

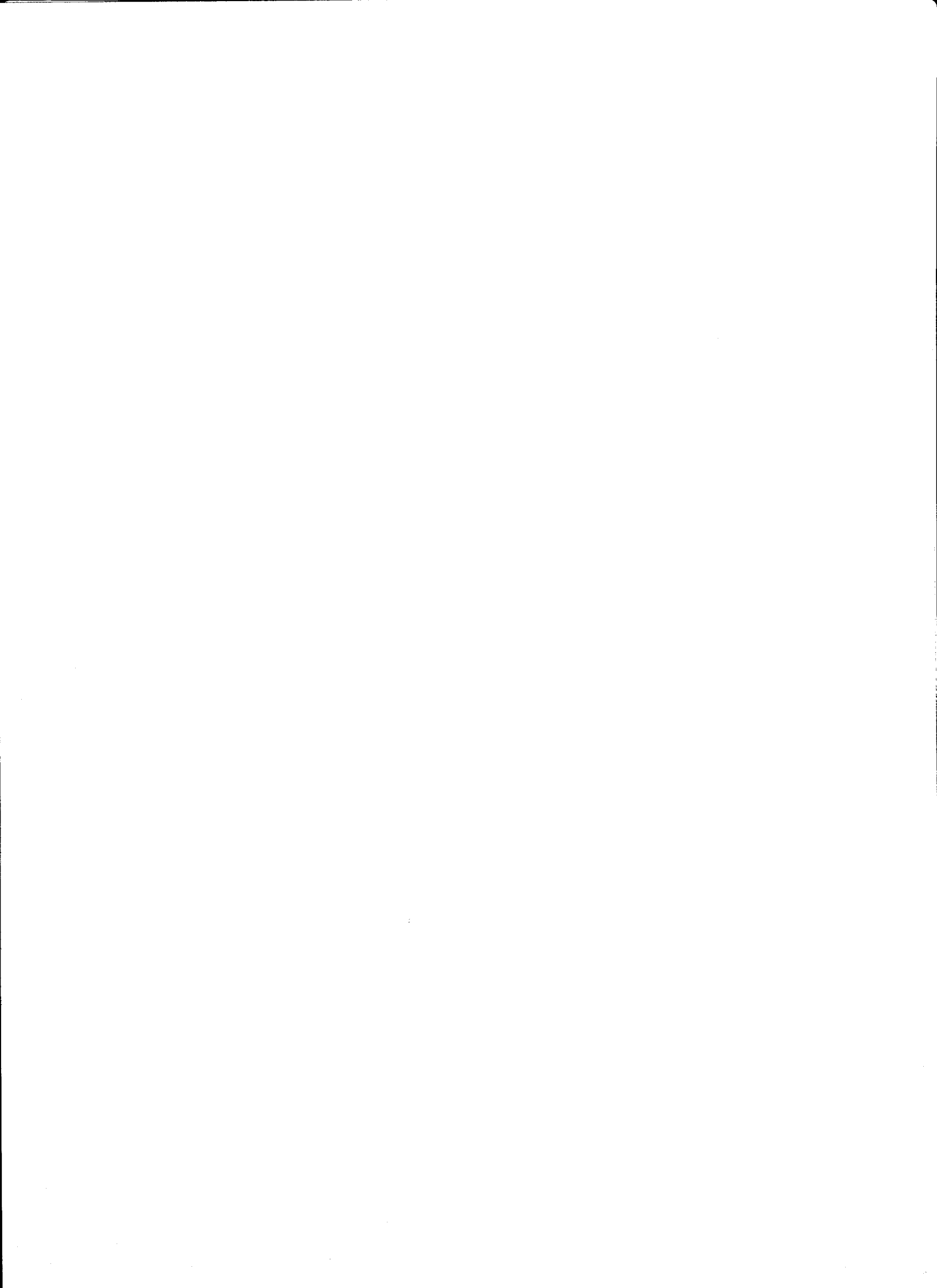


PEKING
REVIEW

北京周報

18

May 3, 1968





Our respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, in high spirits and with great happiness, waves in greeting to the delighted revolutionary masses gathered on Tien An Men Square on the evening of May 1.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Join Peking Revolutionary Masses in May Day Celebration

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao, in Excellent Health and High Spirits, With His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, Spend May Day Evening With 500,000 Armymen And People in the Capital



The great teacher Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, on the Tien An Men rostrum, watch the firework display when they spend the evening of "May 1," International Labour Day, with the capital's revolutionary masses.

OUR great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, on May 1 evening joined the revolutionary masses of the capital in celebrating "May 1,"

International Labour Day. They celebrated this festival of solidarity and militancy of the proletariat and working people all over the world in the excellent situation where hundreds of millions of Chinese army-

men and civilians are closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and, advancing from victory to victory, are seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

At nine o'clock in the evening, the moment the people had looked forward to most eagerly, Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts, came to the rostrum of Tien An Men gate amid the resounding strains of *The East Is Red*.

Chairman Mao, in excellent health and high spirits, with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, cordially greeted one by one leading comrades of various departments, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, democratic personages and scientists who were present on the rostrum. Wherever Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao went, the people there were jubilant. Waving their red-covered revolutionary treasured books of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, people warmly cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Chairman Mao kept waving to them warmly and heartily in acknowledgement.

When Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao came to the centre of the Tien An Men rostrum, thunderous cheers rose from the square. People warmly wished our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life! He happily waved or clapped his hands to the revolutionary masses on the square.

With Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the Tien An Men rostrum were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yun, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Liu Pocheng, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsueh-feng, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan and Wang Tung-hsing.

That evening, the capital of our great motherland was the scene of a revolutionary festival. The great square before Tien An Men and the Changan Boulevard were brilliantly lit. Round after round of fireworks sent up colourful flowers of light, adding splendour to the night sky.

Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Party together with 500,000 of the capital's revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and Red Guards, saw the glittering fireworks and celebrated the glorious festival of solidarity and militancy of the proletariat and working people throughout the world.

The huge and imposing Tien An Men Square was a forest of red banners. Revolutionary songs resounded everywhere. The proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses of the Chinese capital, who have won great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, cheered with triumphant joy and militancy: "Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live great Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The fact that Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao spent the May Day evening with the revolutionary masses was an expression of their greatest solicitude and a tremendous inspiration to the revolutionary people throughout China. It encourages hundreds of millions of revolutionary people in China to wage a heroic struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries and to work hard to build up our great socialist country.

The working class in the capital which has been active as the main force in the great proletarian cultural revolution, expressed its determination to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, persevere in and carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the working class, launch a still more vigorous offensive against the class enemy, refute and completely discredit China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of

capitalist roaders within the Party and uncover all renegades, special agents and counter-revolutionaries still hiding in dark corners. They would resolutely oppose Right opportunism, Right splittism and Right capitulationism, and smash the Right deviationist trend of trying to reverse correct decisions. They pledged themselves to grasp revolution firmly and promote production vigorously, be good at uniting with and winning over their allies, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, strengthen the unity between the army and the people, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students of Peking's universities and middle schools expressed their firm determination to the great leader Chairman Mao: "Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! We cherish boundless love for you and boundless loyalty to you. Like Li Wen-chung, we love what Chairman Mao loves, we support what Chairman Mao supports, we act according to Chairman Mao's instructions, we advance as Chairman Mao directs! We are determined to strengthen our proletarian Party spirit and oppose bourgeois factionalism. We will resolutely carry out your brilliant May 7th Directive and turn our universities and schools into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Waving their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and with faithful hearts infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in Peking said with deep feeling: "We will closely follow Chairman Mao all our lives; red hearts always turn to face the red sun. We pledge to defend the great leader Chairman Mao, the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader, and our great socialist motherland. We will perform new deeds of merit in the work of helping the Left, helping industry



On Chairman Mao's arrival at the Tien An Men rostrum, the revolutionary fighters ever loyal to him cheer again and again with deep feeling: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

and agriculture, exercising military control and giving military and political training and resolutely carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!"

Proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary cadres from other parts of China, who have come to Peking to attend Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes or meetings in various fields, were deeply moved to see the great leader Chairman Mao that evening. They expressed their firm determination to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. They pledged to further develop and consolidate the revolutionary great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination on the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, consolidate and develop the new-born revolutionary committees, advance from victory to victory, develop the excellent situation and strive to win victory in both revolution and production.

Present also on the Tien An Men rostrum were:

Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Tsai Chang, Hsu Teh-li, Teng Ying-chao, Teng Tai-yuan, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Su Yu, Wang Wei-chou, Chang Yun-yi, Hsiao Ke, Wang Chen, Tseng Shan, Liu Ke-ping, Wang Shu-sheng, Wang En-mao, Yang Teh-chieh, Lo Kuei-po, Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Li Ta-chang, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Tao, Chen Chi-han, Wu Teh, Fan Wen-lan, Salfudin, Fang Yi and Han Hsien-chu;

Leading comrades of the general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, various services and branches and military academies of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and representatives of combat heroes and models in the armed forces: Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Hu Ping-yun, Wu Pao-shan, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Hsien-yueh, Chang Tien-yun, Hsiao Li, Lo Shun-chu, Chung Chih-ping, Liu Hua-ching, Tsai Shun-li, Chang Chen-huan, Wang Hung-kun, Chao Chi-min, Chou Hsihan, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Wang Ping-

chang, Lo Yuan-fa, Kuang Jen-nung, Wang Hui-chiu, Tsao Li-huai, Tan Chia-shu, Chang Chien-kun, Tseng Kuo-hua, Chiang Teng-chiao, Chen Jen-chi, Kuang Yu-min, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Tan Fu-chen, Hu Chi-tsai, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming, Li Chen, Yen Kuei-yao, Liu Chung, Sung Wei-shih, Kuo Tien-min, Chang Fu-chuan, Nien Ssu-wang, Chen Chin-yuan, Ou Ching-wei, Liu Chen-cheng, Chiao Hsi-tseng, Shih Fu-tien, Cheng Ting-fu, Chang Feng-chi, Shih Lung-chang and Ting Hsiu-chen;

Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress: Kuo Mo-jo and Ngapo Ngawang Jigme; and members: Pei Shih-chang, Teng Chu-min, Lu Han, Yeh Chu-pei, Shih Liang, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Chu Liang-tsai, Hua Lokeng, Yen Chi-tzu, Wu Yu-hsun, Chang Chun, Chen Chi-yu, Chen Yuan, Mao Yi-sheng, Lin Lan-ying, Lin Chiao-chih, Chu Ko-chen, Chi Fang, Chou Chun-chuan, Meng Chima, Shih Fu-liang, Chao Chiu-chang, Chao Chung-yao, Hu Tzu-ang, Hu Chueh-wen, Hu Yu-chih, Chang

Shih-chao, Kung Yin-ping, Tung Tichou and Hsieh Nan-kuang;

Leading comrades of the Supreme People's Court: Tan Kuan-san and Shih Yu-yu;

Leading comrades of the Supreme People's Procuratorate: Huang Huo-hsing and Huang Ching-hsiang;

Leading comrades of departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council: Wang Liang-en, Yuan Jen-yuan, Tsao Yi-ou, Lo Ching-chang, Kuo Yu-feng, Jen Yun-chung, Yin Chung-wei, Tsai Chuan-yun, Li Shao-chu, Tang Ping-chu, Shu Shih-chun, Hao Teh-ching, Han Nien-lung, Yu Chiu-li, Su Ching, Li Liang-han, Li Chen, Tseng Wei, Yu Sang, Shih Yi-chih, Wan Hai-feng, Pang Tanchih, Hao Chien-kang, Liu Wen-hui, Wang Yun, Hu Peng-fei, Chu Hunning, Lan Wen-chao, Yen Ching-ti, Yuan Hsueh-kai, Chu Kuang-ya, Chou Hung-po, Peng Lin, Chang Ming-yuan, Liu Shih-hsiung, Chien Hsueh-sen, Chang Yi-hsiang, Chou Teh-fu, Wang Su, Sung Cheng-chih, Chen Teh-san, Wang Lo-tien, Chang Kuo-chuan, Li Ta-tung, Chien Chihkuang, Mao Hung-hsiang, Yang Weichun, Hsu Chih-wen, Yang Chieh, Chang Jui-chi, Chen Wan-lan, Liu Jen, Lung Chen-piao, Yin Chengchen, Sha Chien-li, Fan Hsing-hsuan, Fan Tzu-yu, Lin Hai-yun, Li Tung-yeh, Chang Hsi-jo, Liu Chung-jen, Fan Chiu-ssu, Kuo Shih-jung, Shen

Min, Meng Tzu-min, Liu Lu-ming, Chang Chi-chih, Liu Chin-ping and Ting Chiang;

Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: Kao Chung-min, Li Ssu-kuang, Fu Tso-yi, Shen Yen-ping, Hsu Teh-heng and Li Teh-chuan;

The well-known personage Mr. Li Tsung-jen;

Members of the Standing Committee of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee: Liu Hsi-chang, Lu Wen-ke, Miao Yung-kun, Teng Wan-tien, Lo Jui-hua, Chang Kueifu, Nieh Yuan-tzu, Tan Hou-lan, Kuai Ta-fu, Han Ai-ching, Ting Kuo-yu, Wang Ta-pin, Li Tung-min; and Chao Kuang, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking Mining Administration, Chu Kun, P.L.A. representative at the Shoudu (Capital) Iron and Steel Company, and Ku Yuan-hsing, P.L.A. representative at the Peking General Knitwear Mill;

Leading comrades of the Peking Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Cheng Wei-shan, Chen Hsien-jui, Wu Hsien-en, Hsiao Wen-chiu, Huang Chen-tang, Chen Cheng-hsiang, Tung Chi-wu;

Leading comrades of the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Wen Yu-cheng

(concurrently), Huang Tso-chen, Liu Shao-wen, Liu Fu, Tseng Shao-tung, Li Chung-chi, Chung Hui-kun, Ma Chao-min, Pan Yung-ti, Pai Jusheng and Fan Pu-chuan;

Leading comrades of the revolutionary committees (or the preparatory groups for revolutionary committees) of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and those of various military area commands and army units, who were in Peking: Teng Hai-ching, Ma Hui, Chang Ying-hui, Wang Hsiao-yu, Wang Chu-chuan, Chang Kuo-hua, Liang Hsing-chu, Liu Chieh-ting, Chang Hsi-ting, Li Pochiu, Yang Chi, Ho Yu-fa, Pan Yen, Chang Chih-hsiu, Li Pu-teh, Liu Hao-tien, Chou Jen-chieh, Wang Hsuehchin, Liu Pei-shan, Teng Ke-ming, Chu Shao-ching, Liao Hai-kuang, Chou Shih-chung, Yen Cheng, Yang Ssu-lu, Chu Yao-hua, Liu Chien-ting, Cheng Kuo, Wang Chih, Yin Mingliang, Chang Yung-keng, Ting Sheng, Lung Tao-chuan, Kuei Shao-pin, Lo Wen-hua, Yang Huan-min, Kuo Peng, Chang Hsi-chin, Ho Chia-chan, Pei Chou-yu, Kung Jui-yun, Tseng Juching, Chen Kang, Tien Wei-yang, Tsui Chien-kung, Wu Hsiao-min, Tuan Ssu-ying, Liang Chung-yu, Liu Huan, Chen Ming-yi, Tseng Yung-ya, Wang Cheng-han, Yu Chih-chuan, Jen Jung, Liao Pu-yun, Lu Yi-shan, Yin Fa-tang, Hsiao Chien, Teng Shao-tung, Hsieh Chia-hsiang, Chu Ching-chi, Wei Tung-tai, Lan Yinning, Ting Chao, Tseng Mei, Li Kuang-chun, Wang Meng, Chang Pai-chun and Nieh Chi-feng.

Foreign proletarian revolutionary fighters, anti-imperialist revolutionary fighters and other foreign friends and ambassadors and other diplomats of various countries in Peking also attended the evening celebration on invitation.

Tanzanian Ambassador Gives National Day Reception

Tanzanian Ambassador to China E.P. Mwaluko gave a reception on the evening of April 26 to celebrate the

(Continued on p. 29.)

Peking Review, No. 18



The People's Liberation Army men who support the Left in the Peking General Knitwear Mill and the mill's revolutionary workers and staff members rousing celebrate "May 1," International Labour Day.

Advance From Victory to Victory

— In Celebration of "May 1," International Labour Day

Editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*

THE proletariat and the working people all over the world are today joyously celebrating their own festival of solidarity and militancy—"May 1," International Labour Day.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the great proletarian cultural revolution, unprecedented in the history of mankind and surging forward in powerful waves, has been going on for almost two years. The immense role that this great revolution is playing in China's history and its profound and far-reaching influence on the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement are being gradually discerned by the people.

The situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent. One revolutionary committee after another has been established in the majority of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China. The varied types of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes which have sprung up in the cities and rural areas all over the country have played a tremendous role in promoting the victorious development of this great revolution. Guided by Chairman Mao's latest instructions, the proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of the revolutionary people have combined the campaign of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with struggle-criticism-transformation in their own organizations, and launched a still more vigorous offensive against the class enemy. The revolution has transformed the mental outlook of the people and advanced production. The industrial and agricultural fronts present a vigorous and thriving scene.

Chairman Mao points out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

This is our great teacher Chairman Mao's most penetrating generalization of the tremendous significance and class content of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a generalization made in summing up the rich practice of class struggle. This latest instruction of Chairman Mao's has further indicated the general orientation of the present struggle.

China's Khrushchov and the handful of other top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, and the renegades, special agents and counter-revolutionaries who have wormed their way into the Party, represent precisely the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, the interests of the imperialists, the bourgeoisie, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Making an utterly wrong estimate of their own strength and blinded by overweening ambition, they went so far as to dare to oppose the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao in a futile attempt to disintegrate the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China. The torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution has swept this sinister gang, a handful of counter-revolutionary elements, out of their dark corners and exposed their ugly features to the light of day. This is a victory of great historic significance.

The nearer the great proletarian cultural revolution approaches all-round victory, the more complicated and deep-going becomes the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The enemy will never take his defeat lying down; he will still wage a last-ditch fight. He will engage in sabotage and create disturbances in various ways and put up a desperate struggle.

Precisely because of this, in this upsurge of the revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses must never become conceited, lower their guard, lessen their vigilance and slacken the struggle against the enemy just because victory has been won. They must follow the great leader Chairman Mao closely, follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, hold firmly to the general orientation of the revolutionary struggle, advance from victory to victory, and develop this excellent situation so as to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

All proletarian revolutionary comrades should hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, direct the spearhead of struggle squarely at the handful of class enemies, carry on a sustained campaign of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, thoroughly repudiate and completely discredit and overthrow China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of capitalist-roaders within the Party, eliminate all their evil revisionist influence, and uncover all hidden renegades, special agents and counter-revolutionaries. It is imperative to oppose Right opportunism, Right splittism and Right capitulationism

resolutely and smash the Right deviationist trend of trying to reverse correct decisions. It is imperative to be good at seeing through the vile tricks of the counter-revolutionaries, to be good at seeing through counter-revolutionary double-dealers, so as to smash all conspiracies and plots by the class enemies who are trying to sabotage and split our revolutionary ranks and to smash all their fond dreams for a come-back and restoration. Only in this way is it possible really to consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao once pointed out: one of the outstanding qualities of the Chinese proletariat is that **“the Chinese proletariat is more resolute and thoroughgoing in revolutionary struggle than any other class.”** Any faction forms one wing of a class. In order to keep on pushing forward the revolution in the new situation, the Left wing of the proletariat, namely the proletarian revolutionaries who truly represent the interests of the proletariat and the working masses, must persevere in and carry forward the firm and thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, make effective efforts to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, arm themselves still more with Mao Tse-tung's thought, enhance their proletarian class consciousness and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, heighten their proletarian revolutionary spirit and be proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. They must always maintain their revolutionary vigour and strong fighting will, uphold a high level of principledness worthy of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and wage a tenacious and unremitting struggle against the reactionary trends of thought stirred up by the class enemy from the Right or from the “Left” in form but Right in essence. We must always have faith in the masses, rely on the masses, be the pupils of the masses of the people and maintain close links with the revolutionary masses.

In order to defeat the enemy thoroughly, the proletariat must be good at rallying the ranks of its own class, uniting with and winning over its allies, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and uniting the overwhelming majority of the people. On the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must further consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary “three-in-one” combination, and consolidate and develop the new-born revolutionary committees.

We must at all times distinguish contradictions between the enemy and ourselves from contradictions among the people, distinguish the broad masses from the extremely few bad elements who have sneaked into their ranks, distinguish the principal contradiction from secondary ones. We must unite to fight the enemy and consistently direct our spearhead at the handful of class enemies, and never at our class brothers and the revolutionary masses, nor confuse the two types of contradictions which are different in nature.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the army of the worker and peasant labouring masses. It is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and the defender of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The commanders and fighters of the Chinese P.L.A. have made outstanding contributions in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must develop the movement to support the army and cherish the people still further and greatly strengthen the unity between the army and the people.

At present, the world revolution has entered a great new era. A new upsurge is coming into being in the revolutionary struggle all over the world. The tremendous victories of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the great new storms of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, the vigorous new developments of revolutionary armed struggle waged by the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the new developments of the just struggle waged by the proletariat and the masses of the revolutionary people in the capitalist countries against the U.S. imperialist war of aggression and the fascist atrocities of the reactionaries of various countries, the new developments in the revolutionary struggles of Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations throughout the world, the grave political and economic crises in the imperialist world headed by the United States and the accelerated disintegration of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and other modern revisionist cliques — these are the outstanding features of the excellent current international situation. The statement Chairman Mao issued recently in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression has given tremendous support and encouragement to the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the world in their revolutionary struggles.

We will certainly live up to the expectations of the proletariat and the revolutionary masses of the world as regards China's great proletarian cultural revolution. We must firmly unite under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must give still more powerful support to the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations all over the world in their struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, and better fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations.

Advance from victory to victory and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

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

Workers of all countries, unite!

Workers of all countries and the oppressed peoples and nations, unite!

Long live Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, "It is right to rebel." For thousands of years, it had been said that it was right to oppress, it was right to exploit, and it was wrong to rebel. This old verdict was only reversed with the appearance of Marxism. This is a great contribution. It was through struggle that the proletariat learned this truth, and Marx drew the conclusion. And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression

Chairman Mao's April 16 Statement Inspires Revolutionary People All Over the World

IN his April 16 statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, issued on behalf of the 700 million Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pointed out that "the world revolution has entered a great new era." Chairman Mao called on revolutionary people everywhere in the world to give strong support to the struggle of the Black people in the United States and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its accomplices. This statement by Chairman Mao is a great inspiration to revolutionaries in all lands.

**Statement by E.F. Hill,
Chairman of the Communist
Party of Australia
(Marxist-Leninist)**

(April 22, 1968)

"On behalf of all Australian adherents of Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung, I wholeheartedly welcome this great Marxist-Leninist statement from Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

"Chairman Mao is the leader of the world revolutionary movement. His support for the struggle of the

Black people of America is an example to all revolutionaries. His call to 'the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of every country and all who are willing to fight against U.S. imperialism to take action and extend strong support to the struggle of the Black people in the United States' will be answered in Australia as it will be throughout the world.

"Chairman Mao's statement warrants the closest study and action. It is an incisive analysis of the world revolutionary situation. It is an inspiring call to action."

**Statement by Phoumi
Vongvichit, General Secretary
Of the Central Committee
Of the Neo Lao Haksat**

Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, in a recent interview with Hsinhua News Agency, hailed the statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, on behalf of the 700 million Chinese people. He said that coming at this time when the revolutionary people throughout the world have been achieving splendid victories and are rapidly approaching final victory in the anti-U.S. struggle, Chairman Mao's statement has greatly inspired the struggle of the Afro-Americans against U.S. imperialism

and also the anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary people throughout the world.

He said: Chairman Mao's statement is a great force which will push the anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary people of the whole world forward still more vigorously and rapidly to victory. The Afro-American struggle in the heartland of U.S. imperialism will accelerate the doom of the U.S. reactionary forces, he pointed out.

He stressed that this struggle has created extremely favourable conditions for the people in Laos and Vietnam and in other countries fighting U.S. imperialist aggression. He said he was firmly convinced that the Afro-American struggle and the Laotian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will certainly be crowned with final victory.

A Great Document of Historic Importance. A Stirring Battle Call

Kota, Secretary of the Albanian Committee for Friendship and Unity with the People of America, stated that the Albanian Committee for Friendship and Unity with the People of America warmly acclaims this statement and regards it as a new inspiration and tremendous impetus to the Afro-Americans, the American working class and the revolutionary people of the whole world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In the Congo (Kinshasa), a leading member of the Western Front Political Commission of the Patriotic Armed Forces said: "At every crucial juncture, at every key moment in the struggle of the revolutionary people battling for emancipation and against the reactionary forces, Chairman Mao Tse-tung has stood on the side of the revolutionary oppressed peoples who are fighting for independence and freedom."

Liberation Lies in Waging Armed Struggle

Vusumzi Make, representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa), said: "The oppressed peoples of the world must use revolutionary violence to fight counter-revolutionary violence.

"Over the last few years, the Afro-American people have been involved in a bitter struggle against the enemy of mankind, U.S. imperialism. They have proved

by their actions that the monster can be fought within its own territory and that it can be fought effectively. This fight has proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's teaching that **'weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive.'**"

Sharfik Arshidat, Secretary-General of the Arab Lawyers' Federation, declared: "We Arabs firmly believe in what Chairman Mao said — **The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.** We consider that this principle pointed out by Chairman Mao is entirely applicable to our struggle. We do not believe in the United Nations which is controlled by U.S. imperialism, nor do we believe in any so-called political settlement of the Middle East problem. Just as Chairman Mao has repeatedly pointed out, **armed struggle is the only way** for us to defeat our enemy — U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israel. We will persist in our struggle till we put an end to the imperialist aggression and till we win the complete liberation of occupied Palestine."

Wen Ming Chyuan of North Kalimantan said Chairman Mao's statement "is a brilliant historic document of Marxism-Leninism" and it "represents the common voice of the people of the whole world striving for emancipation."

Wen Ming Chyuan pointed out that the assassination of Martin Luther King, an exponent of non-violence, by the U.S. imperialists once again proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's teaching: "**The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution.**" The U.S. imperialists are paying lip-service to "freedom" and "peace," while rattling sabres in their



Mauritius seamen hail Chairman Mao's statement.

hands. Their counter-revolutionary double-dealing can no longer scare or deceive the awakened Black people, he continued. Today, the hidden volcano has come to life and the U.S. imperialists are now being reduced to ashes.

"The struggle of the North Kalimantan people has also proved the truth that only war can settle the issue. Now we have taken up arms and we will fight till the end," he said.

The Modern Revisionists Play a Despicable Role. The Fight Against Imperialism Must Go Hand In Hand With the Fight Against Revisionism

West Indian workers in London pointed out in a statement that Chairman Mao's statement has focused the floodlight of Marxism-Leninism on the orientation of the Afro-American struggle for emancipation.

The statement of the West Indian workers denounced the Soviet revisionist leading clique for "shamefully collaborating with the U.S. imperialist ruling circles, and in effect supporting the enemies of the oppressed Afro-Americans and the enemies of the world's oppressed peoples."

Sejake, representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) in Cairo, said that while the Soviet modern revisionists are afraid to speak out against rabid U.S. imperialism for its suppression of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, Chairman Mao's voice is heard all over the world exhorting the oppressed peoples to take action against U.S. imperialism. He said, "Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement is a powerful instrument of revolution. It is supported by millions of the struggling masses the world over."

Sudanese friend Omer Mohamed said that the statement of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world, confirms that the People's Republic of China under Chairman Mao's leadership resolutely supports all those of the world waging just struggles. Particularly after the revisionists' betrayal, the People's Republic of China has become the most resolute supporter of world revolution, he added.

Revolutionary People Must Unite and Overthrow The Criminal Rule of U.S. Imperialism and the Monopoly Capitalists in Their Own Country

In Mogadishu, the Somali Writers' Association in a statement warmly hailed Chairman Mao's April 16 statement and declared with great emphasis that Chairman Mao's statement "fully expresses the stand of the great Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao, the great teacher, great supreme commander and great helmsman, and the stand of the great Chinese people. It is the stand of true Marxist-Leninists towards

Sinhalese and Tamil Language Editions Of Chairman Mao's April 16 Statement Published in Ceylon

The *Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression* has been translated into Sinhalese and Tamil languages and published in pamphlet form by the Praja (People's) Publishers in Colombo, Ceylon. The publishers also put out a pamphlet in English of this statement by Chairman Mao.

world revolution and the struggle of the people the world over."

"Chairman Mao's statement is a call not only to the Afro-Americans, but also to all the oppressed and exploited people in the United States and the rest of the world. Whenever the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people becomes fierce, we hear the voice of Chairman Mao in support of the struggle," the statement said.

President of the Sudanese-Chinese Friendship Association, Abdel Wahab Zein al Abdein, in a letter to Hsinhua News Agency, enthusiastically hailed Chairman Mao's statement. Chairman Mao, he said, called on the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of every country and all who are willing to fight against U.S. imperialism to take action and extend strong support to the struggle of the Black people in the United States against U.S. imperialism. "We Sudanese people hail this call. Support for the Afro-American struggle is also a support for the African people who are still suffering from racial discrimination and oppression by imperialism in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa," the letter declared.

Two American friends residing in Cuba, in their interview with Hsinhua News Agency, said that Chairman Mao's statement is an extremely important document. They expressed their fervent hope that Chairman Mao's statement will be carefully studied by all Americans and that the following point in the statement will be particularly grasped and acted upon — "The Black masses and the masses of white working people in the United States share common interests and have common objectives to struggle for. Therefore, the Afro-American struggle is winning sympathy and support from increasing numbers of white working people and progressives in the United States. The struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to merge with the American workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class."

The struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to merge with the American workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Upswing in American Workers' Strikes

IN the wake of the storm of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, a big strike of more than 200,000 telephone and telegraph workers has recently broken out in the United States. The first nationwide strike of these workers in 21 years, it started in Alabama and soon spread to 42 states. It is another sign of the sharpening class contradictions in the United States and the growing instability of the reactionary rule of the American monopoly capitalist class. With living costs skyrocketing as a result of steady escalation of the war of aggression against Vietnam and the sharp rise in war expenditure, the striking workers demand wage, overtime, and night differential pay increases.

Since the beginning of last year, there has been a wave of strikes in the United States. Many important industries have been involved. What is more, non-industrial workers, teachers, medical personnel and others have struck. There has been a growing determination and militancy among the working masses. They have broken through the various obstacles placed in their way by the capitalists and leaders of the scab unions. Some have persisted in the strikes in defiance of bans by the reactionary authorities.

The big strike of more than 60,000 copper miners which started in mid July last year lasted nine months. Copper production in the United States was almost at a standstill, gravely affecting munitions production for the war of aggression against Vietnam. The first post-war nationwide strike of railway workers also broke out about the same time. More than 137,000 workers carried out the struggle in defiance of Johnson's threats and cajolery, halting over 95 per cent of freight and passenger trains for two whole days and dealing a heavy blow at military transportation for the aggressive war.

Both in scope and intensity, last year's struggle reached the highest point in 15 years. Developments in 1968 show a further upsurge in the strike movement. More than 10,000 sanitation workers in New York City stopped work for over a week in early February, disregarding the ban of the reactionary authorities. This big strike turned the streets of the largest American

city into stinking garbage dumps and placed the U.S. ruling circles in a very embarrassing situation. Early in February, 32,000 glass workers in 23 states began a two-month strike. The capitalists cried out in alarm that the strike was the longest and most costly in the history of the American glass industry. Also in February, more than 90,000 coal miners struck, paralysing nearly all lignite production for some time.

The upsurge of the American workers' movement is the inevitable outcome of the reactionary domestic and foreign policies which U.S. imperialism has been pursuing with greater intensity. To maintain its reactionary rule and ensure super-profits for the monopoly capitalist class, U.S. imperialism has, in recent years, committed aggression everywhere, frantically expanded its war of aggression against Vietnam and, at the same time, stepped up the exploitation and oppression of the working masses at home. The American working class and the broad sections of working people, having been forced to have their dear ones sent to Vietnam as cannon-fodder, now find conditions of life deteriorating daily as a result of the steady fall in real wages caused by inflation, tax increases and soaring commodity prices. With the stagnation of U.S. economic development, unemployment too is continually rising. The impoverishment of the working class and the broad sections of the working people is arousing more and more of them to resist the oppression by the American monopoly capitalist class.

The Black masses and the white working class and other sections of the working people are gourds on the same vine. They share the same bitterness and are exploited and oppressed by the same American monopoly capitalist class. The racial discrimination enforced by this ruling class against the Black people is not only aimed at exploiting and oppressing them. It is also intended to split the ranks of the American working class and turn the Black people into a huge army of labour reserves which compel the white working people to submit to the ruthless exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital. In his April 16 statement, our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung declared, "The Black masses and the masses of white

working people in the United States share common interests and have common objectives to struggle for." This is a truth which the broad masses of the American working people, both Black and white, will come to see ever more clearly in the course of their joint struggle. It will enable them to further close their ranks and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against their common enemy, the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.

Chairman Mao has pointed out to the American people: "Dark night has its end. The reactionary forces of the United States now find themselves in an impasse, which shows that their days are numbered.

Right now, over there in your country, the situation in which 'the enemy is strong and we are weak' is entirely a temporary phenomenon. It will certainly develop in the opposite direction."

The American people, first of all the working class and the Black masses, are becoming increasingly awakened. They will certainly merge their struggle with that of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and eventually overthrow the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. They will become the true masters of the United States.

U.S. Imperialism Throve With Enslavement of Negroes and Trade in Negroes

THE forefathers of the more than 20 million Afro-Americans who comprise some 11 per cent of the population of the United States were not aborigines. Forcibly seized from Africa by European and American colonialist gangs, they were sold in North America as slaves.

The slave trade was an important means of primitive accumulation by capitalism in Europe. From the 15th century, the Western colonialists began selling Negroes to America by cheating, kidnapping or seizing them in large numbers by stealthy raids on their villages. Shackled, the Negroes were thrown into holds which were so low that they could only sit up. Many died of maltreatment during the voyages. To put down the resistance of the Negroes, the slave traders had no scruples about their cruelty. They cut off the Negroes' hands or had them beheaded or threw them into the sea. Caught in a storm or when there was a food or water shortage on board, whole shiploads of Negroes were thrown overboard. The cruelty of the slave traders knew no bounds.

Upon arrival, the Negroes were driven like animals to the slave market for sale by these colonialist gangs. The slave traders reaped anything from a 100 per cent to a 1,000 per cent profit. A slave ship from Baltimore, in the United States, cost 30,000 dollars to build. Its first trip brought back a profit of 200,000 dollars. This criminal business of the slave trade accumulated large sums as capital for the development of blood-soaked capitalism. At the same time it provided numerous cheap labour hands for the colonialists to found American plantations and other enterprises. According to studies by W.E.B. Du Bois, the well-known Afro-American scholar, about 15 million African Negroes had been sold to America over the last few centuries. The more than 34 million Black people and 18 million of mixed-blood now residing in South and North America are their offspring.

The United States was the biggest slave market. Many state legislatures passed laws to make Black people slaves for life as well as a marketable commodity. Colonialists in the United States accumulated capital and acquired cheap labour by this inhuman means to develop and set up plantations, factories and other enterprises. As a result of the use of large numbers of Black slaves, American plantation owners seized more and more land and made more and more profit. In 1793 for example, the annual output of cotton in the states of Georgia and South Carolina was only 2-3 million pounds. But by 1820, it rose sharply to 160 million pounds.

In the 19th century, U.S. imperialism acquired still more fabulous profits after gaining control over the slave trade in the whole Western hemisphere. After the American Civil War, the U.S. Congress revised the constitution, stipulating in words the abolition of the slave system in various states. But in fact this was pure deception. The Black people were still oppressed and enslaved. They still lived in great misery.

With the entry of American capitalism on to the stage of imperialism, U.S. monopoly capital has subjected the Afro-Americans to still more ruthless exploitation and has practised barbarous political discrimination against them and deprived them of all rights. In 1962 alone, American capitalists exploited super-profits of 14,000 million dollars from the Black working people.

The history of the enslaved Afro-Americans, which is written in blood and sweat, and the vigorous development of their struggle against violent repression today have eloquently proved the wise conclusion of our great leader Chairman Mao: "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and throve with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people."

Chairman Mao's Works Published Abroad

COLOMBIA

The Communist Party of Colombia (M-L) has recently published two articles by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the proletariat: *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party* and *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*.

In the preface to the two brilliant articles, the Executive Committee of the Party's Central Committee says that Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the present era, and that only under its guidance can the revolutionary people of Colombia thoroughly defeat U.S. imperialism and its flunkies.

It urges "the leading bodies and members of the Party and the revolutionary masses to study Chairman Mao's works intensively." It urges them to link what they study with the revolutionary practice of Colombia and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of their revolutionary struggle.

CHILE

Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* by Chairman Mao were published recently by a revolutionary organization in Chile. The publisher points out in the preface to the book: "We hold that we must conscientiously study the contents of these three articles and creatively apply them in our revolutionary struggle. Because what is raised in these three articles holds good for ever, it is helpful in the tempering of revolutionary, firm, heroic and consistently principled fighters and the people's loyal servants who are ready to make the biggest sacrifice without consideration for themselves." The preface says that such people are growing up under the revolutionary banner today.

To help the revolutionary masses of Chile understand Chairman Mao's works, the publisher also printed in the book editorials and articles from Peking's *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* concerning the study of the three articles.

This book also carries passages from "Serving the People," "Patriotism and Internationalism," "Self-Reliance and Arduous Struggle" and "Communists" which are printed in the treasured red book of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

BRAZIL

A study group of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, recently reproduced the Por-

tuguese edition of *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* published in Peking.

The publisher's note highly praised the work as "a brilliant revolutionary teaching, and a great and talented contribution to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge." It said that the study group had urged with great enthusiasm the Brazilian revolutionary people and university students to study and apply this work in a living way. This group previously reproduced *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. It called on Brazilian revolutionaries to make these works their maxims to help them attain the communist world outlook.

JAPAN

Six Articles on Military Affairs, a collection of Chairman Mao's military writings, was published in Japanese recently by the Toho Bookstore.

It includes the following works: *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*, *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*, *On Protracted War*, *Problems of War and Strategy*, *Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One* and the ten principles of operation listed in *The Present Situation and Our Tasks*. Quotations from Chairman Mao on people's war are also included.

The collection is in two volumes. Printed on the cover of volume one is the great teaching of Chairman Mao: "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries."

The publisher emphasized that in the practice of China's protracted revolution, Chairman Mao had developed the Marxist-Leninist theories on strategy and tactics in an all-round way.

PAKISTAN

Four pamphlets of Chairman Mao's works were recently published in Urdu by the Awami [People's] Publishing House of Karachi. The six articles included in the pamphlets are: *Introducing "The Communist,"* *Introducing "The Chinese Worker,"* *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*, *Rectify the Party's Style of*

Work, *The Current Situation and the Party's Tasks and On Strengthening the Party Committee System*. Each pamphlet contains a photograph of the great leader Chairman Mao with the caption "Mao Tse-tung, the Lenin of the present era."

After studying Chairman Mao's works, many people in Pakistan have expressed their love for the great leader Chairman Mao. A letter from the remote Swat area in West Pakistan said: "With his incomparable genius, the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has given the correct orientation to the revolutionary cause of China and the world." A veteran worker in Rawalpindi after reading *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* said: "Every word of Chairman Mao

Tse-tung is truth. Every word in his works is in the interests of the poor oppressed people."

CEYLON

The Sinhalese translation of *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society, Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?, On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party, A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire, The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War and The Question of Independence and Initiative Within the United Front* has recently been published in pamphlet form by the Kamkaruwa [Labour] Press of the Communist Party of Ceylon. Publication of these brilliant works of Chairman Mao was warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people of Ceylon.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

All-Round Degeneration and Disintegration in Countries and Parties Ruled by Revisionists

— Article in the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit*

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* recently published an article exposing and condemning the modern revisionist cliques for their crimes of betraying Marxism-Leninism and restoring capitalism in the countries under their rule. The paper also pointed out that the revolutionary people of these countries will certainly rise to overthrow the revisionist cliques and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Entitled "All-Round Degeneration and Disintegration in Countries and Parties Ruled by Revisionists," the article says: the Khrushchov, Tito and other revisionists have nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism. They do not represent anything communist, and they are renegades to the cause of the proletariat and communism. The Khrushchov revisionists' betrayal of the fundamental principles and teachings of Marxism-Leninism in all the fields—ideological, political, economic and cultural—has been substantiated and fully proved by numerous facts in various documents of our Party and articles in our press. As a result of the departure of the modern revisionists from the communist stand, the Parties and the socialist system in those countries where the revisionist parties are in power have completely degenerated; the parties have turned into bourgeois parties while the socialist system in those countries is assuming with each passing day the characteristics of a bourgeois-capitalist system.

The article points out that the essence of the capitalist degeneration of the socialist economy brought about by the modern revisionists is the gradual trans-

formation of socialist ownership into a special form of capitalist ownership to serve as a source for the enrichment of the new bourgeoisie that has emerged. The new bourgeoisie has the state power in its hands and pursues anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary internal and external policies. The main objective of all the economic reforms of the revisionists, from the social viewpoint, is precisely to consolidate the positions of this new bourgeoisie, enlarge its rights in administering "social" property, make it the real boss of "socialist" enterprises and create favourable conditions for it to draw ever larger profits on the basis of exploiting the working people.

In those countries where the revisionists are in power, a whole stratum of persons who directly engage in private activities in the field of economy is also growing in ever larger proportions. Many of them have set up private enterprises and workshops for the production of various commodities. Others have set up private organizations for construction works in villages and cities. Still others have opened private shops, restaurants and hotels or are engaged in trading and various commercial speculations. Large-scale swindle takes place especially in transactions involving food-stuffs, automobiles, flats and imported commodities for which there exists a real black market where the prices are several times higher than the official ones. Brokers and smugglers are active everywhere.

Private activity is being conducted on a large scale not only in illegal forms; it is also being encouraged by

the state almost in all the revisionist countries where a visible revival of the private sector is taking place in industry, handicraft and commerce.

It is natural that in the revisionist countries there should take place an intensive process of class differentiation in the countryside and a marked growth and consolidation of the stratum of kulaks. This process has been favoured and encouraged through law by the revisionist states themselves which have provided the kulaks with the possibility to purchase lands freely from the poor peasants, to exploit work-hands and receive credits and various agricultural equipment from the state.

The economic policy of the revisionists, the process of restoration of capitalism, weighs down ever more heavily on the working masses and first and foremost on the working class. The most evident expression of this burden is the constant skyrocketing of the prices of various commodities, especially of foodstuffs.

The implementation of the revisionist course in the development of the economy, the latter's passage into the orbit of capitalism, has brought with it all the ugly features accompanying the development of capitalist economy — unemployment, anarchy in production and competition. As a result, the revisionists are confronted with great difficulties which are seen also in the economic relations among the revisionist countries, especially within the framework of the Economic Mutual Aid Council.

Exposing the intensified, many-sided economic collaboration between the Soviet Union and other countries under the revisionists' rule on the one hand, and imperialism and the international bourgeoisie on the other, the article goes on: the treacherous revisionist road cannot avoid leading the countries where the revisionists rule to closer collusion with the international bourgeoisie. This road will ever more deeply drag the economies of these countries into the orbit of the world capitalist economy, thus making their economies dependent upon the changes and crises of world capitalism.

In the countries under the revisionists' rule, the article points out, the process of bourgeois degeneration is rapidly unfolding also in the fields of culture, art, morals and the way of life. It becomes ever more difficult to distinguish between the development of the cultural life and the way of life in the Soviet Union and other countries where the revisionists are ruling, and those of the Western capitalist countries.

The different trends of the bourgeois decadent literature and art that preach selfishness and individualism, bourgeois humanism and pacifism, that slander the ideology of the socialist order, have replaced revolutionary literature and art, which are inspired by the ideas of communism.

In the countries where the revisionists are in power, alongside the spread of the bourgeois decadent culture, the doors are ever more wide open also to poison the people with the opium of religion. Everywhere one

notices the revival of the religious concepts and of the activity of religious institutions. According to statistics published by the Soviet press itself, the exercise of religious rites in various areas of the country has increased two to three times during the last 10 years.

Bearing in mind these facts alone, people can clearly see with what the masses, especially the youth, are being ideologically nourished. It is quite logical that, in the countries where the revisionists rule, the most heinous acts of hooliganism and the worst crimes are rampant.

Through moral degeneration and the spread on a large scale of the bourgeois and religious ideology, the Khrushchov revisionists are seeking to liquidate every revolutionary influence among the masses of the working people and are seeking to make the working class and the youth degenerate ideologically so that they can more easily accomplish their treacherous scheme of restoring capitalism.

The Khrushchov revisionists who are traversing their treacherous road, the article points out, have liquidated everything Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary in the parties in which they rule. These parties have now turned into bourgeois parties, into reformist parties within the framework of the bourgeois system. The ideological and political degeneration of the revisionists has been also expressed in the organizational disintegration of the parties which have completely renounced all the Leninist norms and principles governing the Party life.

Ever since they usurped the Party and state leadership in the Soviet Union and in other countries, the revisionists have adopted a series of measures to purge from the leading organs, from the centre to the grass-roots, the staunch revolutionary cadres and replace them with men loyal to the revisionist line.

Still greater changes have been made in the lower party organs. In the leading party organs the number of workers and collective farmers has been considerably reduced. And now they are filled with technicians and specialists. These organs have in fact completely passed into the hands of the Soviet bureaucracy and technocracy, in other words, into the hands of the privileged stratum which is now ruling in the Soviet Union.

The revisionists are seeking in a thousand and one ways to liquidate the class character of the Party. Such a party of "the entire people" makes it easier for them to realize their treacherous aims.

The revisionists have opened the doors of their parties to the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois elements, careerists and bureaucrats, the article declares.

The trampling underfoot of all the Leninist principles, the breach of all the norms governing the Party of the proletariat, has brought about as an inevitable consequence the breach of unity which can never exist in a revisionist party. The lack of unity, the endless disputes and contradictions ever more forcefully ap-

pear also inside the very revisionist leadership of various countries. This is testified by a series of facts already widely known to the world public.

The existence of these divergencies, disputes and unprincipled struggle for power within the revisionist leaderships, is related not only to the individualist, selfish and nationalist nature of the revisionist ideology, but also to the telling ignominious defeats the revisionist line has suffered in all fields. It is the result of the resistance and struggle of the revolutionaries of these countries, of the great principled struggle of the Marxist-Leninist Parties to expose the revisionists' betrayal. All this has put the revisionists in confusion and obliges them to change, from time to time, their tactics, methods and rates of their evolution.

To preserve their rule, to suppress the resistance of the revolutionaries and the discontent of the masses of the people, the revisionist cliques, like all other rulers, make extensive use of the method of the priest and that of the hangman. On the one hand, they engage in wild demagogy to hoodwink the masses, to keep them in

the dark, to sell them the revisionist treachery as "creative" Marxism-Leninism and the restoration of capitalism as "democratic" socialism, to restrain their minds and will, and turn them away from every revolutionary action. On the other hand, they adopt brutal repressive measures against anyone who dares to rise against them. Such people are arrested, deported and thrown into concentration camps, or are declared as "psychopathic" and are sent for "treatment" in lunatic asylums.

But in spite of the demagogy and repressive measures of the revisionists, the resistance and struggle against them is growing and will grow uninterruptedly. It will assume ever more organized forms and will inevitably turn into a real revolution which will overthrow the revisionist treacherous leadership. The working class of the countries ruled by the revisionists will become awakened; it will become aware of the sad truth, stand at the head of all the working masses, throw itself into battle, deal a decisive blow at the revisionist cliques, defend socialism and build anew the dictatorship of the proletariat.

South Vietnam P.L.A.F. Command Special Communique No. 5

More than 200,000 enemy troops put out of action by the armed forces and people of south Vietnam in 75 days of hard fighting.

IN the 75 days ending on April 15, the P.L.A.F. and people won unprecedentedly great and all-round victories in their unremitting attacks on the enemy and in smashing his frenzied counter-offensives, said the special communique No. 5 of the Command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces issued on April 20. Incomplete statistics showed that in the 75 days, the P.L.A.F. and people killed, wounded or captured more than 200,000 enemy troops, including 60,000 American aggressor and satellite troops.

In the period under review, it went on, the P.L.A.F. and people completely wiped out or badly mauled three armoured regiments, one multi-battalion paratroop unit, 73 infantry battalions, 270 companies and 10 armoured battalions. They shot down or destroyed 2,500 enemy aircraft of various types, destroyed or damaged 2,380 tanks and armoured cars and some 1,000 military vehicles, sank or damaged 330 vessels, destroyed 346 artillery pieces, burnt down 385 storage dumps, captured 970 strongpoints and posts, blew up 400 bridges, liberated vast rural regions and disbanded hundreds of thousands of puppet troops.

These achievements, it said, marked a big stride forward by the P.L.A.F. and people and signified the heavy enemy defeat on the battlefields. The number of enemy troops put out of action in the period amount-

ed to nearly two-thirds of the total number for the whole of 1967.

The communique pointed out that under the heavy blows of the liberation forces and people, the Saigon puppet administration is disintegrating, there is great confusion in the United States, all counter-attacks of the U.S. and puppet troops have been smashed and the economies of both the Saigon puppet administration and the United States are faced with unprecedented crises. As President Ho Chi Minh has put it, U.S. failure is now obvious.

The communique pointed out that the U.S.-puppet clique is in an impasse and putting up a death-bed struggle. The liberation forces and people of south Vietnam still face very arduous and fierce battles but they will certainly win still more glorious victories.

The communique called on the entire liberation armed forces and people to staunchly safeguard and steadily enlarge their victories, launch still more powerful attacks on the enemy, wipe out more enemy effectives, smash all enemy counter-attacks, destroy the enemy military set-up, thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors, overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky puppet regime and fight resolutely to win complete victory.

万 岁 毛 主 席

Wan Sui Mao Zhu Xi

(Long Live Chairman Mao)

热情欢快 Lively and with spirit

Piano introduction in G major, 4/4 time. The music is lively and rhythmic, featuring a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando).

Vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with chords and a steady bass line.

金 色 的 太 阳 升 起 在 东 方, 光 芒 万
 jin se di tai yang sheng qi zai dong fang guang mang wan
 拨 开 那 迷 雾, 驱 散 那 乌 云, 天 空 多 晴
 bo kai na mi wu, qu san na wu yun tian kong duo qing
 五 洲 四 海 掀 起 风 暴, 为 自 由 解
 wu zhou si hai xian qi feng bao wei zi you jie

Vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

文, 东 风 万 里, 鲜 花 开 放,
 zhang dong feng wan li, xian hua kai fang,
 朗, 革 命 的 航 船 乘 风 破 浪,
 lang ge ming di hang chuan cheng feng po lang,
 放, 黑 暗 的 社 会 一 定 要 灭 亡,
 fang bei an di she hui yi ding yao mie wang

Vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

红 旗 象 大 海 洋。 伟 大 的 导 师, 伟 大 的 领 袖,
 hong qi xiang da hai yang. wei da di dao shi, wei da di ling xiu,
 前 程 灿 烂 辉 煌。 伟 大 的 统 帅, 伟 大 的 舵 手,
 qian cheng can lan hui huang. wei da di tong shuai, wei da di duo shou,
 牛 鬼 蛇 神 无 处 躲 藏。 向 着 那 光 明, 向 着 那 幸 福,
 niu gui she shen wu chu duo cang. xiang zhe na guang ming, xiang zhe na xing fu

敬 爱 的 毛 主 席! 革 命 人 民 心 中 的 大 阳,
 jing ai di Mao zhu xi ge ming ren min xin zhong di tai yang,
 敬 爱 的 毛 主 席! 革 命 人 民 跟 着 您 前 进,
 jing ai di Mao zhu xi ge ming ren min gen zhe nin qian jin,
 向 着 毛 主 席! 革 命 人 民 跟 着 您 前 进,
 xiang zhe Mao zhu xi ge ming ren min gen zhe nin qian jin

心 中 的 红 大 阳。 万 岁 毛 主 席!
 xin zhong di hong tai yang wan sui Mao zhu xi
 永 远 不 迷 方 向。
 yong yuan bu mi fang xiang
 奔 向 共 产 主 义 远 方。
 ben xiang gong chan zhu yi yuan fang

万 岁 毛 主 席! 万 岁 万 岁 万 岁 万 岁 万 岁!
 wan sui Mao zhu xi wan sui wan sui wan sui wan sui wan sui
 (嘿) (hei)

1. 2 1. 3
 万 岁 万 岁 毛 主 席! 万 岁 万 岁 毛 主 席!
 wan sui wan sui Mao zhu xi wan sui wan sui Mao zhu xi

Long Live Chairman Mao!

The golden sun rises in the east; its radiance spreads.

*The East wind sweeps over the land; flowers bloom; red flags
wave like a vast ocean.*

*Our great teacher and great leader, our respected and beloved
Chairman Mao!*

*You are the sun in the hearts of the revolutionary people, the
red sun in their hearts!*

*The mist has lifted; the dark clouds are blown away; the sky
grows bright.*

*The sails of revolution brave winds and waves, bound for the
glorious future.*

*Our great supreme commander, great helmsman, our respected
and beloved Chairman Mao!*

*With you as their guide, the revolutionary people will never
lose their bearings.*

*Storms roaring over the Five Continents and the Four Seas
bring freedom and liberation.*

*The evil society shall be smashed, leaving no place for mon-
sters to hide.*

*We are for the bright future and happiness! We are for
Chairman Mao!*

*The revolutionary people follow you towards the goal of
communism!*

Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!

A long, long, long, long life to Chairman Mao!

(Hei) A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

(A literal translation)

* This is one of the best loved Chinese revolutionary songs in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao.

Wang Hsiu-chen—Proletarian Revolutionary Woman Fighter

DURING the great proletarian cultural revolution, numerous outstanding Communists have held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and fought throughout in the van of the class struggle. They have played their part in defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Wang Hsiu-chen, Communist Party member and woman textile worker of Shanghai, is just such an outstanding revolutionary fighter of the proletariat.

Establishing the Communist Outlook on Life

She was born into a family of the labouring people. Before liberation, her father worked as a hired farm hand. The whole family struggled constantly on the verge of starvation. Her elder sister died of hunger. Since early childhood, she collected firewood and half burnt cinders and hunted for wild edible plants. She had her fill of oppression by the landlords and the Japanese invaders. "Why should I be bullied by them?" she thought. The seed of resistance was sown deep and long ago in her heart.

After liberation, she became a worker in a textile mill and one of the masters of the state. Now, not only was her family emancipated politically, but its livelihood was also assured. She realized full well that all this was due to Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and she often told others: "But for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, I would not be alive today!" From the very first day she began life as a worker, she made up her mind to do a good job of production in return for what Chairman Mao and the Party had done for her.

But one who is animated simply by such ideas of gratitude is not yet a revolutionary fighter with a communist consciousness. Only when one has a communist outlook can one be a revolutionary fighter of the proletariat. Constantly educated by the Party, Wang Hsiu-chen gradually came to understand that one should seek liberation for the vast majority of the people. When she was admitted into the Party in 1953, she determined to wage a life-long struggle for the emancipation of the whole of mankind, for the cause of communism. With this understanding, she earnestly studied and enthusiastically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's principles and policies. She gave this pledge: "I will be loyal to Chairman Mao all my life and follow him closely in making revolution."

In 1956, under its plan to train intellectuals of the working class, the Party sent her to the Shanghai Textile School. After graduating, she was given a job in the archive office of the Shanghai No. 30 State-Owned Cotton Mill.

This mill had grown out of a joint state and private owned cotton yarn mill, but here the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in industry and in Party building pushed by China's Khrushchov had penetrated so deep that under the wing of its old Party committee, the capitalists actually controlled the leadership of the whole mill. These fellows did all they could to resist Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They actually maintained a bourgeois dictatorship.

Wang Hsiu-chen was shocked to see this state of affairs soon after entering the mill. She asked herself: "Why are these old vampires still riding roughshod over our people in a socialist enterprise? Why does the Party committee laud these fellows to the skies, addressing them as 'mister' and 'manager'? Why are those in charge of the mill's main sections all capitalists, while cadres transferred from the army are attacked and even squeezed out of the mill? Why are the workers who criticized these doings attacked in revenge for their criticism? Is this mill a capitalist enterprise or a socialist one? Why? Why?" A Communist Party member, Wang Hsiu-chen called to mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "classes and the class struggle are facts, and those people who deny the fact of class struggle are wrong. The theory which attempts to deny this fact is utterly wrong." She sharply criticized the old Party committee. This revolutionary action made its members mortally afraid and earned her their bitter hatred. Before long she was transferred from the archive office to become a group leader in a workshop. In this way, they thought that they could prevent her from "making trouble" again since she would be less informed about the goings-on in the mill. But contrary to their calculations, Wang Hsiu-chen doggedly persisted in her struggle and time and again criticized them.

Be a Vanguard Fighter of the Great Cultural Revolution

The Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued on May 16, 1966 [see *Peking Review*, No. 21, 1967] sounded the clarion call for the great proletarian cultural revolution. On June 1, our great leader Chairman Mao personally approved the broadcast of the nation's first Marxist-Leninist big-character poster [see *Peking Review*, No. 37, 1966]. In response to Chairman Mao's order for going into battle, Wang Hsiu-chen and several comrades immediately put up a big-character poster exposing how the old Party committee had carried out the revisionist line in Party building and the revisionist cadre policy.

This poster scared the handful of capitalist roaders in the mill out of their wits. They dragged together a

few of the rank and file and launched fierce attacks on her for several nights on end. Wang Hsiu-chen stood up to this undaunted. In the daytime, she fought against the capitalist roaders and propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought among those of the masses who had been hoodwinked and explained to them what the true facts were. Back at home in the dead of night, she earnestly studied Chairman Mao's works and drew strength from them. Resolutely answering Chairman Mao's great call — "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries," she carried on an unswerving struggle against the capitalist roaders and resolved not to give up that struggle until they were overthrown.

Shortly afterwards, the authorities at a higher level sent a work team to the mill. Since Wang Hsiu-chen hailed from a working people's family and enjoyed high prestige among the masses, the work team recommended that she be elected chairman of the mill's cultural revolutionary committee, the organ of power of the proletarian cultural revolution.

Working hand in glove with each other, the work team and the mill's capitalist roaders manipulated the cultural revolutionary committee and tried to lead the revolutionary movement according to their pernicious plans to protect the capitalist roaders and undermine the great cultural revolution. They had no trust at all in the masses and did not mobilize them boldly. Seeing this, Wang Hsiu-chen told the work team without mincing words: You are not acting according to the 16-Point Decision made under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao [The Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution adopted on August 8, 1966]. We won't listen to you!

Having failed to win over Wang Hsiu-chen, the work team resorted to another vile trick. They spread the slander that she was an "egoistical careerist" who wanted to become Party committee secretary and director of the mill. They also plotted to arrange fresh elections to the cultural revolutionary committee in an attempt to elbow her out. In a threatening tone, they told her: "You are a Party member. Don't you listen to the Party? Don't you want to remain in the Party?" These words threw her into a fury. Over and over she thought this: What kind of a Party member should I be? What demands does Chairman Mao put on us Communists? She opened the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and read this teaching: "A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life . . . always and everywhere he should adhere to principle and wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions." This gave her fresh courage. And she swore to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

At that time, the handful of capitalist roaders in the old Shanghai Municipal Party Committee had not yet had their counter-revolutionary features revealed. Wang Hsiu-chen tried to get help from it and bring the

movement in the factories on to the path charted in the 16-Point Decision. Together with several comrades with whom she had established revolutionary ties, she went to the committee, but got no support from it at all. There, however, she met some comrades just back from Peking who told her of Chairman Mao's big-character poster "**Bombard the Headquarters.**" [See *Peking Review*, No. 33, 1967.] Feeling Chairman Mao's support, she was greatly elated.

Back at the mill, Wang Hsiu-chen immediately passed on to the masses the happy news of Chairman Mao's poster. This touched off a new wave of opposition to the work team. Later, in order to pull out the handful of capitalist roaders in the old municipal Party committee and smash the bourgeois reactionary line, the proletarian revolutionaries from all fronts in Shanghai decided to send representatives to Peking to report on the situation. As a representative of the Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters, the main force of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Shanghai and the city's biggest revolutionary mass organization, Wang Hsiu-chen joined this group.

The handful of capitalist roaders in Shanghai and east China ruthlessly persecuted the proletarian revolutionaries when they were on their way to Peking. They stopped the train carrying Wang Hsiu-chen and her comrades at a small station north of Nanking, and incited a throng of people unaware of the truth to surround and attack them. Wang Hsiu-chen and her comrades were cut off from all food and communications. With nothing to eat for several days, Wang Hsiu-chen fell sick and ran a temperature of 40°C and higher. Her heart, however, was turned towards the great capital, towards the great leader Chairman Mao. At the most difficult moments, she recited aloud Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" She remembered some relatives in Nanking who might help her, and although she was sick, she went with a comrade-in-arms to that city.

Her Nanking relatives, however, were dubious of her revolutionary action. When Wang Hsiu-chen tried to borrow money for another train fare, one of them said: "I'd give you money to go anywhere but Peking. You're a Party member. Whom do you think you're rebelling against anyway? Better go back to Shanghai right now to grasp the revolution and promote production." Wang Hsiu-chen promptly criticized this erroneous view. She pointed out: "If we don't really grasp the revolution, even if production goes up, our country can't escape becoming revisionist. We must put the revolution in first place. We must rebel against the capitalist roaders and eliminate the roots of revisionism."

As Wang Hsiu-chen and her comrades continued to make their way towards Peking, news came that Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, deputy leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, had gone to Shanghai to handle matters. Wang Hsiu-chen and the other Shanghai proletarian revolutionaries

decided that because of this they needn't go on to Peking, so they returned to Shanghai.

In January 1967, when the nation-shaking revolutionary storm of seizing power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party swept Shanghai and spread all over the country, Wang Hsiu-chen and the millions-strong Shanghai revolutionary rebel force, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, started a general offensive against the agents of China's Khrushchov in Shanghai and ended their bourgeois rule. After seizing power, they went on to unfold a protracted campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to wipe out the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist poison spread by China's Khrushchov and his Shanghai agents. Wang Hsiu-chen actively joined this campaign, working day and night writing big character posters and taking part in and speaking up at meetings, showing the courageous and unwavering militant spirit of a proletarian revolutionary.

Closely Following Chairman Mao's Great Strategic Plan

On the evening of May 1 last year, Wang Hsiu-chen met our great leader Chairman Mao on the Tien An Men rostrum in Peking. Tightly grasping Chairman Mao's hand with both her hands, Wang Hsiu-chen looked into Chairman Mao's kindly face and expressed the heartfelt wish of 2 million Shanghai workers: "We wish Chairman Mao a long life, a long, long life!" She pledged: "We'll closely follow Chairman Mao!"

Wang Hsiu-chen made true her pledge with practical action. She has always closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, kept to the general orientation of the struggle, and upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in everything.

Last year, Chairman Mao toured north, central-south and east China, and issued a series of most important instructions. When Wang Hsiu-chen and other responsible comrades of the Workers' G.H.Q. heard of this, they immediately took these directives into the factories and plants. At the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant and the Shanghai Diesel Engine Factory she went from workshop to workshop. Although she was suffering from a sore throat and her voice was hoarse, she read Chairman Mao's latest instructions to the masses word by word. To carry out these instructions, she helped comrades of units at the grass-roots level to "fight self and repudiate revisionism," and promote the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination of leadership.

Chairman Mao has taught us to handle correctly the two different types of contradictions — those between the enemy and ourselves, and those among the people. Wang Hsiu-chen gradually grasped this brilliant theory of Chairman Mao's in the storm and stress of class struggle. She loved her class brothers, and had nothing but hatred for the class enemies. Last July, when contradictions arose between two revolutionary mass

organizations belonging to the Workers' G.H.Q. and the class enemies took the opportunity to stir up trouble, a large-scale conflict was in the offing.

Wang Hsiu-chen, together with responsible comrades of the municipal revolutionary committee and the Workers' G.H.Q., went to handle this matter. While she was making investigations, comrades of one revolutionary mass organization strongly demanded that the Workers' G.H.Q. should support them. Wang Hsiu-chen told herself again and again: "This is a serious matter. I must be responsible to the Party and the people in every word and action." So she refrained from supporting them one-sidedly. Seeing this, these comrades called her a "bureaucrat" and accused her of having "an equivocal attitude" and of being "afraid of losing her leading position." Wang Hsiu-chen kept on telling them Chairman Mao's latest directive that "there is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class" and patiently told the worker masses: "When we of the working class consider or handle a problem, we must put the interests of the Party, of the revolution and of the proletarian class in first place. We must never treat comrades the way we treat our enemies." Under the help of Wang Hsiu-chen and her comrades, these comrades finally realized that they must differentiate strictly between the two different types of contradictions, and their anger subsided. Both organizations made self-criticisms, quickly eliminated their differences, and united to struggle shoulder to shoulder in defence of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Eliminating Self-Interest and Fostering Devotion to the Public Interest

Wang Hsiu-chen became the head of the Political and Propaganda Group of the Workers' G.H.Q., which had 2 million Shanghai workers as members. In this position, Wang Hsiu-chen realized she faced new tests. She thought to herself: My position has changed, but my heart, which is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, must never change; the true colours of the working class must never change; and the working style of keeping closely in touch with the masses must never change. So she studied Mao Tse-tung's thought even more assiduously than before and applied it creatively in reforming her ideology. She studied Chairman Mao's works every day, and used Mao Tse-tung's radiant thought and Chairman Mao's criterion of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" to examine her own words and deeds, fought "self" courageously, and resisted the corrosion of bourgeois ideas.

Last September, someone took a picture of her at a meeting. This person later enlarged the photo and hung it up in the office. When Wang Hsiu-chen heard of this, she was indignant. She thought of Chairman Mao's teaching that: "With victory, the people will be grateful to us and the bourgeoisie will come forward to flatter us. . . . There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to

(Continued on p. 33.)

ACROSS THE LAND

Continuing Successes on Wuhan Industrial Front

AN excellent situation prevails in both revolution and production on the industrial front in Wuhan, one of central China's major cities. The total value of industrial output continued to rise in January and February. It showed a further marked increase in March and this continued well into mid April. Substantial increases have been registered in the production of pig iron, rolled steel, cotton cloth, walking tractors, diesel engines, electric motors, machine-made paper, cigarettes, soap and plastic goods.

Proletarian revolutionaries and other revolutionary workers and staff members on Wuhan's industrial front have persistently carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. They have relentlessly exposed and refuted the capitalist and revisionist trash spread in industry by China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party. Through revolutionary mass criticism, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has, as never before, penetrated deep into the hearts of the people. The revolutionary workers have incisively refuted the reactionary fallacies of China's Khrushchov such as "material incentives" and "putting production in the first place." They have made big efforts to put proletarian politics in the fore, set up great numbers of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and done their best to run them well. They have extensively and intensively unfolded the mass movement to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to promote the revolutionization of people's ideology. In the city's light industry, 80 per cent of the workers and staff have already attended such classes. Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide for all their actions, the revolutionary workers have seized one victory after another. Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production,"

the revolutionary workers at the Wuhan Chemical Works, the Han-yang Rolling Mill, the Wuhan Small-Sized Tractor Plant and the No. 3 State Cotton Mill have chalked up considerable increases in production.

The city's revolutionary workers have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan to continuously develop and consolidate their revolutionary great alliances and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations. Provisional organs of power founded on the principle of the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination have been set up in more than 95 per cent of the city's factories and enterprises.

New Surge Forward in Anshan Iron and Steel Production

REVOLUTIONARY workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, an important base of China's iron and steel industry, have made vigorous efforts to grasp revolution and promote production, thus bringing about a new upsurge in the latter.

Production is flourishing in all the company's plants and mines. The output of steel ingots, pig iron and rolled steel is rising steadily, quality of products is being improved, technical innovations continue to

appear. New production records have been chalked up since March by steel plants, iron-smelting plants, the seamless tubing mill, the heavy steel rolling mill, the small-sized rolling mill and the welded tubes plant. Records of this kind have been rarely made since these plants went into operation.

The most outstanding feature of the new production upsurge brought about in the company is: under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels, the revolutionary workers and staff unswervingly and vigorously put proletarian politics in the fore, establish the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command revolution, production and all other forms of work in the factories and enterprises. In the past few months the company has run more than 1,700 Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types, with a total enrolment of 150,000. In the course of the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, the revolutionary workers have penetratingly and persistently carried out revolutionary mass criticism which has been combined with the actual class struggle in their own units. They have concentrated their fire on exposing and refuting the crimes of China's Khrushchov and his agents in the company who attempted to restore capitalism and pushed a bourgeois line in running the enterprises. Revolutionary mass criticism is now devel-



Revolutionary workers at the No. 1 Steel Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are setting up one new record after another during the new upsurge in production.

oping still further in the company's mines and mills.

The workers are striving to be both path-breakers in revolution and models in production. In this production upsurge where the workers are competing with each other, those at the No. 9 open-hearth furnace of the No. 1 Steel Plant who display a dauntless revolutionary spirit stand always in the van. In the first ten days of March, they set a record of three heats of steel a day. Continuing to make progress, they then broke their own record by turning out four heats a day. This is a new success of a kind seldom achieved by huge open-hearth furnaces since the big leap forward. The ordinary smelting time has been cut by one-fourth. When the workers of the two brother steel plants—Nos. 2 and 3—learnt of this, they immediately ran to see how it was done. After learning from the experience gained by the No. 9 open-hearth furnace, the workers at the No. 18 open-hearth furnace of the No. 2 Steel Plant, with renewed courage, bettered the performance of the No. 9 open-hearth furnace. Soon after this, the workers of the No. 1 Steel Plant improved on their own record and the smelting time was again reduced.

The stirring and seething competition among these three steel plants has spurred on the workers in the rolled steel, machinery, transport, power and other sections. An ardent mass drive of competition to learn from and catch up with the advanced steel plants was quickly started in the company.

As the campaign to grasp revolution and promote production surges ahead, the workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. In the past, the huge molten steel and iron ladles in the smelting plants which cost tens of thousands of yuan had but a short working life. This presented a difficult problem which had long been regarded as insoluble by the bourgeois technical "authorities." At the beginning of this year, the workers and staff of the No. 2 Steel Plant themselves organized a tech-

nical innovation group, which ultimately succeeded in solving this important technical problem. As a result, large numbers of discarded molten steel and iron ladles have been again made serviceable and a new path has been opened up for the increase of production and the practice of economy.

Spring Tree Planting

ACTIVELY responding to Chairman Mao's call, "make our country green," China's masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and rural revolutionary workers, staff members and cadres are taking part in a mammoth afforestation campaign.

According to preliminary figures from eight provinces along the Yangtse River and south of it, more than 14 million *mu* of land have been afforested this year. The tree planting drive is also vigorously under way in most of the northern provinces.

During the spring campaign, all places have put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of forestry work and have set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to promote the revolutionization of people's thinking. In close co-ordination with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, many places repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the forestry front, which was pushed by China's Khrushchov and his agents, and wiped out its pernicious influence. Through this criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary masses got a clearer understanding of socialist orientation in forestry.

The revolutionary masses of Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's native place, Juichin and Tsunyi regard the planting of trees in these revolutionary centres as a vital political task.

Bringing the Haiho Under Permanent Control

WORK this spring in harnessing the Haiho River in Hopei Province has started. With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, an army of more than 300,000 river-tamers has gathered at the work sites. A big river system in north China with tributaries all over Hopei, the Haiho empties into the sea near Tientsin.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!" in the past three years Hopei's revolutionary masses and several million river-tamers have completed the Heilungkang drainage project and the new outlet to the sea for the Tzeyu River, a major tributary of the Haiho. The work started last winter—additional work on two reservoirs, excavating a new bed for the Fuyang River and reinforcing the northern bank of the Huto River—will be completed this spring. (The Fuyang and Huto are two tributaries of the Tzeyu River.) By then, the jobs entrusted by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to the people of Hopei for permanently controlling the Haiho, originally scheduled to be finished in 1970, will be completed ahead of time. This will fundamentally solve the problem of excess water along the lower Tzeyu River and also prevent the flood waters from threatening Tientsin, an important port in north China, and the north-south Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." In the short period of three years, the subduers of the Haiho River excavated close to 3,000 kilometres of water-ways, built more than 1,000 bridges, sluiceways and other related construction, and planted trees on the river banks.

The work of getting the Haiho under permanent control speeded up the pace at which Hopei became self-sufficient in food grains, and it achieved this goal in 1967. The Heilungkang drainage area had historically been a low-yielding region, but since the project of harnessing the Haiho got under way it also has become self-sufficient or even has had a surplus in two successive years.

The builders of the Haiho projects persevere in turning their work sites into great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and regard the study of Chairman Mao's works above everything else. During the past three years, large numbers of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works have come to the fore.

Trade Unions Under Soviet Revisionism—Tool For Capitalist Restoration

WHEN the 14th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions was convened some time ago by the Soviet revisionist clique, revisionist chieftains Brezhnev and Kosygin and their like were on hand personally to cheer up the gathering. They bragged openly about how the Soviet revisionist trade unions “followed the behests of Lenin,” and that the whole ideal and aim of their activities and struggle is to “serve Lenin’s cause.” Stark reality in the Soviet Union long ago exploded the lies mouthed by these scabs.

Shortly after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin stated explicitly that trade unions under the dictatorship of the proletariat should be “schools of communism.” According to this teaching of Lenin, they should work energetically to imbue their membership with Marxism-Leninism, bring up new people with communist spirit, struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism. But, in the hands of this revisionist renegade clique, the trade unions have long since betrayed Lenin’s teachings completely and have degenerated into an instrument for the total restoration of capitalism and the enforcement of its fascist rule.

Flaunting a-school-of-communism flag, the Soviet trade union chieftains have cried out that one of the important tasks of the trade unions is to educate the staff, the workers and the youth not to compromise with bourgeois ideology or put up with the capitalist ideas still remaining in people’s minds. In reality, they have instilled bourgeois ideology and the Western way of life into the minds of the workers. The trade union newspapers and magazines are filled with articles propagating bourgeois pacifism, the theory of human nature, and the theory of the dying out of class struggle, etc. Particularly vicious is the fact that they are poisoning the workers with bourgeois egoism and mammonism and propagating the idea of “everything for man, everything for man’s welfare,” “roubles above everything else,” and the rouble is a powerful driving force. They even have shouted that the pursuit of happiness for the individual is the loftiest ideal in life, while the noble spirit of serving the people is “utterly hypocritical.” In short, they advocate working for roubles, instead of striving for communism; they have come out for self-interest, instead of serving the public. Stinking egoism has in fact steadily supplanted the communist morals personally fostered by Lenin and Stalin.

The Soviet revisionist clique is now stepping up the enforcement of the “new system” in all factories, mines and enterprises in the Soviet Union, and replacing the

socialist planned economy and the principle of “to each according to his work” with the capitalist laws of profit and free competition. The Soviet revisionist trade union big-wigs have played the role of active agents in carrying out these revisionist measures. At the 14th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions, Shelepin peddled the “principles of economic reform,” the realization of which, he alleged, should be the main content of socialist emulation. What this trade union ringleader called “the main content of socialist emulation” is actually the establishment of various forms of “bonuses” which make profit-seeking the main goal of “socialist” emulation and intensify the practice of “material incentive” among the workers. A milling machine plant in Moscow has an “information computing centre” staffed by 125 technicians and economists. This so-called computing centre gives a daily account to the workers as to how much each of them earned the previous day. By this device the attempt is made to “stir up” the workers to sweat for more roubles.

This “new system” has already brought endless misery to the broad masses of the Soviet working people. It has made the former socialist enterprises owned by the whole people further degenerate into ones owned by the bourgeois privileged stratum. The socialist economy personally founded by Lenin and Stalin has been swallowed up in the filth of capitalist competition and profit-seeking. Far from “serving the cause of Lenin” as alleged, this is a downright betrayal of it.

The Soviet revisionist trade union chieftains have also unscrupulously used the media of propaganda at their disposal to peddle the decadent Western culture and way of life. Obscene and reactionary films and shows, commercial jazz and rock and roll predominate in workers’ cultural palaces and clubs. In Moscow, so-called “Clubs for Girls” have been set up in some cultural palaces to attract young women workers to study the “secrets of beauty culture” and “problems of love.” Is this “following the behest of Lenin”? It is simply to make use of bourgeois ideology to poison the souls of the workers, making them forget revolution, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship, so that the Soviet revisionist clique can restore capitalism and consolidate its bourgeois rule.

Under the signboard of “a school of communism,” the Soviet revisionist trade union tzars hypocritically assert that they “care for the interests of the workers” and brazenly declare that “man should for ever be the focal point of attention by the trade unions.” But, what they are concerned about has never been the interests of the broad masses of the Soviet working people. On

the contrary, in the interests of the bourgeois privileged stratum, they are intensifying the oppression and exploitation of the working people. These scabs have adopted "resolutions" for strengthening "labour discipline" in order to enforce their measures for a capitalist restoration. Totally disregarding the health and safety of the workers, they unscrupulously support the administration's orders for indiscriminate overtime work and its violations of safety regulations. On occasion they go so far as to gang up with the factory directors and managers in persecuting the workers, punishing them unwarrantedly, withholding and reducing their wages and bonuses and firing them without justification. In the name of labour discipline before the "comrades' courts," they work hand in glove with the factory administration in retaliating against workers who are discontented with the present state of affairs in the Soviet Union. Persecuted workers are punished by fines, demoted or discharged. These scabs have turned the "comrades' courts" into courts of the bourgeoisie in dealing with working people. Far from "following the behest of Lenin," it is a fascist dictatorship over working people, pure and simple.

Our great leader Chairman Mao says that **"the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long."** Brought up under the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet workers and trade union cadres have a glorious revolutionary tradition. They will never tolerate the handful of new scabs riding roughshod over them for long. They are in fact struggling against them in a variety of ways. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will certainly sweep this handful of new scabs on to the garbage heap of history, re-establish the proletarian dictatorship and cause the Soviet trade unions to march ahead along the road of Lenin's behest once more, and cause the Soviet Union to once again step on to the bright road of socialism. (by Kung Hui-wen)



**WORKERS, PEASANTS, SOLDIERS
ON WORLD AFFAIRS**

(Continued from p. 8.)

fourth anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, responsible members of departments concerned and representatives of the revolutionary masses in the capital attended.

Speaking at the reception which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, Ambassador Mwaluko warmly praised the friendship between Tanzania and China. He said that mutual benefit, equality and respect for each other's sovereignty as well as non-interference in one another's internal affairs were the pillars on which Tanzanian-Chinese friendship and economic co-operation were founded. He pointed out that Chinese economic and technical aid had helped Tanzania to further consolidate its sovereign independence and national self-reliance, and that this aid was also conducive to the African peoples' liberation from imperialist rule.

The Ambassador made special mention of China's assistance for the

railway project which would link Tanzania with Zambia. He said that this railway would have far-reaching and beneficial economic and social effects on the two neighbouring sister countries of Tanzania and Zambia. He also praised Chinese technicians and workers helping in Tanzania's construction for their hard work, dedication, great skills and selflessness.

The Ambassador said: "May I wish the greatest event in China—the great proletarian cultural revolution—still greater successes in the future. Tanzania accepts the victories of the Chinese people as its own victories and also as the victories of the world's forces fighting against imperialism in Africa, Asia and Latin America. We are happy at the unprecedented successes since the launching of the great cultural revolution under the dynamic and wise leadership of the great leader of the Chinese people—Chairman Mao."

Speaking of Tanzania's foreign policy, he expressed support for the Afro-American struggle, the African peoples' struggle for national independence and the just struggle of the Arab people. He expressed the

conviction that the day would not be far off when the African people in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and other parts of southern Africa would finally defeat their oppressors and liberate themselves. He said that the struggle had been stepped up, the fighting would become still fiercer, and the situation in southern Africa as a whole was unprecedentedly good.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Chen Yi praised the rapid growth in friendly co-operation between China and Tanzania. He also paid tribute to the great efforts by Tanzania, under the leadership of President Nyerere, in consolidating its national independence, opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supporting the national-liberation struggle in Africa. The Vice-Premier also acclaimed the new successes achieved in various fields by the Tanzanian people under the inspiration of the Arusha Declaration and in the spirit of self-reliance.

Speaking of the present excellent world situation, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "The mighty torrent of the national-democratic revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America and

the revolutionary struggle for liberation of the oppressed peoples in Europe and North America are converging and fiercely pounding the imperialist and colonialist system. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: **'It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off.'**"

The Vice-Premier added: "U.S. imperialism, the chief bulwark of imperialism and colonialism, is now in the grip of a grave political and economic crisis. It is finding the going tougher and tougher. Its military defeats in Vietnam, the U.S. dollar crisis and the heroic struggle of the Afro-Americans against violent repression are like three columns of raging flames severely burning U.S. imperialism which can find no way out."

Referring to the formula of a "partial stop in the bombardment" of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam recently dished up by the Johnson Administration to induce peace talks, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "This is a sheer conspiracy, an out-and-out fraud. U.S. imperialism is vainly trying to gain at the conference table what it cannot get on the battlefield; this is a fond dream which will never come true. Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people fully realize from their own experience that without victory on the battlefield, it is impossible to settle any question. U.S. imperialism is destined to be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war in Vietnam."

The Afro-American struggle against violent repression, he continued, "has swept well over a hundred cities in the United States. This is a striking manifestation of the political and economic crisis now gripping U.S. imperialism. It is the inevitable law of the development of struggle that the Black people in the United States are increasingly resorting to violence in their struggle. All

the countries and peoples upholding justice watch with great sympathy and support the heroic struggle of the Afro-Americans. However, the modern revisionist renegade clique is viciously abusing the struggle while describing the U.S. imperialist sanguinary suppression as the 'establishment of order,' thus revealing once again its features as a servile No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, pointed out in his statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression: **'The Afro-American struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed Black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class. . . . The struggle of the Black people in the United States for emancipation is a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, a component part of the contemporary world revolution.'** And Chairman Mao added: **'The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people.'** Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement is a scientific appraisal of the contemporary world revolutionary situation; it not only expresses the determination of the 700 million Chinese people to stand resolutely by the 20 million Afro-American brothers but also constitutes the firm support of the 700 million Chinese people to the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the revolutionary people throughout the world."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi went on to say that the situation in the Arab region and Africa was also excellent. The Arab people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression, Israel, was continuing to develop. The newly emerging nationally independent African coun-

tries are strengthening their unity and friendly co-operation in their struggle against imperialism, in defending their national independence and in building their respective countries. The people of those countries and regions which had not yet gained independence were carrying on armed struggles for liberation, and these struggles were developing in depth. As long as the African peoples strengthened their unity and persevered in armed struggle, the day would not be very far off when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism would be completely driven out of the African continent.

The Vice-Premier said: The great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, has won a decisive victory. At present, the revolutionary people throughout the country are implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way and winning all-round victory in this revolution. The support given to our great proletarian cultural revolution by the people of Tanzania and the rest of Africa as well as by the revolutionary people of the world is a great encouragement to the Chinese people, while the all-round victory in this great cultural revolution is in turn a great support and inspiration to the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed: "Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million Chinese people will surely hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and build China into a powerful socialist country at an even greater speed. The Chinese Government and people will, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, shoulder our bounden internationalist duty in a still better way, and give more powerful support to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of Tanzania, the rest of Africa and the whole world."

The Guinean Government Economic Delegation headed by Minister

Ismael Toure, which was visiting Peking, attended the reception.

Guinean Government Economic Delegation Visits China

The Guinean Government Economic Delegation, headed by Minister of Economic Development Ismael Toure, arrived in Peking on April 23 on a friendship visit to China. It was given a rousing welcome at the airport by more than 1,000 revolutionary people who held aloft portraits of our great leader Chairman Mao and of President Sekou Toure and placards with the words "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples!" Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and responsible members of departments concerned were at the airport to welcome the Guinean guests.

The same evening, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. Before the banquet, the Vice-Premier and Minister Ismael Toure held talks in a friendly atmosphere.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien warmly hailed the militant friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples. He reiterated the Chinese people's firm support for the Guinean people's just struggle in defending their national independence and state sovereignty against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. He said that the resolution adopted last year at the 8th Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea on strengthening and expanding relations between China and Guinea showed its confidence in the Chinese people and the Chinese Government. For this, the Vice-Premier expressed his sincere thanks.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien added: Chairman Mao issued a statement on April 16 in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. This solemn statement by Chairman Mao highly appraised the Black American struggle for emancipation and extended resolute support to it. Chairman Mao said in his statement: **"The Afro-American struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed Black**

people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class." Chairman Mao regards the struggle of the Black people in the United States against violent repression as a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. Chairman Mao reiterated in that statement the brilliant thesis he put forward in 1963: **"The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people."**

The Vice-Premier went on to say: Suffering heavy blows from the Vietnamese people's great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, from the Afro-American struggle against violent repression and from the financial and monetary crisis in the Western capitalist world, U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of the imperialist countries, is in the grip of a serious political and economic crisis. So long as the oppressed peoples and nations of the world support each other, co-ordinate their efforts and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices, they will certainly hasten its doom. We are confident that the day is not far off when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are completely driven out of the continent of Africa.

At present, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said, the Chinese people are implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way and are winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The situation is excellent throughout the country. The successive victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution have given tremendous inspiration to all the revolutionary people of the world and have dealt U.S.-led imperialism and all reaction a telling blow. We believe that socialist China will grow stronger in the great proletarian cultural revolution and will be better able to support the fighting people of Africa.

In his speech, Minister Ismael Toure congratulated the Chinese people and their leaders headed by Chairman Mao, the leader of the world proletarian revolution, on all their achievements in the revolution. He expressed the sincere hope that China's great proletarian cultural revolution would soon win all-round victory. He said that this great cultural revolution would make China an invincible bulwark and would enable her to give greater aid to the developing countries so as to encircle and finally overthrow imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The Guinean Minister said that Chairman Mao had recently issued a statement on the development in the Afro-American struggle arising from the brutal assassination of Martin Luther King. This showed that the Chinese people had successfully adhered to the road of the struggle of the international proletariat. The Minister pointed out that the struggles of the people of all countries are interrelated and are inseparable.

Minister Ismael Toure said that the Guinean people would continue their struggle against imperialism. They would go on fighting so long as there were colonies in Africa, so long as imperialist aggressor troops remained in Vietnam, so long as there was imperialist aggression, and so long as there was racial segregation in the United States, South Africa and elsewhere.

The Minister noted that an unbreakable friendship and solidarity had been established between the Chinese people and the Guinean and other African peoples. He said that the Guinean people were proud of this. He added: "Although the imperialists have tried in every way to prevent Guinea from maintaining relations with China, the Guinean people clearly know who their enemies are and who their friends are. We will make great efforts to strengthen the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and Governments of Guinea and China."

Guinean Ambassador to China Sekou Camara and other members of

the Embassy were present at the banquet.

On April 26, Premier Chou En-lai received Minister Ismael Toure and members of the delegation led by him, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

The delegation left Peking for home on April 27. It was given a warm send-off at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, leading members of departments concerned and more than 500 revolutionary people in the capital.

A.A.J.A. Celebrates Afro-Asian Journalists' Day

The Afro-Asian Journalists' Association held a meeting in Peking on the evening of April 24 to celebrate Afro-Asian Journalists' Day. The meeting once again expressed the determination of the Secretariat of the A.A.J.A. to support and aid the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

An atmosphere of revolutionary unity prevailed at the meeting. When the meeting began, all the Afro-Asian journalists and foreign friends present read together the following teaching of Chairman Mao from their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

Speaking at the meeting, Secretary-General of the A.A.J.A. Djawoto warmly hailed Chairman Mao's statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. He said: We are deeply convinced of the truth of what Chairman Mao Tse-tung said in his statement: "It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are

not far off." Many revolutionary organizations in various countries have responded to Chairman Mao's call to the people of the whole world and expressed their eagerness to unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its accomplices.

Referring to the present world situation, Djawoto said: The people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have risen up in valiant struggle for liberation. In many countries, the people's armed struggles are surging ahead. In the United States, the struggle of the 20 million oppressed and exploited Black Americans is developing in size and intensity. The people are more convinced than ever that counter-revolutionary violence must be opposed with revolutionary violence.

Djawoto condemned the U.S. imperialists, who are supported by the reactionaries and Soviet modern revisionists, for engaging in counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics and for stepping up the expansion of their aggression against other countries.

On behalf of the Secretariat of the A.A.J.A., he saluted the great Chinese people who, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist in the present era, are victoriously marching ahead in consolidating socialism through the great proletarian cultural revolution which is in essence a great political revolution of international significance. He also saluted the heroic Vietnamese people who have demonstrated the invincibility of people's war.

He continued: The A.A.J.A. Secretariat expresses its firm support for all the people of the world, particularly those in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, who are valiantly struggling against imperialism, old and new colonialism and fascism and fighting for genuine liberation and emancipation.

In his speech, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Senanayake said: We hail Chairman

Mao's latest statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. It is a great encouragement and a tremendous inspiration to all the people fighting for world liberation.

He added: The great proletarian cultural revolution, which is personally led by Chairman Mao, has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and guaranteed a reliable and solid base area for the world revolution.

Senanayake also spoke of the development of the revolutionary situation in Asia and Africa. He said that the people's revolutionary forces were advancing on the road of national liberation towards final victory. He condemned Soviet revisionism for betraying the revolutionary cause of the people of various countries and pointed out that an increasing number of people have come to understand that Soviet revisionism is the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism. In conclusion, he called on progressive and revolutionary Afro-Asian journalists and writers to intensify their activities now that the world revolution had entered a new great era, dedicate themselves to serve the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of opposing U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and their accomplices and striving for national independence, people's democracy and socialism.

In his speech, a representative of Chinese journalists in the capital said: The fifth plenary meeting of the A.A.J.A. Secretariat explicitly stated that it regarded the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as the guiding principle and the powerful ideological weapon for the Afro-Asian people and journalists in their revolutionary anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggles. Hence, the A.A.J.A. banner of revolutionary struggle has become more clear-cut and is imbued with greater fighting strength. Chinese journalists firmly support the A.A.J.A.'s revolutionary line and are determined to unite with the revolutionary Afro-Asian journalists and the Afro-Asian peoples, and fight and win victories together with them.

(Continued from p. 25.)

these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation." Maybe this person had acted from a kindly motive, but maybe it was something else. This photograph was not a trifling matter, but a danger signal. Wang Hsiu-chen immediately asked for the picture and tore it to pieces. She said that this was not a matter of tearing up a picture alone, but of opening fire on bourgeois ideas.

Wang Hsiu-chen's work was heavy and she was out all hours, so she often missed the last bus. The comrades assigned her a car. At first, she thought it was all for the sake of the work, so she accepted. But once, when she took the car to a factory, an old worker said to her: "Hsiu-chen, better not use the car. Be careful you don't become divorced from the masses." These words stirred her deeply. She thought: Using a car is not only a matter of way of living, but also a political matter. Some people in leading positions first degenerated in their way of life, and finally degenerated politically into revisionists. We proletarian revolutionaries must treat these questions seriously, and never become corrupted by bourgeois ideas. Since then, she has refused the car, and in all ordinary circumstances, uses the bus or walks.

Whether at work or at meetings, Wang Hsiu-chen always maintains a modest attitude of learning from other comrades and never tries to be domineering. At the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, she took the lead in bringing out her selfish thoughts and in "fighting self" and willingly listened to criticism. When she recognized her mistakes and shortcomings, she resolutely corrected them. She was concerned about comrades who had committed mistakes, and united with and helped them, so that, encouraged, they joined actively in the cultural revolution. Many people consider Wang Hsiu-chen their closest friend and tell her all their thoughts.

The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is the motive power for Wang Hsiu-chen's continuous advance. It was Mao Tse-tung's thought that nourished her, making into a Communist this girl who was once so poor that she had to collect partly burnt cinders from the rubbish heaps. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, this ordinary Party member became an outstanding vanguard fighter of the proletariat. In the practice of the struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, she deeply realized that one must not depart from Mao Tse-tung's thought for a single moment. If one departs from it in the slightest degree, he will lose his orientation and bring losses to the revolution, and will cease to go forward.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK	3	U.S. Imperialism Throve With Enslavement of Negroes and Trade in Negroes	15
Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Join Peking Revolutionary Masses in May Day Celebration		Chairman Mao's Works Published Abroad	16
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS		All-Round Degeneration and Disintegration in Countries and Parties Ruled by Revisionists — <i>Zeri i Popullit</i>	17
Advance From Victory to Victory — In Celebration of "May 1," International Labour Day — <i>Renmin Ribao, Hongqi and Jiefangjun Bao</i> editorial	9	South Vietnam P.L.A.F. Command Special Communique No. 5	19
Chairman Mao's April 16 Statement Inspires Revolutionary People All Over the World	11	Long Live Chairman Mao (<i>A Revolutionary Song</i>)	20
Sinhalese and Tamil Language Editions of Chairman Mao's April 16 Statement Published in Ceylon	13	Wang Hsiu-chen — Proletarian Revolutionary Woman Fighter	23
Upswing in American Workers' Strikes	14	Trade Unions Under Soviet Revisionism — Tool for Capitalist Restoration	28
		ACROSS THE LAND	26

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33

Just Off the Press

Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung,
Chairman of the Central Committee
Of the Communist Party of China,
In Support of the Afro-American
Struggle Against
Violent Repression

(April 16, 1968)

*In Vietnamese, Arabic, Burmese, Bengali, English, French, German,
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CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG ON PEOPLE'S WAR

(In English)

CONTENTS

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