

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 12, 1968

**Comrade Lin Piao Warmly Greets
25th Anniversary of Founding of
Albanian People's Army**

**Another Big Exposure of U.S.-Soviet
Counter-Revolutionary Collaboration**

by *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

**The Great Power of Revolutionary Mass
Criticism and Repudiation**

北
京
周
報



QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours.

*Message of Greetings to the Fifth
Congress of the Albanian Party of
Labour (October 1966)*

* * *

One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.

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

* * *

The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.

*Speech at the Meeting of the Supreme
Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in Celebration
of the 40th Anniversary of the Great
October Socialist Revolution (Novem-
ber 1957)*

Comrade Lin Piao Warmly Greet 25th Anniversary Of Founding of Albanian People's Army

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a message on July 9 to Comrade Beqir Balluku, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence of the People's Republic of Albania, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army. The message reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Beqir Balluku,

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

The Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army warmly greet the 25th anniversary of the founding of the fraternal Albanian People's Army. We warmly congratulate you on your splendid victories won in the past 25 years in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in strengthening your work of revolutionization.

Under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the fraternal Albanian People's Army, which holds high the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism, has carried out epic, heroic revolutionary struggles and has written a glorious history. In the anti-fascist war for national liberation, you united with the Albanian people, defeated the Italian-German aggressors and liberated your motherland. Since liberation, you have heroically defended your motherland "with pick in one hand and rifle in the other"; you have repeatedly smashed subversive activities by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Tito rene-

gade clique and the Soviet modern revisionists; you have triumphantly carried out socialist revolution and socialist construction and have built Albania into a strong red bastion.

The heroic Albanian People's Army has faithfully carried out the proletarian line for army building laid down by the Albanian Party of Labour. In recent years, you have carried out a series of important measures for revolutionization introduced by the Party of Labour and have launched a strong and vigorous mass movement for revolutionization. You have exerted great efforts in strengthening militia work and achieved great results. You have enthusiastically responded to the great call of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, to put political work in the first place and build the People's Army into a revolutionary army which is a fighting force, a working force and a production force. There is revolutionary vigour throughout the army, and this has greatly promoted preparedness against war and construction in all fields, further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania. The Albanian People's Army has proved its merit as a long-tested heroic army loyal to the people and to the revolution.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening." The great revolutionary storms of mass movements that recently swept France, Europe and North America are fiercely pounding the decadent and moribund capitalist system. In these great revolutionary storms, the renegade features of the

modern revisionist clique, with the Soviet Communist Party leadership as its centre, have been exposed more fully. They are finding the going tougher than ever before. Heroic People's Albania, the great beacon of socialism in Europe, is shining with ever greater radiance and is greatly inspiring the revolutionary people of Europe and the whole world who are carrying on their struggles.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours." "Come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together." Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will hold the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, always follow Chairman Mao's teachings, continually strengthen their great militant solidarity with the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army, and fight together with them to defeat imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction!

May the fraternal Albanian People's Army achieve new and greater victories in revolutionary struggle and in the work of revolutionization!

Lin Piao,

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

July 9, 1968

Chinese National Defence Ministry Congratulates Vietnamese People and Army on Downing 3,000 U.S. Planes

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence cabled the Ministry of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on June 27, warmly congratulating the fraternal Vietnamese people and Vietnam People's Army on their splendid victory in shooting down 3,000 U.S. pirate planes. The cable reads:

"In their heroic fight to severely punish the U.S. air pirates, the fraternal Vietnamese people and Vietnam People's Army had, up to the evening of June 25, shot down 3,000 U.S. planes engaged in barbarous bombing of north Vietnam. We warmly congratulate you on your splendid victory!

"Under the leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh and displaying the spirit of 'determination to fight and win,' the heroic Vietnamese people both in the south and in the north, united as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder against the enemy, have achieved great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Armymen and civilians in north Vietnam have wiped out large numbers of U.S. air pirates. Since this spring, armymen and civilians in south Vietnam have successively launched powerful offensives, battered U.S. imperialism, the most vicious in the world, and landed it in an impasse. You have creatively brought into play the infinite might of people's war. The U.S. aggressors are confronted with the fate of being submerged in the ocean of the people's war in Vietnam.

"U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, will certainly not take its defeat lying down. As exposed by President Ho Chi Minh on May 8, it is on the one hand intensifying its war of aggression in Vietnam and stepping up the 'peace talks' fraud on the other. The Vietnamese army and people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, cannot be intimidated or deceived. We are firmly convinced that, by

persevering in protracted war, the heroic Vietnamese people will surely win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

"Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **'The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.'** Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will resolutely follow Chairman Mao's teachings, hold still higher the banner of proletarian internationalism and unswervingly give all-out support to the Vietnamese brothers till they win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!"

Verdict in British Vickers-Zimmer Ltd. Fraud Case Pronounced in Peking

On July 3, the Peking Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a mass meeting at which the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought was held high and the verdict in the fraud case of the British Vickers-Zimmer Ltd. was announced. The verdict was read out in the absence of the defendant, the Vickers-Zimmer Ltd., which dared not appear at the meeting.

To safeguard the security and socialist construction of our country and the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Peking Municipal Intermediate People's Court decreed: The contract concerning a plant signed on November 25, 1964 between the defendant, the Vickers-Zimmer Ltd., and the China National Technical Import Corporation is to be annulled immediately as of the date of the present judgment; personnel of the Vickers-Zimmer Ltd. still in China must leave the country within ten days as of the date of the present judgment; and the Vickers-Zimmer Ltd. shall pay an indemnity of 650,000 British pounds to the China National Technical Import Corporation for economic losses suffered by the latter. This just verdict fully

demonstrated the great might of the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country.

When the meeting opened, the revolutionary masses present read in unison the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: **"The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch. After there is peace and order throughout the country, they will still engage in sabotage and create disturbances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a come-back. This is inevitable and beyond all doubt, and under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance."**

A representative of the Peking Municipal Intermediate People's Court read the verdict.

The verdict pointed out: The defendant, the British Vickers-Zimmer Ltd., signed a contract with the China National Technical Import Corporation on November 25, 1964, relative to the supply of a plant. In the course of more than three years while the contract was under execution, abundant facts showed that the defendant had no intention to fulfil the contract and had been deliberately perpetrating a fraud. Among the so-called technical personnel it had sent to China, some are incompetent while others were spies disguised as technical personnel. Before the spy George Watt came to China, he had been assigned the task of collecting intelligence by P.F.W. Jay, a responsible member of the defendant company. During his stay in China, George Watt stole a large quantity of important intelligence about China's military, political and economic affairs and the great proletarian cultural revolution, thus rendering active service to the British imperialist policy of aggression and opposing the People's Republic of China. The above offender had already been sentenced by the intermediate people's court of Lanchow in Kansu Province. Another so-called engineer Peter Deckart, who also carried out espionage activities in China, had been expelled from the country by our public security authorities.

(Continued on p. 29.)

Peking Review, No. 28

Another Big Exposure of U.S.-Soviet Counter-Revolutionary Collaboration

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE enormous counter-revolutionary collaboration between U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is becoming more and more undisguised.

Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the Soviet revisionist clique, in a speech on June 27, violently attacked China and made loud noises about the Soviet Union and the United States "seeking spheres of coinciding interests" and their "co-ordination with each other in the solution of pressing international problems." He also announced that the Soviet revisionists were ready to "exchange views" with U.S. imperialism on the question of "restriction and reduction" of systems of strategic offensive and defensive nuclear weapons. This is another act of surrender to U.S. imperialism by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique and another big betrayal of the Soviet people and the people of the world by this clique.

The flunkey slavishly served his master, and the master immediately praised him. Even before seeing the full text of Gromyko's speech, the U.S. State Department declared its readiness to "contact" the Soviet revisionist clique and "discuss and fix the date and place of the talks." On July 1, Johnson gleefully said that the United States and the Soviet Union "have agreed" to enter "in the nearest future" into discussions on Gromyko's "proposal." The close co-ordination between Moscow and Washington shows that both gangs, in the United States and in the Soviet Union, had plotted these moves behind closed doors long ago.

Since the Johnson-Kosygin talks at Glassboro a year ago, the Soviet revisionist clique has been engaged in a series of treacherous deals on such questions as Vietnam, the Middle East, and nuclear weapons.

The deals between the American gang and the Soviet gang are becoming more and more frequent, and bigger and bigger. In just ten days in June, the United States and the Soviet Union concluded four sinister bargains on such questions as the "nuclear non-proliferation treaty" and the offer of "nuclear protection." Now, the United States and the Soviet Union have declared that they have reached agreement on the question of discussing the so-called "restriction and reduction" of strategic nuclear weapons systems. This indicates that they are carrying on their counter-revolutionary collaboration in a more shameless and open manner.

The so-called "restriction and reduction" of strategic nuclear weapons systems put forward by the United

States and the Soviet Union is an out-and-out fraud. They have stored large quantities of strategic nuclear weapons and established their nuclear missiles systems for a long time. Their new deal will not impede in the least the implementation of their policies of nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail.

U.S. imperialism at present is suffering crushing defeats in its war of aggression against Vietnam, and it is in the throes of unprecedentedly serious political, financial and monetary crises. It has been badly beaten and has fallen into a very difficult position both at home and abroad. In these circumstances, by proposing a deal between the two partners on the question of their strategic nuclear weapons systems, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is obviously doing its master a big service. Its purpose is to enable U.S. imperialism to concentrate its efforts in intensifying its war of aggression against Vietnam, stepping up its suppression of the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and further pushing ahead with its counter-revolutionary global strategy which is already bankrupt.

On the question of nuclear weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union have long stood together in jointly opposing China and the revolutionary people of the world; their policy is "nuclear colonialism" pure and simple. The Soviet revisionist clique's fig-leaf of anti-imperialist pretensions has been torn aside in the course of the development of international class struggle, and by now practically nothing is left. The Soviet revisionist clique now has openly declared that it wants to enter into agreement with U.S. imperialism on the readjustment of their strategic nuclear weapons systems. This reveals to the world still more glaringly that the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists have gone a step further to form a nuclear military alliance between them.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique "**are flunkies and accomplices of imperialism before which they prostitute themselves.**" Under the present circumstances in which the world situation is becoming more unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and more favourable to the revolutionary people throughout the world, this bunch of renegades, like Kosygin and Brezhnev, is certain to serve its master all the more enthusiastically. The rapid escalation of the counter-revolutionary collaboration between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is a reflection of how seriously U.S. imperialism has been hit by the world revolutionary storm, and how the Soviet revisionist clique is at the end of its tether.

By speeding up the pace of its betrayal, this revisionist clique will only serve to further educate the people of the world and of the Soviet Union by negative example, and to promote the great struggle of the revolutionary people of all countries against U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist clique as its centre, and the reactionaries of all countries. The great hurricane of world revolution will eventually sweep this handful of pests away once and for all.

(July 8)

A Splendid New Page in French History

Great storm of mass struggle set off by the French workers and students

THE great storm of the revolutionary struggle of the French workers and students has been sweeping across all France with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt since May. It has dealt the reactionary rule of the French monopoly capitalist class heavy blows and shaken the decaying and moribund world capitalist system. Inheritors of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Paris Commune, the fine sons and daughters of the French people have written a splendid new page in French history.

Unprecedented Violent Revolutionary Storm

At the beginning of May, Paris students ignited the first sparks of this great revolutionary mass struggle. They came out of the schools and heroically challenged the rotten bourgeois educational and social systems. More than 600,000 university students and millions of middle school students throughout the country rose up in response. Inspired and spurred on by the unprecedented upsurge in the student movement, over ten million workers arose in a general strike, which had both economic and political demands, and occupied half the country's factories and enterprises. Within a very short period, revolutionary red flags were hoisted over the factories, mines and enterprises from the mining district in northern France to the Mediterranean coast in the south, from the port of Bordeaux along the Atlantic seaboard in the west to Strasbourg on the eastern border of France and West Germany, and the roaring flames of mass struggle were kindled everywhere in more than 90 provinces of France.

Spearhead of Struggle Pointed at the Decaying Old System

One of the important characteristics of this great revolutionary storm is that the struggle is clearly directed at the evil rule of the French monopoly capitalist class and the decaying capitalist system. This shows that the consciousness of the French masses and their struggle have risen to a new level.

Thousands upon thousands of students and workers went into the streets, shouting: "Revolution! Revolution!" "Down with the police state!" "Down with the anti-popular régime which creates unemployment

and poverty!" "Power to the workers!" They attacked the French Senate, assaulted many departmental administrations, set fire to the Paris stock exchange, the "shrine of capitalism," and valiantly challenged branches of the reactionary state machinery such as the police, the gendarmerie and the judiciary. In a public statement, progressive students in Paris noted that their struggle must be waged "within the framework of a contest with and a struggle against the capitalist regime" and that it was tied up with the "overthrow of the (existing) relations of production and transformation of the economic structure by and for the workers."

"Students and Workers, Unite!"

Another clear characteristic of this revolutionary hurricane is that the student movement and the workers' movement supported and encouraged each other, thus pushing the struggle forward at a furious pace.

As early as the beginning of May when the Paris students went into the streets, Paris workers joined in their demonstration processions. "Workers and students, unite!" This has become the ringing slogan in this revolutionary storm. In mid May when the students were brutally suppressed, the workers staged a general strike in solidarity with the student struggle. The day in early June when the workers of the Renault Automobile Plant in Flins were savagely attacked by the police, large numbers of Paris students rushed to their support that night, breaking through line after line of police blockades. In the last two months, the students and workers have forged a deep revolutionary friendship in the struggle.

Meet Counter-Revolutionary Violence With Revolutionary Violence

A third vivid feature of this storm is that the students and workers, undaunted in the face of brute force, held the "law" and "order" of the bourgeoisie in scorn, ignored the orders and "directives" of the French revisionists and scab union bosses and courageously challenged the capitalist system. They formed occupation committees and pickets, occupied university

and factory buildings, and prevented blood-sucking managers and capitalists from leaving their offices.

When the French Government moved in large numbers of heavily armed police, gendarmes and security forces to brutally put them down, the students and workers staunchly declared: "Meet bourgeois violence with revolutionary violence!" Having built street barricades, they fought pitched battles against the reactionary police and security forces night after night. They grabbed police high-pressure hoses, picked up tear-gas and concussion grenades which had not exploded and threw them back at the police, along with rocks and incendiary bottles. The police and security forces were soundly beaten. Police vans were burnt and police stations were attacked and set on fire. Hitherto regarded by the ruling class as its paradise, many big cities were turned into battlefields engulfed in smoke and strewn with debris.

Badly Mauled Ruling Circles Resort to Every Kind of Intrigue

French ruling circles and their accomplices and running dogs of all descriptions have been badly mauled in the last two months. They have been struggling desperately and trying their utmost to suppress and oppose the people and have thereby fully revealed their vicious features. They have served as teachers by negative example and given the French people a profound lesson by negative example.

In an effort to maintain its tottering reactionary rule, the French monopoly capitalist class has gone all out in its counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics — political deception and violent suppression. On the one hand, it staged its disgusting "election" farce and made empty promises of "reforms" and trivial concessions in wage and welfare benefits to deceive the people. On the other hand, it flagrantly sent police, special agents, gendarmes and security forces all over the country to carry out bloody suppression of the students and workers. In the last two months, two young workers and one student were killed and several thousand people arrested by the French reactionaries. The ruling class has incurred a heavy debt of blood to the French people.

Renegade Features of French Revisionist Clique Fully Revealed

The revisionist leading clique of the French Communist Party and the bosses of the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.) under the control of the French revisionists openly came out for maintaining the "law" and "order" of the bourgeoisie at a time when French ruling circles were in the grip of a grave crisis. They spared no effort in attacking and undermining the just struggles of the students and workers. This has fully revealed their ugly features as renegades and scabs who play the role of watch-dogs of the imperialist and capitalist system of exploitation.

The French revisionist chiefs mortally hate and fear the students who were the first to rise in struggle.

As apologists for the reactionary authorities, these revisionists have once and again attacked and slandered the students who are carrying out a just struggle as "provocative elements" and "creating revolt." At a time when the masses of French workers had broken through the obstacles put up by the revisionists and had launched an irrepressible wave of occupying factories and holding strikes throughout the country, which was like a big earthquake shaking the very rule of the monopoly capitalist class, these revisionist chiefs lost no time in reaching "agreement" with the government and the capitalists on resumption of work at the expense of the workers' fundamental interests. The revisionists and ruling circles worked in close co-operation, used different kinds of dirty tricks and tried their best to resort to intimidation, cajolery and sowing dissension to help the ruling circles disrupt the vigorous mass struggle. This was why the West European bourgeois press openly praised the French revisionist bosses as "natural allies of the French Government" in suppressing the revolutionary movement of the workers.

In their actual struggles, more and more progressive French workers and students have come to realize that the French revisionists are the ferocious enemies of the workers' movement and that it is impossible to overthrow capitalism without crushing revisionism.

French People's Triumph Inevitable

With the help of the French revisionists, the French ruling circles have temporarily suppressed the vigorous revolutionary mass movement. They are now intensifying their repressive measures against the revolutionary people. On the one hand, they have flagrantly dissolved a large number of workers' and student organizations, arrested and persecuted progressive workers and students, and, on the other hand, they are making further economic onslaughts against the working people. But the greater the oppression, the more powerful the resistance. These perverse actions by the French reactionaries will certainly further aggravate the acute class contradictions at home, making the French people rise in struggle more resolutely.

Having been tempered in this great revolutionary storm, the revolutionary French Marxist-Leninists and people, who have a glorious tradition of revolution, will surely accumulate rich experience from struggle and become stronger. No matter how desperately the French monopoly capitalist class and the revisionist clique thrash around in their death-bed struggle and no matter what tremendous difficulties the French people may meet in their struggle in days to come, victory surely belongs to the French people. As pointed out by our great leader Chairman Mao: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph."

One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

The Great Power of Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation

Everywhere in China, in factories, rural people's communes, P.L.A. units, schools and government offices, and even among fishermen at sea and entire families in their homes, the mass movement to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes is developing in depth and scope. This "people's war" which uses Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon began on an extensive scale 14 months ago. It has already demonstrated its great power. It is of the utmost importance in destroying the bourgeois headquarters headed by China's Khrushchov and its social foundations for the restoration of capitalism in China, and in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, promoting the cultural revolution and transforming the people's outlook. The revolutionary masses call this campaign a "great strategic plan" of our great leader Chairman Mao in leading the people to oppose revisionism and prevent a capitalist restoration. We reprint below an article written by the "Chinghai Ribao" (Chinghai Daily) correspondent on the achievements of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign in the Sining area of Chinghai Province, north-west China.

In publishing this article on June 24, "Renmin Ribao" ran an accompanying short commentary which pointed out that "the brilliant achievements of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the Sining area show the great importance of vigorously continuing this campaign." The commentary called on the nation to "use the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung . . . to develop the excellent situation and usher in greater and all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution."

In August 1967, the proletarian revolutionaries in Chinghai seized power from a handful of capitalist roaders who had usurped important Party and government positions in the province. The provincial revolutionary committee was founded—the new organ of power set up on the principle of the "three-in-one" combination, comprising representatives of the revolutionary masses, revolutionary leading cadres and the P.L.A. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "never forget class struggle," this new-born provisional organ

of power made the unfolding of sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation one of its basic tasks in grasping class struggle. Just as the "Chinghai Ribao," the organ of the provincial revolutionary committee, pointed out in an editorial on June 23, the campaign is, "under conditions of the proletarian dictatorship, a sharp weapon of the proletariat for completely defeating the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, a strategic measure to ensure that our Party and country never change their political colour." — Ed.

UNPARALLELED in history, the great proletarian cultural revolution is a most profound revolutionary mass movement of the greatest magnitude. Under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought, hundreds of millions of revolutionary people are undertaking a campaign which, with unprecedented depth and scope, exposes and repudiates the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, renegades, enemy agents and all other counter-revolutionaries, and clears out the sludge and filth of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All decadent ideology and other incongruous parts of the superstructure are crumbling as the days go by." This is precisely the situation in Sining.

Cultural Revolution Developing in Depth and Scope

Chairman Mao initiated and leads the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first in history. He has set forth the whole theory, line, principles and policies for continuing to make revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, incisively revealed the law of class struggle in socialist society, and developed Marxism-Leninism to a higher level in theory and practice on the cardinal question of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The proletarian revolutionaries in Sining have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. They have exposed and repudiated China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party and their agents for their criminal opposition to the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and

for pushing forward a counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Through this exposure and repudiation, the proletarian revolutionaries have come to understand deeply the necessity of firmly grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in order to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, they are defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line even more consciously and with ever greater determination.

Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has helped open the eyes of people who had been hoodwinked by the capitalist roaders. They have gradually come to see that the aim of the bourgeois reactionary line is to restore capitalism and plunge the working people into suffering again. And they, too, have begun to take an active part in attacking the class enemy.

The revolutionary ranks are expanding rapidly and the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party are being overwhelmed in the vast ocean of the revolutionary mass movement.

Through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary people know better how to distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds and how to fight the class enemy.

Recently, in co-ordination with rectification of Party organizations and taking stock of the class ranks, the revolutionary people of Sining have concentrated the fire of their criticism and repudiation on the revisionist lines on Party building and on the cadre question. They have brought to light a host of facts showing how the capitalist roaders drew together traitors, deserters and other bad elements to form self-seeking cliques.

The handful of renegades, enemy agents and other counter-revolutionaries—survivals of the Kuomintang reactionaries—who hid in Party and government organizations and industrial enterprises under the wing of the capitalist roaders, have been ferreted out and their sinister features revealed. This is a vivid proof that the bourgeoisie's representatives who wormed their way into the Party are actually agents of the Kuomintang reactionaries in the Communist Party, that our struggle with them is in essence a continuation of the prolonged struggle between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang reactionaries, and that the struggle between the bourgeoisie which attempts to stage a come-back and the proletariat which opposes its come-back is a protracted, acute and complicated one.

This exposure of the class enemies one after another has effectively shattered the social foundations which China's Khrushchov relied upon in his attempt to restore capitalism in China.

Widespread Dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation means the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to criticize

and repudiate the ideas of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. The revolutionaries of Sining have found that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the sharpest weapon against feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. They say that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the telescope and microscope with which to discover all monsters and demons. Only Mao Tse-tung's thought can prevent the restoration of capitalism and guarantee that our Party and our country never change their political colour.

The masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, armymen, young Red Guard fighters and government cadres throughout Sining study Chairman Mao's works every day. Their creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has brought about profound changes in their outlook.

They say the fact that China's Khrushchov had been able to enforce his counter-revolutionary revisionist line in some places was primarily because some people had the bourgeois concept of self-interest. This concept was the root of revisionism and revisionism was its fruit. Only when it is completely overthrown, can the proletarian concept of devotion to the public interest gain complete ascendancy, and can the domination in the political and economic fields by the proletariat be consolidated.

Workshops, farms, classrooms and peasant homes have all become battlefields for fighting self and repudiating revisionism. The reactionary bourgeois world outlook typified by China's Khrushchov is under fierce attack. More and more people are striving to emulate the heroes commended by Chairman Mao in the "three constantly read articles"—Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains—and to follow the example of Comrade Men Ho, who is praised as a good cadre boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Flourishing Situation in Sining

The success of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in Sining has further borne out our great leader Chairman Mao's thesis: **"There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction."**

Holding high the banner of revolutionary criticism according to Mao Tse-tung's thought, proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary people on every front have launched fierce attacks on the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industry, agriculture, political science and law, art and literature, education, scientific research and other spheres of work.

By repudiating the bourgeois idea of "putting work-points in command," the revolutionary peasants have given prominence to proletarian politics. By denouncing the revisionist line of "relying on experts," the revolutionary workers have displayed great revolutionary

spirit, broken down bourgeois conventions and introduced many innovations to increase efficiency and save manpower.

Revolutionary students and teachers have cast aside the erroneous practice of "putting intellectual training first" and "putting marks in command" and have determinedly taken the road of "education serving proletarian politics and education being combined with productive labour."

Revolutionary literary and art workers have repudiated such revisionist theories as a "literature and art for the whole people" and adhered to the principle of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving socialism and helping to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Revolutionary cadres have concentrated their fire on the old bureaucratic style of work. They are putting into effect Chairman Mao's teaching that the rev-

olutionary committee should "follow the policy of 'better troops and simpler administration' and organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses."

In short, all parts of the superstructure which are incompatible with the socialist economic base are crumbling. New ideas, culture, customs and habits conforming to the socialist economic base are taking shape.

Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has promoted the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" leadership. At the same time, it has given industry and agriculture a powerful impetus. A vigorous atmosphere prevails in both the urban and rural districts of the Sining area.

The campaign is continuing. It is cleansing the old world with the force of a big thunderstorm. The masses of revolutionary people have pledged to carry on the campaign to the end.

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

**Only by destroying the old and the rotten
can we build the new and the sound.**

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Revolutionary Mass Criticism At a Shanghai Shipyard

THE Revolutionary Committee of the Hudong Shipyard in Shanghai has led the broad masses of its revolutionary workers and staff in conducting sustained revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This has changed their outlook and considerably consolidated and developed the newly formed revolutionary committee. An invigorating revolutionary atmosphere prevails in the shipyard.

Since the beginning of the year, the shipyard has overfulfilled the state production plan every month. It has manufactured an 8,820 h.p. diesel engine, the second of its kind in China. This took only a short time to make and is of a high standard.

The proletarian revolutionaries of the shipyard forged a revolutionary great alliance in August last year and established their revolutionary committee in October. The situation was excellent, but later, some comrades slackened their efforts in revolutionary mass criticism.

As the great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Class struggle is an objective reality independent of man's

will." A handful of class enemies seized the opportunity to stir up trouble by fanning the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism and, using double-faced tactics, engaged in Right splittism in a futile attempt to subvert the revolutionary committee.

With the help of men of a naval unit of the People's Liberation Army who had come to support the Left, the revolutionary committee convened meetings and, in the light of Chairman Mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle," the committee members animatedly discussed the new situation, new trends and new features in the class struggle. They came to understand that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and that to win complete victory in this revolution they should use Mao Tse-tung's thought to criticize the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and carry the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation through to the end.

The revolutionary committee therefore put the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the task of leading the revolutionary masses in unfolding the revolutionary mass criticism in the forefront of all its work.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles. Unless this is done, the Party cannot accomplish any of its political tasks." In line with this teaching, the shipyard's revolutionary committee first of all worked vigorously to do political and ideological work well, mobilize the masses and

arm them with Chairman Mao's teachings on classes and class struggle.

For a time, the shipyard relied mainly on a small number of people to carry out the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and many veteran workers were not brought into it.

The revolutionary committee holds that it is the revolutionary masses who have the deepest feelings for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the most bitter hatred for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov. They constitute the main force in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. The revolutionary committee organized Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes on a big scale, convened meetings among the workers and encouraged them to recall their life of misery in the pre-liberation days and contrast that with their present happiness. This has aroused the proletarian feelings of the masses and raised their level of understanding of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

They now understand more clearly that effective revolutionary mass criticism is a demonstration of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. They see it as a concrete action in resolute defence of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and as a matter of primary importance in ensuring that China will never change its political colour.

Once mobilized, the masses brought about a speedy change in the situation as regards revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. They collect facts themselves and organize and preside over criticism meetings. Everyone expresses his views in speech or writing. Some old and women workers who were not used to speaking at meetings now speak up to wage face-to-face struggles against their class enemies.

In addition to the big criticism meetings, small meetings are held by single groups of workers or single work-shifts. Essays and cartoons are widely used in the campaign. Criticism is conducted every day and every corner of the shipyard has become a battlefield. The spirit of the revolutionary masses is high and they are firm in their determination, while the handful of class enemies is panic-stricken and swamped in the vast ocean of the revolutionary mass movement.

This has proved the truth of Chairman Mao's statement: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."**

The revolutionary workers use the mass criticism as a sharp weapon to deepen their struggle against the class enemies. Through thoroughgoing and detailed investigations and study, they have uncovered a handful of class enemies concealed deep in the revolutionary ranks. The counter-revolutionary crimes of this handful serve as living material for revolutionary mass criticism, and an exhibition on these crimes has been organized. The revolutionary masses have been able to see that the revisionist line on cadres pushed by

China's Khrushchov, the line of recruiting renegades and accepting deserters to form self-seeking cliques, sheltered these class enemies. China's Khrushchov sang the same tune as this handful and took the same sinister road. He is the chief representative of the class enemies in all their criminal activities. Thus, the masses centre their hatred on this handful headed by China's Khrushchov and are consolidating their victory in the struggle, politically, ideologically, theoretically and organizationally.

The revolutionary committee combines the revolutionary mass criticism with the struggle-criticism-transformation in the shipyard.

This surging movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has brought China's Khrushchov under fire for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line he pushed in industry. It is pounding at the old superstructure serving this revisionist line and sweeping away the muck and filth of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes.

The revolutionary masses have creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of the struggle and, as a result, Mao Tse-tung's thought is more widely disseminated than ever before. In the process of destroying the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the masses have established the ascendancy of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Manufactured at high speed and of high quality, the 8,820 h.p. diesel engine, the second of its kind built to Chinese design and with Chinese materials, is a fruit of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

When the revolutionary workers and staff were given the task of making the engine, they studied these teachings of Chairman Mao's: **"We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace,"** and **we should make both what other countries already have and what they have not yet possessed.** They have refuted fallacies such as the slavishness spread by China's Khrushchov and his notion of proceeding at a snail's pace. They have also held debates with the handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" and struggled against them face to face.

Revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians have put their heads together to solve the difficulties they met in the process of manufacture, thus exploding the myths spread by China's Khrushchov that "factories should be run by experts" and "technique comes first." They have emancipated their minds, broken away from the old stereotypes and turned their workshops into a battlefield for carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and a classroom for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When this diesel engine was made in a short time and was being test run, they once again denounced the

crimes of China's Khrushchov in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industry, and warmly praised the great leader Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung so that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has entered deeper into the hearts of the people.

The revolutionary workers in the shipyard have learnt from their own experience how the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has victoriously advanced the revolution and promoted production. They pledge themselves to carry this mass movement through to the end and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes.

The shipyard's revolutionary committee, born in the storm of class struggle in the cultural revolution, is taking various steps to continuously deepen and broaden the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. The revolutionary committee is being built into a headquarters which is full of vitality and which leads the broad masses in carrying out class struggle.

* * *

**There is no construction without destruction.
Destruction means criticism and repudiation, it
means revolution.**

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Making the Flames of Revolutionary Repudiation Blaze Still Higher

IN summing up their experience in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to repudiate revisionism, the revolutionary peasants of the Hongxing Production Brigade in Heilungkiang Province, northeast China, say: Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is a tremendous force propelling the great proletarian cultural revolution in the countryside.

In the past year and more, revolutionary criticism in this brigade has steadily deepened. Profound changes have taken place in the outlook of its members. A vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the brigade.

Like the peasants in other places, Hongxing's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have turned their village, their fields and their households into a big battlefield for the repudiation of China's Khrushchov. The leading body of the brigade constantly studies the situation in the village and makes good use of it to help its members analyse the village's class struggles in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings

and wage a successful "people's war" of revolutionary repudiation against revisionism.

The earliest activity was criticism and repudiation of the theory of "exploitation having its merits" advocated by China's Khrushchov. In meetings, the poor and lower-middle peasants recalled the miseries which they suffered in the old society and contrasted these with their present happy life. With irrefutable facts they repudiated this revisionist fallacy. Wei Kuang-yu, an old poor peasant of the second production team, told with tears in his eyes the sorrowful history of his family—how his father was worked to death in the landlord's mill, how his mother died in despair and how his family was broken up. The dozens of people who attended that meeting shed tears of wrath. They shouted angrily: "Never forget the bitter class oppression, firmly remember the hatred born of our sufferings!" "Exploitation is a crime!" "Down with China's Khrushchov!" After that, Wei Kuang-yu went on to tell how Chairman Mao saved his family from that hell of misery, and enabled the three separated brothers of his family to come together again to lead a happy life and become masters of the new socialist countryside. At that, all those in the meeting raised their arms and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Then they studied the following teaching of Chairman Mao's and found it very close to their hearts: "**In a society rent by class struggle, if there is freedom for the exploiting classes to exploit the working people, there is no freedom for the working people not to be exploited.**"

Thus profoundly and thoroughly, Chairman Mao sums up the class relations between the exploiters and the working people. It is he who understands most clearly the poor peasants who were subject to cruel exploitation and oppression!

Recalling the past and examining the present, the revolutionary peasants feel a deeper love for Chairman Mao and socialism and a deeper hatred for China's Khrushchov. By advocating exploitation, he was actually attempting to restore capitalism in China. What a sinister scheme this was! Wang Shu-jen, an old poor peasant, spoke the minds of all: "I will struggle to the death against whoever says 'exploitation has its merits!'" This has strengthened still more the revolutionary peasants' determination to use the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon in carrying through to the end the struggle against the revisionism advocated by China's Khrushchov.

When the spearhead of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was directed against China's Khrushchov's theory of the "dying out of class struggle," the revolutionary peasants studied the following teaching from the great leader: "**The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch. After there is peace and order throughout the country, they will still engage in sabotage and create disturb-**

ances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a come-back. This is inevitable and beyond all doubt, and under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance."

As always, Chairman Mao's teachings, like a beacon, light the road of advance for the revolutionary peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres recalled, period by period, the history of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the 20 post-liberation years in the locality and their village. They brought to light a great many facts showing how the class enemy plotted to usurp political power and restore capitalism. This fully proved the wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's teaching cited above.

In the period of land reform which took place soon after the liberation, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements in this village kept their records in expectation of a come-back. Whenever there were signs of difficulties, they felt the urge to take action. During the agricultural co-operation movement in the early 1950s, they poisoned draught animals in an attempt to bring about the collapse of the farm co-ops. In 1958 they spread the counter-revolutionary slander that "the people's communes are worse than the co-ops and the co-ops are worse than the mutual-aid teams, while the mutual-aid teams are not as good as farming on one's own," each one worse than the last. In this way they opposed the establishment of people's communes and spoke in favour of the restoration of capitalism. During the three-year (1959-61) period of temporary difficulties when China suffered from natural calamities, they tried to corrupt and pull over to their side village cadres or, pretending to be progressive, sneaked into the ranks of the cadres, scheming to usurp the leadership in the countryside. In 1962, when the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang was raising a clamour about invading the mainland, these scoundrels eagerly set about locating old land boundaries and in co-ordination with the Kuomintang reactionaries opposed the political power of the proletariat. In the current great proletarian cultural revolution, they tried again to stir up trouble and sabotage this revolution.

Making this review of the facts of sharp class struggle in their very midst, the revolutionary peasants were deeply stirred. This further heightened their vigilance in the struggle. There is a counter-revolutionary in the first production team. Adapting himself to the conditions of the class struggle in various periods, sometimes he was like a serpent "assuming the guise of a beautiful giri" and on other occasions he was like a serpent "baring its poisonous fangs," engaging in sabotage, using dual, covert and overt, tactics. When he saw things were going against him in the cultural revolution, he ran away secretly. From the example of this scoundrel the masses in the Hongxing brigade understood better the fact that sometimes the class struggle goes on in the open and sometimes unfolds

under cover. This was a profound education to them. In a meeting to repudiate the theory of the "dying out of class struggle," the poor peasant Kuo Chien-yu said: This revisionist fallacy "benumbs the fighting will of the revolutionary people and serves the restoration of capitalism. The class enemies will not perish of their own accord. They will not lie down to sleep. We must never fall into the trap set by China's Khrushchov." Ku Chang-en, an old poor peasant, said: "We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, never forget class struggle, keep a firm hold on the political power of the proletariat, and defend our socialist state so that it will not change its political colour."

This expressed the determination of all the revolutionary peasants in the brigade. They sent militiamen to catch and bring back this evil man, and put him under the supervision of the masses. Thus he was not permitted to continue to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation developed in depth. It got to the problem of how to block the development of capitalism and uphold the socialist road in the countryside. Recalling the history of collectivization in their village, the commune members with one voice denounced the crimes of China's Khrushchov and his local agents in advocating the "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, hiring labour, land sales and private enterprise) and the "*san zi yi bao*" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household) and in boosting the type of rich-peasant economy with each household "owning three horses, a plough and a cart." After the land reform, though the impoverished peasants in the village got land, they still had not rid themselves of poverty as a result of the existence of the "four freedoms" advocated by China's Khrushchov. At that time, three of the over 20 poor and lower-middle peasant families which now belong to the second production team were forced to sell land while 15 of them had to eke out a living by borrowing money at usurious rates of interest. Later, as a result of persevering in taking the road of collectivization as called upon by Chairman Mao, production rose rapidly. At the time of mutual-aid teams, the whole village owned only three horses and one ox; now its horses alone number 35. Its per-mu yield of grain has tripled.

While contrasting the past with the present, the commune members again studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "When the people overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, many were not clear as to which way China should head — towards capitalism or towards socialism. Facts have now provided the answer: only socialism can save China." All agreed that it was due to the leadership of Chairman Mao that they had embarked on the happy road of socialism. The "four freedoms," the "*san zi yi bao*" and the "rich-peasant economy" advocated by

China's Khrushchov come from the same mould as the three knives (rent, usury, and taxes and levies) which threatened the very existence of the peasants in the old society. Only by following Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end can they prevent a retrogression which will plunge them into misery again.

The revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has deepened the commune members' understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They see more clearly that Mao Tse-tung's thought is like rain, dew and sunshine, it is the lifeblood, the steering wheel of the revolutionary people. They have come to know that China's Khrushchov did all he could to attack and smear the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and to oppose the study of Chairman Mao's works by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other labouring people precisely for the purpose of pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionism and restoring capitalism in China.

A host of activists in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works have emerged from the revolutionary peasants who are becoming ever more enthusiastic in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. They declare: The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing and preventing revisionism. It is the guiding principle for all our work and actions. The more the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists oppose our study of Chairman Mao's works, the more we should study them. We are deter-

mined to turn the countryside into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way, we shall be able to discern and resist revisionism no matter in what form it emerges in the future.

The leading body of the Hongxing Production Brigade is now guiding the revolutionary commune members in stepping up revolutionary mass criticism and making its flames blaze still higher. Meetings have been organized to criticize in turn the fallacies of "material incentives" and "putting work points in command" spread by China's Khrushchov and his revisionist line in Party building. The militiamen in the village also repudiated the bourgeois military line.

In order to eliminate the pernicious influence of revisionism in the village, the revolutionary peasants have linked the repudiation of revisionism with the fight against self-interest in their own minds. They run study classes in their fields, in their village and in their families, in which they use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their arrow to shoot at the targets of revisionism and self-interest. They have learnt from their own experience that self-interest is the root cause of revisionism. Without combating self-interest, revisionism cannot be thoroughly repudiated and will recur under certain conditions. Not only have the families of many poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members become battlefields for repudiating revisionism, they are also being built with vigour into revolutionary families united in combating self-interest.

The Nanwangzhuang Production Brigade In the Great Cultural Revolution

THE Nanwangzhuang Production Brigade of the Nanwangzhuang People's Commune in Anping County is an ordinary village on the vast plains of Hopei Province. Its changes in the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years vividly demonstrate the infinite power of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Among those living in this village are Wang Yukun, Wang Hsiao-chi and Wang Hsiao-pang, the members of the three poor-peasant households which the great leader Chairman Mao praised as households representing "The direction . . . in which the 500 million peasants throughout the country will move." In 1955, in his brilliant work *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation* Chairman Mao wrote: "In one very small co-operative of only six households in Hopei Province, the three old-middle-peasant households firmly refused to carry on and were allowed to withdraw, but the three poor-peasant households said they would con-

tinue whatever happened. They stayed in and the co-operative was preserved. In fact, the direction in which these three poor-peasant households are moving is the one in which the 500 million peasants throughout the country will move. All peasants now farming individually will eventually take the road resolutely chosen by these three poor-peasant households." These mighty words of Chairman Mao's greatly inspired the confidence and determination of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in taking the socialist road. By 1956, agricultural co-operation was brought about in China. Representing the 500 million Chinese peasants, Comrade Wang Yu-kun brought to Chairman Mao, who warmly received him, a joyful report about their embarking on the road of collectivization. Over the past ten years and more, the Nanwangzhuang Production Brigade has developed from a small co-op of three poor-peasant households into a co-op embracing the whole village which later became part of a people's commune. Advancing along the great road of

socialism, it has grown bigger and stronger amidst the storm and stress of class struggle.

Now, tempered in the great cultural revolution, Nanwangzhuang has taken on a completely new look.

Relentlessly Repudiating China's Khrushchov's Theory of "the Dying Out of Class Struggle"

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the brigade have used Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon to mercilessly denounce the counter-revolutionary, revisionist line of China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. They angrily declared that with China's Khrushchov energetically spreading his theory of "the dying out of class struggle," after the completion of agricultural co-operation, the landlords and rich peasants in this village sang the same tune, clamouring that "since the land has been turned over to the public and everyone lives on his work points, what is the need to differentiate between classes?" Has class struggle really died out? No! Since agricultural co-operation was completed in Nanwangzhuang, there have been three major rounds of battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Each round was fought out because the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists were trying to stage a come-back and to restore capitalism. In each round China's Khrushchov was the behind-the-scenes boss of these scoundrels.

The first round occurred in 1960 when China faced temporary economic difficulties. China's Khrushchov, in co-ordination with the anti-China chorus started by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, viciously attacked the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes. He loudly advocated the "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, hiring labour, land sales and private enterprises), the "san zi yi bao" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, the fixing of output quotas based on the household), and so on. When this gust of evil wind swept Nanwangzhuang, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not reformed themselves came out into the open to spread their pernicious nonsense about individual farming. But the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants smashed the schemes and intrigues of the class enemy and stemmed this evil wind fanned up by China's Khrushchov.

The second round took place in 1964 when socialist education movement was under way in China. China's Khrushchov and his agents actively pushed what was a sham "four clean-ups" movement but a real capitalist restoration. Again the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists seized the chance to engage in scheming activities to provoke

factional strife and take revenge for their own classes. What is more, in order to disrupt the collective economy, they incited commune members to demand more plots of land for private use. But armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants united as one in opposition to the enemy. Once again crushing the attack of the class enemy, they thus defended the road to socialism and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The third round was fought during the current great proletarian cultural revolution. China's Khrushchov and his agents energetically pressed forward with their bourgeois reactionary line of "hitting hard at many to protect a handful." The landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists again vainly hoped to seize power and stage a come-back. Flaunting the banner of "rebellion," they hit out wildly at the three poor-peasant households of Wang Yu-kun, Wang Hsiao-chi and Wang Hsiao-pang who steadfastly adhered to the socialist road. They attacked socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary masses saw through their vicious intrigues and exposed their towering crimes.

Use the "Three Constantly Read Articles" As a Weapon to Eliminate Self-Interest and Foster Devotion to Public Interest

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people have organized all kinds of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes on a big scale and are creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. They use the brilliant ideas contained in the "three constantly read articles" as a weapon to fiercely repudiate the whole set of counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of China's Khrushchov and his decadent philosophy of life characterized by his idea of "losing a little to gain much." They fostered the idea of farming for the revolution and built up the proletarian world outlook of utter devotion to the public interest.

Assessing himself by the standard of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and measuring himself with the yardstick of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely," old commune member Chang Kuei-yuan has fostered in himself the idea of farming for the revolution. In the past, he carried home the manure he had collected; now, unobtrusively, he takes it to the manure pile of the production team. When he is assigned to look after the team's trees, he gets up early in the morning and comes home late in the evening; he takes pains to go to the far-off places where he is most needed. He works industriously and conscientiously and has a high sense of responsibility. He is 69 years old, but he says: "I am only three years old, because it is only in the last three years that I have cultivated the idea of serving the people 'wholly' and 'entirely.'"

The "Red Mechanics Team" is another example. In the past, some members of this team had the idea of running the machines in order to make more work points, but in the past two years, they have engaged in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and severely refuted such revisionist trash as "putting work points in command," "material incentives," and "technique comes first" advocated by China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. They have fostered the idea of operating the machines for the revolution and striven hard to get more, faster, better and more economical results in their work. They have succeeded, by their own efforts, in renovating more than ten worn-out parts, finding ways of economizing diesel oil and increasing the efficiency of their machines.

In the past, the brigade introduced a system of high bonuses for those who bred and looked after the animals but this method encouraged selfish ideas among the breeders and certain other commune members and the breeding work was poorly done into the bargain. During the great cultural revolution, the breeders repudiated the revisionist trash of "material incentives," abolished the high bonus system and put proletarian politics to the fore. As a result, everybody now cares for and looks after the animals. Last year alone, 21 new mules and ponies were born and raised; this was the best record this brigade has so far achieved in breeding and raising animals.

As man's world outlook is being changed, so are the relations among the people. Conflicts of interests between individuals and between production teams have ceased. It has been replaced by the communist style of "caring for each other, loving and helping each other" and of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self." In last year's fight against drought, when the neighbouring Majia Production Brigade needed a machine to draw the water up from its wells to irrigate its land, the Nanwangzhuang Brigade went to help them with both manpower and machine. The Nanwangzhuang commune members said: "If our neighbour's land is not tilled, it will cause loss to the common interests of the state and the collective. We should go to help them." When a brigade in another village came up against technical difficulties in making bricks, Wang Chan-yuan, a 66-year-old kiln technician in Nanwangzhuang Brigade, went there to help without thought of remuneration. He said: "Comrade Bethune, a foreigner, travelled thousands of miles to help China in its revolution. Such a small contribution on my part is nothing!"

The Hearts of the Cadres and Masses Beat as One

The great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about closer relations between cadres and masses, making them as close as those between fish and water.

In 1955, in the editor's note to the article "The Road for Five Hundred Million Peasants" in the book *Social-*

ist Upsurge in China's Countryside, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "This co-operative, consisting of three poor-peasant families, in a few short months has had an enormous influence on the entire countryside. Everyone has heard of this remarkable, valiant little co-op in Hopei Province. It has strengthened the courage of all our poor peasants." During the current great proletarian cultural revolution, members of the same three heroic poor-peasant families, with Chairman Mao's great teachings firmly in mind, fought courageously in the battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Once again they have strengthened the courage of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the whole county. Standing firm on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Comrade Wang Yu-kun has dealt fierce, well-aimed blows at China's Khrushchov and his agents in the province, in the administrative region and in the county. Making the rounds of 19 people's communes in the county to mobilize the masses in a sustained campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of revisionism, he forged a flesh-and-blood relationship with the broad revolutionary masses. The proletarian revolutionaries elected him to the revolutionary committees at the provincial, administrative regional, county and commune levels and to his own brigade's revolutionary leading body. Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an official," he often joined the commune members in their work and study whenever he returned home.

The brigade's new-born revolutionary leading body includes such revolutionary young people as Liu Hsintan, Liu Ming-chun and Shang Wa-tzu who dare to break through, act and make revolution. All good sons of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they come from the masses and live among the masses. After being elected to the brigade's revolutionary leading body, Shang Wa-tzu, son of a poor peasant, led commune members working on a construction site of the Haiho River project. He joined them in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. Working hard, they successfully fulfilled their task of bringing the Haiho River under control. All praised him as a good leader elected by the masses.

The Nanwangzhuang Brigade's revolutionary leading body is striving hard to make boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line the guiding principle of all its members' activities. Whenever anyone's words, actions, thinking or style of work do not conform with Chairman Mao's teachings, the rest will criticize and help him.

The changes in Nanwangzhuang village show that the great proletarian cultural revolution has been mercilessly destroying the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of the exploiting classes. With the guidance of the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people are rapidly transforming their outlook.

P.L.A. Fighters Surmount Every Difficulty

Railway, engineering, and communications corps fighters in the Chinese People's Liberation Army, boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao, are engaged in year-round work throughout the length and breadth of the country. Arming themselves ideologically with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, they work tirelessly to make gigantic contributions to the motherland's socialist construction and national defence. The following stories describe how they creatively study and apply the works of Chairman Mao and their heroism and dauntless spirit in surmounting every difficulty they meet in their work. — Ed.

Driving a Railway Through Primeval Forests

by Liu Yang-lien, Political Instructor of the 9th Company of a P.L.A. Railway Corps Unit, Activist in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works

BOUNDLESSLY loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao and relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, our company, together with fraternal army units, have built a railway through a dense, snow-bound, virgin forest where the freezing period lasts eight months and the temperature drops as low as 57°C. below zero.

"We soldiers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are going to build a railway to open up that primitive forest area where man has seldom set foot and bring its latent treasures into the service of building socialism." This was what every comrade in our company had pledged when we undertook this glorious task.

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously," and answering Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's call to "study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters," our Party branch thoroughly mobilized our company to victoriously fulfil this task. After discussions, the comrades saw that making a break-through in this sub-zero "forbidden area" fundamentally depended on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and putting proletarian politics to the fore, and not on superior material equipment. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the all-powerful spiritual atom bomb, we will become loyal to Chairman Mao and with glowing red hearts and steel-hard bones we can fight our way in and stay there

even if the temperature were to drop far under 50 degrees below.

According to the "usual practice," people go into this kind of forest in June and leave by October. No one had entered this forest during winter before. Our fighters said: "There is fierce fighting going on in Vietnam and the fires of world revolution are mounting. By speeding up socialist construction, we will be providing effective support and assistance to the revolutionary peoples of the world." Acting as one, we decided to scrap the "usual practice" and begin our offensive right in the middle of winter.

Holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao, with packs on our backs, and carrying tent equipment, and using this quotation from Chairman Mao, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," to encourage one another, we fought our way into the heart of the primeval forest.

We found no shelters when we reached our destination; it was hard enough finding a place to cook. Our home was a tent tied to four trees. When the cold drove away sleep we built a roaring fire, sat around it studying *Serve the People* by Chairman Mao and sang *The East Is Red*, a song in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao.

Our job began with the building of a railway bridge. The river was frozen solid and the earth was like a slab of steel. We used 18-pound hammers and sometimes wrecked several crowbars before we could make a dent the size of a fist in the earth.

What were we to do in face of such obstacles? With this in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's works and this passage from the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "We must be fired with great, lofty proletarian aspirations and dare to break

paths unexplored by people before and scale heights yet unclimbed." The fighting spirit of our fighters grew, and with our red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* close to our bosoms we attacked the frozen river with pick and shovel, reciting: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" when we met difficulty.

Fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the most courageous and the most resourceful. When we began to dig the foundations for the piers we found how hard it was. The solid ice of the river was several metres thick. But we turned this to our advantage. We dug down layer by layer, i.e., we dug up each layer as it froze over, and went on in this manner until we reached the river-bed. We laid the foundations for the piers this way without using pumps or having to drive piles.

Working inside the icy foundation pits was like working inside a cold-storage chamber, but to a man, our company all vied with one another to do this work.

The unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution brought about further changes in the mental outlook of all the comrades in our company. Building the railway into that extremely cold "forbidden area" was tough, demanding work, but the drive and determination of our fighters armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and fired by the lofty aspirations of serving our country's socialist construction regardless of hardships and death grew as they worked. We turned our work-site into a "fight self, repudiate revisionism" site and thoroughly repudiated the bourgeois philosophy of life peddled by China's Khrushchov. Each of us creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — eliminated self-interest and fostered devotion to public interest and conscientiously remoulded our world outlook. Recruit Lu Chin-tung, who came from Shanghai, first wore four layers of masks over his mouth when he was on guard duty in that snowy forest. To solve this problem, he studied this quotation from Chairman Mao: "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." This teaching by Chairman Mao made him realize that the heavier the task, the more glorious it is when one is working for socialism, for the world revolution. He very soon steeled himself into a resolute fighter able to stand up to any hardship or toil.

Our clothing took heavy punishment in this work. Li Hsueh-shun's uniform was patched many times over but he still did not discard it. Had he no change of uniform? No. He had plenty of new clothes because he once handed in four complete sets. When we urged him to keep them, he said, "It's not just some clothes I'm handing in; they're the fruit of my studying Chairman Mao's writings. Chairman Mao has taught us that we should have 'utter devotion to others without any

thought of self' and it is nothing but happiness to suffer a little in working devotedly for the liberation and happiness of the working people of the world."

Building a Highway in the Mountains

THE 2nd company of an engineering corps unit was given the job of building a highway in the mountains 3,000 metres above sea-level.

It was assigned the task of turning a serpentine mountain trail into a highway at the height of winter. Blizzards had turned this path into an icy slide.

An extremely arduous task, but even more arduous tasks could not daunt soldiers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the company set off a vigorous movement to study Chairman Mao's *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. Every comrade in the company expressed his determination to conquer blizzards and the plateau, and to be a red "Foolish Old Man" in Mao Tse-tung's era.

When the operation got under way, all over the construction site boards in bright red were set up carrying this quotation from Chairman Mao: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." The men loudly recited quotations from Chairman Mao, ready to hack a highway out of the mountains with their picks. The trail was frozen as hard as steel. Every jarring blow of the pick, which numbed



their arms, only left a white scar on the ground. What was to be done? A meeting was held in which every soldier made proposals. Chia Cheng-tien, the leader of the 3rd squad, came up with this one: Since there was lots of wood in this sparsely populated area fires could be lit to thaw sections of the road to facilitate the work. This was accepted and bonfires were soon blazing. With the boards of quotations from Chairman Mao moving steadily ahead and leading the advance, section by section was thawed and worked on. The road stretched ahead continuously.

Battling the burnt-over mud, the fighters were covered with clay. Many comrades' feet cracked from the cold. Hands were bloodied from the vibrating picks but no one complained. The hands of Teng Ta-chiang, a "five-good" soldier, were cracked and bled constantly, but when the company commander told him to rest he refused. "What's a bit of hardship, a little loss of blood, when it is for the sake of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution," he said. "It is an honour for us revolutionary fighters."

A boulder the size of a room blocked the way forward for the 4th squad. Nearby high-tension power lines ruled out the use of explosives. The squad removed that obstacle by pounding the boulder to bits with their hammers.

The highway was finished ahead of schedule. The day work was completed, the fighters stood facing Peking, waving their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and jubilantly cheered "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Putting Up Telephone Cables Over the Yellow River

by the 12th Company of a Communications Corps Unit

WE were told to put up telephone lines over the Yellow River at a certain place. It was not easy. The span of the cables from one precipitous bank to the other over this stretch of the turbulent river was a thousand metres long.

Most of us working on this project hadn't been in the P.L.A. long and were not skilled at this kind of work. Many difficulties lay ahead in getting the job done. But no difficulty is too great for red communications soldiers boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. As soon as we reached the site we began to creatively study and apply the writings of Chairman Mao in a big way. We saw the early completion of the task as a concrete expression of our boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao.

Since the toughest part of the project was putting up the lines across the river we mobilized the masses, and with everyone thinking of ideas, we soon collected

dozens of suggestions. After much experimenting, we solved some thorny technical problems and arrived at the method of using wooden boats to play the lines out over the river.

There is a big drop from the beginning to the end of this section of the river, which is flanked by hills, so that the current runs very fast here and there are also plenty of reefs. On top of this, there had been a heavy rain further up river for some days so that it had risen rapidly where we were working. The river became a stretch of roaring, angry water. What were we to do? Wait till the river subsided, or get on with the work right away? Everyone was for going ahead immediately so as to quickly fulfil this task Chairman Mao had given us. All the fighters fought for the chance to take on this dangerous mission. "For the sake of putting up lines for Chairman Mao," they said, "we'll go where the danger is the greatest." The poor and lower-middle peasants of the locality did a lot for us and had any number of ideas. Some of them manned the boats for us.

On our first attempt, platoon leader Chao Ho-cheng along with five soldiers and four boatmen boarded the wooden boat with the cable attached. They fought their way upstream to reach the middle of the turbulent river. They were half way across when the line got snagged on the reefs because it had been played out too quickly from the bank. Because the current was dragging the line and violently rocking the boat they had to cut the cable and head for shore.

In the second attempt, we put the cable drum in the boat so as to avoid a repetition of the previous failure. But the cable got caught fast in the drum in mid-stream and the boat was swept at a sharp angle to the bank because the cable was still tied to it. The waves washed into the boat, threatening to capsize it at any moment. The cable was cut and the men headed for the bank again.

The sun had almost set by this time. Platoon leader Chao had been hurt but he refused to leave his post. He led the comrades in studying these words of Chairman Mao's, "Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till their victory." The comrades said: "How can we go back when we have not accomplished the task that Chairman Mao has given us?" They all urged getting on with the job. Kuo Fa-ping, the leader of the 3rd squad, put up a portrait of Chairman Mao on the boat and, filled with incomparably profound proletarian feeling for the great teacher Chairman Mao, said to the comrades with great emotion: "With Chairman Mao the great helmsman to guide us forward, can there be any difficulty we cannot overcome!"

Together they recited, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." They drew the appropriate lessons from the previous two attempts and after a heroic fight finally put the cables out across the Yellow River. The thunder of the waves was drowned by the mighty cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Norman Bethune — Internationalist Fighter Imbued With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

This is the last of a series of three articles on the Peking "Exhibition in Memory of Norman Bethune" which closed on June 21. For the previous two articles see "Peking Review," Nos. 26 and 27. — Ed.

CHAIRMAN MAO instructs: "Leninism teaches that the world revolution can only succeed if the proletariat of the capitalist countries supports the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and if the proletariat of the colonies and semi-colonies supports that of the proletariat of the capitalist countries. Comrade Bethune put this Leninist line into practice. We Chinese Communists must also follow this line in our practice."

In a speech in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area, Comrade Bethune said: "You and we are internationalists. We recognize no race, no colour, no language, no national boundaries to separate and divide us."

In the hall of the exhibition, people listen to the guide recounting how Comrade Bethune died at his post. On November 12, 1939, he gave his life for the great cause of the Chinese and world revolution. He will always be remembered by the Chinese people and revolutionary people throughout the world as a great internationalist fighter.

On the afternoon of October 21, during an operation, one of Bethune's fingers which Bethune had cut became infected and septicaemia developed. Though suffering, he went on with his work. Chinese comrades advised him to rest but Bethune said:

"What I worry about is the fighters at the front. What's an infected finger? I shall be able to operate again. You should use me like a machine gun! . . ."

A picture on display shows Bethune, his hand bandaged, going with the aid of a stick to the front in a snow-storm, along with other members of the medical team.

On November 10 Bethune's condition deteriorated and the leading comrades of the Command of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Military Area sent a messenger with an urgent letter calling for all-out efforts to save him. Doctors were dispatched by the Public Health Department of the Military Area Command. All possible emergency measures were taken, but to no avail.

Turning to the Chinese comrades at his bedside, Bethune made a last request:

"Please convey to Chairman Mao my thanks for the education I received from him and the Chinese Communist Party. I am confident that the Chinese people will win liberation. My only regret is that I shall

not be able to see the birth of New China with my own eyes!"

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "All men must die, but death can vary in its significance. . . . To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather."

Comrade Bethune's death was weightier than Mount Tai.

For Bethune's memorial meeting in Yen-an, Chairman Mao wrote: "Learn from Comrade Norman Bethune's spirit of internationalism, spirit of sacrifice, sense of responsibility and warm-heartedness in work."

On December 21 of that year, Chairman Mao wrote his brilliant essay *In Memory of Norman Bethune* which has become a guide for the world's revolutionary people in learning from the great internationalist fighter. Chairman Mao called on the entire Chinese people to learn from Comrade Bethune's spirit of internationalism and communism, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self and his utter devotion to the world revolution.

Twenty-eight years have elapsed. Chairman Mao's great clarion call to learn from Norman Bethune has had wide repercussions throughout China and all over the world. Many internationalist fighters of the Bethune type have come forward.

In adhering to Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people, taking Norman Bethune as an example, look on the cause of the liberation of the oppressed nations and peoples as their own. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, they are ready at all times to give up their lives for the cause of the liberation of the whole of mankind.

In his brilliant work *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, Chairman Mao teaches: "We must unite with the proletariat of all the capitalist countries, with the proletariat of Japan, Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and all other capitalist countries, before it is possible to overthrow imperialism, to liberate our nation and people, and to liberate the other nations and peoples of the world. This is our internationalism, the internationalism with which we oppose both narrow nationalism and narrow patriotism."

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people, developing the spirit of proletarian internationalism, consistently support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the whole world, resolutely oppose narrow nationalism and narrow patriotism and resolutely oppose modern revisionism's betrayal of the world revolution.

During the war to resist U.S. imperialist aggression and to aid Korea, a fighter of the Chinese People's

Volunteers, Huang Chi-kuang, laid down his life to ensure victory by throwing himself against the machine-gun slit of a dugout of the U.S. aggressors.

Another of the Chinese People's Volunteers, Lo Sheng-chiao, lost his life saving a Korean child in an icy river.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese People's Volunteers at the cost of their blood and lives fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people to defeat the barbarous aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices in Korea.

Today, Chinese experts and workers are serving the people in many countries in the same great internationalist spirit as displayed by Comrade Norman Bethune.

A Chinese medical team, that did not include eye specialists, went to work in the Yemen. Drawing wisdom and courage from the "three constantly read articles" [Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*], the Chinese medical personnel successfully removed a cataract that had affected a Yemeni patient's sight for many years.

The patient had a photo taken with the Chinese doctors in which he held Chairman Mao's portrait to his chest. He said: "I shall for ever be grateful to Chairman Mao for sending the doctors who gave me back my sight."

While helping a Tanzanian worker to fix a machine, Comrade Chao Chen-sheng, a Chinese worker, had his

left arm injured. The injury was so serious, the arm was finally amputated. The leadership suggested that he go back to China for treatment and recuperation. He insisted on staying so that he could continue working for the Tanzanian people. He said: "Comrade Bethune was a foreigner who laid down his life for the cause of the Chinese revolution. My injury is nothing to speak of. I have dedicated myself to the cause of the African people. Any Chinese worker armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought would continue serving the African people, even with just one arm."

Shih Yao-kang, a Chinese expert working in Mali, laid down his life for the Malian people in a struggle against a flood. He had insisted on joining the battle, even though he was ill. *Essor*, organ of the Mali Sudanese Union Party, in a commentary praised Shih Yao-kang as a proletarian internationalist fighter of the Bethune type. The commentary declared: "The 700 million dauntless Chinese builders of socialism will always stand on the side of the peoples struggling for national liberation, and will always fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and international reaction." They are steadfast defenders of the principles of proletarian internationalism, the commentary added.

A young Red Guard wrote in the visitor's book at the exhibition: "I pledge to learn from the spirit of Comrade Bethune and to contribute all my strength, even my life, to the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, our great socialist construction and the cause of the world revolution."

Other visitors expressed their determination to follow Chairman Mao's teaching to take Comrade Bethune as their example and the "three constantly read articles" as their ideological weapon, ceaselessly fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism, thoroughly remould their world outlook, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, support the world revolution and strive for the final elimination of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, and the realization of communism, the magnificent cause of mankind's liberation.



Before his death, Comrade Bethune thought of Chairman Mao constantly and expressed infinitely warm love for him and full confidence in the sure victory of the Chinese revolution. He told his comrades around him: "Please convey to Chairman Mao my thanks for the education I received from him and the Chinese Communist Party. I am confident that the Chinese people will win liberation. My only regret is that I shall not be able to see the birth of New China with my own eyes."

U.S. Imperialism Tightens Control of Latin America Through "Integration"

DOING everything possible to push its so-called "economic integration" plan, U.S. imperialism has in recent years made deeper inroads into the key economic departments of the Latin American countries in order to savagely plunder their people.

More Cunning Economic Aggression

So-called "Latin American economic integration" is yet another trick of U.S. imperialism to tighten its grip on the Latin American countries and increase its plunder of them at a time when it is meeting with ever greater failures in its efforts to carry out the "Alliance for Progress" programme in Latin America. Pretending to be "concerned" about the economic and social problems of the continent, U.S. imperialism under the signboard of promoting "economic development" is in fact resorting to more disguised and cunning means of economic aggression. Since U.S. capital already controls the economic life-lines of many Latin American countries, the "economic integration" plan, which embraces a unified market, a unified tariff and a unified industrial system, will not only give U.S. capital and commodities freer access to Latin America but also strengthen its unified control of the continent which will thus be further reduced to a huge strategic base in the service of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

From the beginning of this year, U.S. President Johnson and others have again and again advertised this plan. Johnson signed the ratified protocol of amendments to the charter of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) in late April. Taking advantage of the stipulation in the amendments to the charter for expanded "inter-American co-operation" in economic development, U.S. imperialism proposed a 5-year gigantic project which calls for linking up roads and river systems in the whole of Latin America, as well as power grids, oil pipe-lines, transport and telephone communications. This is in fact an attempt in the name of "integration" to bring under complete U.S. control the arteries of the power industry, communications and telecommunications of the whole of Latin America. So as to push ahead with the "economic integration" plan at a greater speed, U.S. imperialism has also plotted the establishment of the "Andean group," an integrated sub-regional economic unit which embraces Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Chile. Once set up, this group will produce 80 per cent of Latin America's petroleum, 40 per cent of the coal and over 50 per cent of the iron ores. The United States has also stretched its sinister hands into some of the island countries in the Caribbean in an attempt to draw them into the "integration" plan.

U.S. Capital Pours Into Latin America

While U.S. official quarters are vigorously pushing ahead with this plan, U.S. capital and commodities are

pouring into Latin America. In Central America where the plan has already been in operation for more than ten years, annual foreign investments, mainly American, have increased from the original 20 million dollars per year to 60 million in 1967. Trade within this region has increased several-fold and this means growing exploitation by U.S. capital which exercises wide control over the economy of Central America. In Guatemala, for instance, U.S. investments total 108 million dollars or 92 per cent of all foreign capital, and produce a huge profit of more than 21 million dollars a year. U.S. capital has also been penetrating South America at an accelerating pace. Chile provides a striking example of this. Since 1964 when U.S. capital began infiltrating into the country at a greater rate than before, new U.S. investments have increased sharply every year: 4 million dollars in 1964; 9 million in 1965; 20 million in 1966; and in 1967 30 million in petrol, chemicals, synthetic fibre and paper manufacturing and 20 million in iron mining. U.S. investments in Chile's mining, industry and catering trades now exceed 1,000 million dollars, controlling the country's economic life-lines. It has been disclosed by U.S. official sources that the export of U.S. capital to Latin America will be further increased. Linowitz, U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States, admitted in March that many U.S. companies were studying possible investments in Latin America for which there were evidently many opportunities.

Dumping of U.S. Commodities

U.S. imperialism has also used the financial institutions under its control to serve its predatory plan of "economic integration." Last year alone, the Inter-American Development Bank, whose capital comes mainly from the United States, approved loans of 84 million dollars for direct use in promoting "economic integration." This brought the entire amount for the project to 200 million dollars. Under its general development "aid" programme, the bank endorsed loans of more than 490 million dollars in 1967 which, together with those granted in previous years, brought the total to nearly 2,400 million dollars. In this way, U.S. capital has infiltrated into key economic departments in many Latin American countries. At the same time, these loans have paved the way for the dumping of U.S. goods. According to the bank's regulations, the recipient countries, starting from January 1, 1968, are forbidden to use the loans for purchases in 11 countries of Western Europe and other regions. This helps to increase the export of U.S. goods by millions of dollars. The U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund has also been using loans to impose on the recipient countries exacting conditions which encroach on their sovereignty in favour of U.S. capital.

"Integration" Means "Americanization"

AS the people's revolutionary struggle surges forward in the world and the political and economic crises deepen in the United States, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its control and plunder of Latin America and its repression of the Latin American people. Apart from redoubling its efforts in conspiring with the reactionaries of the Latin American countries to put down the people's revolutionary armed struggle, it is doing its utmost to push the plan for so-called "economic integration of Latin America" in a futile attempt to tighten its grip on that continent.

U.S. imperialism has always been crafty in its aggression against Latin America. While maintaining nominal independence, the Latin American countries are dependent on the United States economically, financially and militarily. The "inter-American co-operation" and "Alliance for Progress" it has palmed off in the past and the "economic integration of Latin America" it is pushing ahead with at present are mere tricks of U.S. imperialism to commit aggression against and to enslave the Latin American people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"Cats make friends with cats, and nowhere in the world do cats make friends with mice."** U.S. imperialism is the biggest exploiter of Latin America and the most ferocious enemy of the Latin American people. The "integration" it has thought up is designed to manipulate the economic life-lines of the Latin American countries including their industry, transport, trade and finance, according to the demands and plans of U.S. monopoly

capital. Its aim is to tighten its control still more and increase its unscrupulous plunder, to facilitate the mass infiltration of U.S. capital and commodities into Latin America, and to further reduce the Latin American countries to colonies. "What's mine is mine, and what's yours is mine too." U.S. imperialism's so-called "economic integration of Latin America" is in fact "Americanization"; it is intended to increase colonization of Latin America.

In addition, under the pretext of "integration," U.S. imperialism intends, first of all, to link up within five years the highway and river systems having military value as well as the power systems, communication lines and telecommunication networks in the Latin American countries. This fully reveals that U.S. imperialist "integration" not only aims at economic aggression but also has a strategic military objective. It is a component part of the evil U.S. imperialist scheme for suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people and for military aggression against the continent.

However, as the Latin American people are becoming more awakened, intensified aggression against Latin America by U.S. imperialism only serves to arouse the people to still fiercer resistance. The new upsurge in the recent struggle of the revolutionary masses of the Latin American people has provided the best proof of this!

("Renmin Ribao" commentary, June 24)

For example, it has recently again approved a standby credit of 125 million dollars to Argentina whose reactionary pro-U.S. regime has been carrying out an "economic reorganization" plan advantageous to U.S. capital while detrimental to the interests of the Argentine working people.

Economic Burden Shifted

At the same time, in order to shift the burden of its own economic crisis on to others, U.S. imperialism has, in its trade with Latin America, pushed ahead with the policy of buying cheap and selling dear at the expense of the Latin American people and further forced down the prices of the raw materials and primary products it imports from Latin America. At a meeting held in the capital of Ecuador at the end of last year, the representatives of some Latin American countries denounced the United States for its policy of forcing down prices which had brought losses amounting to 10,000 million dollars to the Latin American countries. Recently, taking advantage of the drop in exports from Latin America, the U.S. congress has again been de-

signing a series of bills, trying to put various restrictions on imports from Latin America so as to intensify the plunder of the countries there. Even the American press has had to admit that the losses Latin America will thus suffer will far exceed the total American "aid" to this area.

U.S. imperialism's intensified penetration and plunder have exposed ever more sharply such pretences as "development aid" and "inter-American co-operation." From the shocking, bitter reality of inflation, currency devaluation, soaring prices, increasing foreign debts and mounting unemployment, the Latin American people have come to see more clearly that U.S. imperialism is their biggest exploiter. Broad sections of the Latin American people have risen against the plunder and oppression by U.S. capital and against the U.S. policy of economic aggression. Since the beginning of this year, the workers, staff members and students in Peru, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela, Brazil and other Latin American countries have held large-scale strikes, demonstrations and many other forms of struggle against exploitation and oppression.

The "British Empire" on Its Last Legs

by YUNG HUNG

AN excellent situation prevails in the world today as the peoples win victory after victory in their revolutionary struggle. The days of imperialism headed by the United States are becoming harder and harder. The so-called "British Empire," which used to lord it over the world, is on its last legs and its condition is getting worse. The decline of the "British Empire" is the plight of the capitalist world today in miniature and it illustrates the fact that imperialism is heading for total collapse.

As early as 1949 our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis..."** Countless facts over the last 19 years have fully proved the truth of this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's.

Britain's postwar economy has been permanently in the doldrums. It was unable to discard or change its antiquated means of production and has all along remained in a backward state. Recent years have shown even more clearly that the British economy is in a depression from which it cannot recover. In 1967, such important industries as iron and steel, coal, machine-building and automobile manufacturing either showed a sharp decline or were in a state of stagnation. Foreign trade, "life-line" of the British economy, has steadily deteriorated. Its international balance of payments have been in the red year after year. International confidence in the pound sterling has fallen drastically. In 1966 alone, rushes to dump sterling occurred five times on the international market.

To get out of its difficulties, the Wilson government has wrung its brains dry to find a way out, but it is drinking poison to quench its thirst. In November last year it announced the devaluation of the pound by 14.3 per cent. But what's the good of devaluation! Production is still in a slump, the market is in a mess, there has been an all-round rise of commodity prices, and unemployment has become even more serious. Devaluation of the pound was in no way able to alleviate Britain's financial difficulties. That same month British Chancellor of the Exchequer Callaghan had to resign. Wilson handed the mess over to Jenkins, but he could no more help the Wilson government than could devaluation.

To increase revenue, change the sluggish state of the economy, and at the same time win a position in continental Europe, British imperialism which claims to be a "world power" has in recent years tried to squeeze into the "Common Market" which consists of six West European countries with West Germany and France as the core. But the "Common Market" cold-shouldered Britain. France even openly declared that

"Britain must be in a good position economically, monetarily and financially" before it can enter the "Common Market." Having been reduced to such a sorry plight, the "mighty" "British Empire" had to eat humble pie and became the butt of endless ridicule, derision and jibes. Even the abandonment of Greenwich Mean Time by Britain on February 18 drew ridicule from the Associated Press which said that to get into the "Common Market" Britain had readjusted its clocks. From this alone, one can see what Britain's position is among the capitalist countries.

Not long ago, the most serious and profound financial crisis for 40 years hit the capitalist world. This crisis, which resulted from the rush to buy gold, not only accelerated the downfall of the U.S. dollar but was also a serious blow to the already weak pound which is closely tied to the dollar. It drove British imperialism frantic. The British Government first raised the price of gold. Then it was forced to close the London bullion market so as to check the huge gold outflow. These measures by British imperialism fully revealed its weakness and showed that it was deeply and inextricably bogged down in a crisis.

Apart from this, even the stationing of troops overseas became a crushing burden for the "British Empire." Not only was the counter-revolutionary military policy of "East of Suez" unable to stem the revolutionary storm of the Afro-Asian people but it instead further weakened British imperialism. Britain's "Defence White Paper" which was published in 1966 openly confessed that Britain had no strength to undertake single-handedly "major operations of war" abroad. Britain's financial crisis was being further aggravated by the military expenditure for "East of Suez" which cost 2,200 million pounds a year and the Wilson government was forced to decide to withdraw all troops east of Suez by the middle 1970s. This once again revealed to the people of the world the true paper tiger nature of British imperialism. By 1968, the Wilson government faced even harder days. Though it was willing to act as U.S. imperialism's junior partner militarily, it did not have the strength to man U.S. imperialism's "second line of defence." On January 16 this year, the British Government was again forced to announce the withdrawal, this time by 1971 and ahead of schedule, of British colonial troops from the Far East and the Persian Gulf and to cancel the order for 50 F-111 fighter-bombers from the United States. This was a declaration of the complete bankruptcy of the "British Empire's" "East of Suez" military policy. The British bourgeois press said these measures by the British Government were a "petition for bankruptcy." Actually, it should be said that they were a "certificate of bankruptcy."

The great teacher Chairman Mao has said: "The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom." This is the case of the British Labour government.

Faced with this plight at home and abroad, the British ruling clique is locked in endless wrangling. At the end of his rope, Wilson has no better plan than to shift the economic difficulties on to the working people by imposing more taxes on them and telling them "to tighten their belts." The reactionary domestic measures adopted by the Wilson government have aroused increasing dissatisfaction and strong resistance among the people. The further sharpening of class contradictions at home, the collapse of the colonial system abroad and setbacks suffered everywhere in its foreign policy have confronted the Wilson government with a political crisis even more serious than the economic crisis.

Worth mentioning is the fact that former Foreign Secretary Brown, who had performed quite a good deal in the political arena, announced his resignation on March 15. It was Brown who early this year put up a bold front and drivelled that without Britain, there wouldn't be a Europe. But it was not long before this Foreign Secretary had to sadly quit the scene. Brown's downfall symbolized the bankruptcy of the internal and external policies continuously pursued by the Wilson government in recent years.

It is well known that the so-called "British Empire" was a colonial upstart that struck it rich in the trade in African Negroes and by fiercely plundering the colonial people. Colonies were its lifeblood. One

may recall how arrogant it was when it swaggered about like a conquering hero and boasted that "the sun never sets on 'the British Empire.'" Nevertheless, confronted by the mighty revolutionary people, the "British Empire" is only a paper tiger. Especially after World War II, as a result of the unprecedented upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rapid disintegration of the old British imperialist colonial system, the "British Empire" has been sinking faster and faster.

The "British Empire" on which "the sun never sets" is now reaching its end. As a great power on the international scene, Britain long ago went into a steep decline. Now, at most, it can only serve as a vassal of U.S. imperialism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The enemy will not perish of himself." Like all reactionaries in the world, British imperialism will not take its defeat lying down; it will put up a last-ditch fight. Devaluation of the pound, the withdrawal of its armed forces from east of Suez, the intensified exploitation of the labouring people at home and the stepped-up pursuit of neo-colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America, etc.—all these are expressions of its death-bed struggle. In an attempt to prop up its drastically declining international position and prolong its miserable life, it works hard in tailing after U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and acts as the latter's accomplice. However, all this cannot put off the doom of the "British Empire." Its only future is the grave dug for it by the British proletariat and the world's revolutionary people.

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

Small Favour From a Big Accomplice

THE traitorous face of the Soviet revisionist clique, which acts as U.S. imperialism's accomplice in the war of aggression against Vietnam, has long been exposed to the whole world. The other day this crew of shameless renegades once again made a sorry exhibition of itself — licking the boots of the U.S. imperialists.

A U.S. plane carrying a full load of troops for the war of aggression in Vietnam, while flying over the Soviet Union to its destination, had to make a forced landing on June 30. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique dared not publicly utter a word of censure. Instead, it meekly allowed the U.S. aircraft to resume its flight to the Vietnam battlefield — after a "hello" on the telephone from the Americans. The conduct of these traitors towards U.S. imperialism can be described as most obliging and considerate in every way.

Such toadying on the part of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique even took some U.S. officials by surprise. Officials in Washington, said an AP dispatch on July 1, had reckoned that Moscow would be tardy in releasing the U.S. plane, otherwise it would arouse "serious reproach" from people the world over. And yet, contrary to all such expectations, the Soviet revisionist clique showed great impatience to please its American masters, even at the cost of a complete loss of face. What else can this be but the self-satisfaction of a lackey who regards mockery and condemnation as compliments!

More often than not, this clique takes to swearing that it is most "resolute" in supporting the Vietnamese people. But can the courtesy extended to the U.S. imperialist military aircraft ferrying aggressor troops to Vietnam be taken as a kind of "support to Vietnam"? Can it be that the U.S. military personnel aboard the plane were going to Vietnam not to slaughter but to support the Vietnamese people?

In point of fact, to release an American plane loaded with more than 200 troops for the war of aggression against Vietnam and so enable these aggressors to butcher the Vietnamese people is, in the eyes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, only a "small" favour bestowed on Washington. For to begin with, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique of traitors has long been an accomplice of U.S. aggression against Vietnam in a big way. They have helped the United States "stabilize" the situation in Europe and done their best to put out the revolutionary flames in different parts of the world and so made it possible for U.S. troops to be transferred to Vietnam. Two hundred or so is a mere trickle compared to the number of troops already transferred. Since great services have been rendered, small favours are only to be expected.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Counter-revolutionaries conceal their true features by giving a false impression. But since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely."**

Like all reactionaries, the Soviet revisionist clique is a teacher by negative example who gives his services free. These types can't help exposing themselves all the time by their own deeds, and the broad masses have come to see through their counter-revolutionary features still more clearly and risen up to wage implacable struggles against them. It can be said with certainty that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique will go on serving as teachers by negative example and keep this up until its doom.

(July 6)

Phrase-Mongering Won't Help Empty Stomachs

Indira Gandhi & Co., leaders of the reactionary Indian Government, and their propaganda machine have been talking big about an Indian "bumper harvest." This came at a time when many Indian states were again beset by serious famine, with several million peasants menaced by starvation. India, they bragged, need not rely on foreign aid in food supplies in three years' time, or in two or three years' time India would not have to import grain, and so on and so forth. These braggarts have really attained the heights of shamelessness.

Lenin pointed out that, apart from violence, bourgeois and landowner governments have evolved another method of keeping the people in subjection. **"It is the method of deception, flattery, fine phrases, promises by the million, petty sops, and concessions of the unessential while retaining the essential."**

This method is second nature with the Indian reactionaries. To shore up their reactionary rule, they have consistently resorted to dual counter-revolutionary tactics — sanguinary suppression and political decep-

tion. With them, big talk coupled with blatant lies is a practised art. In 1956, Nehru, Indira Gandhi's father, categorically gave his "word of honour" that within five years India would not only have sufficient food for home consumption but would have enough and to spare for export. But the end of five years saw no exports, only the import of food on an increasing scale. In 1961, Congress Party bigwigs again waxed boastful, this time claiming that India's food output would be raised to 100 million tons by the end of five years. But the fact is that, instead of rising, 1966 food production fell to a point lower than it was five years earlier. This is the way it is with these hard-core Indian reactionaries who, year in and year out, jabbered away to allay popular dissatisfaction. Brag, fail, brag again, fail again — that is the motto of the Indian reactionaries in regard to the food question in the last decade. Of late, as famine spread far and wide, Indira Gandhi has once again fallen back on her customary stratagem, hoping to mislead and deceive the Indian people.

But however fine the words they churn out, the former cannot stay the pangs of millions of hungry stomachs. The great masses of the Indian people know from personal experience that when the reactionaries talk big it means that they must go hungry, and the bigger the talk the tighter they must pull the belts around their bellies. The Indian people have come to see still more clearly that the life of the broad masses can be improved only by overthrowing the criminal rule of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie. Struggles by the revolutionary masses against hunger and for survival thus dominate India today. The lies and blustering of Indira Gandhi and her kind will only further incense the Indian people and inflame their struggle.

(July 5)



Reactionary Indian Government lies to the people, telling them everyone will get a food ration of six ounces per day. But even this meagre ration is not honoured. Hungry refugees go begging everywhere.

The Root Causes of Indian Famine

Indian progressive weekly *Patriot* exposes the cruel exploitation of the Indian peasants by the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and calls on revolutionary people to seize political power by encircling the cities from the countryside.

IN a recent article entitled "India's Food Question and the Way to Its Solution," the Indian Bengali language weekly *Patriot* noted that the causes of India's serious food crisis are the concentrated ownership of land, plus usury and hoarding by merchants.

The largest part of India's farmland is concentrated in the hands of the big landlords, the article pointed out. Of India's 400 million peasants, 150 million are completely landless and have to work as day labourers for the landlords. Their plight is just as sad as that of slaves. For eight months of the year, they live in a state of starvation or semi-starvation, keeping themselves alive by eating tree roots and leaves. Of another 150 million peasants, some households possess only three to five *bighas* of land, while others are share-croppers. They are so poor that not only are they unable to increase their production by using fertilizer, irrigation or insecticides, but they even eat their seed grain. In order to pay their debts, they have to mortgage their farmland and the land under their houses to the usurers. When they borrow money from them during the sowing season, they have to mortgage their land and repay at harvest time with interest at 50 per cent (100 or even 200 per cent in some places). Official statistics show that loans by usurers amount to 30,000 million rupees each year! In this way, the big landlords and usurers, besides collecting half of the grain produced by the millions of peasants, also shackle 300 million Indian peasants with 30,000 million rupees in loans and each year obtain 150,000 million rupees worth of grain. During the harvest, they hoard large amounts of grain. They in this way later create an artificial famine and then sell the grain at an exorbitant price five, six or ten times greater than normal to grab tens of millions of rupees.

The article pointed out that U.S. imperialism is the major supporter of the big landlords, usurers and unscrupulous merchants, who are the main social basis for U.S. imperialist rule in India. The big landlords, usurers and hoarders look to U.S. imperialism for protection in order to grab profits and to maintain land-

lord ownership of the land while U.S. imperialism does its utmost to protect them in order to keep India forever in a state of starvation and therefore dependent on American grain. The ruthless exploitation by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys — the Tatas and Birlas in the cities and the landlords, usurers and hoarders in the countryside — causes one to one and a half million people to die of starvation each year! The article declared with indignation, "The Yankees have bled us white!"

The article stressed that, for its own gain, U.S. imperialism had created starvation through the devils in the Indian countryside and used starvation to destroy the whole Indian nation. The problem of starvation could not be solved unless U.S. imperialism is driven out. To shake off the control by these devils, it is imperative first of all to overthrow in the countryside the running dogs of U.S. imperialism — the landlords, usurers and unscrupulous merchants. The peasants must, under the leadership of the working class, develop the struggle to seize the land and then establish rural revolutionary base areas.

The article said that imperialism is like an elephant. The cities are the core of its strength — the head. Attacks on it should not be made first in the cities. It must be attacked first from behind, at its hind legs — the countryside — which are its vulnerable parts. Under repeated blows, its hind legs will one day be broken. After the rural areas are occupied, the cities will be encircled. Then crushing blows can be dealt at its head.

The article said that the hundreds of millions of peasants, in the Indian countryside, who are subjected to the worst oppression and exploitation, have the deepest hatred for the enemy. They will fight with all their might and wage a prolonged battle until the head of the elephant is smashed.

In conclusion, the article pointed out that every revolutionary in India must wage an arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle in order to annihilate the enemy.

The "Plague" of Capitalism Widely Prevails In the Soviet Union

SINCE it usurped power, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has gone all out to bring about an all-round capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union, with the result that the "plague" of capitalism dominates every aspect of Soviet society. Recently, the Soviet revisionists have gone farther and farther down the road of capitalist restoration. They have done their utmost to carry out the principle of profit and put the ruble in command. Members of the privileged stratum engage in wide-scale embezzlement, corruption and theft, and in this way they have stepped up their oppression and exploitation of the broad masses of the Soviet working people and flung them into the abyss of misery.

Free Labour Market

As a result of the revisionist ruling clique's efforts at an all-round capitalist restoration in every field of the national economy, the employment situation in the Soviet Union is getting worse and worse, and more and more working people have been plunged into the despair of unemployment.

To meet the needs of fully implementing the "new economic system" with the principle of capitalist profit as its nucleus and also to soften the discontent of the masses of the unemployed with the reactionary rule of revisionism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique set up in Moscow not long ago a state-operated employment agency called "Administration for Utilization of Labour Resources." This is an official step to organize a free market for labour power and another move to tighten the ruling clique's control and exploitation of the workers.

The Soviet revisionist press lauded this garbage picked up from capitalist society to the skies, alleging that those who "have finished training courses, technical evening classes, institutes and middle schools" and have no work "can easily get a job" at the "district centre for labour arrangement" or at the "administration" itself. The newspapers also boasted that "in every district in Moscow there are labour arrangement centres and agents who help those looking for work." They said that such "employment" organizations "have firmly stood on their feet" and "will have broad prospects." This indicates how far the Soviet renegade clique has gone down the road of commercializing labour power in creating a free labour market necessary for the "new system."

In an attempt to cover up the existence of a large number of unemployed workers in the Soviet Union, some people in the Soviet revisionist ruling clique have the nerve to brag that "the possibility of an increase in the number of the employed seems to have become exhausted in many regions." But the opening of the

state-operated employment agency by the Soviet revisionists has given them the lie.

Profit Principle Promoted in Schools of Higher Learning

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has recently made loud noises about extending its capitalist principle of profit, which has been practised in all branches of the national economy, to schools of higher learning, turning them into profitable concerns run on the principle of free competition and treating students as commodities which could be freely bought and sold.

Not long ago, the Soviet revisionist *Literaturnaya Gazeta* (No. 15) published an article entitled "Rubles and Schools of Higher Learning." The article advocated the policy of putting rubles in command in running schools of higher learning. "Make rubles serve higher education," it said, so that schools of higher learning would better meet "the new demands" created by the Soviet revisionists' all-round restoration of capitalism.

The article proclaimed: "Rubles, in many fields, can appropriately raise the constantly changing and increasingly complicated demands which practical life has placed before schools of higher learning," and rubles "can make schools of higher learning face life."

Calling for free competition and profit seeking in these schools, it said: "Schools of higher learning can take part in drawing up and carrying out scientific and technical innovation on the basis of contracts. They can receive well-based economic rewards for the work they have completed. Furthermore, they, for many years to come, can draw shares of profits derived from the work in which they have participated."

"If the ruble really begins to play its part, then schools of higher learning will also have their say as executors in designing, scientific research and experimental contracts," the article said.

"Schools of higher learning will be provided with a huge financial foundation for new construction, technical equipment, scientific research, improvement in livelihood, vacations and the carrying out of educational work," the article said. "What is more, these financial resources will not be drawn from the state budget. A portion of the profit derived from the growing activities of the schools of higher learning will be used as such funds."

The article suggested that university students could be bought and sold like commodities. It proposed that graduates be employed on a trial basis for half a year. If the graduate is found "well prepared" by enterprises and organizations, "then he will be included in the list of the staff, and the enterprise concerned will pay the college for the cost of turning out an expert, the average cost being 6,000 rubles." If the graduate is considered

"not suitable for work," he will be returned to his college.

Using Official Positions to Pad Payrolls

Graft is a common practice by the handful of persons in the Soviet revisionist privileged stratum. One of their latest methods in exploiting the working people is to use their official positions to put down names of non-existent people on payrolls so as to feather their own nests.

Komsomolskaya Pravda revealed that Krivenko, head of a plant protection station in Donetsk, put a large number of such names on the payroll of a number of its production teams and asked team members to fulfil the monthly production norms for the non-existent persons. Of the 29 names on the payroll of the Malevani production team, 15 were imaginary. Two "collectives" made up completely of phoney names were formed under a Kostylev production team. Members of the production teams have to work their heads off to fulfil the work quotas of these illusory people while the money thus paid out flowed in an endless stream into the pockets of the head of the plant protection station.

According to the Soviet revisionist paper *Izvestia*, Gherasykin, director of the painting department of the Ukrainian social advertisement company, is also good at padding the payroll. Gherasykin even put the name of a woman boiler worker on the list of painters. Every pay day, Gherasykin signed her name for her and he pocketed the money.

Gherasykin also sought out some of his friends for his name-signing business. For example, he looked up

an administrative director of a middle school who "loves to have a bit extra." Following is the dialogue between them when the deal was made.

Gherasykin said: "We need a painter, . . . temporary work . . . and I thought about you."

Amazed, the administrative director said: "What kind of a painter am I? I've never held a paint brush."

"There is no need for you to hold the paint brush."

"Then, what am I to do?"

"Sign the receipts!"

"All right. How much will you pay?"

"Ten rubles."

"Really, this is too low a price for my signature."

By this time Gherasykin was getting annoyed, but he held himself in check and asked: "How about 15 rubles?"

The administrative director finally consented: "Well, I guess it will do."

Thus, they made their deal and the administrative director became a "living machine" for signing his signatures on the payrolls for Gherasykin. As a reward he got 15 rubles every fortnight, while Gherasykin pocketed some 140 to 170 rubles extra every month from which he paid out 30 rubles for the signature-signing.

* * *

These outrageous measures for restoring capitalism adopted by the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique have met with strong condemnation from the Soviet people. Some have openly expressed resolute opposition. The farther the Soviet revisionist renegades slide down the road of capitalism, the nearer they approach their doom. Their reactionary rule will not last long.

(Continued from p. 4.)

The verdict added: It was stipulated in the contract that the defendant Vickers-Zimmer Ltd. undertook to supply the China National Technical Import Corporation with the most up-to-date design and techniques, the best equipment and materials, and ensure the realization of the guaranteed values as stated in the contract. But facts have proved that the defendant had not grasped the main techniques concerning the contracted plant, and had repeatedly resorted to chicanery. In addition, with regard to delivery of technical documents, the supply of equipment and materials, and arrangements for trainees and other matters, the defendant had always defrauded by resorting to such tricks as procrastination, shirking responsibility and flat denials.

The verdict declared: The criminal activities of the defendant Vickers-

Zimmer Ltd. were deliberate political and economic sabotage and fraud, under the camouflage of trade, against the People's Republic of China, in an attempt to endanger China's security and undermine its socialist construction.

All those present at the meeting enthusiastically applauded in support of the solemn judgment of the Peking Municipal Intermediate People's Court. The revolutionary masses pointed out: China is a great socialist country exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries in the world and develop international trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, but they will never allow any enemy to take advantage of this to sabotage and make trouble in China. The revolutionary masses also shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with British imperialism!" "Long live the

dictatorship of the proletariat!" "Long live all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!" and "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

At the end of the meeting, everyone sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

* * *

According to a Hsinhua news report dated July 2, two British spies, captain R.V. Pope of the British ship *Fortune Wind* and first mate D.V. Jones of the British ship *Nancy Dee*, have been found guilty by the Chinese department concerned of collecting intelligence about China's political, military and economic affairs, thereby endangering the security of the country. The two criminals have admitted their crimes and the department concerned has declared that they be deported from China under armed escort.

ROUND THE WORLD

If the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups persist in pushing their policies of aggression and war, the day is bound to come when they will be hanged by the people of the whole world. The same fate awaits the accomplices of the United States.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

FRENCH "NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION"

Dismal End

The French ruling clique recently staged a "National Assembly election" farce. The "election" was announced by President de Gaulle at the end of May when the workers' and student struggle had reached a crescendo.

This struggle had dealt a shattering blow to the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class and thrown it into a panic. It was in these circumstances that de Gaulle, after intense discussions within the ruling clique, hurriedly announced the dissolution of the National Assembly, which was elected only last year, and called for a new "election." The manoeuvre was designed to sap the fighting will of the workers and students and, with the collaboration of the French revisionist clique of renegades and scabs, to lead their struggle astray by contriving an "election," the signboard of bogus bourgeois democracy.

While aimed at crushing the struggle of the French people, this "election" was also intended to round off the rough edges of the contradictions among the different factions of the ruling circles and enable political deals to be made among them. It was the fond hope of France's monopoly capitalist class that a ganging up of the different factions to crack down on the workers' and student movement would lead to some stabilization of its reactionary rule.

Progressive workers and students condemned and boycotted the "election" plot immediately it was announced by the French monopoly capitalist class. They pressed on with their struggle and, in many demonstrations to voice their furious pro-

test against this political hoax, they burnt the bourgeois politicians' campaign posters, smashed their campaigning offices and set fire to ballot boxes. On June 30, in defiance of a government ban and police repression, students in Paris staged a protest march against the "election."

Playing the bourgeois political parties' dirty game and acting as loyal lackeys of the French ruling circles, the French revisionist clique worked overtime to advertise and boost this "election" farce. They were bent on getting in the course of the polling a few more crumbs for themselves from the table of the French ruling clique. During the campaign these revisionists publicly hobnobbed with the bourgeois parties by forming a so-called election "alliance" with them. With regard to the revolutionary struggle of the French workers and students, they stopped at nothing to attack and vilify it as "blind violence," "adventure" incited by "irresponsible" persons and so on. In his June 28 election speech, Waldeck Rochet, boss of the French revisionist clique, shamelessly stated that the French revisionists "have nothing in common" with the revolutionary actions of the workers and students and that "from the very beginning" they "condemned the methods used by these groups." This revealed to the hilt that these revisionists are nothing but contemptible traitors to the French people.

Now the election fraud of the French bourgeoisie has by and large come to an end. According to the official results released on July 1, of the 485 National Assembly seats, the Gaullists and members of the Independent Republican Party, a wing of the Gaullist coalition, won 358, while the seats held by the French revisionist clique and other bourgeois parties dropped sharply.

This change of seats in France's bourgeois parliament merely indicates a re-arrangement of forces affecting the different political factions of the French bourgeoisie in the National Assembly. It will neither moderate the sharpening class contradictions in the country nor help the French ruling circles in the least to get rid of their serious political and economic difficulties. On June 30, after the election, French Premier Pompidou had to admit: "The future will be difficult without any doubt and the problems are not solved yet."

INDONESIAN FASCIST REGIME

Big Sell-Out

Beset with insoluble difficulties, the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime is stepping up its sell-out of Indonesian national interests and state sovereignty. It has thrown the doors wide open to imperialist monopoly capital and turned Indonesia into a colony of U.S.-led imperialism.

Having put into effect a series of traitorous policies last year, the regime is now actually auctioning off Indonesia's resources. Its ministry of mines announced at the end of last year that mineral deposits in "those extensive areas of this country little known in the past" will be open to exploitation by foreign monopoly capital. In March, the regime's ministry of basic industry, light industry and power decided to open the petroleum, rubber, fertilizer, chemical engineering, aircraft assembly and gas equipment industries to investment by foreign monopolies. The regime also granted 60 foreign capitalist enterprises timber concessions which covered half of the country's forest acreage fit for exploitation. It issued licences to 12 U.S., British, Japanese and Dutch banks to set up branches in Indonesia, thereby facilitating the control of the country's finances by foreign capital. Antara revealed recently that total foreign investments in Indonesia in the first five months of this year alone amounted to over U.S. \$150 million. These covered mining, industry, forestry, fisheries, aviation, communications, construction and 29 other fields.

The fascist regime also returned to their original owners the foreign enterprises which the former Indonesian Government had taken over at the insistent demand of the people. According to *Suluh Marhaen*, most have been handed back; one by one the plantations taken over during confrontation against "Malaysia" have been returned so that 60 per cent of the country's plantations are now again in the hands of foreign capitalists.

U.S. imperialism is the arch-criminal plundering and exploiting the Indonesian people. In terms of both the amount of investment and the number of projects, it accounts for the lion's share of the foreign capital flowing into Indonesia this year. By late March, U.S. investment approved by the traitorous regime had reached U.S. \$101.7 million, representing more than 70 per cent of the total. The U.S. monopoly capitalists have seized a copper mine in West Irian where they are building processing factories, special highways, an airport and a seaport. In collusion with the reactionary local government, they are extracting and plundering petroleum in Sumatra. The International Nickel Company of Canada — most of its shares are in U.S. hands — has grabbed a nickel

mine in South Sulawesi where it is building processing factories, a hydro-power station and a private port. The U.S. monopoly capitalists and the capitalists of Japan, the Philippines and south Korea have divided among themselves the vast forests of Kalimantan. Five of the 12 foreign banks licensed by the traitorous government belong to American monopoly capital.

What is worth noting is the fact that U.S. imperialism has decided to build military bases in Tjilatjap and other places in Indonesia. Djakarta papers have revealed recently that U.S. government officials are studying Indonesia's strategic ports and that Marshall Green, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia, and a U.S. military attache had lately been active at various ports in Central Java and Sumatra. On January 15, U.S. imperialism and the fascist regime signed an air transport service agreement under which U.S. aircraft can land freely in places like Djakarta and Bali.

The Indonesian military regime is a gang of traitors. It has obsequiously signed with U.S. imperialism a treacherous agreement guaranteeing security of investment to U.S. monopoly capital. It has issued decree after decree which paved the way to

penetration by foreign monopoly capital. Recently, when McNamara, president of the "World Bank" and former U.S. Defence Secretary, visited Indonesia, it adopted another bill to "protect foreign investors." This bill deprived the Indonesian Government of the right to deal with crimes committed by foreign capitalists in Indonesia; these have to be settled "through international arbitration." It has sent mission after mission abroad to beg for foreign aid and invite foreign monopoly capital to flood the country.

The day after Suharto made himself "president" by the force of bayonets late last March, he flew to Japan to solicit alms and investments from the reactionary Sato government. Devoid of any sense of shame, he said there that his regime had promulgated regulations to exempt foreign investments from taxation, thus "paving the way [for foreign monopoly capital] to make industrial investments in Indonesia." Slavishly, he assured the Japanese monopoly capitalists that Indonesia can serve "as a supplier of raw materials to Japan" and as "a fine market for Japanese manufactured goods." Through these abject statements and actions, Suharto stands revealed as a nauseating traitor.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 11, No. 28
July 12, 1968

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

Comrade Lin Piao Warmly Greet 25th Anniversary
of Founding of Albanian People's Army 3

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Another Big Exposure of U.S.-Soviet Counter-Revolutionary
Collaboration — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator 5

A Splendid New Page in French History 6

The Great Power of Revolutionary Mass Criticism
and Repudiation 8

Great Cultural Revolution in Progress: 10

Revolutionary Mass Criticism at a Shanghai Ship-
yard

Making the Flames of Revolutionary Repudiation
Blaze Still Higher

The Nanwangzhuang Production Brigade in the
Great Cultural Revolution 14

P.L.A. Fighters Surmount Every Difficulty 17

Norman Bethune — Internationalist Fighter Imbued
With Mao Tse-tung's Thought 20

U.S. Imperialism Tightens Control of Latin America
Through "Integration" 22

"Integration" Means "Americanization" — *Renmin
Ribao* commentary 23

The "British Empire" on Its Last Legs — Yung Hung 24

"Renmin Ribao" Commentaries 25

The Root Causes of Indian Famine 27

The "Plague" of Capitalism Widely Prevails in the
Soviet Union 28

ROUND THE WORLD 30

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

RADIO PEKING'S

Daily English Language Transmissions

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	40,30
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	40,30
		19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	
	20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31,30,25
	04:30-05:30	19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)	31,30,25
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)	
21:30-22:30 (Cairo)			
	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)		
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)		
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	252,224,32
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)	31,25,19
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)	
	21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	224,32
		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	31,25,19
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore)	
	21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)		
	19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248
	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41,40,19
		19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)	
20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)			
	19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41,19	
	20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)		
	21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)		
	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)		
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16
	17:30-18:30	20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16
		19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)	
		21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	45,25,19
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	45,25,19
NORTH AMERICA (East Coast)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42,30,19,16
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42,30
NORTH AMERICA (West Coast)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	19,16
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	19,16