard them as our own, and as successes in continued revolution under socialism."

Comrade Hakani continued: "The armed forces of Albania and China will always closely unite and fight shoulder to shoulder to smash the schemes of aggression of our enemies, imperialism and revisionism. We are confident that whatever enemy comes, whether alone or in a bloc, he will be wiped out in the storms of invincible people's war."

Speaking on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng extended the warmest festive greetings to the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army.

He pointed out that under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian People's Army had gone through a glorious fighting course. "The glorious history of the Albanian People's Army," he added, "proves that it is a genuine people's army armed with Marxism-Leninism, an army which is imbued with a thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit and dares to struggle and to win."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng paid tribute to the Albanian People's Army, which, he said, had adhered to the proletarian line on army building, given prominence to proletarian politics and made energetic efforts to promote its revolutionization. This had raised the political consciousness and ideological level of the whole army, strengthened its combat power and stepped up preparedness against war, thus bringing about a new look in army building.

Referring to the current excellent situation in the world revolution, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng pointed out: "U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, battered by the torrents of the revolution of the people of the world, are bogged down in political and econom-



ic crises and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and find themselves in an impasse. They collaborate and contend with each other at the same time in a vain attempt to redivide the world between themselves. They are now trying their utmost to engineer a 'Middle East Munich' plot, doing everything possible to sabotage the anti-imperialist, revolutionary movement of the Arab people and futilely attempting to put out the raging flames of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people. Resorting to the stick and the carrot, they are trying to strangle the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They are striving, openly or covertly, to rig up an anti-China ring of encirclement."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng flayed the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for staging armed provocations in many sectors of the Sino-Soviet border and even brandishing nuclear weapons to intimidate China.

"The Chinese Government's stand of settling boundary questions through diplomatic negotiations has been consistent," he declared. "Nevertheless, if the Soviet revisionist renegade clique regards our attitude as a sign of weakness and thinks it can bully China and realize its territorial claims on China by means of war, then it has totally miscalculated. Holding high the victory-through-unity banner of the Party's Ninth National Congress and following the teaching of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, that **'we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack,'** the 700 million Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, will resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out any aggressor who dares to invade."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng concluded that the two Parties, two

peoples and two armies of China and Albania would unite still more closely, support, encourage and learn from each other and struggle shoulder to shoulder to bury U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all their lackeys once and for all.

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence held a big meeting on July 9, at which reports were made, to warmly celebrate the anniversary.

Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China; Avni Hakani, Military Attache, Jani Borova, Deputy Military Attache; and other comrades of the Albanian Embassy attended.

Comrade Hsiao Ching-kuang, Vice-Minister of National Defence, and Comrade Hakani spoke at the meeting.

### **Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Reception in Honour Of the Establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic Of South Viet Nam**

Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, gave a reception on the evening of July 9 in honour of the establishment of the government.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Wen Yu-cheng, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., attended.

Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China, was present.

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien

spoke at the reception which was filled with the militant friendship between the people of China and Viet Nam.

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang said that the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam would still more effectively develop the superiority of the victorious offensives the south Vietnamese army and people took the initiative in launching on various battlefields. This would help realize the magnificent call issued by President Ho Chi Minh that **"as long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away."** Under the firm leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Ambassador said, the army and people of south Viet Nam were determined to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, the traitorous clique of south Viet Nam, and accomplish the sacred cause of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying the fatherland.

**On behalf of the people of south Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang expressed heartfelt thanks to the glorious Chinese Communist Party, the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the Chinese Government and the great Chinese people. He thanked the Government of the People's Republic of China for its warm congratulations and recognition of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and for its recognition of the Permanent Mission to China of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the Embassy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China.**

The Ambassador said: The south Vietnamese people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam hold that every victory in their cause of fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is inseparable from the tremendous and effective assistance from the fraternal Chinese people. We are convinced that the Chinese Government and the 700 million great Chinese people will for ever provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people and that the Chinese people will, as always, wholeheartedly support and tremendously encourage our people to carry on the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

The Ambassador went on to say: We greatly rejoice at the all-round, tremendous victories won by the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Led by the Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao and inspired by the spirit of the Party's Ninth National Congress, the Chinese people will certainly win many more splendid victories.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien pointed out that over the past few years, the people of south Viet Nam, under the leadership of the S.V.N.N.F.L., has waged a people's war against more than a million U.S. aggressors, their vassal troops and south Vietnamese puppet troops, and won great victories by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and of defying the ferocious enemy. They have thus made important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world. He went on to say that the

establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam was a great event in the south Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. As Premier Chou En-lai pointed out in his message of greetings to President Huynh Tan Phat, "This is a natural development of the south Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien declared that U.S. imperialism could never change its nature and it would hang on in Viet Nam. Since coming to power, Nixon had intensified his efforts at political deception while carrying on arms expansion and war preparations on a big scale. The so-called plan to "withdraw troops" from south Viet Nam, which was much vaunted by Nixon recently, was an out-and-out fraud. In co-ordination with this plot of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was stepping up its collusion with U.S. imperialism in criminal dealings to sell out the revolutionary struggles of the world's people. While talking glibly about supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had given U.S. imperialism important strategic materials for making planes and guided missiles, helping it manufacture more weapons to bomb and massacre the Vietnamese people. Numerous facts showed that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism were jackals from the same lair and they were the most dangerous enemies of the people the world over.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, solemnly declared: "We Vietnamese

are resolved to fight till not a single U.S. aggressor is left on our beloved land." Experience of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation proves that the sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying the fatherland can be achieved only by carrying on with the fighting on the battlefield until the U.S. imperialists completely admit their defeat. We sincerely hope that after its establishment, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will further encourage and mobilize the people of south Viet Nam to hold high the banner of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and deal telling blows to the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs till complete victory.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: In their protracted common struggle, the people of China and Viet Nam have established a profound militant friendship. The Chinese people have always acted in accordance with the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao and taken it as their bounden internationalist duty to support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our socialist motherland has become more powerful and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has been further strengthened. Holding high the banner of unity of the Party's Ninth National Congress, the Chinese people throughout the country are now striving for still greater victories. The Vietnamese people may rest assured that so long as they carry on their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation the 700 million Chinese people will do everything within their power to resolutely support them till final victory.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## **Laotian Patriotic Armed Forces and People Score Splendid Dry Season Victories**

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people won splendid victories in the November 1968 to June 1969 dry season, according to a communique issued recently by the Supreme Command of the Laotian People's Liberation Army.

After bringing many more U.S., Thai and Saigon "advisers" and military personnel and large quantities of weapons and materiel to Laos and throwing large numbers of Rightist troops into battle, U.S. imperialism, in a futile effort to get out of its passive position, mounted massive attacks on the liberated areas at the beginning of the dry season. At the same time, U.S. air raids were intensified more than ever before. In enemy-occupied areas, the enemy feverishly carried out its "pacification" programme, throwing people into disguised concentration camps, and forcing young men into the puppet army.

However, all these sinister enemy plans were scotched. From Upper to Lower Laos, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people achieved victories on all battlefields. In this period, according to preliminary statistics, the Laotian People's Liberation Army, in co-ordination with the patriotic neutralist armed forces, put out of action nearly 12,000 enemy troops, captured 2,000 weapons of various kinds, destroyed or seized 103 military vehicles, brought down or wrecked on the ground 284 U.S. aircraft, blew up 29 bridges and captured or destroyed a large quantity of arms and other materiel.

Among those knocked out of action were many U.S., Thai and Saigon military personnel and many ranking officers and armed spies of

the Vientiane clique. The U.S.-fostered bandit "special forces," in particular, suffered a fatal blow, with more than 7,000 of their men put out of action. Meanwhile, many important bases of the "special forces," such as Na Khang and Sam Soc, were destroyed.

The people rose up in struggle in many places in the enemy's rear areas, frustrating schemes to keep them in concentration camps or to force young men to become cannon-fodder. They helped the patriotic armed forces penetrate deep into the enemy's rear to raid airfields and logistics bases and to destroy communications and supply lines, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have frustrated the U.S. imperialist air raids. During the dry season, they brought down or destroyed on the ground nearly four times as many enemy aircraft as in the previous dry season, or 45 planes more than in all of 1968.

Despite their heavy defeats, the U.S. imperialists are still very obdurate. In a vain attempt to realize their sinister scheme of aggression against Laos, they are planning new and even more reckless military adventures.

The communique called on the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people to further raise their vigilance, see through the brutal, cunning and stubborn nature of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, deepen their hatred for the enemy, brave all difficulties and hardships, and advance dauntlessly to resolutely smash all the enemy's military adventures. It called on them to fight fiercely without let-up on all battlefields, and give the enemy no respite and no time to consolidate his forces and, at the same time, to do their best to build up their own forces in all

fields so as to win still bigger victories.

## **South Korean Students Take On Pak Jung Hi Clique**

Rallies and demonstrations strongly protesting the dictatorial and reactionary rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique were staged recently by university and middle-school students in Seoul, Taegu, Inchon, and other cities in south Korea.

Ruthless oppression and exploitation of the broad masses during the last few years by the reactionary U.S.-Pak clique has turned south Korea into a living hell. South Korea's people and students have constantly waged various forms of mass struggles to oppose the U.S.-Pak clique's fascist rule and have struck the clique heavy blows.

Faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, Pak Jung Hi illegally decided recently to revise the "constitution" before his term of office ends in 1971. He is trying to continue as "president" for a third term. (As stipulated by the "constitution" framed by the clique itself, no "president" is permitted to hold office a third term.—*Ed.*) **The purpose of Pak's move is to prop up his reactionary rule and continue to oppress and enslave the south Korean people even more ruthlessly.**

This criminal action has only further antagonized the student masses who refuse to endure such tyranny any longer. Thus they have risen in one heroic struggle after another.

Beginning from June 12, 400 students of the Law Faculty of Seoul University held a number of protest rallies. Their just action won warm support and response from students in the city's other universities.

In Seoul alone, 7,000 students from seven universities took part in meetings and demonstrations against the Pak Jung Hi clique on July 1. The reactionary south Korean authorities admitted that 33,200 students had participated in demonstrations up to July 4.

On July 7, more than 3,500 dauntless university students in Seoul

again took to the streets to protest the Pak Jung Hi clique's scheme to amend the "constitution." The struggle is spreading from Seoul to Taegu, Inchon and other cities.

The south Korean students' valiant struggle has thrown the Pak Jung Hi clique into turmoil.

In the past few days, it frantically called out large numbers of police to put down the students. Even helicopters were ordered into action. Police cars sent by the puppet regime violently charged into the ranks of the student demonstrators. Baton-swinging police hurled tear-gas bombs and savagely clubbed the demonstrating students. A great number of the students were arrested. The Pak Jung Hi authorities conceded that 576 students had been arrested by July 4. To sabotage the student struggle, the south Korean puppet authorities also used the gimmick of beginning the summer vacation earlier than usual, postponing examinations, closing some schools, and so forth.

The south Korean students, however, are not frightened by the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique's violent suppression, nor are they deceived by its flim-flam. Using stones as weapon in their courageous battle against the reactionary police, they are replying to savage fascist suppression with violence. The struggle in south Korea goes on.

### **Rockefeller Gets the Boot Everywhere**

Nelson Rockefeller, representative of U.S. monopoly capital and a multi-billionaire with huge investments in Latin America, was sent by U.S. imperialist boss Nixon on a mission to Latin America from May 11 to July 6. His job was to find "a way out" for U.S. imperialism which has run into a blind alley south of the Rio Grande. But Rockefeller's "visit" has roused the Latin American people to greater hatred for U.S. imperialism and touched off a new violent anti-U.S. storm. "God of plague" Rockefeller found himself besieged by millions of people in Latin America. He looked like a rat running across the street with

everyone yelling, "Kill it!" "Kill it!" wherever he went.

The itinerary of this "special envoy" of the U.S. President included "visits" to as many as 23 Latin American countries. He took a big entourage along. The pent-up anger of the broad masses of the people surfaced, and three host countries were compelled to publicly decline or cancel his "visit." Rockefeller cut a miserable figure during his "visit" to the other countries. Again and again, he had to delay his trips or cut short his stay. He didn't even dare to show his face in the capital of some host countries, confining himself to an airport or some secluded spot for "talks" with their leaders. This was indeed a unique experience. Nothing like this had ever happened before to American presidents or American presidential "emissaries" in their "visits" to Latin America. It speaks volumes about the position of U.S. imperialism in Latin America which has seriously deteriorated and shows that the going is getting tougher and tougher.

In Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia, anti-U.S. demonstrations broke out at every turn. The people angrily drove Rockefeller away.

In Argentina, where the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorship is rising to a new peak, workers and students jointly held a mighty demonstration and a general strike to "greet" the American "God of plague." The reactionary authorities in Buenos Aires called out more than 15,000 policemen to suppress the demonstrators when Rockefeller arrived on June 29. But even so he was afraid to drive to downtown districts from the suburban airport and took another plane to an airport in the city. From there he drove to his lodgings in a bullet-proof car escorted by hordes of troops and police.

In Uruguay, Rockefeller was so scared by the anti-U.S. demonstrations that he didn't dare to go to the capital city Montevideo. Instead, he stealthily put in an appearance at Punta del Este 80 miles from the capital. Protected by massive troops, police and secret service agents, he

remained there for only one day and scrambled the next.

In countries where pro-U.S. military dictatorships rule with an iron hand, the people defied the repression by the reactionary authorities and held anti-U.S. demonstrations under extremely trying conditions. In Brazil, the people hung a huge streamer inscribed "Down with Rockefeller!" in a Rio de Janeiro street before his arrival. Angry Brazilians stormed branches of the infamous First National City Bank of New York and the Chase Manhattan Bank, which is owned by the Rockefeller family. They attacked buildings of American firms in Sao Paulo with home-made bombs. In Paraguay, too, the people came out in anti-U.S. demonstrations. At the very beginning of his Latin American tour, Rockefeller was slapped in the face by the people of Central America. His presence touched off anti-U.S. demonstrations in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. The people of Honduras continued their struggle even after Rockefeller's departure. They were very angry about the killing of a student demonstrator, an outrageous crime committed by the reactionary authorities. They were particularly incensed by Rockefeller's hypocritical and despicable offer of 400 dollars for a "scholarship" to "honour the memory" of the murdered student. Infuriated, they waged their anti-U.S. struggle on a still bigger scale. The protesting students shouted: "The blood of Hondurans cannot be bought!"

The people's anti-U.S. struggle exerted strong pressure on the governments of some Latin American countries. They had to announce that they could not receive Rockefeller, slamming the door in the face of this "special envoy" of U.S. imperialism. On May 23, Peru took the lead in declaring Rockefeller's visit as "inopportune." Then Venezuela and Chile announced their cancellation of Rockefeller's "visit."

The stirring and vigorous anti-U.S. struggle of the Latin American people rolled on with strikingly powerful slogans aimed at U.S. imperialism. It was a concentrated manifestation

of the Latin American people's deep resentment against this No. 1 enemy of the world's people. Wherever arch bloodsucker Rockefeller went, he was greeted with posters of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "U.S. assassin, get out!" and "Rockefeller, go home!" and roaring slogans of "Down with U.S. imperialist exploiters!" and "U.S. dogs, get out!"

With inveterate hatred for U.S. monopoly capital, the Latin American people valiantly attacked, blew up and set fire to many U.S. financial, trading and cultural establishments which were operated for the purpose of sucking their blood, stealing their wealth and sapping their fighting spirit. In just a few days, people in Argentina raided and destroyed scores of such financial and trading establishments, including more than 10 super-markets owned by the Rockefeller family. People in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, stormed and wrecked the local branches of the U.S. Esso Standard and Shell Oil Companies and the Chase Manhattan Bank and the headquarters of the American "peace corps" in that country. Demonstrators in many countries attacked or bombed local U.S. "cultural centres."

The unpleasant and harassing reception given the U.S. imperialist "special envoy" during his Latin American "tour" has greatly shocked the U.S. ruling circles and confounded the U.S. bourgeois press. A general feeling of dejection and apprehension about the tour filled the pages of U.S. papers and magazines. Some cried out in alarm that the "visit" was a "disaster" and a "dismal failure," for it "has caused an eruption of just about all the grievances Latin Americans hold against the United States." Others deplored the fact that the tour had brought "humiliation" to the U.S. Government and grumbled that the mission should not have been sent at all. Even Rockefeller himself had to admit that "feelings in Latin America are very strong and there is evidence of popular support for these demonstrations."

So his travels in Latin America came to an end. Rockefeller gloomily returned to the United States on

July 6. The furious anti-U.S. tempest that swept across the Latin American continent has boosted the morale of the Latin American people and deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism. It shows eloquently that it is not U.S. imperialism, now in a great predicament and difficulty both at home and abroad, but the Latin American people who are really powerful.

### ***Italy's Rumor Government Out***

After less than seven months in power, Italy's government of Mariano Rumor fell some time ago. This took place at a time when Italy's political and economic crisis had been steadily sharpening and mass struggles vigorously in the ascendant. With Italy's ruling bourgeois parties in a state of disintegration, chaos now reigns in that country's political life.

Formed by the Christian Democrat Party, the United Socialist Party and the Republican Party, the Rumor government stepped down on July 5 as a result of the split in the United Socialist Party and the resignation of its four cabinet ministers. Three Italian governments have collapsed in the short space of 13 months. Aldo Moro's so-called "Left Centre Government" formed by the Christian Democrat Party, the Socialist Party, the Social-Democratic Party and the Republican Party succumbed to the storm of the revolutionary mass movement in June last year. Moro was succeeded by Giovanni Leone who put together a transitional government of the Christian Democrat Party, but this lasted less than six months. The Rumor administration, known as a "Centre Left Coalition Government," has been wobbling precariously ever since it took over mid-December 1968. The downfall of Italian governments in quick succession is eloquent proof of the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, the growing instability of monopoly capitalist class reactionary rule and the fluid and worsening situation in Western Europe.

In the last few years, the Italian monopoly capitalist class has intensified its exploitation and fleecing

of the working people. This has made life for the Italian people more difficult and has brought about sharpening class contradictions in the country. Reports put the total number of unemployed and semi-employed in Italy today at more than three million. The peasants and people in the economically backward regions in the south are in a still more miserable plight. This situation has prompted the vigorous growth of the Italian people's struggle.

The Italian people's valiant struggle has dealt hammer blows at the reactionary rule of monopoly capital whose counter-revolutionary dual tactics of deception and suppression in dealing with the people have become less and less effective. This has thrown Italian ruling circles into a panic. The Italian revisionist clique has taken this opportunity to express its readiness to serve the ruling circles and is trying its utmost to get into the Italian Government. Squabbles have broken out in the past few months within the Christian Democrat Party and the United Socialist Party, the main ruling parties in Italy, around the question of how to put down the people's revolutionary struggle and maintain monopoly capitalist class reactionary rule. Some stood for making further use of the Italian revisionists to sabotage the surging people's revolutionary movement, while others were against this. Thus, whether to "co-operate" with the Italian revisionist clique has become a bone of contention within the ruling parties. Their disputes have accelerated the disintegration of the ruling clique, led directly to an open split in the United Socialist Party and forced the resignation of the 6-month-old Rumor government.

In the face of the numerous difficulties and helpless predicament of the monopoly capitalist class, some officials of the major Italian ruling parties are deeply worried. They particularly fear that calamity-ridden south Italy may turn into "a big powder-keg" that will blow up the existing system in Italy. The Italian bourgeois press has cried out in alarm that Italy is facing the "most perilous" crisis since the end of World War II.

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hoodwink the Japanese people into following them in again taking Tojo's old road. In the face of the steadily surging movement of the broad Japanese masses against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' policy of aggression and war, the Japanese militarist forces are plotting a series of "wartime legislations" to step up their fascist suppression of the Japanese people.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"We are now in a great new era of world revolution."** The days are gone for ever when imperialism could arbitrarily commit aggression against and tyrannize the people of various countries. The daily mounting revolu-

tionary armed struggle of the people in various Asian countries has delivered a telling blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war in this region. The Japanese militarists are even weaker than their U.S. master. The frantic attempt of the reactionary Sato government to set out on the beaten path of Tojo in collusion with U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will never be tolerated by the awakening Japanese people and the people of various countries in Asia who have deeply suffered from Japanese aggression. So long as the Japanese people, the other people of Asia and the rest of the world stand together, the whole pack of U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and Japanese reactionaries will be sent to their graves.

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