

PEKING REVIEW

33

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**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman
Lin Piao Receive P.L.A. Cadres
And Other Revolutionary Fighters**

**Afro-American Struggle Against Violent
Repression Developing Vigorously**

Chairman Mao's great statement points out direction
of struggle for the Black people in the United States.

Soviet Revisionism and Czechoslovakia

Article by the Editorial Department of the Albanian paper
Zeri i Popullit.

**Mao Tse-tung's Thought Directs Us
In Battle**

How a P.L.A. health unit removed a 45-kg. tumour.

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

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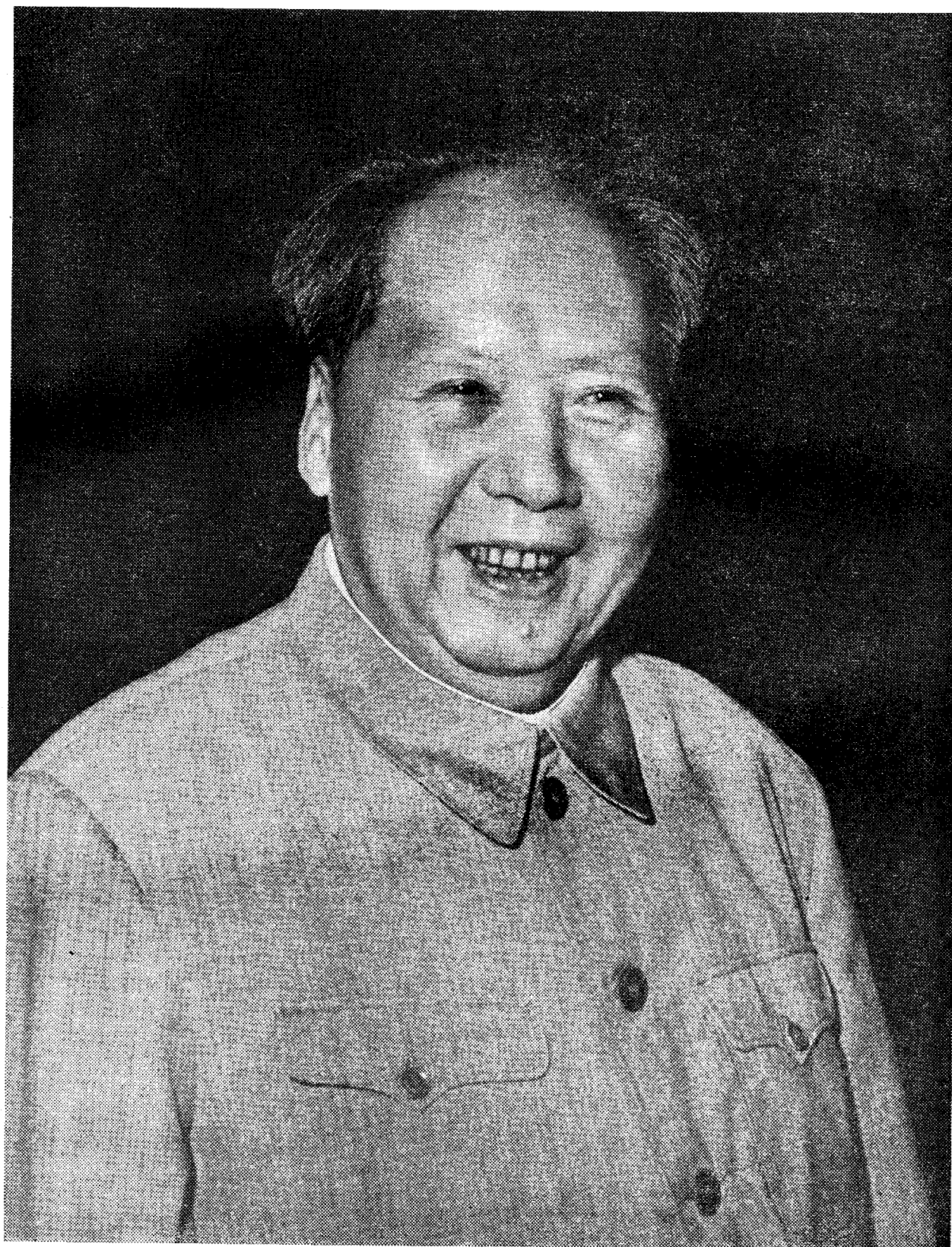
The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrrove with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people.

Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism (August 1963)

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Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests.

Serve the People (September 1944)



In high spirits and very happy, our great leader Chairman Mao receives the revolutionary fighters.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive P.L.A. Cadres and Other Revolutionary Fighters



With warmth and affection, Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao meet the revolutionary fighters.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader and great supreme commander Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li

Fu-chun, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing and Wen Yu-cheng on August 11 received comrades attend-

ing the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for cadres of the ground, naval and air force units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the Foochow, Wuhan, Chengtu, Kunming, Sinkiang and Tibet Military Area Commands, delegates to the Second Congress of the "Four-Good" Companies of the Navy and to the Second Congress of Activists in the Creative Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought from P.L.A. Artillery Units under the Peking Military Area Command, and other revolutionary fighters from various parts of the country who are in Peking attending Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes.

For many days, hundreds of millions of army-men and civilians throughout the country have been warmly acclaiming the second anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's big-character poster "**Bombard the Headquarters,**" the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which was drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance and the Communiqué of the 11th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. They have been enthusiastically hailing the brilliant victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the last two years. They have pledged to unite closely under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader, to unify their will and co-ordinate their steps and actions, and to thoroughly repudiate the bourgeois reactionary theory of "many centres" so as to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The fact that Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received the revolutionary fighters at this moment was an expression of their greatest concern and support for army-men and civilians throughout the country, and gave them all the greatest encouragement.

The more than 20,000 revolutionary fighters, who gathered in the Great Hall of the People, repeatedly sang *Chairman Mao, We Are Always Loyal to You* and read out in unison our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "**You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!**"

A revolutionary atmosphere of boundless love for, confidence in, admiration for and loyalty to our great supreme commander Chairman Mao prevailed in the Great Hall of the People. The revolutionary fighters hung up many portraits of Chairman Mao

in the reception hall to express their deep proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The most glorious moment came. In high spirits and very happy, Chairman Mao, along with his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, entered the reception hall and with warmth and affection met the revolutionary fighters. Chairman Mao waved to them again and again and clapped his hands warmly for a long time.

The hall resounded with cheers. Waving their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the revolutionary fighters shouted with mighty enthusiasm: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao shook hands with the leading comrades present and had cordial talks with them.

Present on the occasion were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Yeh Chien-ying;

Leading comrades of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units under the Foochow, Wuhan, Chengtu, Kunming, Sinkiang and Tibet Military Area Commands: Han Hsien-chu, Pi Ting-chun, Tseng Szu-yu, Liu Feng, Liang Hsing-chu, Chang Kuo-hua, Tan Fu-jen, Chen Kang, Chou Hsing, Lung Shu-chin, Wang En-mao, Saifudin, Kuo Peng, Tseng Yung-ya, Jen Jung and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme;

Leading comrades of the various general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and other departments concerned of the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Su Yu, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Shu-sheng, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Hsien-yueh, Chang Tien-yun, Hsiao Li, Nieh Chi-feng, Lo Shun-chu, Liu Hua-ching, Tsai Shun-li and Chen Hua-tang;

Leading comrades of the various services and branches of the P.L.A.: Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Hung-kun, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Chao Chi-min, Chou Hsi-han, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Hui-chiu, Tsao Li-huai, Kuang Jen-nung, Chang Chien-kun, Tan



Waving their red-covered copies of the revolutionary treasured book, the revolutionary fighters wholeheartedly wish Chairman Mao a long, long life.

Chia-shu, Chen Jen-chi, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Chang Yi-hsiang, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming and Li Chen;

Leading comrades of the P.L.A. units under the Peking Military Area Command, the Peking Garrison, the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the preparatory group for the revolutionary committee of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region: Cheng Wei-shan, Li Hsueh-feng, Liu Ke-ping, Chen Hsien-jui, Huang Tso-chen, Yang Chun-sheng, Wu Chung, Chang Jih-ching, Yuan Chen, Wei Kuo-ching, Ou Chih-fu, Wu Chin-nan, Wei Yu-chu and Chiao Hung-kuang;

And Comrade Yu Chiu-li.

After the reception, the revolutionary fighters continued to cheer again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" They

sang: "We saw our great leader Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao, we revolutionary fighters are always loyal to you! We will closely follow your proletarian headquarters, unify our will and co-ordinate our steps and actions, launch a fierce attack on the class enemies and seize all-round victory in the great cultural revolution."

The revolutionary fighters said that closely following the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as the deputy leader meant victory. They pledged to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way and, in particular, study and apply well his series of latest, extremely important instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, closely follow his great strategic plan, resolutely carry out all the militant orders of the proletarian headquarters and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

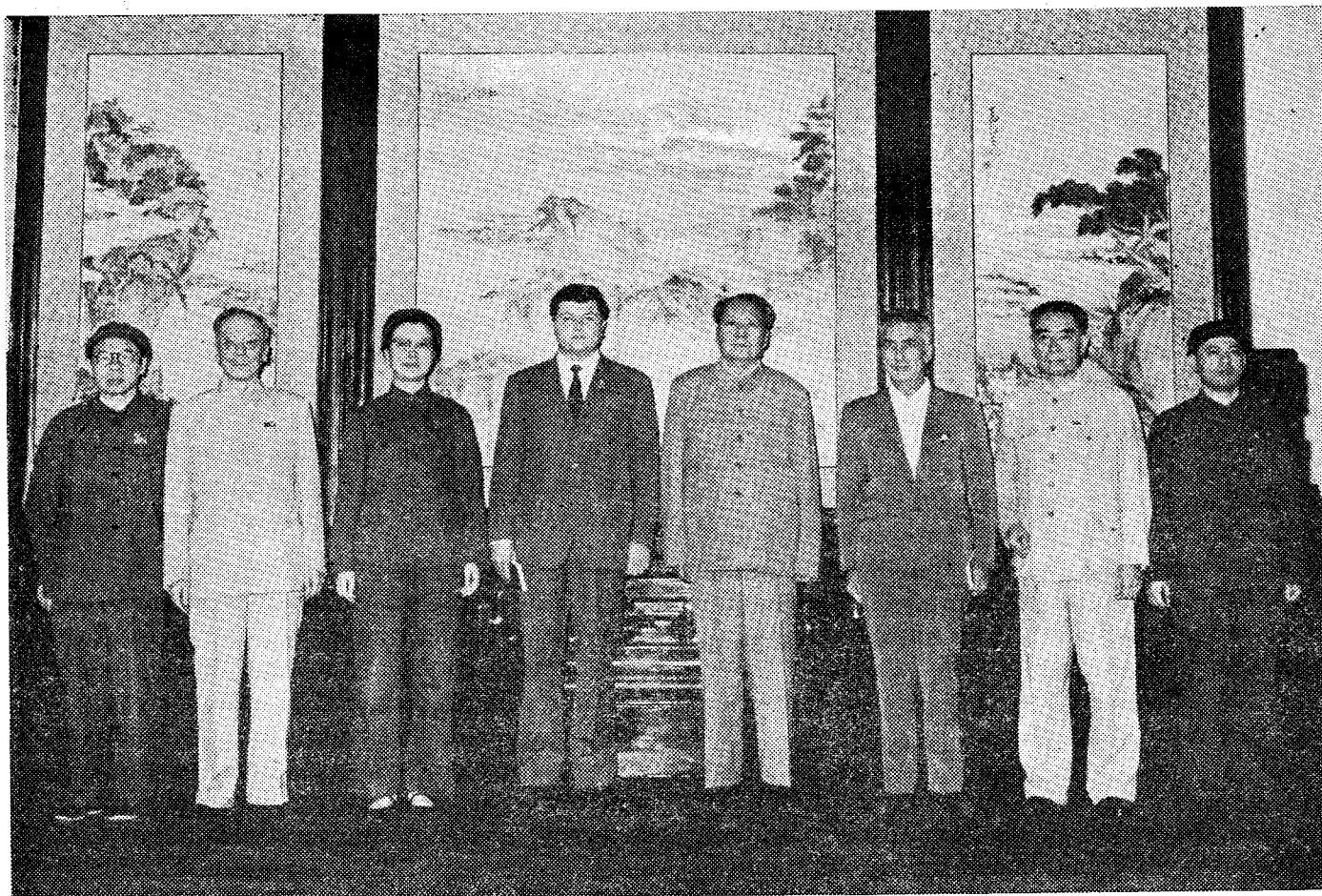
Chairman Mao Receives Delegation of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG, our most respected and beloved great leader and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on August 13 received the delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) now visiting China on invitation. The delegation is composed of Comrade Osvaldo Pesce, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and

Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, and Comrade Dino Dini, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee.

Chairman Mao had a very cordial talk with them.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan.



Our great leader Chairman Mao receives the delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist).

Comrades Kang Sheng and Yao Wen-yuan Meet with Italian C.P. (M.-L.) Delegation

Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and adviser to the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, and Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, member of the Cultural Revolution Group, met with and gave a banquet for the delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) to China on August 10. The delegation is composed of Comrade Osvaldo Pesce, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, and Comrade Dino Dini, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee. Comrade Kang Sheng and Comrade Yao Wen-yuan had a very cordial conversation with the Italian comrades.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Gives Farewell Banquet

Pakistan Foreign Minister Arshad Husain and his wife left Peking by plane on August 7 on a visit to the southern parts of China.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and more than 1,000 revolutionary people in the capital gave them a warm send-off at the airport.

The evening before, Foreign Minister Arshad Husain gave a farewell banquet. Speaking at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship, both Minister Husain and Vice-Premier Chen Yi wished the continual strengthening of the friendship between the Pakistan and Chinese peoples.

In his speech, the Pakistan Foreign Minister said that he and his party were deeply touched by the gracious hospitality and warm welcome given to them by the Chinese Government and people. He added: "We have also been privileged to

have been received by Chairman Mao. The memories we carry of this visit, and especially of our meeting with the Chairman, will be amongst our most precious recollections."

He added: "Our present visit to your great country and our talks, conducted in a spirit of cordiality, sincerity and complete understanding, have been, for me, a heart-warming and memorable experience. Our talks have been most useful."

Minister Husain expressed his sincere thanks to the Chinese Government and people for their assistance to Pakistan. He said: "Economic assistance received from China has had a beneficial impact on the economic development of Pakistan. Over the years, the field of co-operation between the two countries has been progressively extended. Hence, the promise of the future is brighter than the achievement of the past."

The Pakistan Minister went on to say that cordial relations happily existed between China and Pakistan and that both sides desired to live in amity and join in constructive co-operation for mutual benefit. "The future of Sino-Pakistan friendship," he said, "rests on firm foundations and its development is to the advantage of both China and Pakistan, as well as to peace and stability in the region." He thanked the Chinese Government for affirming anew its continued and unswerving support for the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their just struggles.

He continued: "Having seen for ourselves something of the great upsurge of popular enthusiasm and having learnt from your leaders of how the nation is being prepared for still greater endeavour under the guidance of its great and inspiring leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, we shall leave your country with the strong impression that not only you will achieve your goals set for the future but surpass the deeds of the past."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in his speech, said that Foreign Minister Arshad Husain, while in Peking, had been received by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese

people, and that Premier Chou En-lai had had cordial talks with him. He added: "Our two sides have exchanged views on the international situation in our talks and reached identical views on the further strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. These are talks between friends who treat each other sincerely and are a manifestation of the full understanding and trust between us. Foreign Minister Arshad Husain's current visit has made a new contribution to the further consolidation and strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries."

The Vice-Premier went on to say that, through their visits in Peking in the last few days, Foreign Minister Husain and the other distinguished Pakistan guests had seen for themselves that the Chinese people, full of vigour and enthusiasm, were seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. "This unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution," he said, "has been initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao. This vigorous, great, revolutionary mass movement has solved the most fundamental problem of how to prevent the restoration of capitalism under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great development of Marxism-Leninism by Chairman Mao. Though this great proletarian cultural revolution was not understood in its initial stage by many people abroad, today, however, two years after it has been launched, not only our friends have come to understand it much better, even our enemies have to admit its great significance. Our great proletarian cultural revolution will surely guarantee that socialist China will never change its political colour and will surely promote the all-round and rapid development of our country's socialist construction, thereby enabling us to give still more effective support and assistance to all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world in their just struggles against imperial-

(Continued on p. 28.)

Racial discrimination in the United States is a product of the colonialist and imperialist system. The contradiction between the Black masses in the United States and U.S. ruling circles is a class contradiction. Only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and destroying the colonialist and imperialist system can the Black people in the United States win complete emancipation.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression Developing Vigorously

Chairman Mao's great statement points out direction of struggle
for the Black people in the United States

FIVE years ago, on August 8, 1963, our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued his "Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism." This statement of Chairman Mao's, which is of great historic importance, is an expression of his deep concern and resolute support for the broad masses of struggling Afro-Americans and all the exploited and oppressed people in the United States. It provides a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for their revolutionary struggle, points out the direction and the road of their advance and gives immense inspiration to Afro-Americans and revolutionary people throughout the world.

This statement of Chairman Mao's issued five years ago points out that "the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people." The vigorous development of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression and the revolutionary struggles of the people throughout the world in the past five years have increasingly proved that this great prediction and wise conclusion by Chairman Mao will become a shining reality.

The Afro-American struggle for freedom and emancipation in the past five years, like a roaring

volcano which erupts ever more furiously year by year, rocked the United States and violently shook the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism at home. It brings into bold relief the sharpening class and national contradictions in the United States and the grave political and economic crises confronting U.S. imperialism today. It fully demonstrates the extremely powerful revolutionary force latent in the more than 20 million Afro-Americans.

Increasingly Heightened Political Consciousness, Stronger Resistance

A marked characteristic displayed by the Afro-Americans in their struggles in the past five years is that they have become increasingly conscious of the need to fight for their own emancipation. They have steadily and resolutely done away with "non-violence." They are waging a violent struggle against racial oppression—a struggle which is growing wider and wider in scale and becoming ever fiercer.

The "freedom march" against racial discrimination by about 250,000 Afro-Americans in Washington in 1963 belonged to the category of "non-violence." The struggle by Afro-Americans in the Harlem District of New York City, in July 1964, when they fought thousands of troops and police with rocks, clubs and incendiary

bottles for six days and nights on end marked the beginning of the large-scale violent struggle of Afro-Americans against racial oppression. From then on, the Afro-American violent struggle spread like a prairie fire all over the United States. According to the greatly minimized statistics of the U.S. bourgeois press, the Afro-American struggle by violence broke out in 15 cities in 1964 and 9 cities in 1965. It rapidly spread to 38 cities in 1966, to as many as 128 cities in 1967, and to 131 cities in the first half of 1968. Of these, the struggles by violent means which occurred in the Watts District of Los Angeles in 1965, in Chicago in 1966, and in Newark and Detroit in 1967 were on a comparatively large scale. In these struggles, the Black people shouted: "It is better to fight on your feet than to live on your knees!" This has fully shown the Afro-Americans' dauntless militant spirit.

Afro-American clergyman Martin Luther King, an advocate of non-violence, was murdered by the U.S. imperialists in April 1968. This served as a further profound lesson to the broad masses of Black people in the United States, and set off a new storm of struggle against violent repression, which swept more than a hundred American cities. Shouting "It's time to get our guns and go out into the streets," the Afro-Americans attacked the fascist troops and policemen, set fire to shops of white racists, and completely upset the reactionary social order. Big cities such as Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit and Baltimore were thrown into great confusion. Alarmed by the vigorous development of the Afro-American violent struggle, the Western bourgeois press more than once admitted that "non-violence is finished."

Opposing Racial Oppression and the War of Aggression Against Vietnam

An important indication of the Afro-Americans' rapid political awakening is that more and more of them are now linking up their struggle for emancipation with the struggle against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression abroad. Some of the more advanced elements among the Black people have begun to realize that Afro-Americans can never win complete emancipation unless the imperialist system is smashed.

In their struggles during the past few years, Afro-Americans have fought against racial discrimination and racial oppression with unprecedented fury. Shouting the slogan "Black power," they have unmistakably made clear their determination to win their own emancipation. At the same time, they are taking an active part in the American people's struggle against the war of aggression in Vietnam, thereby hitting directly at U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression. In order to develop this struggle in an organized way, the Black people in various parts of the country have set up

organizations against the war of aggression in Vietnam. Last March, Black people set up the "National Black Anti-War, Anti-Draft Union." The Black masses' anti-war demonstrations have gained ever greater momentum. Their slogan was: "End the dirty war in Vietnam!"

The Afro-Americans' strong opposition to U.S. imperialism's aggressive war against Vietnam was sharply highlighted by the refusal of many young Afro-Americans to be drafted. They burnt their draft cards and drove away draft officials who went to colleges or universities for Afro-Americans to collect cannon-fodder. In their anti-draft struggle, Black students shouted: "Our battlefield is right here in the United States!" Among those Black youths who have been drafted, not a few have defied the U.S. imperialists' "military laws" and refused to serve as their instrument of murder. A number of Black soldiers stationed in Texas distributed leaflets, publicizing the idea that what the Black people should do is to oppose aggression and rise in revolution. Many Black soldiers brought to the Vietnam battlefield refused to carry out combat orders. They are also giving active support to their brothers at home in their struggle against violent repression by constantly sending back guns and ammunition to arm their comrades-in-arms. It was reported that some of the weapons used by the Black people in the recent struggle against violent repression in Cleveland were sent back by Black soldiers from Vietnam.

Undaunted in Face of Racist Violence, Invulnerable to Deception

The mighty storm of the Afro-American struggle in the past few years took place in the very heartland of the U.S. ruling circles at a time when U.S. imperialism was beset with difficulties at home and abroad. It has thus dealt the U.S. imperialists a very hard blow politically and economically. Badly mauled, the U.S. rulers have stepped up their counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics of violent suppression and political deception in an attempt to put out the raging flames of the Afro-American struggle. But the Black people have become stronger than ever in the struggle; they refuse to submit to racist violence or to be taken in by deception. This is a striking manifestation of the revolutionary spirit of the Black masses, of their heroism and perseverance.

Under the heavy blows of the Afro-American struggle, reactionary U.S. ruling circles have frequently called out the National Guardsmen to suppress the Black people. At the peak of the Black people's nationwide struggle against violent repression in April this year, the Johnson Administration called out more than 70,000 men from the army and the National Guards

The Afro-American struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed Black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class.

— MAO TSE-TUNG



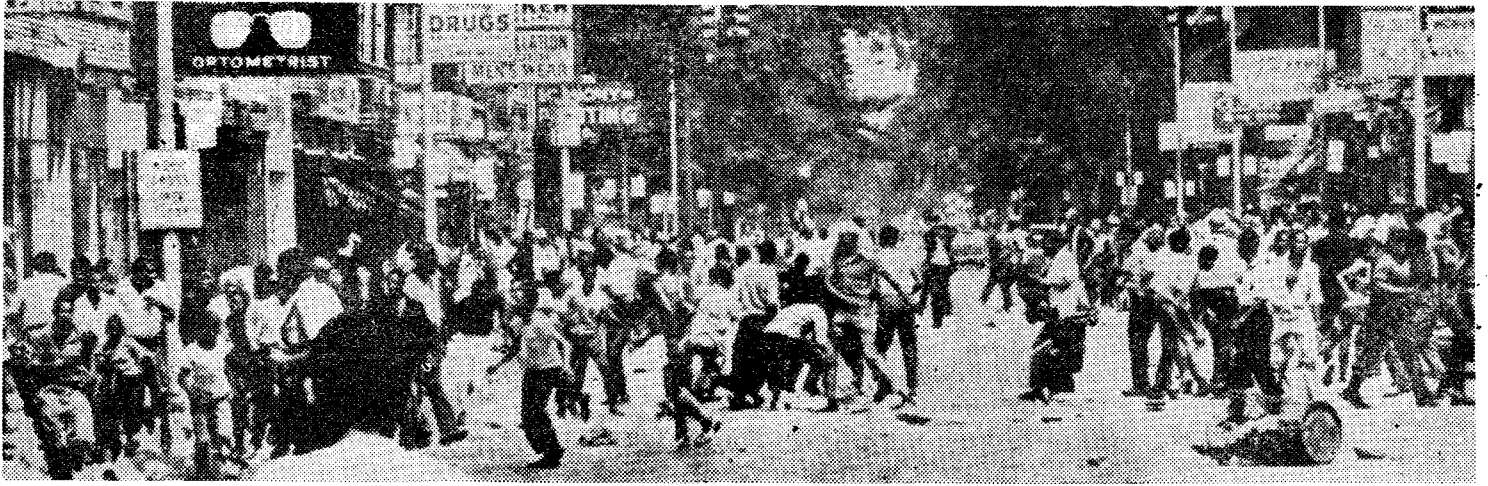
Quarter of a million people stage Freedom March on Washington in August 1963 against racial discrimination.

Angry Black youths defy fully armed National Guards in Pittsburgh.

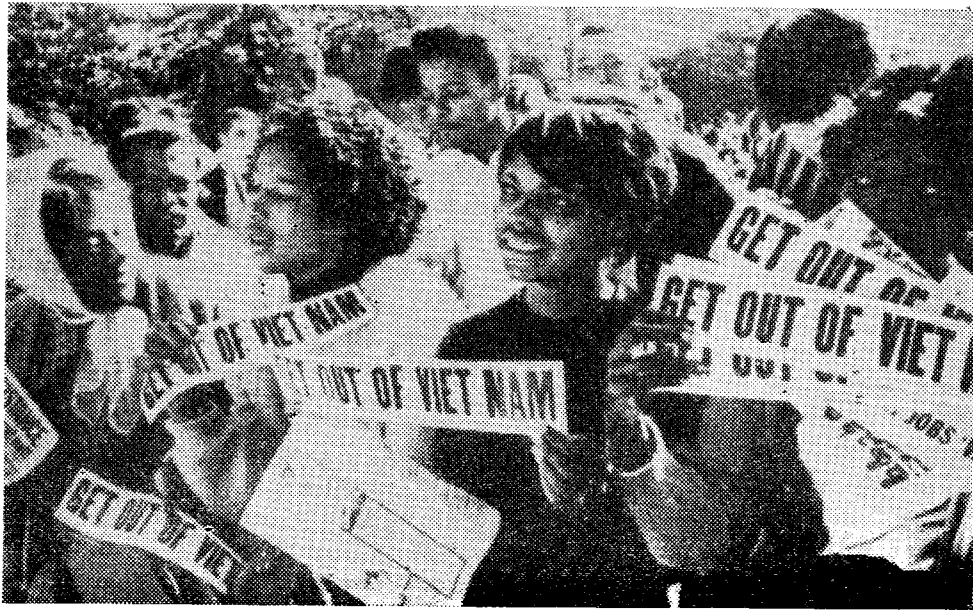


The flames of the Afro-American struggle rage in Washington, D.C.

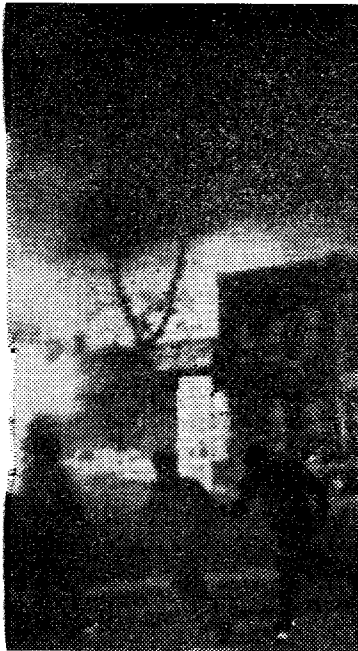




Mass resistance to police repression in Detroit.



West Coast Afro-American women demonstrate against U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam,



Down with U.S. imperialism! — that's the slogan of New York's Harlem Black protest marchers.

to carry out a vicious suppression. Even the Associated Press had to admit that this was "apparently the largest military deployment for a civil emergency in American history." In late April, the U.S. Defence Department set up a "special command" to control "riots" and established units in active service responsible for directing the suppression of the Black people's struggle against violent repression. The U.S. army has increased the number of its "special force" units charged with the task of suppressing the people's struggle from seven to twelve.

While intensifying fascist suppression, the reactionary U.S. ruling circles have resorted to political tricks with redoubled efforts. In the last few years, the U.S. authorities signed one or two "civil rights bills" in the White House with a big fanfare every year to hold out some empty promises or a little bit of economic bait in order to hoodwink the Black masses and make them give up their struggle. At the same time, the reactionary U.S. ruling circles have also picked out a few reactionary stooges from among the Black people and made them judges, congressmen, and even generals or mayors so as to put up a facade to gain the confidence of the people on the one hand and, on the other, to sabotage the Afro-American struggle directly.

But neither violent suppression nor political deception can stop the advance of the tidal waves of the Afro-American struggle against racial oppression. Not long after the powerful struggle swept more than 120 U.S. cities in April, gunfire against racial oppression was sounded again in Cleveland and other cities this summer. And it is precisely in Cleveland and Gary where the U.S. reactionary ruling group has installed Black mayors that the Black people's struggle for emancipation has been the most powerful. Armed with machine-guns and other weapons, the Black masses in Cleveland fought a fierce battle for a whole night, killing 3 reactionary policemen and wounding 19 others. This shows that the Black people are continuously making rapid progress in their struggle against violent repression.

New Clarion Call for American People's Struggle

As the political and economic crises of U.S. imperialism go from bad to worse, the mounting struggle of the Afro-Americans is giving a more powerful impetus to the struggle of the American people in other fields, particularly the struggle of the progressive students. In the American student movement, the Black students are the most courageous and resolute, and they stand in the forefront of the struggle. Almost all of the U.S. progressive students' struggles against the reactionary authorities have first developed in colleges for Afro-Americans or were sparked by Black students. Thanks to the stimulus given by the Black students, the progressive student movement in the United States has had a rapid development in the last few years. Strikes and demonstrations took place in more than 100 American colleges in the first five months of this year. The

large-scale strike which occurred at Columbia University in New York in May against racial discrimination, the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and political persecution lasted over a month and shook the whole country. Fighting shoulder to shoulder, Black and white students of this university occupied a number of school buildings several times. They hoisted red flags, detained the dean, searched the office of the president, and on several occasions fought fiercely against the several thousand fascist police sent to suppress them.

While the struggle of the Afro-Americans has dealt hard blows at the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class, the workers' movement in the United States has also been gaining momentum. Strike struggles have been surging forward one after another since last year and have reached the highest level in the past 15 years in both momentum and magnitude. It should be noted that since more and more Afro-Americans have been compelled to move to cities or towns, the majority of the Black people have now become workers or unemployed workers. Many have taken an active part in the struggle against racial oppression, thus bringing the militancy of this struggle into the workers' movement. In July last year, the strike called by about 200 Afro-American workers in the transportation department of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in protest against overtime work imposed by the capitalists rapidly developed into a large-scale company-wide strike involving 20,000 Black and white workers in the shipyard. The strikers engaged the fascist troops and policemen in a fierce fight. Also in July last year when the Afro-American struggle against racial oppression broke out in Detroit, a large number of poor white workers there actively joined the struggle. All this shows that the struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to step by step embark on the correct road of merging with the American workers' movement.

At the crucial moment when the struggle of the Black people in the United States was surging ahead and the struggle of the other American working people was also gaining momentum, our great leader Chairman Mao on April 16 this year issued a statement in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to merge with the American workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class."** Chairman Mao issued the great militant call: **"People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices!"** During the past five years, the waves of the Black people's struggle for emancipation in the United States have been surging ahead mightily. The raging flames of the world's people's struggle against U.S. imperialism are burning brighter and brighter with each passing day. It is certain that the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism will not last long.

Comrade E.F. Hill Praises Chinese P.L.A. Founded And Led Personally by Chairman Mao

In the most momentous event of our times — the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated, inspired and led by Chairman Mao — the Liberation Army has been a pillar.

COMRADE E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), published an article entitled "World Peoples Hail China's Liberation Army's 41st Anniversary" in *Vanguard* on August 8. The article reads in full as follows:

The Chinese people are celebrating the 41st anniversary of the People's Liberation Army. All the oppressed people of the world rejoice with them. They rejoice more because the Liberation Army is an army based upon proletarian internationalism; it serves the cause of the workers of the world.

The Liberation Army is the product of the genius of Mao Tse-tung. Marx, Engels and Lenin were all titanic geniuses. They stood head and shoulders over their contemporaries.

In our times there are great Marxist-Leninists in the world but there is only one genius of Marxism-Leninism. That is Chairman Mao. He stands head and shoulders over his contemporaries.

Recognizing and acting upon this is fundamental to the success of the proletarian revolution.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin each paid attention to the question of the army. It is no reflection on them at all to say that none of them systematically developed the theory and practice of the people's army. That was left by historical circumstances to Chairman Mao. It is but one of his many outstanding contributions to Marxism-Leninism.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin all analysed the violence of the state machine. They showed that it was an instrument of violence for the oppression of one class by another. Chairman Mao's famous statement that **political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**, sums it all up.

The guns of the class oppressors must be answered by the guns of the revolutionary working class.

So the Chinese people guided by the genius of Mao Tse-tung built up their own army. Theory and practice formed a mighty unity in the People's Liberation Army. They defeated the far better equipped Kuomintang, Japanese and U.S. imperialist armies.

The experience, theory and practice of the Liberation Army is an inspiration to the liberation struggles today in Vietnam, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Latin America, Palestine, Africa. Without the theory and practice and the example of the Liberation Army where would we be?

Without a people's army the people have nothing. The reactionaries want the people to have nothing. They raise a great hue and cry against guns. But they themselves always resort to guns. They want a monopoly of guns. The Liberation Army showed how to break that monopoly. That theory and practice and example are of worldwide importance.

After liberation in China, China's Khrushchov and his supporters set out to restore capitalism. Political power does grow out of the barrel of a gun and the Liberation Army provided the guns of political power of the Chinese workers and peasants. China's Khrushchov vainly tried to wrest those guns from the Chinese workers and peasants and put them back in the hands of the Chinese bourgeoisie and their Kuomintang.

Chairman Mao resolutely insisted that those guns should serve the workers and peasants, that proletarian politics must be in command.

In the most momentous event of our times — the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated, inspired and led by Chairman Mao — the Liberation Army has been a central feature. It has ensured that revolution was made under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has **"served the people."** It is of the people. It has no interests other than those of the Chinese workers and peasants and indeed of the international workers and peasants.

Throughout the proletarian cultural revolution, the genius and prestige of Chairman Mao and the existence, work and example of the Liberation Army created and guided by his thought, have been the decisive factors in the splendid victories now being won by the Chinese people.

The Liberation Army is one of Chairman Mao's greatest new contributions to Marxism-Leninism. This

creation is of critical importance in the era of the decisive struggle between imperialism and the workers and peasants of the world.

The people of the world must build up their armies guided by the genius of Mao Tse-tung. Without a people's army they will have nothing. But with it they will either have people's power or be on the way to achieving it. They will build up an army that

answers Chairman Mao's own description: "This army is powerful because all its members have a conscious discipline; they have come together and they fight not for the private interests of a few individuals or a narrow clique, but for the interests of the broad masses and of the whole nation. The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly."

Soviet Revisionism and Czechoslovakia

— Article (excerpts) by the Editorial Department of the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit*

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* exposes the dogfight between the Soviet and the Czechoslovak revisionist renegades and the disintegration of the revisionist cliques in an article "Soviet Revisionism and Czechoslovakia" published on July 24. In strong terms, the article denounces the monstrous crimes committed by the ruling Soviet revisionist clique and its followers in restoring capitalism in all spheres of endeavour domestically and surrendering to U.S. imperialism in the international sphere. It calls on the Soviet people and the people of those countries under the rule of other revisionist cliques to rise in struggle and overthrow reactionary revisionist rule.

The Czechoslovak people, the article says, are going through difficult days and are being threatened from within and without. This is the result of the treachery of the Khrushchov revisionists, the Czechoslovak revisionists and internal Czechoslovak reaction, the result of collaboration between the revisionists and the imperialists.

Numerous enemies have tried to enslave the Czechoslovak people permanently. All pose as the "faithful friends" of the Czechoslovak people and speak of "giving the Czechoslovak people the freedom and democracy which they are losing," but they are really getting the grave ready for them. The Novotny clique tied the destiny of Czechoslovakia up with the Khrushchovites. Novotny was Khrushchov's favourite. After Khrushchov's downfall, Novotny and his clan tailed behind Brezhnev and Kosygin, serving as their ardent apologists and top hatchetmen against Marxism.

The removal of Novotny and his clan, who seemed to have the strongest positions in the revisionist countries, it adds, was effected by the Dubcek clique. Until recently Dubcek was unknown and without any authority. He is surrounded by revisionists and extremists released from jail. Surprisingly, the men of the Novotny clique did not resist in the least. On the contrary, they themselves contributed to their own destruction, tendered their resignations and retreated like mangy curs,

as if someone was directing them to do so from backstage.

All this shows that in fact the Czechoslovak issue cannot be so simple. A big plot is afoot against a people and against a country which holds an important strategic position in Europe. Thus, Czechoslovakia has been a chessboard and the cliques that departed and the cliques that have come to power, or will come, are pawns in the hands of the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists. An international mafia is acting with a free hand in Czechoslovakia.

The article also says that the modern revisionists in different countries are striving for a complete detachment from Soviet revisionism and are forging new ties, alliances and bridges with U.S. imperialism and world capitalism. The greatest, most concrete, most realistic example in this direction is provided by Soviet revisionism itself, which is bent on forming an alliance without limits with the United States and with world capitalism. This alliance dominates the capitalist-revisionist world today. The two great capitalist powers are striving to dominate the world and between them divide the spheres of influence, giving priority to the dirty work of opposing Marxism-Leninism, opposing socialism, and opposing revolution. Their fight for spheres of influence also includes keeping the satellites under their domination. Of course, this also brings about the detachment of the satellites from one power and its dependence on the other. Thus, there are fights between wolves and plots and intrigues at the expense of the people of many countries, the Czechoslovak people included.

A revisionist satellite of the Soviet revisionists, Czechoslovakia is now striving to detach herself from the Khrushchovites and to ally herself with the Americans and Western capitalism. The Czechoslovak reactionaries and revisionists have the aid of world capitalism in these efforts.

The article points out that the ruling clique of Soviet revisionists, working hand in glove with the revisionist cliques of Poland, the German Democratic Re-

public, Bulgaria and Hungary, has blackmailed and exerted successive pressure on the Dubcek clique to browbeat it into submission and not to leave their fold, etc. They accuse the revisionist Dubcek clique of everything they themselves had done previously on a large scale. In other words, they are in effect telling the Dubcek clique: "You must not have ties with the United States, but we should; you must not maintain diplomatic relations with the German Federal Republic, but we should; you must not receive credits from the capitalists, but we should," and so on. The Soviet threats were so brazen that the Soviet army was sent to Czechoslovakia for intervention under the camouflage of the Warsaw Treaty and "military manoeuvres."

We are not at all surprised that the Soviet and Czechoslovak revisionists would arrive at such an impasse, for we know and we have said that bandits settle accounts among themselves by using the ways of bandits.

Referring to the fight for power farce between the Dubcek and the Novotny cliques, the article says that the Soviet revisionists not only had full knowledge of what was happening in Czechoslovakia, but they were the instigators, plotters and organizers.

Czechoslovakia's revisionist Dubcek clique seems to have received good assurances from the Soviet revisionist leadership for being a success. It resorted to the old Khrushchovite tactics to expose the revisionist Novotny whom it labelled a "Stalinist" and began making charges against Gottwald, resurrecting the ghost of Slansky, rehabilitating the traitors, attacking 1948 and accusing Stalin of interference in the affairs of the Czechoslovak courts.

But, the article points out, the Soviet revisionists later saw that the Dubcek clique went back on what had been agreed to jointly. After having subdued the Novotny clique, the latter gave freedom to domestic reaction in order to secure the support of external reaction, which had already begun furnishing powerful support to Czechoslovakia's liberalization, but without openly committing itself as during the Hungarian counter-revolution.

Seeing that they had let the bird fly out of their hands and that they were losing control over Czechoslovakia, the Soviet revisionists resorted to "high-handed measures," blackmail and threats, demanding an account from the Dubcek clique which did not retreat from its road, the article notes.

It points out that the preposterous meeting recently organized by the Soviet ruling clique in Warsaw, capital of Poland, with the participation of the revisionist leaders of Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Bulgaria adopted a letter in which they asked Dubcek and Co. not to go beyond the limits of what Moscow would allow concerning Czechoslovakia's domestic and foreign policies.

The hypocritical and bullying signers of the Warsaw letter are like thieves crying "stop thief." These traitors to Marxism-Leninism and their peoples accuse the Czechoslovak renegades of having betrayed Marxism-Leninism and Czechoslovakia. But the said letter clearly shows up the plot of the Soviet revisionists, the Dubcek clique and world counter-revolution against the Czechoslovak people. It was admitted in this letter that the Soviet revisionists had agreed with the Dubcek clique to remove the Novotny clique from their midst. It indicated that the Dubcek clique did not keep its promise on the dirty deal that was made behind the scenes. Thus, after having settled accounts with Novotny, "the train did not stay on the track fixed beforehand."

They demanded that the Dubcek clique follow Moscow's course as decided upon behind the scenes; in a word, to build capitalism in Czechoslovakia, but without much noise, to preserve the sham and demagogic forms, and not allow the Czechoslovak reactionaries to make too much fuss. Thus, the Soviet revisionists advised the Czechoslovak revisionists "to pull the chestnuts out of the fire and not to burn their hands."

By whom was the Warsaw letter signed? By a certain Brezhnev, by Kosygin and Podgorny, three arch-traitors who themselves are closely allied with U.S. imperialism and yet accuse the Czechoslovak revisionists of allying themselves with the Americans. They themselves have caused the Party to degenerate, but they advise Dubcek to abide by "Party rules and norms." They have established capitalism in their country, but they ask Dubcek to do as they say. They themselves have relations and carry out big commercial transactions with Bonn but they tell Dubcek not to have relations with the German Federal Republic.

The Soviet revisionists want to show their zeal and to cover up their plot by their hysterical shouts against Czechoslovakia and by beating their chests. But their zeal went to such lengths that the letter itself admits that the Warsaw Treaty, signed for other purposes, has been converted in the hands of the Soviet revisionist bandits into a means for attacking those very participants who do not obey the Soviet revisionists.

The notorious Waldeck Rochet who went to Moscow for this purpose and then to Prague, demanded the holding of a meeting of the European revisionist parties to judge the Soviet-Czechoslovak dispute. This proposal by the head of the French revisionists had the approval of the Kremlin chiefs. But when the Kremlin revisionists saw that the majority of the revisionist parties of Europe went on record in support of Dubcek they hastily advised their servant that he should withdraw his proposal because a meeting under such conditions would mean in advance the failure of the Moscow meeting allegedly scheduled for November.

Tito, likewise, personally entered the arena of the struggle. It is said that he might also go to Prague. This is a "fine" prospect. We shall witness new clashes.

The article points out that the crisis is deepening in the revisionist camp. This is good for the revolutionary forces in these countries and in the world.

The article also points out that the whole Soviet revisionist plot was primarily to liquidate the Novotny clique and put the Dubcek clique in power; in the second stage to overthrow the Dubcek clique by means of blackmail and threats of all kinds and the ill-famed Warsaw letter; but with the complete failure of the Soviet revisionists in the third stage it was certain that a high-sounding communique would be issued stating that "the peak of the sincere and everlasting friendship between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia" had been reached.

The article says that the Soviet people and all the people of the countries where the revisionists are in power cannot help seeing where the treacherous revisionist line is leading the Soviet Union itself and the other revisionist countries. What happened in Czechoslovakia helps them to realize that the centre of betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, revolution and socialism is in Moscow, that at its head is the Brezhnev-Kosygin-Podgorny clique and the other revisionist chiefs, and that without liquidating this centre, there is no way to remove the danger threatening the land of the October Revolution and of the Soviets. The treachery of Gomulka, Dubcek and others is nothing but a component part of this thoroughgoing treachery. Therefore, in order to successfully fight the ruling cliques of the various revisionist countries the spearhead of the struggle must be pointed not only against the local revisionists, but also at the same time against the Soviet revisionist clique — the international centre of modern revisionism.

For the Czechoslovak people, the situation is grave, the article goes on, but not desperate. Confidence in their own forces and in the healthy international Marxist-Leninist forces is the only thing that will pave the way for them to salvation. Czechoslovakia's revolutionary Marxist-Leninists must create a new, genuine Marxist-Leninist Czechoslovak Communist Party which should declare merciless war on the Dubcek revisionist party and on all Czechoslovak bourgeois parties and should strive to rally the Czechoslovak working class and people for the struggle, for armed revolution against all internal revisionists of every description, against Czechoslovak bourgeois reaction and its parties, against the Soviet, Titoite, Polish, German, Hungarian and other revisionists, and against U.S. imperialism and all the bourgeoisie in the world and capitalism.

This is a great, heavy, but entirely feasible task. A brilliant example is provided by the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people and by the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people who

are fighting and winning on all fronts against countless enemies. This road, which is the road of freedom and of Marxism-Leninism, must be pursued also by the industrious Czechoslovak people and the real Czechoslovak Marxist-Leninists.

Be it even short, a people who for a period drop their revolutionary vigilance, weaken or lose their militant spirit to defend their independence and their rights are faced with many calamities plotted by their internal and external enemies. We are living and fighting in such times when the peoples should not allow themselves to drop their vigilance, when they should not be deceived by the demagoguery of a handful of traitors who are forging heavy chains for them. The people must be aware of their strength and their role and must not allow this strength to be used by a group of swindlers, turncoats and traitors hired out to the local bourgeoisie and foreign capital. The people who lacked vigilance and lost their freedom and rights acquired through sacrifice and bloodshed not only must be aware that in themselves, and in themselves alone, exists the colossal force of salvation, but they must organize this force as soon as possible in a militant way and, without losing time, deal the internal enemy and his external ally a fatal blow.

To be conscious of your own strength means to distinguish between your forces and those of the enemy and to organize your own forces and declare merciless and uncompromising war on the enemy forces until complete victory.

To have faith in one's own forces means never to soften one's heart towards the enemy, not to have the slightest faith and hope in him, not to trust his manoeuvres and tricks, and even in victory one should not be lenient with him. One must cut off the head of the snake and do so always.

The article says that the Czechoslovak crisis is neither a fortuitous and unexpected phenomenon, nor an isolated one. It is part of the deep-going crisis of modern revisionism, the epicentre of which is in the Soviet Union. This crisis is felt also in places around the Soviet Union and in its satellites which are seeking to discard the yoke of Soviet revisionism.

Soviet revisionism is undergoing grave crises for which it is paying dearly, and the root of the great evil lies precisely in Khrushchov's out-and-out treachery. This great evil must be removed by fire and revolution.

Treachery towards the camp of socialism was started by Tito. It was aggravated by Khrushchov and is being consummated by the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique and all other modern revisionist traitors who follow the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique, or who have abandoned it and are acting with full freedom.

The traitors to Marxism-Leninism sprang up like rabid wolves to smother the voice of the Albanian Party of Labour which exposed their treachery mer-

cilessly. The Albanian Party of Labour heroically coped with the storms, smashed its ideological enemies and exposed them. It forecast what is now happening and, basing itself on Marxism-Leninism, is forecasting the development of the revisionist crisis and the outbreak of a second proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union.

The article points out that the Soviet revisionists must pay the debts they owe the Soviet and world proletariat. These debts must be settled and repaid by them in blood.

This we do not forget, the Soviet people do not forget, and Marxist-Leninists throughout the world do not forget. The dance of treachery continues to be performed by the Soviet revisionists whose main partner is U.S. imperialism. Both are the worst and most dangerous enemies in the world. They have kissed and tightly embraced one another. The Soviet revisionists are brazenly crying out that the Dubcek clique is endangering socialism, that it is joining the capitalists, while they themselves together with U.S. imperialism have put the Soviet Union and the satellite

countries which are still under their control under the yoke. The Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists are collaborating in an attempt to dominate the whole world.

But you only expose yourselves whatever you do because your every deed is a bluff and unprincipled. You are submerged in internal and external contradictions and every step you take is a step towards the abyss in which you will break your neck. Treachery has caught you by your neck and your feet and will not let you go. Nobody likes renegades. Your fate is the gallows and the firing squad. You are still boasting and think that you are strong because you have the armed force of a big state. But you are mistaken. You are the biggest cowards and your weapons can only intimidate men and women with weak nerves. You are well aware of the value of your strength and of your bragging in the face of the strength of the peoples, of the strength of the proletariat and of the strength of the Bolsheviks, which one day not far off will wipe you out from the face of the earth.

* * *

Armed Struggle Is the Road to Liberation

— Foreign seamen tell of lessons learnt from Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"

OUR great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung's brilliant thesis "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is a universally applicable Marxist-Leninist truth. Seamen from many parts of the world who cherish boundless love for Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, have, on their arrival at Chinese ports, talked to Chinese comrades on what they and their friends have learnt from this thesis. As may be seen from the few anecdotes quoted below, their words express the determination and confidence of the oppressed people the world over to take the road of revolution pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Indisputable Truth

From the practice of the Indonesian people's revolutionary struggle, many Indonesian seamen have come to the clear realization that Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is the most powerful weapon with which to defeat the enemy. With much feeling, a veteran Indonesian seaman told a Chinese comrade whom he met on his visit to China that the revolutionary Indonesian people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Indonesia have now taken up arms to fight a guerrilla war against the enemy and have won victory after victory. He said with deep feeling that Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the greatest teacher of the revolutionary people of the world and that his brilliant thought is a beacon-light

guiding the revolution to victory, the most powerful weapon with which to defeat the enemy. Each and every victory of the Indonesian people in their revolutionary struggle, he pointed out, is a victory for the integration of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the concrete practice of the Indonesian revolution. Having acquired a deep understanding of this truth, the seaman said: "Revolutionaries should not, even for a single minute, run counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought. If they depart from it, the revolution will fail and the people will suffer. The only correct way to make revolution is the way of armed struggle."

Another Indonesian seaman said that the lessons gained in blood from the Indonesian revolutionary struggle had made him realize more clearly that Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," is an indisputable truth. He condemned so-called "peaceful transition to socialism" as nothing but deceptive nonsense. He declared that he was resolute in taking the road of armed struggle pointed out by Chairman Mao and in thoroughly defeating the Indonesian reactionaries.

Take Up the Gun to Make Revolution

A Black man serving as radio operator on board a British ocean-going vessel was subjected to savage persecution by the racists. When the ship arrived at a

certain port, the captain suddenly tried to send him packing. As he knew that the ship was sailing to China about which he dreamt day and night, he insisted that he be allowed to remain on the ship until it had called at a Chinese port. After a bitter struggle, the captain was compelled to agree.

Standing on the deck of the ship and gazing at the vast expanse of the ocean, the dismissed Black seaman yearned for the sight of Mao Tse-tung's New China. Finally the ship anchored at a Chinese port. When he saw the Chinese dockers, he seemed to have seen his dear ones. With profound feeling, he described the sufferings of the people of his own country, the ruthless exploitation and oppression which he had suffered since his childhood and his recent discharge by the captain of the British vessel. With eyes wrathfully blazing and hands clasping the clothes on his chest, he said angrily: "They kicked me out simply because I am Black!"

On the soil of New China, the Black man learnt Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching: "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people." He said with great emotion: "Chairman Mao's words are so well put! He has the greatest concern for us Black people and understands us thoroughly. Chairman Mao is the liberator of us Black people!"

A few days later, the Black man was returning to his motherland in Latin America. When he bade farewell to his Chinese comrades, he said with tears in his eyes: "Thank you, thank Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao teaches us: 'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.' When I go back home, I will spread this truth to my friends: take up the gun and make revolution, take the road shown by Mao Tse-tung." On parting, he presented his Chinese friends with a photograph of himself, on the back of which he wrote in a clear hand the following words:

"With my best wishes for
a long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Never Hand Over Our Guns to the Enemy

One midnight, a young Greek sailor got out a photograph of his uncle from his cabin and showed it to his Chinese friends. His uncle is an old guerrilla fighter of more than 60, who had fought heroically against the fascist troops during World War II. In an attack on a city, when the guerrillas were about to win, an order came to lay down their arms and withdraw from the battlefield. The next day, they were surrounded by the fascists; many of them were killed in cold blood on the beach where they were. The young sailor's uncle was wounded and lay unconscious. Fortunately, he was rescued by the local people.

Not long ago, this old guerrilla fighter got a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* from his

nephew and began to study these revolutionary truths. He wrote to his nephew that, while he was studying the *Quotations*, especially Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," he was reminded of his past struggle. Chairman Mao's teaching solved the problem which had puzzled him for years. He wrote: After studying the *Quotations*, I understood clearly that we had been ordered to pull out of the battle because there had emerged revisionists and renegades in the Communist Party of Greece; they willingly handed over the troops and their arms to the reactionaries, while they themselves hoped to become officials through the parliamentary road. This is why the Greek revolution failed.

The old guerrilla fighter expressed in the letter his conviction that to liberate the people and win national independence, it is imperative to take the road pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He bade his nephew to remember well Chairman Mao's instructions, to take up the gun and never hand it over to the enemy.

Determined to Follow Chairman Mao's Teachings And Wage Armed Struggle

"We look to Peking and listen to the voice from Peking. Peking is the beacon-light for the world revolution, and Mao Tse-tung is the great helmsman guiding the ship of the world revolution. Follow Mao Tse-tung, make revolution for ever. Follow Mao Tse-tung and the whole world will glow red."

These words were from the heart by a Venezuelan sailor. When he got from his Chinese comrades a copy of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* in Spanish, he was so overjoyed that he could not calm down for a long time. He told his Chinese friends: "My heart turns to Peking, to Chairman Mao, the red sun which shines brightly in the hearts of the world's people. The more I read Chairman Mao's works, the more I want to read them. From the revolutionary, red treasured books, I have learnt the truth that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,' and that only by waging revolutionary armed struggle can the oppressed labouring masses be liberated. I am determined to follow the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and take up armed struggle." He added that, in Venezuela, many young people have taken up arms, gone to the mountains and carried on revolutionary struggle. He expressed his conviction that, by relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, it would certainly be possible to drive out U.S. imperialism and win national independence and liberation.

Let Mao Tse-tung's Thought Guide Us Forward

One day, during a performance by Chinese comrades for seamen from Yugoslavia, one of the seamen raised his hand and shouted with great feeling: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Then the whole hall burst into cheers and shouted slogans, expressing the boundless love of the Yugoslav revolutionary people for Chairman Mao.

When speaking to Chinese comrades after the performance, one of the seamen castigated the Tito renegade clique for its monstrous crimes. Greatly indignant, he said: "Germany, Italy and the United States committed aggression against us in the past. Now these aggressors have become Yugoslavia's friends. We won the rebirth of our fatherland at the cost of our lives and blood but now our people are in the abyss of suffering. Many are compelled to leave their homes and hunt for jobs abroad." He paused for a while, his throat choked with anger. He then told about the understanding he had acquired after studying Chairman Mao's teaching that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." He said, "We Yugoslav people know that Mao Tse-tung is the real leader and teacher of us Yugoslav revolutionary people and that only Mao Tse-tung's thought can save our country. I am very happy

that I have been able to come to China to see with my own eyes the happy life you lead and an army and people so good as yours. When I return home, I'll tell my people about China and encourage them to get united and take the path of Mao Tse-tung." He then eagerly asked the Chinese comrades for some more copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and Chairman Mao badges. He spoke of the urgent desire of the Yugoslav people to acquire the treasured red book. He said, "I'll take Chairman Mao's works to the shores of the Adriatic and spread Mao Tse-tung's thought among the Yugoslav people."

He added, "We Yugoslavs love Chairman Mao from the bottom of our hearts. I sincerely cheer: Long live the Chinese people! Long live the Communist Party of China! Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a long, long life to him!"

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Directs Us in Battle

— How We Removed a 45-Kg. Tumour

by the Party Branch of a Health Section Belonging To a P.L.A. Unit Under the Peking Command

IN MARCH this year, our health section successfully removed a 45-kg. tumour from the abdomen of Chang Chiu-chu, a woman member of a rural people's commune. (See *Peking Review*, No. 24, 1968, p. 27.) This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Wholeheartedly Serving the Broad Masses Of the People

In February, a railwayman, Tsui Ping-wu, brought his ailing wife Chang Chiu-chu in a pushcart to our health section. As soon as he caught sight of us, he came up, and tightly grasping our hands as though we were his closest kin, said: "P.L.A. comrades, I have brought you a patient who is waiting to die!" Then we saw that Chang Chiu-chu was kneeling in the cart painfully supporting herself with her two arms. Her abdomen was swollen to a frightful size. She couldn't reach her navel with her hands, and she breathed with difficulty.

Seeing such distress in a sister of the labouring people, our deep proletarian sentiments were stirred. We examined her immediately and discovered that a huge tumour filled her abdomen and half her chest. Although she was thin, she weighed as much as 96 kg. We had never seen, or even heard of, such a patient

before. What should we do if we agreed to take her in?

The railwayman went on to tell us something of their quest for treatment. "We discovered the trouble in 1964," he said, "and immediately took her to several big hospitals for treatment. But some bourgeois 'specialists' there diagnosed it as an 'incurable disease' and practically shoved her out of the hospital. So she got worse and worse, and her tumour, which was then only the size of a rice bowl, grew gradually to the size you now see it. She can't sit, stand or lie down, and day and night she kneels on the bed, completely unable to look after herself. Our whole family is broken-hearted. I know you are not a big hospital, and you have no 'specialists' or 'authorities.' I have come to find P.L.A. comrades who are loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Please take her in!"

His words were a scathing denunciation of the counter-revolutionary crimes of China's Khrushchov. They were a big education to us. We felt that what we confronted was not an ordinary case of treating a disease, but a sharp struggle between the two lines.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."

In medical and health work, China's Khrushchov pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of

servicing a handful of people in the cities. On the other hand, Chairman Mao has always called on us to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, to serve the broad masses of the people. Therefore, to take Chang Chiu-chu in or not was a matter of whether or not we were loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When we reported the matter to the Party committee of our unit, it promptly gave us a clear-cut directive: "Small as are the doors of your health section, they must be thrown wide open to the poor and lower-middle peasants!" The Party branch in our section decided: We must not only take Chang Chiu-chu in, but we must do our best to cure her, our class sister!

Raising Our Level of Consciousness in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

The bourgeois reactionary line in medical and health work had passed the death sentence on Chang Chiu-chu for as long as four years. The patient had lost all hope, and resigned herself to wait for death. How could we help her build up confidence that her disease could be cured and have her co-operate with us in our treatment?

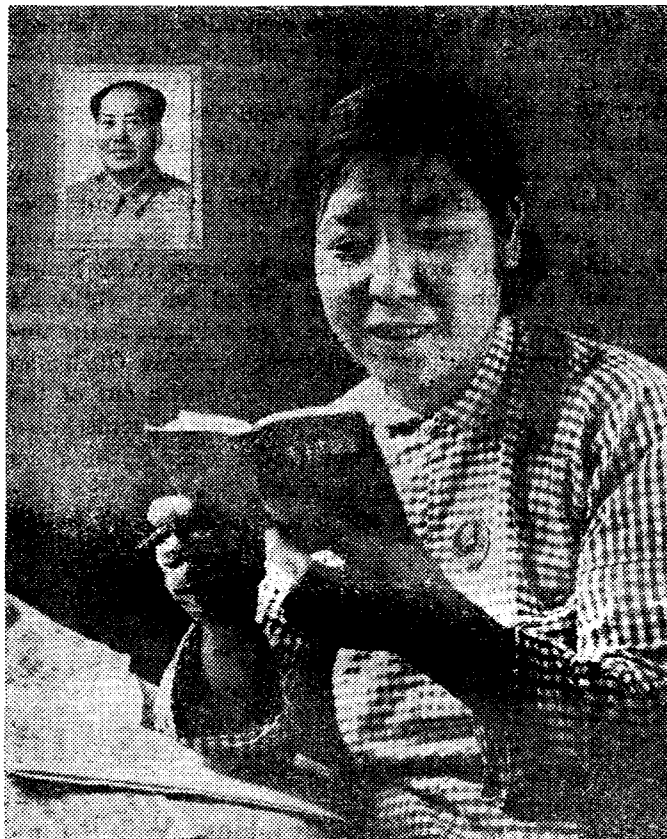
Discussing the matter, we came to the conclusion that only Mao Tse-tung's thought could help her gain this confidence. So we assigned medical orderly Li Wei-chao to study Chairman Mao's works with her.

The light of Mao Tse-tung's thought soon enlightened Chang Chiu-chu's mind. She realized she was a victim of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov. She hung up a portrait of Chairman Mao above her bed and often said: "Chairman Mao! With your wise leadership, I am going to be saved!"

With her class consciousness and consciousness in the struggle between the two lines thus enhanced, she was not only confident of being cured, but also developed a revolutionary outlook on the question of life and death. She told her husband: "If by any chance I should die during the operation, you should still ask the P.L.A. comrades to take the tumour out and find ways to cure such things, so that they can do no more harm to us poor and lower-middle peasants." Thus she shed all fear about the operation. This was an important condition for it to proceed smoothly.

When we started to diagnose her disease, the first question that arose was: What sort of a tumour was it; was it possible to cure it completely?

Chairman Mao says: "You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history!" We formed an "investigation group." This went the rounds of the hospitals which had previously examined Chang Chiu-chu or given her treatment. It brought back their original diagnosis that what she suffered from was a "retroperitoneal fibrosarcoma of low degree malignancy."



With the profound proletarian class feelings of boundless love for Chairman Mao, Chang Chiu-chu, after her recovery, devotes herself even more diligently to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

On hearing this, some of the comrades lost heart. The Party branch of the section realized that this reflected the poisonous effects of the revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov for a long time past in the medical and health field. So we opened a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class where, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, we first of all criticized and repudiated the concept of "incurable diseases."

Many comrades pointed out that Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." The idea of "incurable diseases" is contrary to Mao Tse-tung's thought. There are diseases which, for the time being, we are unable to cure. This is not because they are incurable, but because our knowledge lags behind practice. Sooner or later, their cures will be found.

Chairman Mao also enjoins us to "heal the sick and wounded and practise revolutionary humanitarianism." The "authorities" and "specialists" who carried out the bourgeois reactionary line simply used "incurable diseases" as their excuse to wash their hands of the masses of the people. We revolutionary fighters who are loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are filled with deep proletarian sentiments towards the

masses of the people; we will try to save every life and attend to all the wounded.

In the study class, we went on to criticize the idea of being afraid to take risks, which was actually a sign of standing on the bourgeois reactionary line and putting considerations of one's own interests, reputation or gain above everything else.

Through these studies, our level of consciousness in the struggle between the two lines was heightened, and our courage and determination grew. We made more than thirty different tests or check-ups on Chang Chiu-chu. Finally we boldly overthrew the original diagnosis and drew our own conclusion that hers was a benign tumour, not a malignant one. Later facts proved that this was precisely the case.

Trust and Rely on the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and "We have always maintained that the revolution must rely on the masses of the people, on everybody's taking a hand, and have opposed relying merely on a few persons issuing orders."

China's Khrushchov and his agents have always advocated that it is necessary to rely on "technique" in the treatment of diseases and to follow the line of relying on "specialists." Chairman Mao's revolutionary line demands that we put politics in command of technique, resolutely trust and closely rely on the masses.

In the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, we thoroughly criticized and repudiated China's Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and pledged to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line effectively.

All the comrades in our section — doctors, medical orderlies, members of the mess squad, the wounded and the sick in the hospital — threw themselves into this

Chang Chiu-chu was a victim of China's Khrushchov's bourgeois line in medical work. Originally only the size of a rice bowl, her tumour grew to an enormous size in the past few years. She couldn't sit or stand, but knelt on the bed day and night. Her knees were covered with calluses.



Medical personnel, fighters and members of the mess squad joined in working out an ideal incision to remove the tumour. The comrades discuss the matter around a model they made.

battle. Everywhere people discussed ways to cure Chang Chiu-chu's disease. Many suggestions and measures were advanced which were finally summed up in ten points of how to deal with the case and in more than 120 concrete measures to be taken.

Our way was beset with all sorts of difficulties, but no difficulty can intimidate people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Take the question of anaesthesia. We didn't have an anaesthetist. Dr. Kao Chia-cheng had once taken lessons in administering anaesthetic, but for only three months. Now we assigned the task of giving Chang Chiu-chu anaesthetic to a group of three led by him. They repeatedly studied "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* — and considered the problems that might arise. They prepared three sets of anaesthetic apparatus, yet they still did not feel completely easy in their minds, so they prepared a locally improvised anaesthetic device before the operation started. It was through such united efforts and wisdom that in the end they worked out a fairly good plan for anaesthesia.

To remove such a big tumour, what kind of incision should be made so that the whole tumour could be removed with minimum damage to the surrounding normal tissue and a quick recovery assured to the patient? To solve this problem, medical orderly Feng Hsueh-ming spent three nights without sleep to draw eight incisions and revised them over thirty times. Finally, through the concerted efforts of all the members of our section, a satisfactory incision was worked out.

Like those in the health section, the cadres, the fighters, workers and staff, and family dependents in our barracks all went resolutely into action. We just had to say what we needed, and we immediately received enthusiastic support from all quarters. Backed by the united efforts of the masses, we successfully devised a satisfactory plan for the operation and prepared all the materials needed.

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Direct The Battle

On the morning of March 23, the battle to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was due to begin. The Party committee of our unit decided to send its deputy secretary and other leading comrades to personally direct our battle with Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon.

At 7:40 a.m., the eight fighting groups, including those charged with political guidance and the performance of the operation itself, took up their respective combat stations. The patient Chang Chiu-chu was brought into the operation room. On leaving her ward, she and medical orderly Li together recited several times this quotation from Chairman Mao: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** Without any misgiving, she lay composedly on the operating table.

Five minutes had hardly elapsed after the administering of anaesthetic than signs of danger appeared. Chang Chiu-chu breathed with great difficulty; her blood pressure dropped and her heart beat faster and



Comrades of the health section of a P.L.A. unit under the Peking Command, as a result of creative study and application of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, successfully remove a 45-kg. tumour from Chang Chiu-chu's abdomen.

faster. She broke into a cold sweat and her face turned blue. She seemed on the point of ceasing to breathe. At this crucial moment, the deputy secretary of the Party committee exhorted all present to follow Chairman Mao's teaching: **"What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work."** Inspired by the mighty force of Chairman Mao's words, the comrades gave the patient a calm and careful examination and traced down the cause of the trouble. Doctor Kao Chia-cheng boldly decided to replace the original anaesthetic apparatus with the locally improvised device. This proved effective, and the smooth performance of the operation was ensured.

When the actual surgery began, we came up against new difficulties. The tumour was covered by a membrane and we could not make out whether this was the membrane of the tumour or actually the peritoneum. If it was the latter, then we should protect it; otherwise, the viscera might be contaminated and our class sister's future health would be affected. The question of whether the operation should be carried out through the peritoneal cavity or retroperitoneally was also a struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. According to bourgeois and revisionist medical ideas, the operation would be regarded as successful so long as the tumour was removed and the patient did not die during the operation. Chairman Mao, however, has always taught us: **"Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. Every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests."** So we must not only enable this class sister to live on in good health, but also to continue to work for socialism. Working thus conscientiously, the surgeons finally succeeded in avoiding entering the peritoneal cavity by smoothly carrying out the whole operation retroperitoneally.

But how to remove the huge tumour itself? We applied to our work Chairman Mao's military thinking: **"Attack dispersed, isolated enemy forces first; attack concentrated, strong enemy forces later"** and **"encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly."** All agreed that the tumour bed would not be exposed until the tumour had been dissected.

In separating the tumour from the surrounding structures, the doctors found that it was covered with numerous blood vessels in the form of spider webs. In order not to injure the neighbouring tissues and to avoid profuse bleeding, they used small gauze rolls held in clamps to separate the adhesions bit by bit. Ligation of the blood vessels was carried out step by step as the dissection proceeded so as to avoid, as far as possible, massive haemorrhage. Even so, there was still a considerable loss of blood due to the large surface of the tumour and the great number of blood vessels. The patient's blood pressure dropped several times and her heart beat abnormally. The 5,000 c.c. of blood made ready for transfusion soon ran out. Hearing that more blood was needed, comrades waiting outside the operating theatre vied with each other to donate their blood.

Carrying portraits of Chairman Mao and written pledges, and beating gongs and drums, more than 100 fighters of a guard company hurried to the scene to donate their blood. Chou Pei-hua, leader of the mess squad, went straight to the blood donors' bed, ready for a blood transfusion. Seeing that there was a tiny scar on his arm which indicated that he had already donated blood, the doctor advised him not to give any more. But Chou Pei-hua said: "In the old society, my parents were forced to sell me because we could not make a living. It is Chairman Mao who emancipated my whole family and reunited us. Now that Chairman Mao asks us to save the life of a class sister, how can I not donate my blood?" In this way, 38 cadres and fighters transfused into Chang Chiu-chu's body 7,520 c.c. of their blood.

After more than a dozen hours of arduous work, the fighters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line finally succeeded in wholly removing the 45-kg. tumour from Chang Chiu-chu's body.

After she regained consciousness, Chang Chiu-chu was extremely excited when she felt her abdomen. The very first few words she uttered were: "Long live Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao has saved me!" Mao Tse-tung's thought gave her boundless strength and vitality. This was a major operation she had undergone, but she recovered quickly. On the sixth day, the stitches on the 95cm.-long incision were removed, and on the eighth day she could walk around. Now fit as a fiddle, she can do household work and farm labour.

This successful operation has been a deep education to all the comrades of our section. We realize even more clearly that only by upholding Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and firmly relying on the broad masses can we go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing in the course of struggle. In the days ahead, we must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, make a greater success of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and wholeheartedly serve the broad masses of the fighters and the people.

How the Big Surface Grinding Machine Was Born

— Revolutionary Workers and Staff of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant
Defeat the Bourgeois "Experts" and "Authorities" and Successfully
Trial Produced a Big Surface Grinding Machine Which Is Up to
Advanced International Standards

HOLDING high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and developing the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak and act, the revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in May this year successfully trial produced a big surface grinding machine which is up to advanced international standards. They produced this grinder by resolutely breaking away from the line of depending on the experts, firmly adhering to the revolutionary mass line, and carrying out "three-in-one" co-operation among revolutionary workers, revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary leading cadres.

This big grinding machine, born in a sharp struggle between the two lines, is a brilliant victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

In 1954 certain "experts" in this plant produced a surface grinding machine after two full years spent slavishly copying foreign blueprints. It was complicated in structure; its performance was most unsatisfactory

and frequent stoppages made continuous operation impossible. However, this type of grinder was urgently needed by China's rapidly developing industry. The plants using it and the workers who made it had long ago demanded that its design be improved, but for a decade no improvements were made on it and it continued to be listed as a product that was not up to the required standards.

In 1966 the state decided that its production be suspended for a year so that measures could be taken to improve its quality. Two diametrically opposed views emerged in the plant regarding this decision. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future," the revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel stood resolutely for breaking with foreign stereotypes and blazing China's own road. Kowtowing to what is foreign and heedless of the needs of the state, the plant's capitalist roaders and a group of bour-

geois reactionary technical "authorities" opposed such a radical change and dared not leap forward.

At that time, technical affairs were under the control of the bourgeois reactionary "experts" and "authorities." For a long time, they monopolized technique, stifled the initiative of the masses and exercised a bourgeois dictatorship. But the revolutionary workers and technical personnel refused to give in. They diligently studied the "three constantly read articles". From Chairman Mao's brilliant works, they drew inspiration and courage to overcome difficulties. Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching, "no investigation, no right to speak," they took the initiative to form a "three-in-one" investigating group composed of people from the plant's management and technical departments and workshops to consult users of the grinder outside of the plant and to make investigations and studies. By widely canvassing the opinions of workers, technical personnel and leading members of plants where the grinder was used, they collected a great deal of first-hand material. Returning to their own plant they held discussions with its workers concerned with the production and overhauling of the grinder. On this basis they were able to give the plant's leadership a report showing convincingly how the design of the big surface grinder should be revised. To this report they attached the opinions collected from users. This was a telling blow to the lordly bourgeois "authorities." The latter regarded the revolutionary proposals of the masses as an "affront to the leadership and a rebellious act." Abusing the power they had usurped and putting on airs, these "authorities" organized their forces to counter-attack the revolutionary masses. In an attempt to put pressure on those comrades who dared to make revolution, they called all the plant's "experts" and "authorities" to a meeting to examine the designs proposed by the masses. Before this meeting, all these who had joined the "three-in-one" investigating group also got together. They diligently studied Chairman Mao's teachings on classes and class struggle, prepared themselves well for the coming encounter, and at the meeting waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "authorities" and "experts."

The struggle at the meeting was extremely sharp. The bourgeois lords threatened: "If you want to make big changes, then go ahead! But you will get no time for trial production. The grinder must go directly into mass production. Dare you do it?" Counter-attacking tit for tat, the revolutionary masses replied: "We dare!" They were determined to carry through to the end their struggle against the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" and boost the morale of the proletariat.

The start of the great proletarian cultural revolution inspired the revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel with even greater energy. They worked day and night. They took the workshop as their designing room and hung up the blueprints there. In their collective discussions and revisions of designs, a plan might be completely changed once, twice or even

three times until everybody was satisfied. In a short three months, they completed designing work which would previously have taken more than half a year.

The capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" in the plant hatched one plot after another in their attempt to obstruct production of the big surface grinder. But, as pointed out in the "16-Point Decision" drawn up under the personal guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." Following the January revolution in Shanghai last year, the plant's capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" were removed from their posts. The formerly suppressed initiative and creativeness of the revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel were brought into fuller play. With revolutionary drive they started trial production of the big surface grinder at the beginning of this year. A "three-in-one" fighting group composed of revolutionary workers, revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary leading cadres was set up. The revolutionary leading cadres went down to where the work of trial production was going ahead and the revolutionary technical personnel took part in the actual work. Just like the ordinary rank and file, they joined the workers in discussing how to improve the designs and solve difficult problems. The revolutionary workers have the most profound proletarian feelings and the richest practical experience. In the process of trial production they put forward many suggestions for improvements and so raised the design of the grinder to a still higher level. Their wisdom and talent solved a series of knotty problems in the course of trial production. China's first big surface grinding machine was successfully produced in early May this year.

The revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel brought the plant's capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" to the trial-production site and waged a face-to-face struggle with them there. They vigorously criticized and repudiated the revisionist trash put forward by China's Khrushchov and his agents—such ideas as putting technique first and that factories should be run by experts. They denounced their slavishness, national betrayal and advancing at a snail's pace. At the same time, they also exposed the heinous crimes of the plant's capitalist roaders in colluding with the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" to sabotage technical innovations and the technical revolution, monopolize technique and stifle the workers' initiative and creativeness.

With this tremendous success brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have given the handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" a resounding slap in the face. This has seriously deflated the arrogance of the bourgeoisie and given an immense boost to the morale of the proletariat!

ACROSS THE LAND

More Light-Weight Letterpress Paper for Printing Chairman Mao's Works

WITH their deep proletarian feelings of boundless love for and loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the broad masses of revolutionary workers in China's paper-making industry are producing a huge amount of a type of light-weight letterpress paper used specially for printing Chairman Mao's works.

This type of light-weight letterpress paper is a new product made in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is thin, light and strong. Print on it appears clean and clear. The single-volume edition containing all the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and various pocket-sized editions of Chairman Mao's works, including the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, printed on this paper have been warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Originally only a few enterprises produced this kind of paper. Now there are scores of them distributed in more than 20 provinces and municipalities. Its quality is being improved continuously and output rises month by month.

Mass production of this kind of paper and its use for the timely printing of pocket-sized editions of Chairman Mao's works have met the needs of the extensive and deep-going development of the great mass movement for creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. The 10 × 7cm. pocket-sized *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* on this light-weight letterpress paper is very convenient for revolutionary workers at their machines in overalls, for people's commune members working in the fields, for P.L.A. men on the march. They can consult this treasured revolutionary book whenever they want.

Now, the broad masses of revolutionary workers in the paper-making

industry, determined to grasp revolution and promote production resolutely, have pledged themselves to exert still greater efforts to produce more and better paper for the printing of Chairman Mao's works in order to propagate the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Steady Growth of Herds in Inner Mongolia

KEEPING up its continued steady growth in the field of animal husbandry, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region achieved good results in the 1968 stock-breeding year which ended in June. This success was gained by the herdsmen following the lead of Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and overcoming the results of prolonged heavy snowstorms last winter and this spring.

During the stock-breeding years of 1967 and 1968, Inner Mongolia raised more than 21 million young animals representing an annual rate of increase in herds of over 20 per cent. During the same period, the people's communes in Inner Mongolia sold the state nearly 6 million head of horses, cattle and sheep, more than 50,000 tons of wool and more than 11.75 million hides.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the peasants and herdsmen of Inner Mongolia took firm hold of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, launched fierce attacks on a handful of class enemies, and smashed the latter's plot to undermine revolution and sabotage production. With the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, they engaged in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against China's Khrushchov and his agents in Inner Mongolia. Just as the wolves were the most dangerous enemies of the herds, they pointed out, these capitalist roaders were their most dangerous enemies. At the same time, they

ran a large number of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to "fight self, repudiate revisionism" and give education on classes and class struggle, thus effectively promoting the revolutionization of their ideology.

When continued snowstorms struck certain areas of the region, the revolutionary committees at various levels, firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "our point of departure is to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses," dispatched many Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to the affected places. Going deep into the pastoral areas, these teams used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the herdsmen and fought shoulder to shoulder with them on the front line of production. They greatly enhanced the herdsmen's confidence in successfully battling this natural calamity.

Artificial Diamonds Successfully Trial Produced

REVOLUTIONARY workers and staff members of industrial departments concerned in China have successfully trial produced artificial diamonds. Production has now started.

Artificial diamonds are a new product which appeared on the international industrial scene only in recent years. Their production requires advanced technical equipment. They possess the same properties as natural diamonds, and are an indispensable item in the development of modern industry. As China's socialist construction speeds ahead, they are urgently needed by more and more departments.

Research departments of the First Ministry of Machine Building were given the task of trial production. Lacking technical data, experience and equipment, they brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and eventually overcame all technical difficulties to trial produce artificial diamonds of the required standards and start regular production.

(Continued from p. 9.)

ism and modern revisionism. Our Pakistan friends may rest assured that the 700 million Chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will for ever remain the reliable friends of the Pakistan people."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed: "Firmly adhering to our great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Pakistan people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference. This is our irrevocable principled stand." He added that China and Pakistan had common interests in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

In conclusion, the Vice-Premier said: "We hope Foreign Minister Arshad Husain will convey to the Pakistan people the Chinese people's friendship for them and to President Ayub Khan our cordial regards."

Pakistan Foreign Minister Arshad Husain, his wife and his party, after visiting Hangchow and Shanghai, left Shanghai for home via Kwangchow by air on August 10.

Representative of Patriotic Front of Thailand Gives Press Conference in Peking

Bhayome Chulanond, the representative abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand, gave a press conference in Peking on the afternoon of August 9 which was attended by Chinese and foreign correspondents. He gave a detailed account of how the Thai people, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, launched revolutionary armed struggles in the central, northern, northeastern and southern parts of Thailand and won signal victories.

Bhayome Chulanond said: The sparks of the Thai people's war are now becoming a prairie fire spreading to 30 of the 71 provinces of Thailand. The Thai people's war marks a new stage in the development of Thailand's history. According to in-

complete statistics, from August 1967 to July 1968, the people's armed forces attacked and engaged the enemy in 604 battles, wiping out 1,056 enemy troops, many of whom were Americans, destroying or damaging 10 enemy aircraft of different types, and smashing many enemy vehicles. During this period, propaganda and mobilization work was also carried out on a wide scale among the masses. In the armed struggle over the past three years, the people's armed forces attacked and engaged the enemy in more than 1,100 battles, wiping out more than 2,400 enemy troops. Bhayome Chulanond stressed that only by seizing political power through armed struggle by the people and only by daring to use revolutionary violence to resist, fight against and defeat counter-revolutionary violence could the country be saved and the people be completely freed from suffering. He said: The great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung has taught us that "the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution" and that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." These teachings are universal truths of Marxism-Leninism which hold good all over the world.

He continued: Carrying out guerilla warfare in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings on the strategy and tactics of people's war, the people's armed forces have consistently held the initiative in the fight. The Thai people's armed forces have been able to develop and grow in strength with each passing day and advance from victory to victory, because they have the Communist Party of Thailand as the core of leadership. The Communist Party of Thailand is a proletarian Party which is armed with Marxism-Leninism and which holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In order to accomplish the glorious and arduous task of carrying the people's war through to the end, the fighters of the Thai people's armed forces have responded to the

Party's call to study quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his five brilliant works: *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and *Combat Liberalism*.

The people's armed forces of Thailand, he continued, deeply understand that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers and that the enemy's modern weapons and greater number of troops are not decisive factors. So long as the people's armed forces are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought politically, ideologically and militarily, they will surely be able to overcome all difficulties and defeat the enemy. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the people's armed forces shoulder the political mission of driving out U.S. imperialism, overthrowing the Thanom-Prapas traitorous clique and establishing an independent and democratic new Thailand. The people's armed forces fight not merely for the sake of fighting, but in order to fulfil their political tasks and to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize them and help them to establish revolutionary political power. They are thus able not only to fight but also engage in production and do mass work.

He said: As a result of applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in fighting, the Thai people's armed forces are getting stronger and stronger, and its ranks are becoming larger and larger. The victories won by the Thai people in their revolutionary struggle in the past three years are inseparably linked with the victories won by the people of all countries in their struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries. Their victories are a powerful support to the revolutionary struggle of the Thai people.

Bhayome Chulanond declared that the Thai people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, would hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and carry the people's war through to the end.

ROUND THE WORLD

Revolutionary war is an antitoxin which not only eliminates the enemy's poison but also purges us of our own filth. Every just, revolutionary war is endowed with tremendous power and can transform many things or clear the way for their transformation.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

ON SOUTH VIETNAM BATTLEFIELD

Paper Tiger Punctured

Showing the great power of people's war, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces have in extensive attacks this year wiped out large numbers of U.S. and puppet troops.

In the first six months of 1968 in Central Nam Bo alone (which includes the provinces of Tra Vinh, Vinh Long, Ben Tre, My Tho, Sa Dec and Tan An), the South Vietnam P.L.A.F., in close co-ordination with the people, put out of action more than 60,000 enemy troops. And between July 22 and 26, the P.L.A.F. and people mounted many assaults on enemy strongholds in the northern part of Quang Nam Province, particularly around Da Nang. They knocked out nearly 1,000 enemy troops, including more than 400 U.S. aggressors, shot down or damaged 32 enemy aircraft, wrecked 25 military vehicles, burnt down 22 warehouses and blew up 7 bridges. In southern Quang Nam Province, the P.L.A.F. on July 24 attacked a command post of the U.S. 198th Infantry Brigade, the Chu Lai airfield and a truck park near by. Many U.S. aggressors were wiped out. Buildings and aircraft on the Chu Lai airfield were set on fire. Five enemy helicopters sent to the rescue were shot down.

Under the heavy blows of the South Vietnam P.L.A.F., more and more puppet troops have deserted or crossed over to the people's side. In a recent admission, Nguyen Van Vy, puppet "minister of defence," gave the annual desertion figure as 70,000. Though obviously greatly minimized, this is already 10 per cent of the existing strength of the puppet army.

As to the U.S. aggressor troops, because they are being hit everywhere on the south Vietnam battlefield, their casualties too are becoming heavier and heavier while their morale plumbs new depths daily. Cases of "battle fatigue" and desertion have become more frequent than ever. The Japanese paper *Tokyo Shimbun* disclosed that "a great many of the patients (among U.S. soldiers in Japan) are 'battle shock' cases who have experienced defeat in Vietnam." Many U.S. aggressor troops in south Vietnam seek to escape while on "rest and recreation" abroad. According to the Japanese police department, between October 1967 and the middle of May this year, 70 American officers and men deserted while they were in Japan.

There have also been numerous cases of U.S. troops refusing to obey orders and fight in south Vietnam. Recently, two more American soldiers crossed to the liberated areas because they were against the aggressive war. This anti-war sentiment has also spread to troops in the United States. American papers have revealed that, despite repressive measures by the reactionary officers, soldiers who are dissatisfied with the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam have been slackening on duty, have refused to obey orders and have used force against the officers. In some cases, soldiers have established their own organizations and published papers to expose the crimes of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

To "boost" the sinking morale of its aggressive forces in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has resorted to pay rises, vacations and even to encouraging them to use narcotics. But under the blows from the iron fists of the

South Vietnam P.L.A.F. and people, all these measures have proved futile. U.S. imperialism's defeat in south Vietnam completely exposes it as a paper tiger.

U.S.-INDIAN COLLUSION

Plotting Anti-China Alliance

From July 23 to 28, U.S. Under-Secretary of State Katzenbach was in New Delhi for closed-door talks with the reactionary Indian Government. This was in accordance with an agreement between the U.S. and Indian Governments to hold regular bilateral talks to step up their collaboration and hatch new schemes against China.

In the talks, Katzenbach again made much play with the U.S. imperialists' long-standing aggressive designs for Asia, namely, to use the reactionaries of various countries to rig up with U.S. support a counter-revolutionary encirclement of China. He reassured the Indian reactionaries that "the Johnson Administration is not easing or altering its policy toward communist China" while they brayed that they regarded "communist China as a continuing threat." Besides reiterating Indira Gandhi's anti-China proposals, they put forward a scheme for an anti-China alliance under the pretext of "strengthening economic links" among nations bordering on China. Western newspapers disclosed that this won the "warm" support of U.S. imperialism.

The aim of U.S. imperialism is to knock together an anti-China alliance with Japan and India as its mainstays. The reactionary Indian Government for its part dreams of playing, with the support of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, a leading role in this alliance and thus facilitate its own expansionist policy in Asia. It is therefore doing its utmost to further the U.S. imperialist scheme to rig up this anti-China alliance.

Before and after Katzenbach's visit, the reactionary Indian Government has continued to step up its provocative activities along the

People's War!



Indonesia: The revolutionary armed forces of the East Java people recently hit out at the patrols of the reactionary troops and sabotaged railway communications under the control of the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime. With the assistance of the local people, they have dug hundreds of well-concealed tunnels and built a network of them. In an attack on a military post at Tulungagung in southern East Java, they killed a number of officers and men of the reactionary troops and captured 17 weapons.

The people's forces have already set up a number of bases in the mountainous areas of East, Central and West Java where they have mobilized the masses, given them political education and military training and relied on their support to wage struggles against the enemy.

Burma: The people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma and the armed forces of the various nationalities have scored many new victories in their attacks on land and sea communications. On June 26, the Karen armed forces of the National Democratic United Front ambushed a company of the 25th Infantry Battalion on a highway and killed three members of the reac-

tionary army, including a deputy company commander. On July 4, the people's armed forces intercepted two enemy motor-junks off the coast in Tavoy District. While waging a far-flung guerrilla war, they have further mobilized the poor peasants to do away with traitors and local despots. In the rural areas of Bassein, Pegu and other districts, they are carrying out an agrarian reform.

Palestine: The "Assifa" (Hurricane) commandos of Al Fatah (the Palestinian Liberation Movement) and guerrilla units of other nationalist organizations concentrated their attacks in July on more than ten Israeli military camps and many military posts in the Lake Tiberias, Negev Desert, Beisan Valley and Dead Sea areas. They wiped out many enemy troops at several of these camps. The guerrillas showed great tenacity. In a battle near Jericho on the night of July 26, the "Assifa" commandos used bayonets in hand-to-hand fighting when their ammunition ran out. They killed the enemy brigade commander (a colonel) and a captain. Displaying the spirit of waging continuous battle, the guerrillas often launched several attacks against the enemy in a single day or night.

Zimbabwe: In two separate raids on July 20 and 21, the guerrillas attacked the Kariba airfield and a nearby servicemen's club of the Smith colonial troops. At the airfield, they killed nine and wounded several colonial troops. Six more were killed at the servicemen's club.

China-Sikkim border and to create tension. From late May to early June, it sent military aircraft intruding into Chinese air space in nine sorties. After these armed provocations, it created many other similar incidents by sending Indian troops into Chinese territory. It has also concentrated forces along the China-Sikkim border, frequently carried out military exercises and beamed insulting broadcasts at the Chinese troops. To cover up these provocations, it has resorted to the trick of the thief crying "stop thief" and spread through its parliament and propaganda machine all sorts of rumours about Chinese "troop concentrations" in the border areas, "intrusions" into Indian territory, etc.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."

Just like throwing eggs against rocks, the stepping-up by U.S. imperialism and the Indian reactionaries of their collusion and anti-China activities will only bring about their own doom.

MILITARIST REVIVAL IN JAPAN

Into a Blind Alley

Recently Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato has repeatedly proclaimed that

the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" will be extended, that this treaty for military alliance will be continued after it expires in 1970. He has also made known his intention to go in for arms expansion and war preparations, including nuclear armaments, still more frantically so as to speed up the all-round revival of Japanese militarism. All this shows that, egged on by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are bent on taking the same old road of imperialist aggression as in the 30's.

Facts show that the Sato government has outstripped all previous Japanese cabinets in its fanatical and undisguised efforts to revive militarism. After he came to power, Sato introduced Japan's "third arma-

ments expansion plan" (1967-71) which set a total military expenditure of 2,340,000 million yen, twice as much as for the "second armaments expansion plan" and equivalent to Japan's total military expenditure for the past 15 years. Under this plan, the Japanese army will have 180,000 men instead of the original 145,000 and, modelling itself on the U.S. aggressive forces in Vietnam, it will include anti-guerrilla warfare airborne forces and armoured troop carrier forces. The air force will have two more wings armed with "Hercules" guided missiles which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads and two "Hawk" guided-missile wings. In preparation for sending Japanese troops abroad, naval strength will also be increased.

In recent years there has been a rapid expansion of the Japanese munitions industry into a comprehensive one capable of making aircraft, guided missiles, tanks and warships. It is concentrated in the hands of the monopoly capitalists — over 70 per cent of the production of arms and military hardware is controlled by ten *zaibatsu* such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Kawasaki.

There has also been a pronounced development of Japan's role as an arsenal for U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia. A considerable part of the weapons and ammunition used by U.S. imperialist lackeys to slaughter the people in south Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines and south Korea are imported from Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries know very well that in order to lead Japan once more on to the old road of imperialism, they must first build among the Japanese people a so-called "spiritual prop" for militarism. Thus, Hirokichi Nadao, an old-line militarist and police chief serving as the minister of education, has openly advocated that, starting from the primary schools, there should be "education to increase national defence consciousness," in other words, the prewar militarist system of education should be restored outright. Kaneshichi Masuda, director-general of the "defence agency" (i.e., minister of war) was even more outspoken in his talk to the officers and men of the Japanese army on June 6. "The Mikado system still exists today," he said.

Times, however, have changed. The well-trodden path of Japanese imperialist aggression which Sato and his like are travelling is a blind alley. In Japan today, the revolutionary situation is developing apace; the people are more awakened than ever before, their class consciousness is rising ever higher, and their struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries is raging like a fire set to dry tinder.

Asia as a whole has also radically changed. The very existence of the great socialist China constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' attempts to ride roughshod over Asia. In many countries on this continent, the fires of revolution are raging. This has struck terror into the hearts of the imperialists and reactionaries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "(Diehards) always get the opposite of what they want. They invariably start by doing others harm but end by ruining themselves." Should Sato and others of his kidney insist on following in Tojo's footsteps, they are doomed to an even more shameful end than their infamous predecessor.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive P.L.A. Cadres and Other Revolutionary Fighters

Chairman Mao Receives Delegation of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression Developing Vigorously

Comrade E.F. Hill Praises Chinese P.L.A. Founded and Led Personally by Chairman Mao

3

Soviet Revisionism and Czechoslovakia — Article (excerpts) by the Editorial Department of the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit*

16

Armed Struggle Is the Road to Liberation

19

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Directs Us in Battle — by the Party Branch of a Health Section Belonging to a P.L.A. Unit Under the Peking Command

21

How the Big Surface Grinding Machine Was Born

25

ACROSS THE LAND

27

ROUND THE WORLD

29

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31

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(in English)

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CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY (May 16, 1966)
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