

PEKING REVIEW

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Great Historic Event for the Chinese
People, for the Cause of Revolution
And Socialism

Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* editorial

What Kind of School Is the "May 7"
Cadre School?

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

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



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao at the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Chairman Mao is making a most important speech.

The Nation Hails the Publication of the Communiqué Of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party

THE publication of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has given the greatest inspiration to the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, the revolutionary

cadres, the revolutionary Red Guards, the revolutionary intellectuals, and the broad masses of the revolutionary people of all nationalities throughout China. They voiced their firm support for the Plenary Session's decision to convene the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China at an appropriate time.

They gave firm support to the session's resolution to expel the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all, to dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party and to continue to settle accounts with him and his accomplices for their crimes in betraying the Party and the country. They expressed firm support for the session's serious criticism and repudiation of the "adverse February current" of 1967 and of the sinister trend last spring to reverse the correct verdict on the "adverse February current." They declared that they would resolutely implement the various great calls issued by the session, unite even more closely around the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao and courageously march forward, and seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

News of the publication of the communique, like the powerful East Wind, has swiftly swept across the length and breadth of the motherland. With profound proletarian class sentiments of boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions have, in the past few days, held big mass rallies and celebration demonstrations enthusiastically hailing the victorious convening of the session, the publication of its communique and the great and decisive victory that has been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao.

In the big and medium-sized cities where the revolutionary committees of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are located, over 20 million armymen and civilians gathered joyously in the streets and on the squares to acclaim the publication of the communique. In the capital Peking, in Shanghai and Tientsin, celebration rallies and parades were held by armymen and civilians numbering from over one million to five million and more. In Shenyang, Wuhan, Sian, Chungking, and Foochow on the coastal defence front, crowds of 400,000 to 500,000 each streamed through the streets hailing the publication of the communique. In Lhasa on the Tibetan Plateau, 50,000 people of various nationalities held a torchlight celebration parade. In Nanchang, Sining, Chengtu, Changsha and Huhohot, rallies and demonstrations of from over 100,000 to 500,000 armymen and civilians each were held despite rain or snow. In other big and medium-sized cities, too, parades of from over 100,000 to several hundred thousand people were held. When the happy news reached China's vast countryside, the

hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants were exultant. Many old people holding their grandchildren by the hand and women carrying their babies on their backs gathered around the loudspeakers in the villages and at the sides of the fields to listen again and again to the communique of the 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party.

The whole People's Liberation Army was jubilant. Big celebration rallies and demonstrations were held in the past few days by the various General Departments of the P.L.A., the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, the General Office of National Defence Industry, the headquarters of the various services and arms of the P.L.A. and the leading departments of the P.L.A. Peking Command.

Responsible comrades of various units and departments and veteran Red Army fighters who followed Chairman Mao in fighting on many fronts north and south during the past several decades marched alongside P.L.A. commanders and fighters cheering again and again "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" Carrying huge portraits of Chairman Mao, they marched on to the Tien An Men Square and to the headquarters of the Party Central Committee to express their loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao.

P.L.A. commanders and fighters stationed at the outposts in the border regions and on the coastal defence fronts, in the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," hastened to spread the happy news to the revolutionary masses. Commanders and fighters of a frontier cavalry guard unit stationed in Heilungkiang copied down the communique from radio broadcasts and then taking the script along with them, rode post-haste to bring it to the mountain villages of the Olunchun people. Commanders and fighters of a unit stationed on an offshore island immediately sailed out to the neighbouring islands to spread the news to the fishermen's families, visiting each in turn.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." Reviewing with feelings of boundless happiness the militant course of the great proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years and more, the masses of revolutionary people said: The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has utterly smashed the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-chi, shattered its criminal plots to restore

capitalism, and very greatly strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The communique of this Plenary Session relays the latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao, deeply analyses the current excellent situation at home and abroad, sums up the great revolutionary practice since the 11th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party in a scientific, comprehensive and incisive way, and charts the course for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Revolutionary workers of the Peking General Knitwear Mill declared with enthusiasm: The communique is a document calling on the people of the whole country to carry on the fight for seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution; it is an order mobilizing the people of the whole nation to start a new upsurge of struggle-criticism-transformation; it is a verdict declaring the complete bankruptcy of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary plot and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by him; the communique is a beacon guiding the people of the whole country to advance with mighty strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; it is a spiritual atom bomb which greatly enhances the morale of the proletariat and deflates the arrogance of the bourgeoisie.

In their study of the communique of the Plenary Session and their discussions, the broad masses of Communist Party members, industrial workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary people all pledged to achieve new successes to greet the convening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The industrial workers were elated to hear the glad news that the 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party had decided to convene the Ninth National Congress of the Party at an appropriate time. Worker comrades declared that Chairman Mao and the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader best understood their wishes and that they pledged their firm support for the decision of the Party Central Committee.

Revolutionary people in various places unanimously and with elation pointed out that the expulsion of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all was a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Revolutionary workers of the Peking No. 1 Rolling Mill said: Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by him best understand our feelings, best represent our working class demands, and their hearts always beat as one with ours. It is a real satisfaction to expel that big scoundrel Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all! The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Maoshengsi brigade on the outskirts of Sining, Chinghai Province, said: The renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi is the deadly enemy of all of us poor and lower-middle peasants. His expulsion from the Party gives us deep satisfaction! With the deepest revolutionary indignation, the revolutionary masses in many places held meetings to vigorously criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary crimes. The revolutionary masses in various places also firmly supported the serious criticism and repudiation made by the Plenary Session against the "adverse February current" of 1967 and the sinister trend last spring to reverse the correct verdict on the "adverse February current." They all agreed that, precisely as the communique pointed out, the shattering of the "adverse February current" was an important victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in smashing the bourgeois reactionary line.



The publication of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party has inspired China's hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians. In the past few days, they have held many celebration parades. These are paraders in the capital, Peking.

Workers, peasants and soldiers and other revolutionary people declared: The great leader Chairman Mao will always be our supreme commander, and the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader will always be the one and only leading centre of our whole Party, whole army and whole country. They said that they resolutely responded to all the great calls issued by the Plenary Session, and that they would firmly implement Chairman Mao's teaching that **the working class must exercise leadership in everything**, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and fulfil the tasks in all stages of struggle-criticism-transformation as put forward by Chairman Mao. They pledged to further bring about a new high tide in the creative study and application of

Mao Tse-tung's thought, and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify their thinking and co-ordinate their steps and actions, and energetically grasp revolution and promote production so as to make outstanding achievements in honour of the Ninth National Congress of the Party.

Revolutionary people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters throughout the country also declared that they would resolutely respond to the great militant call issued by the 12th Plenary Session expressing firm determination to liberate Taiwan, strengthen their preparedness against war and heighten their vigilance a hundred-fold. Should the enemy dare to impose war on us, they said, we will follow Chairman Mao's teaching to **wipe him out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.**

Great Historic Event for the Chinese People, for the Cause of Revolution and Socialism

The Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit's* editorial warmly acclaiming the achievements of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* carried an editorial on November 3 warmly acclaiming the achievements of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Entitled "A Great Historic Event for the Chinese People, for the Cause of Revolution and Socialism," the editorial reads in full as follows:

The Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China from October 13 to 31 in Peking, which was presided over by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, is an event of great historical importance for the destiny of the Chinese people, for the cause of revolution and socialism in the world.

The Plenary Session was held in the excellent situation of the magnificent victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of the triumph of the

Marxist-Leninist thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. It took place at a time when the revolutionary movement of the people of all countries is developing powerfully and has shaken the very foundations of imperialism headed by the United States and of modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

The communique that has been published points out that the very important speech delivered by Chairman Mao Tse-tung at the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the C.C. of the C.P.C. reviewing the development of the great proletarian cultural revolution movement since the 11th Plenum in August 1966, the important speech made by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and the decisions unanimously adopted by the Enlarged 12th Plenum, are documents of very great importance for the glorious Communist Party of China. They are new and very powerful weapons in the hands of the Chinese Communists and revolutionary masses in their hundreds

of millions for pressing the revolution forward unceasingly, further reinforcing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, barring the way to an emergence of revisionism and capitalist restoration, and marching forward courageously along the road of socialism and communism.

The victories won by the Chinese people in all fields in the past two years since the 11th Plenum are tremendous. The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung has scored a magnificent and decisive victory. At present, revolutionary committees — new organs of revolutionary power of the dictatorship of the proletariat — have been established throughout all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with the exception of Taiwan Province. This historic victory has strengthened China a hundredfold and it guarantees that China will remain red for ever. The People's Republic of China is today a gigantic power with immense economic and military potential and enjoying unprecedented and growing authority and international importance. As pointed out by the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenum of the C.C. of the C.P.C., the great proletarian cultural revolution "is a tremendous motive force for the development of socialist production" and "is promoting the emergence of a new leap in our socialist construction."

The two years that have elapsed since the 11th Plenum of the C.C. of the C.P.C. is a glorious stage in the history of the Communist Party of China and all the Chinese people. A bitter struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines was unfolded in the course of this period. The substance of this struggle is the question of political power, the question of whether the leadership of the Party and state is to be in the hands of Marxist-Leninists or of revisionists. In the course of this bitter class struggle, the Chinese revolutionary masses of hundreds of millions of workers, peasants, soldiers and people's intellectuals have wholeheartedly embraced the Marxist-Leninist thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. They have been educated politically and ideologically, they have tempered themselves, and they have raised their revolutionary consciousness.

This great revolutionary process has completely exposed and crushed the bourgeois headquarters personified by the vicious and dangerous enemy of the Chinese Party and people, Liu Shao-chi, who, together with his agents entrenched in various posts, had tried to usurp the leadership of the Party, Government and army. The Enlarged 12th Plenum, giving expression to the will and opinion of the Chinese Communists and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses, unanimously adopted a resolution to expel from the

Party once and for all this Liu Shao-chi, the No. 1 Party person in authority taking the capitalist road, a renegade and splittist hiding in the Party, a lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, to dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party and to continue to liquidate the crimes perpetrated by Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices in betraying the Party and the country.

The unveiling of the counter-revolutionary features of this renegade and enemy of the Chinese Party and people, as well as those of his accomplices, is a very great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for the great proletarian cultural revolution, a crushing blow to the counter-revolutionary anti-China hopes and plans of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and international reaction.

According to the directive of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the tasks set forth by this Plenary Session, **the Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.** Chairman Mao Tse-tung's directive and the tasks set forth by this Plenary Session will further consolidate the ranks of the glorious Communist Party of China, the indispensable leading force for carrying the cause of revolution and socialism through to the end in China. The decisions of the Plenary Session — that **the working class must exercise leadership in everything;** establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure and fulfilment of the tasks in every phase of the struggle-criticism-transformation — and the principle of the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary three-in-one combination, are powerful and reliable weapons in the hands of the Chinese Communists and all the revolutionary masses in China in the struggle to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, to victory in all fields.

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Communist Party of China has cleansed itself of hostile alien elements. The Party has emerged still more powerful ideologically and prepared and tempered in the storms of the class struggle. Through the storms of the **great proletarian cultural revolution, ideological, political and organizational conditions have been created for convening the Party's 9th National Congress, which the Plenary Session decided to hold at an appropriate time. This Congress will sum up the victories already won and will open up new and brilliant perspectives.**

The great victories scored by the 700 million Chinese people in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the historic decisions of the Enlarged 12th Plenum of the C.C. of the C.P.C. are of great importance not

only to People's China but also to the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary forces of all countries. The 12th Plenum was held at a time when the world revolution has entered a great new era and when People's China, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, has become a mighty bastion of socialism and communism in the world, a powerful base of the world revolution, the standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism, the resolute and unswerving defender of the struggle of the peoples for freedom and national independence. In the face of the Chinese giant and its resolute struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism, all the counter-revolutionary anti-China plots of the two self-styled world super-powers — the United States and the Soviet Union — have failed and will continue to fail dismally.

The Albanian Party of Labour and the entire Albanian people have staunchly supported and endorsed the great proletarian cultural revolution which is guided by the great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Expressing the sentiments and thinking of our Party and our people about the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, Comrade Enver

Hoxha has said: "The establishment of the revolutionary committees marks the triumph of the ideas and the revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tse-tung over the reactionary line of China's Khrushchov, it marks the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of socialism over revisionism and capitalism. The counter-revolutionary plot has definitely been smashed and destroyed; the anti-China hopes and aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and international reaction to take the fortress from within have also been smashed to smithereens."

The Communists and all our people sincerely rejoice over and hail the great victories as well as the brilliant perspectives that open up before the fraternal Chinese people. The historic decisions of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the C.C. of the C.P.C. show that the Chinese people, under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party of China headed by the great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, will hold still higher and with glory the red banner of revolution and socialism, they will march forward with firm steps to new and even more brilliant victories!

What Kind of School Is the "May 7" Cadre School?

ON October 5, *Renmin Ribao* published a report on the experience gained by the "May 7" Cadre School. This was accompanied by an editor's note which relayed the latest instruction from our great leader Chairman Mao: "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour." Both this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's and the experience of the "May 7" Cadre School have received heartfelt support from the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people throughout the country. They unanimously regard this as a fundamental measure for achieving the revolutionization of organizations and cadres and for opposing and preventing revisionism. The broad masses of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals look upon this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's as an expression of that deepest solicitude Chairman Mao has for them and as the greatest encouragement to them. They express their determination to take the road of the "May 7" Cadre School and become revolutionaries who are full of vigour and who can work at both higher and lower levels and both serve as "officials" and remain one of the common people.

Our readers may ask: What kind of school after all is the "May 7" Cadre School? This question is answered as follows.

A Cadre School Founded on the Principle Embodied in Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive

On May 7 of this year, the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee sent a group of cadres to do manual labour on a farm run by the provincial organs at Liuho in Chingan County, Heilungkiang Province. The group included cadres who formerly belonged to the organizations directly under the old provincial Party committee, the old provincial people's council and the mass organizations at the provincial level and also cadres of the new-born provincial revolutionary committee. On this farm they set up the "May 7" Cadre School. This school is completely different from the bourgeois and feudal schools which trained "people who labour with their minds and govern others." It is a school of a brand-new type.

What are its new features?

1. It Takes Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive As Its Principle of Management. In accordance with the spirit of this great directive, functionaries of Party and gov-

ernment organizations should not only study politics and military affairs and engage in agricultural and industrial productive labour, but also do mass work and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. This school was set up by taking precisely this directive as its guiding principle. That is why it is named the "May 7" Cadre School.

2. It Follows the Example of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College. This college was founded in Yen-an by Chairman Mao in 1936 and trained large numbers of good cadres for the revolution. The basic content of its education was Chairman Mao's works. These were used as teaching material to educate the cadres in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Combining education with productive labour, the cadres studied while engaging in industrial and agricultural production. The "May 7" Cadre School has inherited the glorious tradition of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College. Like that college, it concentrates on political education, makes Chairman Mao's works its basic teaching material and uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the cadres. It holds to the principle of combining theory with practice and remoulds the cadres' ideology by way of studying while engaging in production.

3. It Makes the Three Great Revolutionary Movements Its Classrooms. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship." Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the "May 7" Cadre School, instead of shutting up its students in buildings to "cultivate" themselves behind closed doors, puts them in the front lines of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. In the course of practice, it enables them to temper themselves, creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly remould their world outlook. In this way, large numbers of new men with communist spirit are trained and brought up — men who are always loyal to the Party, to Chairman Mao and to the revolution, who serve the people whole-heartedly, can work both at higher and lower levels, both serve as "officials" and remain one of the common people, engage in both industrial and agricultural production, and both acquire knowledge and study military affairs.

Actually the "May 7" Cadre School is a school for tempering people. All its activities centre around the question of remoulding its students' world outlook. The productive labour, studies, military training and everyday life of the students are closely linked up with the implementation of Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive and the fostering of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. In productive labour and other activities, they make a constant effort to remould their ideology conscientiously by carrying out on-the-spot rectification campaigns, holding forums in the fields to exchange experience in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, and organizing meetings to assess merits and shortcomings, and carrying on mass criticism and repudiation. After several months' tempering, the students became still more diligent in their study of Chairman Mao's works, their proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao were deeper, and their desire to remould their world outlook grew stronger. They declared that guided by Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive, they would certainly blaze the trail in the vast virgin lands in opposing revisionism and preventing its emergence.

A School to Remould One's World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches us: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental." In order to dig up the roots feeding revisionism among cadres, the fundamental thing is to remould their world outlook. Therefore, from the day it was founded, the "May 7" Cadre School set itself, as a matter of prime importance, the task of remoulding its students' world outlook.



Women students of the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School joyfully harvest the large turnips they have grown, deeply appreciating the truth that labour creates social wealth.

In remoulding one's world outlook, it is essential to get a firm grip on the key issue. The core of the bourgeois world outlook is self-interest. It finds its most concentrated and glaring expression in a cadre's desire to become an official. In the past, some cadres, urged on by self-interest, sought after official posts and finally became revisionists. So the desire to become an official is the key issue. In order to solve the question of world outlook among cadres, a vigorous effort to eradicate this desire is essential.

Set up as it is in the front line of the three great revolutionary movements, the "May 7" Cadre School provides conditions and an environment that are very favourable for cadres to remould their world outlook and wipe out their desire to become officials. The students have come to this gully from the big cities; they have moved from their multi-storeyed buildings into huts; from being "officials," they have become ordinary people — all these changes have not failed to touch everyone to the depths of his being and have greatly shaken their old world outlook. Students have said: "Here in the 'May 7' Cadre School, no matter how high your official post is, once you take up a sickle or hoe, most of your official airs go." The problem, however, lies not merely in getting rid of official airs. What is more important is to wipe out the ideas of becoming an official and overlord.

In order to enhance the cadres' consciousness in remoulding their world outlook, the school organizes study classes for its students to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and to analyse their own world outlook. At the same time, constant efforts are made to guide them to dig out the problems arising from the struggle between the two lines and trace these down to the roots in their world outlook. Some cadres who in the past had assumed very high and mighty official airs were sharply criticized by the masses during the great cultural revolution. Their official airs turned into a bellyful of grumbling complaints. Through the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, they lost all the "laurels" that they prided themselves on, and, complaining turning into throwing up the sponge, they simply lay down on their jobs. After entering the "May 7" Cadre School, however, they have enhanced their consciousness in remoulding their world outlook and discovered in their old world outlook the causes of the mistakes they committed. As a result, their complaints and despondent mood are replaced by courage to correct their mistakes and vigour to continue making revolution.

Some young revolutionary rebels looked upon themselves solely as a part of the motive force of the revolution. They did not think of themselves as being at the same time targets of the revolution. But after entering the "May 7" Cadre School, they discovered that they, too, in the depths of their being, harboured the rotten idea of wanting to become officials. This strengthened their resolve to consciously remould their world outlook.

To enable the students to remould themselves effectively, the school frequently sends them to be tested and tempered in storm and stress. They have been assigned to do many things which some thought impossible of fulfilment, and besides they had to do these things well. These included reclaiming outlying wasteland, damming rivers, living in simple huts, eating wild vegetables, climbing mountains and crossing marshes. In this life of hard work, many occasions demanded the making of quick decisions; at the critical moment they had to decide whether to dash forward or retreat. If they dashed forward, the public interest got the upper hand; if they retreated, self-interest came out on top. Here was a sharp conflict between the public interest and self-interest, and a "hand-to-hand fight" between the two world outlooks. Because the students strongly desire to remould themselves, they achieve rapid results in revolutionizing their thinking.

Kao Chien, former deputy secretary-general of the propaganda department of the old provincial Party committee, had been long divorced from productive labour. He made "revolution" in comfort. As a result, in the course of making revolution he became an official and slipped quite a long distance down the revisionist road. After arriving at the "May 7" Cadre School, he made up his mind to uproot the idea of becoming an official and overlord. In August this year, an oil tank had to be washed out but the methane fumes in the tank presented the danger of suffocation to anyone getting into it. In face of this rigorous test, he loudly recited: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Despite the danger to his life, he jumped determinedly into the tank. Witnessing his bold action, the hearts of the farm workers were deeply moved. They insisted on pulling him out of the tank. At that, Kao could not restrain his tears. For a long time his emotions could not be stilled. Deeply stirred he said: "The 'May 7' Cadre School is a big tempering 'furnace.' So long as you make conscientious efforts to remould yourself, you will be able to make a complete break with the idea of becoming an official and quickly bring about your ideological revolutionization."

Over the past five months, the students of this school have waged a relentless struggle against the bourgeois world outlook and thrown off the idea of becoming officials and overlords. Their outlook has undergone profound changes. With deep affection the poor and lower-middle peasants have told them: "With cadres like you, we have no need to worry!"

A School of Integration With the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Chairman Mao teaches us: They must "shift their stand; they must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical strug-

gles and through the process of studying Marxism and society." On joining the school, the students work in groups which include the more than 100 workers and poor and lower-middle peasants originally belonging to the farm. This has created very favourable conditions for integration with the workers and peasants. But some students looked down on the worker and peasant masses either because their prolonged divorce from the working people had gradually corroded their thinking and sentiments or because they had been affected by the old education. As a result, these students put on airs in the school and lacked a common language with the workers and peasants. Some even asked: "Should we educate them? Or should they educate us?"

This shows that simply being among the workers and peasants does not of itself mean that one has integrated oneself with them. To really achieve such integration, one has to undergo protracted and even painful tempering. The process of integration is one of struggle between two different world outlooks, a process in which the proletarian world outlook triumphs over the bourgeois world outlook.

The school has two ways of bringing the students into wide contact with the workers, peasants and soldiers so that they can better receive re-education from the latter. One is to ask some of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and P.L.A. commanders and fighters to come to the school to tell the students about their experiences in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and give them lessons on class struggle and the struggle for production. The other way is to have the students go to the industrial and mining enterprises and rural production teams in a planned way to carry out social investigations and do mass work. In the past five months, they have invited 16 persons to come to the school on successive occasions to re-educate the students, and sent out 6 study teams to make studies outside the school.

In integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, the students discovered in themselves fatal weaknesses which they had failed to notice in the past. They have said: "Going among the poor and lower-middle peasants has made us see the coat of dust we have acquired and realize that it's high time to wash it off!"

One study team went to the nearby Xinshan Production Brigade to make a social investigation, and here, an elderly poor peasant gave them a vivid lesson in the struggle between the two lines. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, this old peasant, valiantly defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, rose in rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders. Attacked and persecuted by the class enemy, he did not waver but said steadfastly: "With Chairman Mao giving us poor and lower-middle peasants support, we fear nothing on earth." He daily studied Chairman Mao's works through those days of hard struggle. Every day he listened to the radio broadcasts to get

fresh inspiration from Chairman Mao's words. He held firmly to the main orientation of the struggle and united with the other poor and lower-middle peasants, and they finally achieved victory in their struggle against the class enemies. This moving tale of struggle drove home to the students the lesson of the mistakes they themselves had made in the great cultural revolution. They felt keenly that their proletarian class sentiments for Chairman Mao were not as deep as those of the poor and lower-middle peasants, that their class stand was not as resolute, and that their level of consciousness in the struggle between the two lines was not as high. They all agreed: "The poor and lower-middle peasants are our best teachers. We must sincerely receive re-education from them."

Sweating together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and feeling their hearts more closely linked, the students found that their feet had begun to move over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and that their thoughts and sentiments had become closer to the latter's. One leading cadre who had joined the revolution over 20 years ago was badly divorced from the worker and peasant masses as a result of always living in big buildings in the cities and doing office work. He admitted that he had "not been an ordinary labourer for even a single day and had never done a day's work at the grass roots." After arriving at the "May 7" Cadre School, his thoughts and sentiments began to change greatly in the course of integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Once, threshing grain for a production team, he painstakingly, one by one, picked up grain that had scattered on the ground. The commune members were much touched.

Five months of revolutionary practice have tanned the faces of the students and begrimed their hands and feet. Their hearts are redder, their souls nobler. They feel close to the workers and peasants, and the workers and peasants feel close to them. This means that they are following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line more closely. It shows that they want to continue to make revolution. They all feel that, for them, coming to the "May 7" Cadre School is like enlisting a second time — in the ranks of those who are determined to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

One veteran cadre recalled how, during the War of Resistance Against Japan when the Japanese invaders were carrying out a big "mopping-up" campaign, he was saved in the very face of the enemy by an old woman, a poor peasant, at the risk of her own life. Yet after he came to work in the cities, he took on more and more official airs and drifted further and further away from the workers and peasants. He even forgot the old peasant woman who had saved his life. After coming to the "May 7" Cadre School, working as a swineherd and living all the time among the poor and lower-middle peasants made him remember that old poor-peasant woman again. He said with remorse:

"What I had forgotten was not simply an old poor-peasant woman, but a whole class, and all the suffering people in the world!" With that old woman in his thoughts and with all the suffering people in the world in mind, this veteran cadre, though no poet, composed in his place of work this couplet full of revolutionary fervour:

*Working in the pigsties and sheep pens I am
making revolution.*

*My mind is set on making the four seas and
five continents radiant with red power.*

Now, the students have acquired a new and loftier mental outlook. They say proudly: Standing — one must stand on the high places, the high places of the epoch; looking — one must look afar, look into the communist future; doing — one must do big things, work for the great cause of completely emancipating the whole of mankind.

The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Schools Managed by the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The fundamental question of revolution is political power."

The revolution in education in the rural areas is also, first and foremost, a question of leadership. This is because "the proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie." When the power in education is grasped by the capitalist roaders and bourgeois intellectuals, the schools will inevitably serve the bourgeoisie, educate the students in the bourgeois world outlook, follow the bourgeois orientation, and train successors for the bourgeoisie. When the power in education is grasped by the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the schools will certainly serve the proletariat and the broad masses of working people, carry out the principle of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour" put forward by Chairman Mao, educate the students in Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and train every student into a person who is truly "a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture," that is, a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

This question is made perfectly clear by the vivid facts given in the following investigation report on the management of schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants of three production brigades of the Aihui People's Commune, Aihui County, Heilungkiang Province.—
P.R. Ed.

FOLLOWING Chairman Mao's instructions on the proletarian revolution in education, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Layaozi, Songshugou and Waisandaogou Production Brigades of the Aihui People's Commune, Aihui County, Heilungkiang Province, entered the schools in November last year, seizing back the power of leadership in these schools and smashing

the complete domination of the schools by bourgeois intellectuals. The poor and lower-middle peasants are the masters of culture; they have become the main force in the proletarian revolution in education in the rural areas. They have carried out the recent instruction issued by our great leader Chairman Mao: "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed

by the poor and lower-middle peasants—the most reliable ally of the working class.”

Smash Domination of the Schools by Bourgeois Intellectuals

Under the rule of the revisionist educational line of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi after the founding of our People's Republic in 1949, the leadership of the schools in the countryside was mainly in the hands of bourgeois intellectuals. Take the Songshugou Primary School as an example. Its leaders were changed on five occasions after liberation but all of them came from families of landlords and rich peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: “We are liberated politically and economically but not culturally. In these years, we have only grasped the hoe but not the pen.”

These schools dominated by bourgeois intellectuals opened their doors wide for the landlords and rich peasants. Four members of the 12 landlord and rich peasant families in the Songshugou Production Brigade went to college after liberation, and some of them work in important state organs and some are engineers. Of the 12 children of landlords and rich peasants remaining in the village, six are middle school students and not one is illiterate. On the contrary, there is not a single college student among the 54 families of poor and lower-middle peasants in the brigade and only one of their members entered a secondary technical school. In the 18-28 year-old age group of poor and lower-middle peasant origin, there is not a single junior middle school graduate, and more than 30 are illiterate or semi-literate. Kuan Shih-hou, son of a rich peasant, went from fifth grade in primary school to completion of middle school free of charge or with stipends. However, 44 sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants discontinued their studies because of economic difficulties. Only four sons and daughters of the 51 families of poor and lower-middle peasants in the No. 2 Production Team of Waisandaogou entered junior middle school after 1956, but all of them dropped out because they could not afford the school fees. However, three of the five sons and daughters of rich peasant Kuan Tung-shih finished junior middle school, another studied in senior middle school and yet another is a college graduate. The poor and lower-middle peasants said angrily: “The schools after liberation were not for us; they still served the sons and daughters of the landlords and rich peasants, and exercised dictatorship over us poor and lower-middle peasants.”

The schools dominated by bourgeois intellectuals inculcated feudal, capitalist and revisionist rubbish, bringing up successors for the bourgeoisie. A teacher from a rich peasant family openly spread this kind of pernicious stuff among the students during class: “There are no landlords and rich peasants now. Just as the films show, landlords have moustaches and big bellies and walk with canes.” “Landlords and rich peasants too can lead the revolution.” Poisoned by the revisionist educa-

tional line, sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants would not return to the countryside but wanted to remain in the cities after studying in the middle schools. Eighteen educated young people of the No. 2 Production Team of Waisandaogou have left their village since 1956 and gone to town, making it very difficult for the team to find a book-keeper. The poor and lower-middle peasants said sadly: “The students, studying in the cities, are fed up with the countryside. They don't want to speak to us and steer clear of us if we meet on a path. Our children have been ruined by such education.”

The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants bitterly hate the revisionist educational line which did harm to them and their sons and daughters. They demanded angrily: “Why is it that our children get less schooling and why can't they go to college?” This puzzle was solved only in the great cultural revolution. It was sabotage by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi that prevented the poor and lower-middle peasants from grasping power in the field of culture. Chairman Mao says: “The domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue.” Like a clap of spring thunder, this militant call roused the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. They said firmly: “We'll take hold not only of the rifle and the seal of power but also of the pen. If we should fail to wield the pen well, we would lose the seal of power and the rifle.” Using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, they smashed the revisionist educational line, seized back power in the field of culture and occupied the citadels of the schools.

Management of the Schools by the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Is a Struggle to Seize Power

The grasping of leadership by the poor and lower-middle peasants is a great and profound ideological and social revolution, a sharp struggle to seize power on the educational front.

The unreformed bourgeois intellectuals in the schools worked hand in glove with monsters and demons in society in desperate opposition to the poor and lower-middle peasants managing the schools. With complete loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely carried out and courageously defended Chairman Mao's line for the proletarian revolution in education and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them.

These bourgeois intellectuals said: “Imagine the poor and lower-middle peasants grasping cultural power! It's no easy thing to grasp!” “How can illiterates manage schools!” The poor and lower-middle peasants answered firmly: “Backed up by Chairman Mao, we will always keep hold of the power in education!” “With Mao Tse-tung's thought as our weapon, we will surely do a good job in grasping cultural power and managing the schools!”

Our minds will never be at ease if you manage the schools."

These bourgeois intellectuals said: "You don't understand how schools are run. Educational work in the schools is sacred and inviolable!" The poor and lower-middle peasants said unequivocally: "Away with your old rules and regulations! Now you have to obey the poor and lower-middle peasants! We are determined to smash such revisionist rubbish!"

Following Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive,* the poor and lower-middle peasants started to lead struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools, dealing mortal blows to the revisionist educational line and upsetting their plans. The bourgeois intellectual gentlemen said: "The students are too young to do manual labour," and "production is held back because students are learning to drive tractors in the fields." They clamoured secretly: "The poor and lower-middle peasants won't hold out long in managing the schools. We'll teach again, for sure, in the future." They tried to stir up discontent among the students, saying: "Your schooling will amount to nothing." Hoodwinked by them, many of the 38 students at the Waisandaogou Agricultural Middle School wavered at the beginning of this year; some cut classes and six even stopped studying and went home.

All these evil winds and vicious storms were aimed at strangling the new in its cradle. Faced with this, the poor and lower-middle peasants, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, at once saw through these schemes and plots. What should they do? Chairman Mao says: "Running study classes is a good method and many problems can be solved in them." The revolutionary committees of the three production brigades sponsored Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes on the revolution in education. In the schools and production teams, special places were set aside for big-character posters on the revolution in education. The masses were organized to study and disseminate vigorously Chairman Mao's latest instructions on the revolution in education, and to repudiate and denounce the revisionist educational line. All these activities enabled the poor and lower-middle peasants to understand that: Our era requires that they manage the schools; this is a great historic task entrusted to the poor and lower-middle peasants by the great leader Chairman Mao; whether the schools are managed well or not is a big question concerning the struggle for successors and whether or not the state changes its political colour. They said proudly: "The schools in the countryside

* On May 7, 1966, Chairman Mao Tse-tung sent a letter to Comrade Lin Biao, in which he called on all trades and professions in the country to become great revolutionized schools. As for the students, he said in the letter: "This holds good for students too. While their main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie. The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue."

belong to the poor and lower-middle peasants. We must occupy the educational positions in the schools and take hold of power in the schools." Then, launching a fierce attack on the class enemies, they exposed those sabotaging Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and the great cultural revolution. The Songshugou brigade pulled out a Rightist clique set up to reverse correct decisions. This clique was headed by a primary school teacher named Meng Hsien-chun, who is the son of a rich peasant and obstinately sticks to the reactionary stand. The Waisandaogou brigade ferreted out a primary school teacher named Wu Wen-hsu, former head of the propaganda department of a district committee of the Kuomintang and a revisionist enemy agent, and Chiang Wei-pin, an active counter-revolutionary. This brought victory in the struggle to seize power. Advancing step by step along the bright road opened up by Chairman Mao for the revolution in education, they are managing the schools better and better.

The May 7 Directive Is the Beacon Light for Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Managing Schools

With the poor and lower-middle peasants taking Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive as their guiding principle in school management, the schools have taken on a completely new look.

Hold High the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought. The first thing the poor and lower-middle peasants did was to arm the teachers and students with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in occupation of the classrooms and in command of everything.

In the past the first words the students said on their arrival at the schools were "Good-morning, teacher," now their first words are: "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" In the past the students greeted their teacher when class began, now they salute Chairman Mao. In the past the first lesson each day was the Chinese language and literature or mathematics, now it is the "daily reading"* that must never be missed. In the past whoever buried himself in books and got high marks was considered a "good student," now it is those who creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought who are considered good students. In the past the students did not pay attention to what was happening in the world, but immersed themselves in reading, now they go out of the school gates among the masses and enthusiastically propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the past there were morning meetings, class meetings and weekly meetings, now there are meetings held to

* Teachers and students devote the first period each day to reading Chairman Mao's works. They do this every day and it has become a regular system which they conscientiously carry out. That is why it is called the "daily reading."

exchange experience in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to **fight self and repudiate revisionism**. Over the past six months, the schools of the three production brigades have held 24 meetings to exchange experience in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and 80 meetings to **fight self and repudiate revisionism**; 35 activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have come forward. The Songshugou Middle School has become an advanced collective of the province, administrative region and county in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Persevere in Taking the Road of Integration With the Workers and Peasants. Managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the schools have held fast to the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour; they have followed the road of integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants led the students in going out beyond the school gates to face the world and brave the storm in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary teachers and students of the Waisandaogou Production Brigade jointly ran Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to study Chairman Mao's works and to **fight self and repudiate revisionism** so that the revolutionary teachers and students could learn still better from the poor and lower-middle peasants. This promoted the ideological revolutionization of the teachers and students. In order to enhance the **revolutionary teachers' and students' consciousness in class struggle still more effectively** and enable them to get tempered and to mature in the midst of great storms, the revolutionary committee of the Songshugou Production Brigade drew two students into the work of leading the struggle against the class enemies. Fighting side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the masses of teachers and students have deepened their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, enhanced their political consciousness and strengthened their determination to carry the socialist revolution through to the end. The three production brigades also regularly organize the revolutionary teachers and students to take part in collective labour in the production teams. In the last six months, everyone, on the average, did 39 days of collective productive labour. In the course of this practice in labour, many students have basically mastered a set of farming skills.

The schools of the three production brigades have their own bases for production. This year they have cultivated 303 *mu* of land. The revolutionary teachers and students do manual labour in these production bases, undertake on-the-spot teaching and study, and carry out scientific experiments. Now that the schools are managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they are production teams and centres for scientific experiment as well as schools. Poor and lower-middle peasants say with elation: "The students trained in the

past were not of one mind with us, and would not sit, act and speak with us. Now they are both students and commune members and really are our reliable successors."

Build Up a Contingent of Revolutionary Teachers. Since taking over the management of the schools, the poor and lower-middle peasants have selected ten educated young people of poor and lower-middle peasant origin with proletarian consciousness and practical experience in production to become teachers. These young people have returned to the countryside and taken part in labour for at least a year or two, and some for as long as ten years. At the same time, 20 poor and lower-middle peasants have been invited to be part-time teachers and give regular lessons to the students. Old poor peasants who suffered most before liberation give lectures on class struggle. Activists in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought give lectures on Chairman Mao's works. Revolutionary cadres give lectures on politics. Experienced old peasants give lectures on farming skills. Workers give lectures on farm machinery. Militia cadres give lectures on military affairs. Book-keepers of production brigades give lectures on mathematics for the countryside. Rural health workers give lectures on medical knowledge. Penetrating and vivid, popular and easily understandable, the lectures given by these comrades are closely combined with practice in the three great revolutionary movements. The students have learnt much they could not have learnt in books. Mounting the lecture platform, the poor and lower-middle peasants have strengthened the ranks of teachers, brought in teachers of good class origin, fundamentally seized back power in education and ended the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals. In order to strengthen the ideological revolutionization of teachers, revolutionary teachers have been organized, along with the students, to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in taking part in the three great revolutionary movements, and to take the road of integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, so that the bourgeois educational ideas they received from bourgeois education in the past can be thoroughly changed.

Give Universal Education and Open the School Gates Wide to the Sons and Daughters of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants. In the past, the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants faced various obstacles in going to school: having to go through primary school or six-year primary school and middle school, tuition fees, examinations for going to a higher class, school-age limits, etc. The children of the poor and lower-middle peasants were kept out of school. The poor and lower-middle peasants, having taken over management of the schools, smashed these obstacles and conventions and did all that was needed to enable their children to go to school. Investigations made in the three production brigades show that three methods have been adopted to solve the problem of enabling the children of poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school: 1. Adding junior middle school classes to primary schools so that the students can receive middle

school education right in the villages; 2. Exempting students of poor and lower-middle peasant origin from tuition fees and other expenses, providing subsidies from the welfare funds of the production teams to students from families with special difficulties, and organizing mass activities of mutual aid among the poor and lower-middle peasants to voluntarily accumulate funds to buy clothing and stationery for the children of those poor and lower-middle peasants who have difficulties; 3. Abolishing the old rules and regulations that hampered the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants from going to school, such as examinations for enrolment and for going to a higher class, the six-year primary school system and the three-year junior middle school system. An uninterrupted seven-year system of education has been instituted to enable all school-age children and young people to go to school. Furthermore, the Layaozi Production Brigade has got 18 pre-school-age children organized, given them two classes every day and thus brought the education of pre-school-age children into the school system. Unified universal education has been warmly welcomed by the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

Organize a Leading Group for the Educational Revolution With the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants As the Main Body. In November of last year, the three production brigades set up leading groups for the proletarian revolution in education consisting of leading members of the brigade revolutionary committees, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, leaders of the militia companies and representatives of the revolutionary teachers and students, thus ensuring that the power in rural education was held firmly in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The brigades' revolutionary committees put the work of managing schools on to their agenda and regularly discuss and study the work of the schools. Leading members of the revolutionary committees go to the schools personally to exercise leadership and take every school as a production team of the brigade and a militia platoon. The past state of affairs in which the schools and production teams had nothing to do with each other has been changed. Teachers and students say: "The production teams are our teams." And poor and lower-middle peasants say: "The schools are our schools."

"Getting Rid of the Stale and Taking in the Fresh" Is the Guarantee for Making the Party Organization Full of Vitality

Chairman Mao has recently taught us: "A human being has arteries and veins through which the heart makes the blood circulate, and he breathes with his lungs, exhaling carbon dioxide and inhaling fresh oxygen, that is, getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh. A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh for only thus can it be full of vitality. Without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the Party has no vigour."

The whole Party and the whole country joyously greeted the publication of this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's on the work of Party consolidation and Party building. Workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary people held many discussion meetings on it. From their own experience, they severely criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in Party building as carried out in their units of work. They expressed firm support for Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building. We publish below what some of the revolutionary masses say about "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh." — *Ed.*

"Getting Rid of the Stale and Taking In the Fresh" Is Fine

Chen Ku-hsi, Chiu Hsueh-wen and Yu Kuang-hsien, Workers in the Kweiyang Cotton Mill

THE way we understand Chairman Mao's principle of "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh"

is that it means tightly grasping class struggle, and with that as the guiding thought, accomplishing well the tasks of Party consolidation and Party building, eliminating the "waste matter" — every one of the small handful of class enemies who had sneaked into the Party — and accepting into the Party outstanding revolutionary rebels who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolu-

tionary line. In this way the Party organization will be full of vitality and constantly strengthen its fighting capacity.

The principle "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh" as reflected in the Party means the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. It means the struggle wherein the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie, socialism triumphs over capitalism, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line triumphs over the bourgeois reactionary line, and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung triumphs over revisionism and bourgeois thoughts of all kinds.

Personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution is an open Party consolidation movement carried out on an unprecedented scale by revolutionary methods. Previously, Liu Shao-chi and his agents vainly attempted to restore capitalism and make our Party and country change political colour. They wildly pushed a revisionist line in Party building. Carrying out Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary orders, the small handful of capitalist roaders in the old Party committee in our cotton mill tried to turn the Party into a "party of the entire people." They recruited capitulators and turncoats and formed cliques for advancing their private interests. They smuggled a number of renegades, enemy agents and other counter-revolutionaries into the Party. Their criteria for accepting a new Party member were that he had to be technically skilled, obedient and full of the "cultivation" promoted by Liu Shao-chi. As for revolutionary workers who upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and dared to resist and struggle against incorrect words and deeds that do not conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought, they regarded them as a thorn in their side and used every means to persecute them. No matter how many times these revolutionary rebel workers, who are loyal to Chairman Mao and to the Party, sent in applications to join the Party out of the most compelling desire, they were ignored and kept outside the Party's gates.

The tempest of the great proletarian cultural revolution lifted the lid on the class struggle inside the old Party committee of the mill. This bunch has been exposed as class enemies who had sneaked into the Party, as Kuomintang members wearing the cloak of Communist Party members. They are the "waste matter" and "carbon dioxide" Chairman Mao pointed out, the big hidden danger in our Party. If they are not resolutely eliminated, they will certainly harm the Party.

"Getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh" is an objective law of nature and of class struggle; it is a great truth. Without grasping class struggle and "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh," the Party organization loses its revolutionary and militant character and vigour. Only by eliminating "waste matter" and constantly taking in fresh blood can it remain full of vitality.

Denouncing Liu Shao-chi's Fallacy — "The Good Men's Party"

Li Lien-jung, Chiang Kuei-chun, Wang Tso-feng
and Liu Lin-chou, Workers at the Peking Shu-
guang Electric Motor Works

THE Chinese Communist Party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class. There has always been a sharp struggle between the two lines on the issue of what sort of people should be accepted into the Party.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." This has always been our great leader Chairman Mao's thought on the question and is a great programme for our Party building.

Liu Shao-chi, however, came out in flagrant opposition to Chairman Mao's line in Party building. He openly propagated his fallacy of "the good men's party." What sort of "good men" did he mean? Let us listen to the confessions of this renegade, traitor and scab: "Can those who had once confessed to the enemy join the Party? I think they can." "People who had confessed to the enemy and performed acts of capitulation can also be elected as Central Committee members." "Even if some enemy agents should come into the Party, it is inevitable." "There is nothing to fear even if there are ten thousand rich-peasant Party members in the Northeast."

Does this not reveal what sort of "good men" he was advocating? On the other hand, Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices made every kind of trouble for those really good comrades urgently applying to join the Party who come from labouring families and are ideologically good, and kept them out of the Party organization. He slandered them: "The workers' ranks are too complicated" and "the percentage of Party members in the countryside must not exceed 2 per cent." He poisonously vilified the workers for possessing "pretty strong guild characteristics" and the peasants for having "diffuseness, conservatism, narrowness, backwardness, and the concept of private ownership of property." How he hates the working class and its most reliable ally — the poor and lower-middle peasants! How thoroughly Liu Shao-chi's ugly features are exposed through what he loves and what he hates!

A capitalist roader in our works was one of Liu Shao-chi's agents. In his eyes, whoever talked glibly and toadied to him were "good men." A bourgeois Rightist who came to work in the works became his favourite. He said that this man "had talent" and promoted him deputy head of a section. Later, he wanted to recommend him to join the Party. He said: "There is a directive from above that the Rightists can join the Party. We should be bold in accepting them." When we heard that, we were furious. We replied that

Chairman Mao instructs us to "expand the Party boldly but do not let a single undesirable in." The masses of the Party members also firmly refused to let this Rightist join the Party, and his plot was thwarted.

Another man had once been a Japanese collaborator, but he was able to hide his past and sneak into the Party under this capitalist roader's protection. He was even made one of the section heads. A landlord element, a Kuomintang member who had committed many grave crimes and had hidden his past history, also disguised himself and sneaked into the Party, and even became the head of the organization department in the works' Party committee. It was precisely these "good men" that Liu Shao-chi was referring to. In collusion, they persecuted and squeezed out the mass of Party members. Whoever criticized them were countered with Liu Shao-chi's sinister book on "self-cultivation." We were told to strengthen "self-cultivation" and become "good Party members" like those Liu Shao-chi praised in his book.

One young worker always studied Chairman Mao's works diligently, seriously remoulded his world outlook and sincerely learnt from the veteran workers ever since he came. He applied several times to join the Party organization, but the capitalist roaders in the Party, on the pretext that they had to be "cautious" in taking in new Party members, said that this worker was "too young," "disobedient," and "unreliable." We refuted them on the spot and said: "This youth comes from a good labouring family, he is honest and active, and is selfless. We know him best. He is most reliable." Unanimously demanded by the Party members, he was accepted. This young man proved himself to be one who closely followed Chairman Mao's instructions and boldly rebelled against the handful of Party capitalist roaders in the current unparalleled great proletarian cultural revolution. At the same time, he held fast to his production post. Everybody says that we were perfectly right to have accepted Party members like him.

Different classes have different criteria for judging whether a person is good or bad. That arch scab, renegade and traitor Liu Shao-chi thoroughly represents the interests of the big landlords and big compradors. The reason he energetically peddled his "good men's party" was that he vainly hoped to smuggle into our Party, under the cloak of "goodness," the dregs of society so as to change the political colour of our Party and our country, and achieve his object of restoring capitalism in China.

Our Party is a Party personally founded and nurtured by our great leader Chairman Mao. It is the vanguard of the working class. It is definitely not a revisionist "good men's party."

We are determined to follow Chairman Mao's great teachings and resolutely and completely eliminate Liu Shao-chi and all renegades, enemy agents, counter-revolutionaries, obdurate capitalist roaders, alien class

elements and degenerate elements from the Party. We will absorb into the Party those outstanding proletarian revolutionary rebels who are loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to increase the new blood in our Party and enable it always to retain its bright red colour.

Take in Fresh Blood, Strengthen the Party's Fighting Capacity

Wang Chin-hsi, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Taching Oilfield

We at the Taching oilfield were most inspired and exhilarated when the news reached us that our great leader Chairman Mao had issued the new instruction: "A human being has arteries and veins through which the heart makes the blood circulate, and he breathes with his lungs, exhaling carbon dioxide and inhaling fresh oxygen, that is, getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh. A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh for only thus can it be full of vitality. Without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the Party has no vigour." This has put into words what we of the working class feel in our hearts.

This latest instruction from Chairman Mao is a great programme for the Party consolidation and Party building of the proletariat. Following this proletarian line in Party building put forward by Chairman Mao, our Party will assuredly be able to always retain a bright red colour.

There has always been a struggle between the two lines in Party building within our Party. Chairman Mao's line in Party building is the life of our Party. However, in order to restore capitalism in China, the big renegade Liu Shao-chi had pushed a revisionist line in Party building in opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices came to Taching several times since 1962 to market such revisionist wares as the theories of "the dying out of class struggle" and of "docile tools." Treacherously, he told us: "Taching is different from other places. Class struggle is not your main contradiction." Closely following their master, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party in the Taching area also said that "in extraordinary times," the Party should take "extraordinary measures" and accept new Party members "collectively" and do it as "shock work." They recruited capitulators and turncoats and formed cliques for advancing their own interests, trying their best to smuggle renegades, enemy agents, reactionary technical "authorities" and Kuomintang remnants into the Party. They let these elements usurp leading positions. They relied on the bour-

geoisie to carry out dictatorship over the working class.

There was a bourgeois intellectual at drilling headquarters who had always opposed the proletarian revolution. But a capitalist roader in Taching insisted on getting him into the Party. We of the working class in Taching firmly opposed it, but the capitalist roader resorted to sophistry and said: "If he can be an engineer, why can't he be a Communist Party member?" On hearing this we workers almost burst with indignation.

The big scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Taching also tried their best to peddle his sinister book on "self-cultivation" and propagate his theory of "docile tools." Their ulterior motive was to sap the revolutionary vigour and vitality of the Communist Party members and make us "cultivate" ourselves into bourgeois elements who forget the dictatorship of the proletariat and class struggle. They posed themselves as the personification of the Party and demanded that Party members obey them implicitly. Whoever obeyed them were "good Party members" and "good cadres." Those who didn't were attacked. They openly said: "If you don't listen to me, I will dismiss you from your post."

Their purpose for promoting a revisionist line in Party building was to realize their empty dream of restoring capitalism in China.

We must rely on the masses and open up the Party consolidation movement to them. The great proletarian cultural revolution movement is an open Party consolidation movement on an unprecedented scale. The work of Party consolidation and Party building can be accomplished well only by carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building and unfolding a Party consolidation movement of a mass character and not behind closed doors, and accepting proletarian rebels who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao into the Party and who can resolutely implement the battle orders of the proletarian headquarters and take the lead in class struggle and the struggle for production. Party consolidation and Party building can be done well only when outstanding Communist Party members are promoted to leading posts in the Party organization at every level, and when waste matter is firmly eliminated. Only by doing so can the Party organization be full of vitality and become a staunch bulwark leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.

Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

"Parliamentary Cretinism" Refuted

MARXIST-LENINISTS have always differed fundamentally with revisionists of all breeds and brands in their attitude towards bourgeois parliaments. The revisionists have always plumped for legal struggle and the so-called "parliamentary road." Their motive is to negate seizure of political power by armed struggle. The reactionaries of all countries make much of such nonsense as "elections." Their purpose is to lure revolutionary people to abandon the use of violence to overthrow the reactionary regime weighing down like a mountain on their heads and take the "parliamentary road."

Following are excerpts from an article in No. 7 of the Japanese journal *Studies on Mao Tse-tung's Thought*

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and a recent declaration of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Thailand. Both refute the "parliamentary road" fallacy.

Miyamoto Revisionist Clique And China's Khrushchov: Two of a Kind

The title of the article in *Studies on Mao Tse-tung's Thought* is "The Miyamoto Revisionist Clique and China's Khrushchov Are Jackals of the Same Lair."

Criticizing and repudiating the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party for its crime of following the "parliamentary road," it calls on the people of Japan to strive to master the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and win victory in the Japanese revolution by advancing along the revolutionary path pointed out by Chairman Mao.

The article notes that "Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the people of the world, has taught us: **The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.**"

Upholding seizure of political power through armed struggle by the proletariat or insisting on taking the "parliamentary road" — herein lies the fundamental difference between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism. The history of the international communist movement clearly shows that revisionists of all descriptions, big and small, are without exception "parliamentary cretins" who deny that violent revolution is the universal law of proletarian revolution.

After citing a host of facts about the betrayal of revolution by China's Khrushchov and repudiating his action, the article says: "China's Khrushchov is also the author of that counter-revolutionary book on *Self-Cultivation*, in which he rejected the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, when the whole Party was devoting all its energy to the War of Resistance Against Japan, he wanted Party members to cast aside the revolutionary war, renounce the seizure of political power by armed force, stand aloof from the war and devote themselves to 'self-cultivation.' In effect, he wanted Communists to behave like philistines, taking no part in revolutionary war or the seizure of state power, that is, behaving like social-democrats of the Second International type." The article points out: "Throughout the entire New-Democratic stage, whenever the revolutionary struggle reached a new turning point, China's Khrushchov, vainly hoping to take the 'parliamentary road,' invariably came forth to betray the people's armed forces to the enemy.

Referring to the fallacious "theory of peaceful revolution" propagated since 1946 by Sanzo Nosaka, another Japanese revisionist chieftain, the article says that, not to be outdone, Miyamoto, who at the time styled himself as the "Japanese C.P.'s theoretician," called for establishing the "principle" of the "theory of peaceful revolution" in a speech in 1947 entitled "The Prospect for the People's Democratic Revolution." Miyamoto said that "the democratization of Japan lies in the realization of the principle guaranteed in the Potsdam Declaration, according to which the democratic forces with the working class as their core will not meet with violent repression even if they have an overwhelming majority in parliament. From this we can more or less envisage the possibility of establishing democratic state power through parliament instead of through armed

uprising." Miyamoto came out unabashedly for "peaceful revolution," which, he said, was possible under U.S. military occupation.

Kautsky's Disciples

"Both China's Khrushchov and Miyamoto trumpeted with all their might for the 'parliamentary road,' and opposed the seizure of power by armed force. There is nothing accidental at all about this. Both are bourgeois reformists and disciples of Kautsky.

"They are selfish individualists. They care only for their own name and well-being. They are cowards, afraid of revolution, afraid of war and mortally afraid of losing their own lives. Without a trace of the political integrity that typifies revolutionists, they kneel before the enemy the moment anything happens to them. It caused no surprise at all that in 1950 when MacArthur issued the order for a purge Miyamoto immediately accepted it, reported to the U.S. armed forces headquarters, and prostrated himself before U.S. imperialism. Like China's Khrushchov, who, with a group of renegades around himself, plotted to seize power in the Party's Central Committee, Miyamoto also has around him a horde of renegades, crawling about like maggots in a cesspool, who have made 'confessions' or so-called 'false confessions' to the enemy. Frightened to death by violent revolution, these types yell vehemently for legal struggle and labour the point that it is possible to take the 'parliamentary road.' Such are their characteristics. The actions of these shameless renegades completely suit the needs of U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries and the Soviet modern revisionists in opposing communism, China, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They also suit their aim to undermine the proletarian revolution the world over and maintain the rule of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. However, such renegades will never come to any good end."

After exposing the Miyamoto clique's sham opposition to the enemy and real betrayal of the people in regard to U.S. imperialism, Japan's monopoly capital, the rural areas going capitalist and the rich peasants, the article points out: "In the last analysis, the 'parliamentary cretin' Miyamoto not only renounces violent revolution and betrays revolution in the stage of the democratic revolution but like China's Khrushchov is bound to actually oppose socialism and obstinately support the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie under the high-sounding name of 'people's democracy.'"

Like China's Khrushchov, the Miyamoto clique advocates the theory of "the dying out of class struggle." "Socialism as depicted by the Miyamoto revisionist clique is a 'welfare society' completely devoid of classes and class struggle, in which the dictatorship of the proletariat will have become absolutely unnecessary." "On this point, Miyamoto and China's Khrushchov are also completely identical, rotten advocates of the theory of 'the dying out of class struggle,' men with revisionist souls."

"It is definitely no coincidence that Miyamoto and his gang have exerted their utmost efforts to defend China's Khrushchov. To begin with, they are jackals of the same lair."

Mask Torn Away

The article continues: "The fundamental question of the revolution is one of political power. The history of the international communist movement tells us that the struggle between the Marxist-Leninists and the revisionists of all breeds and brands is bound up with this fundamental question of the revolution, namely, the question of political power. In short, to recognize or deny violent revolution as the universal law of proletarian revolution and to uphold or oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat have always been the focus of the struggle carried out by Marxism-Leninism against all forms of revisionism. The struggle today is focussed on the recognition of or opposition to the carrying on of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The great proletarian cultural revolution has clearly exposed China's Khrushchov, the top capitalist roader in the Chinese Communist Party, and completely unmasked him. At the same time, the masks of Miyamoto and company, together with their deceptive programme, have also been torn away. The great criticism and repudiation campaign of the 700 million Chinese people has struck like a thunderbolt over Yoyogi (the Miyamoto clique's headquarters), with its booming voice lashing out against Miyamoto and his kind and making them tremble. The slander and abuse hurled at Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great proletarian cultural revolution by Miyamoto and company are nothing but their last-ditch struggle. The Japanese people, as they master the great truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will certainly overthrow Miyamoto and the other renegades and advance along the revolutionary road indicated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung till the great victory in Japan's revolution is won," the article says in conclusion.

Armed Struggle or Parliamentary Struggle?

The recent declaration by the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Thailand entitled "Armed Struggle or Parliamentary Struggle?" has exposed the Thanom-Praphas clique of Thailand as trying by its bogus constitution and bogus elections to lure the Thai people to take the "parliamentary road." It called on all patriots to boycott the elections and support the people's armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand and resolutely take the path of armed struggle.

The declaration says: "Three months have passed since the proclamation of the bogus constitution by the

traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique. There is no democracy in it. Our compatriots have seen through it. The Thanom-Praphas clique wants to use this bogus constitution and parliament to hide its traitorous and dictatorial countenance and use the rights that vest in such a constitution to prolong the life of the fascist, military-police, dictatorial regime and make its position legal. Therefore, people from all walks of life have been rising up to completely expose, condemn and fight the phoney constitution and the forthcoming false election.

"Groaning under the shackles of the fascist dictatorship, the people of our country are very eager to obtain democracy. But we want genuine democracy, not sham democracy. That is to say, we want to overthrow the Thanom-Praphas dictatorial regime, formulate a constitution under which political power shall belong to the people, and establish a people's democratic government."

Armed Struggle to End Slaves' Fate

"How can the people in our country gain independence and democracy? There is only one road, that of armed struggle. The road of peaceful struggle and the road of parliamentary struggle used by the ruling classes to deceive us can in no way put an end to our fate as slaves."

"It is entirely up to the Thanom-Praphas clique to decide whether it is in its interests to have a general election and parliament. However, the general election and parliament rigged up by the Thanom-Praphas clique are simply a bogus general election and parliament. In the eyes of our people, they are worthless.

"Besides, the ruling classes can play all sorts of dirty tricks to grind their own axes and buy out parliamentary members. They can exercise the right to dissolve parliament or use force to overthrow it when necessary.

"From this one can see that a parliament which is not of and for the people is nothing but the ornament of a false democratic system. Never in the entire history of parliamentarism has there been a case where the oppressed and exploited classes ever succeeded in overthrowing the political power of the ruling classes through parliament. Especially in a country like Thailand, which has been under fascist dictatorial rule for such a long time, seldom have the power blocs within the ruling classes succeeded in overthrowing a regime in parliament. It is absolutely impossible for the broad masses of the oppressed people to overthrow the ruling classes through parliament. They must rely on the strength of armed struggle. This conforms to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching: **'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.'**

"Having grasped the truth of this theory, our patriotic countrymen one after another are taking up arms under the correct leadership of the Communist Party

of Thailand and fighting heroically against the U.S.-Thanom clique. Events in the last three years have proved that the road pointed out by the Communist Party of Thailand is a correct one. This road requires that we rely on the peasants, carry out guerrilla warfare, establish rural bases, use the countryside to encircle the cities, and finally seize political power throughout the country. The armed struggle by the people is sweeping our country like a prairie fire and has spread swiftly to four regions. The people's forces armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung have steadily grown, from small to big, from weak to strong, winning victory after victory. The true features of the enemy as a paper tiger are exposed to the last degree. They are getting a beating everywhere and are hopelessly bogged down. They are in an impasse. So they have turned to political fraud, proclaiming a bogus constitution and preparing for a false general election to hoodwink the people. They have done so as though they have reformed, cast away their true to type fascist and dictatorial nature and now practise democracy. By doing so, they hope to ensnare our patriotic countrymen to lay down their arms, stop the fighting and put their faith in parliamentary struggle."

Elections Boycotted

"But the U.S.-Thanom clique has miscalculated. The vast majority of the Thai people know what this clique is worth. One and all, the people's armed forces hold on still more firmly to the guns in their hands and attack the enemy still more fiercely. During this period, most of the people have already boycotted the provincial and municipal elections, refusing to go to the polls in many places, including the Bangkok-Thonburi municipality. Only 5 to 20 per cent of the population voted. The struggle to boycott the elections has made the Thanom-Praphas government very worried and uneasy. If the ruling classes really

hold the general election, we believe that patriots are sure to boycott it on an even more extensive scale. We call on patriotic democrats of all political groups who wish to uphold their reputation to co-operate with the masses, and together boycott the Thanom-Praphas clique's bogus general election and refuse to take part in the election campaign. Participation in canvassing means supporting the Thanom-Praphas clique's fraud and undermining the democratic and revolutionary cause of national salvation. At present, the best expression of resolutely boycotting the general election, thoroughly exposing and condemning the political fraud of the Thanom-Praphas clique is to endorse the road of armed struggle and help the people's armed struggle.

"It is known to everyone that the Patriotic Front of Thailand is a patriotic organization formed by the people of various circles and forces from different parts of the country. Its purpose is to fulfil the greatest revolutionary task in our era, that is, to drive U.S. imperialism out of Thailand, overthrow the Thanom-Praphas clique, strive for national independence and genuine democracy and establish a prosperous, strong and new Thailand. In order to achieve this goal, the Patriotic Front of Thailand will co-operate with all patriotic and democratic parties, groups and individuals, and firmly support or take part in the armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand."

In conclusion, the declaration says: "We call on all compatriots to unite as one to support the armed struggle, and launch offensives against the enemy on all fronts and in all endeavours and unfold the people's war more extensively. There are many difficulties and hardships confronting us and the road ahead is tortuous. Nevertheless we firmly believe that under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, final victory will come to the Thai people, provided we persist in people's war."

Why the Indian People Go Hungry?

by Chang Chin-li

Head of the Lankao County Revolutionary Committee in Honan Province

INDIA has been famine-stricken for years, and this year is especially serious. Millions of peasants have to subsist on bark and herb-roots. Many have starved to death, and those who survive can only tighten their

belts. Clearly, this is the result of India's dreadful and rotten social system, but the Indian Government blames natural conditions, claiming that it is due to "drought."

India is richly endowed by nature. There is a vast plain of fertile alluvial soil in the Ganges valley in northeast India. Its lower reaches in West Bengal used to be called "Rich Bengal" by Western academic "authorities." The state of Assam has one of the highest rates of rainfall, 12,000 mm. per annum, in the world. Strange enough, the worst hit by famine are these fertile regions — West Bengal and Assam State. Indian Minister of State for Food and Agriculture Annasahib Shinde admitted that this year's climatic conditions had been good. Unwittingly, he gave the reactionary Indian authorities a slap in the face.

Speaking of natural conditions, we in Lankao County were much worse off than the Indians. Lankao is located on the eastern Honan Province plain at the very centre of the former bed of the Yellow River. Land here used to be crisscrossed by broken-down check-dams and dried-up river-beds. Floods were followed by sandstorms, while salinization left little alluvial soil. In the past, such natural conditions meant three calamities — sandstorms, soil salinity and water-logging — for the people of Lankao. After liberation, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, we set up forest belts, drained the water-logged land by digging canals, and treated the saline soil. Physically, Lankao underwent rapid changes. Today, the county's population has increased from 290,000 before liberation to 380,000, and the acreage of cultivated land from some 900,000 *mu* to 1,160,000 *mu*. There has been a big rise in farm products and the total output of food-grains has increased from 90 million *jin* at the time of liberation to the present 170 million *jin*. Formerly seriously short of food, the county is now more than self-sufficient in grain.

The land of Lankao as well as the sky above it and the people on it are the same as before. Thanks to the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, there has been a radical change in the outlook of Lankao's people since liberation. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have given full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm. Their struggle against nature has completely transformed Lankao. Under the dark rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries in pre-liberation days, the whole county was infested with bandits. The plundering and press-ganging by the reactionary authorities forced the people to leave their homes to seek a living and leave their fields untilled. In an average year, not a single ear of grain could be gathered on 200,000 to 400,000 *mu* of land. Two-thirds of the population, some 200,000 people, always went hungry. The officials of Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary regime were busy battenning on the people's blood and sweat and plotting against each other for higher posts. How could they give any thought to solving the problems of sandstorms, soil salinity and water-logging? The current ruling party in India, the Congress Party, and the Kuomintang in old China are birds of a feather.

The ruthless exploitation and oppression of the Indian people by imperialism and the Indian reactionaries have brought grave calamities to India as a nation. Taking advantage of their influence, the handful of Indian reactionaries hold the bulk of India's cultivated land, and have despoiled vast tracts of land. They engage in usury, lending out money amounting to 30,000 million rupees a year, and do everything they can to fleece the people through other forms of exploitation. They have hired themselves out to U.S. imperialism and, letting the wolf into the house, allowed the U.S. imperialists to plunder at will the country's resources. The fundamental reason for India's food shortage is definitely not any "drought." It lies in the criminal rule of imperialism and the Indian reactionaries. Bringing India serious food shortages is not enough for these blood-suckers; they are only too glad to have it that way. The U.S. imperialists hope famine keeps up in India, so that the country will continue to depend on U.S. grain, thereby facilitating their control and enslavement of India.

The only way for the Indian people to solve the food problem once and for all is to rise in revolution under the leadership of a genuine Communist Party and throw off the three mountains weighing down on them — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism.

The Indian people are wise and industrious. They have their hands. But under the rule of U.S. imperialism and Indian reaction, their hands are temporarily tied. Once they have risen to overthrow the present cannibalistic social system and to fight for complete liberation, they will not only be able to solve the food problem but are sure to build India into a new state of the people, prosperous and strong.

Referring to the reactionaries in all countries, our great leader Chairman Mao has said that "in the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." The revolutionary flames of the peasant struggle kindled in Naxalbari in January last year are now spreading over the vast land of India. This struggle has shown the rest of the Indian people the road of advance. We, the people of Lankao, deeply sympathize with the Indian people and firmly support their struggle. The day will come when the broad masses of the Indian working people will smash their chains and put an end for good to the criminal rule of the U.S.-Indian reactionaries. We are convinced a bright future lies before them.



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

India — A Country Suffering From Constant Food Shortages

NNATURAL conditions in India are most favourable for developing agriculture. There is no bitter winter all round the year and the country has ample rainfall and its soil is fertile. For India to support her several hundred million people should not be a problem. But, under the reactionary rule of the Congress Party, India has suffered food shortages year after year, and this year's case also is one of crisis. Hungry people are to be seen everywhere. The picture of tens of millions of peasants struggling on the brink of death is a miserable one.

Sad Plight of Indian Peasants

Nine out of the 13 districts in the rice-growing state of Orissa are hard hit and over 8 million people have been affected by famine. More and more people are living on roots and wild fruit. The Indian bourgeois paper *The Statesman* revealed that even edible roots were hard to obtain in the Kashipur area of Koraput District in Orissa. At least 150 deaths due to starvation have already taken place there.

Reports on death from starvation have also leaked out from the Goalpara District in Assam State. Nobody there could obtain rice at the government-fixed price of 23 rupees per maund. In the "open market," very limited quantities of rice were sold at 80 to 90 rupees per maund. Over one million people in Assam are starving. In lower Assam, about 100,000 peasants have to go without food for days on end.

A serious famine occurred in 16 out of 19 districts in Mysore State. Half of the 26,000 villages in the state are hard hit by shortages. According to greatly reduced figures released by the reactionary Mysore State government, over 2,100,000 peasants in this state are famine victims.

In the 11 famine-stricken districts of Andhra State, it has been officially admitted, over a million landless farm labourers and poor peasants have no means of making a living. And this figure is likewise greatly reduced. In Bihar, Rajasthan and other states, the people are not only suffering from food scarcities but also

from a water shortage. Many have died of hunger and of thirst.

After visiting the Indian countryside, a correspondent of the British bourgeois paper *Sunday Mirror* wrote:

"I saw old people living on Gaya station in Bihar State, waiting for the daily delivery of sacks of corn, in the hope that a few grains would fall out of the sacks and enable them to scrape together a meal . . . even if it took three days.

"I saw a mother in Palamau appealing for more food as her child lay dying on her breast. As one Oxfam relief worker said: 'I honestly cannot believe when I look at their scarecrow arms and legs, that any of them are still alive.'

"I saw villages where the houses were crumbling back to the mud from which they were made. I saw children crawling on the ground looking for grass to eat themselves. And I saw the daily sight of the vultures circling in the sky. Waiting

"Out of the 500 million people in India, 200 million — yes, 200 million — are chronically undernourished. And the sight of children suffering from malnutrition is one it is impossible to forget. . . . Scaly skin, potbellies and thinning hair which ought to be jet-black and is going white; many of the children with eye and ear infections. An Indian government team in Hyderabad estimates that 80 per cent of the children under five in India are suffering from 'malnutritional dwarfism.'"

This is the miserable condition under which the Indian peasants live while struggling to exist.

Lies Cannot Cover Up Facts

However, the reactionary Indian Government is completely indifferent to the grave famine. It even has gone so far as to shamelessly fabricate lies to claim that there was a "bumper harvest" this year and that there were no deaths due to starvation. Indira Gandhi, the chieftain of this government, had the cheek to say that in three years' time India would no longer rely

on foreign aid for grain. Other high-ranking officials of the Indian Government have also talked big about this on other occasions.

Actually, this is only camouflage used by the reactionary Indian Government to cover up its crime and shirk its responsibility. At the very time it was exaggerating, it stretched out its begging hands for food from its U.S. master. It has been reported that the reactionary Indian Government would receive 3,500,000 tons of food grains from the U.S. Government in the second half of 1968. But because of the serious U.S. financial crisis, Washington has still not approved delivery. The Indian Government has repeatedly requested the United States to supply the promised food grains. Morarji Desai, Indian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, recently journeyed to Washington for this purpose. He did all he could while he was there to slander China, saying that Chinese troops "have occupied" Indian territory and the Indian Government wanted to "push them out." His aim was to curry favour with New Delhi's master and in this way obtain some handouts: However, the United States does not have the strength equal to its will. Desai was sent off empty-handed. Upon his return to New Delhi, he admitted that the capitalist countries which had joined the "aid-India consortium," particularly the United States, are running into difficulty and are in no position to provide food grains or financial "aid" to India this year. Still he did not give up hope that after the November U.S. presidential election, the United States would continue to throw the Indian reactionaries some crumbs.

Desai's acknowledgement gave the lie to the reactionary Indian Government. All along the Indian reactionaries have relied on charity from U.S. imperialism to get along. According to available data, up to the end of 1965, India imported a total of over 37 million tons of food grains from the United States. In 1966, the amount reached more than 10 million tons. The dumping of U.S. grain disrupted India's agricultural production; the more grain imported, the bigger the difficulty for India. A 12 million ton food shortage was officially announced last year. It is estimated that between mid November and mid December this year, when old grain stocks run out and new grain is still not available, India's shortage will become even more acute. Nevertheless, the reactionary Indian Government intends to beg for more grain from U.S. imperialism next year.

Broad Masses of Indian Peasants Steadily Awakening

Year after year, the unending famines have led to the growing awakening of the broad masses of the

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Indian peasants who have come to realize ever more clearly that the root-cause of their misery lies in the ruthless plunder and exploitation by the big landlords and bourgeoisie, who are hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. The peasants in certain areas of West Bengal, Andhra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh engaged in new struggles to seize land and oppose the Indian Government's reactionary rule. In the Nanpara sub-division of Bahraich District in northern Uttar Pradesh, for example, 5,000 impoverished and landless peasants took back some 21,000 acres of land from the big landlords despite police suppression. The peasants also reaped the standing crops on landlords' lands. Peasants forcibly took back 1,000 acres from the landlords in the Puranpur sub-division of Pilibhit District. In Unnao District near Lucknow, peasants occupied some 500 acres of land that the landlord class had robbed from the peasantry. Starving people in some areas are carrying on a struggle to seize grain. For instance, a crowd of some 200 starving people stopped a grain train by sitting down on the tracks near Gurpa station in Bihar State. They fought fiercely against the armed railway police who came to suppress them, and succeeded in carrying away grain from the train.

The food shortage and the awakening of the Indian peasants are harbingers of a new revolutionary storm on a larger scale.



Master and Slave

Soviet Revisionism Carries Out Social-Imperialist Economic Exploitation in India

UNDER the pretext of giving "economic assistance," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is cruelly exploiting the Indian people and plundering India's rich resources. Its behaviour in India is practically the same as that of U.S. imperialism, thereby fully exposing its real social-imperialist nature.

U.S. "Aid" and Soviet "Aid" — Tweedledum And Tweedledee

U.S. imperialism has been supplying India with so-called surplus food grains, and as a result has gained control of the country's economic lifeline. The U.S.-controlled "aid-India consortium" annually examines the planning, budget and policies of the Indian Government to judge whether they are in accord with the interests of U.S. imperialism. Soviet revisionism has also provided the Indian Government with loans, equipment and technicians to build some government-run factories. As to the Soviet-"aid" industrial enterprises, the Soviet revisionists maintain exclusive command over them, from the planning stage to the installation of equipment and the supply of raw materials. They have even stuck their noses into the management of these enterprises, and actually control some. Thus, many of India's important industrial departments have been put under the control of the Soviet revisionists. Recently, they openly pulled India's next "five-year plan" into the orbit of their own planning system. In this way, the investments, disposition and management of India's government-run enterprises are controlled by the Soviet revisionists.

The beneficiaries of either U.S. "aid" or Soviet "aid" are none other than the handful of big blood-suckers — the bureaucrat-comprador capitalists and the big landlords who trample on the people. U.S. dollars and Soviet roubles are making them grow fat and propping up their tottering rule. On the other hand, the broad masses of working people are more and more cruelly exploited by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and their existence becomes more and more miserable.

When the U.S. imperialists lend money to the Indian Government they stipulate that 80 to 90 per cent of these loans must be used to buy U.S. goods. The Soviet revisionists likewise stipulate that every cent they lend to the Indian Government must be spent in the Soviet Union. The U.S. imperialists brazenly demand high interest on their loans to India — from 5 to 7 per cent. On the surface, the Soviet revisionists' loans to India only require an interest of 2.5 per cent. But in fact, prices of the commodities they sell to India are 20 to 30 per cent higher than on the world market and these are poor quality commodities. Thus the

Soviet revisionists' loans are also usury which cruelly exploits the Indian people.

U.S. imperialism invests in India's private enterprises, communications and transport and other departments and uses these to squeeze high profits out of the Indian people. Soviet revisionist exploitation is effected through lending money to the reactionary Indian Government for government-run enterprises; the Indian Government then squeezes the Indian people through taxation to repay the debt to the Soviet revisionists. Management of these government-run enterprises is poor; they operate much below capacity, and losses are big. Losses in 1966-67 amounted to 10 million U.S. dollars as a result of the stockpiling of unsold stocks alone. In the end, these losses will all be made up by the blood and sweat of the masses of the working people of India, and making their burden heavier.

Built with Soviet revisionist "aid," the Bhilai Steel Plant is one of the four government-run steel plants in the hands of the Indian bureaucrat-capitalist class. The Soviet revisionists sold very bad quality refractory materials to this plant. Consequently, for every ton of steel the Bhilai Steel Plant produces, it uses up double or even quadruple the amount of refractory materials that steel plants in the Soviet Union require. The dozens of diesel engines the Soviet revisionists dumped into this plant are crude and badly made. Their maintenance cost is six times that of standard ones. The Soviet revisionists buy up the products of the Bhilai plant at a low price and then sell them to other foreign countries at a handsome profit.

Under the management of the Soviet revisionists and Indian bureaucrats, the Soviet "aided" Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi, which represents a capital investment of over 20 million U.S. dollars, has only been able to produce an output value of one million U.S. dollars in its seven years of operation; this represents an enormous waste.

Like U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism exploits the Asian and African countries through unequal trade, buying cheap and selling high.

Making use of the opportunity offered by the crisis in India's jute industry this year, Soviet revisionism, together with U.S. and British imperialism, forced the Indian Government to sell jute to it at lower prices. The Soviet revisionists forced India to cut its export duty on every bale of jute by 30 per cent before they would conclude a long-term purchase deal. At the insistence of the Soviet revisionists, the Indian Government had to lower the price of steel sold to the Soviet Union by 10 to 20 per cent. The losses are then shifted in one way

or another on to the Indian labouring people by the reactionary Indian Government.

Soviet-U.S. Collaboration in Dividing Up India Intensified

Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism are now ganging up more closely to energetically expand their respective spheres of influence in India. They are speeding up their plunder and division of India between themselves. U.S. imperialism specializes in dumping grain and other agricultural products on India, in controlling India's communications, transport and electric power departments, and investing in privately-run fertilizer and chemical industries. Soviet revisionism controls the iron and steel, machine-building, power and other heavy industries of the Indian bureaucrat-capitalists. The U.S. imperialists had agreed to build a government-run big steel plant in Bokaro, but since the United States and India failed to reach agreement on

the conditions, the project was taken over by the Soviet revisionists.

Despite the Soviet revisionists' efforts to cover up the essence of their "aid" to India, more and more revolutionary Indian people have come to see the real nature of this social-imperialism. The Indian revolutionary journal *Liberation* correctly said: "How can Soviet 'aid' be disinterested when the Soviet revisionists have seen to it that the Soviet economy is based on the profit motive? If economic relations in the country are ruled by the principle of buying cheap and selling dear, can the economic relations with a foreign country be guided by principles of an opposite character?" This analysis hits the nail on the head. It shows clearly that since Soviet revisionism has restored capitalism at home, it will certainly engage in imperialist plunder abroad. This social-imperialist behaviour by the Soviet revisionists will certainly evoke strong opposition from the Indian people and will meet a shameful defeat.

Tanzanian, Zambian, Chinese Government Representatives Inspect Survey Work on Tanzanian Section of Tanzania-Zambia Railway

REPRESENTATIVES of the Tanzanian, Zambian and Chinese Governments recently inspected the preliminary survey work on the Tanzanian section of the projected Tanzania-Zambia Railway to be built with Chinese assistance. The surveying of this section of the railway, which is approximately 708 kilometres long, started last May and is about to be finished.

Tanzanian Minister for Communications, Labour and Works J.M. Lusinde, Zambian High Commissioner to Tanzania W.J. Phiri and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania Chou Po-ping highly praised the preliminary survey work for the 200 kilometres, which has been finished ahead of schedule, from Kidatu, the starting point of the railway, to Mlinba. Eighty per cent of the preliminary surveying has been completed for the rest of the route in Tanzania.

When representatives of the three Governments, accompanied by Chin Hui, head of the Chinese railway surveying and designing team, and H.L.D. Chopeta, deputy executive officer of the Tanzania-Zambia railway authority, came to the camp of the Chinese engineers and technicians near a small village, they were warmly welcomed by the Chinese personnel, Tanzanian workers and local inhabitants.

Keenly interested, the government representatives read the plan for the route in Tanzania and listened to a report on how, with the close co-operation and assistance of the Tanzanian workers, the Chinese engineers and

technicians overcame the difficulties and successfully carried out the surveying work.

When Lusinde, Phiri and Chou Po-ping inspected the road building work in the Mlinba mountainous area and the geological drilling unit working on the Kihanji River, Chinese technicians and Tanzanian workers were working side by side in a fine spirit.

Addressing the Tanzanian villagers and Chinese personnel who had assembled to welcome the government representatives, Minister Lusinde paid high tribute to the friendship between the peoples of Tanzania and China. On behalf of the Tanzanian Government and people, he expressed thanks to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Government and people for their genuine friendship towards the Tanzanian people. "Chinese assistance helps the Tanzanian people to realize self-reliance," he said.

The minister pointed out that when completed the railway would not only expedite the economic development of Tanzania and Zambia but would also help the African people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. "The Tanzanian people," he said, "are determined to see to it that the whole of Africa is liberated. And the construction of the railway is a contribution to the total liberation of Africa. That is why it has evoked hatred and sabotage from the imperialists and colonialists."

He said that he was elated to see the selfless spirit and high enthusiasm in work demonstrated by the Chi-

nese personnel and the fraternal relations between the Chinese personnel and Tanzanian workers.

Zambian High Commissioner Phiri told the welcoming crowd: "This project of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway is indeed close to the hearts of the Zambian people." He refuted the imperialists' rumours that Zambia was reluctant to undertake this project, and said: "This is utter stupidity and has no truth at all." He added, "The imperialists do not want us to win this success together. For the success of this project will mean collapse of their machinations."

Phiri described the project as "the pride of all African people," adding that its completion would

further cement friendly relations between the three countries.

In his speech, Chou Po-ping thanked President Nyerere and President Kaunda and the Governments and the peoples of Tanzania and Zambia for their warm concern for and kind assistance to the work of the Chinese railway surveying and designing team. He said: "The friendship between China, Tanzania and Zambia is forged in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Despite the imperialists' sabotage, the people of the three countries are confident and determined to make the construction of this railway a great success."

Soviet Revisionists' Crime of Capitalist Restoration

Privileged Bourgeois Stratum Ruthlessly Oppresses Working Class

EXPLOITED and oppressed, the Soviet working class today is in an absolutely miserable position as a result of the capitalist restoration brought about by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

Workers Unjustifiably Dismissed

The Soviet revisionist press recently reported how a woman worker named Kerimbekova was unjustifiably dismissed. This is just one example of the tragic experience of the masses of Soviet workers.

Shuru Kerimbekova had been working for 25 years in the Kalinin Sugar Works. Recently, she went to work as usual early one morning. At the gate she nodded to the watchman by force of habit and was about to enter. But this day she was stopped, and the personnel department told her over the telephone, "You have been dismissed. Go and see the notice at the controller's."

"Dismissed! But why?"

Kerimbekova bit her lip. Memories of the past 25 years flashed through her mind. All her working life she was connected with this factory, from those first days when she was a construction worker putting up the factory buildings, till yesterday. She had received citations while working as a mechanic and motor-cycle driver, and it was as a result of her work that she had become an invalid, second class. Of late, she had been doing odd jobs in the plant because of her illness. Now, her name had been unceremoniously struck off the list, and she was not even informed beforehand at that.

This "former" worker went to read the notice which was signed by the director, Galkin. It read: "In order to raise labour productivity and avoid over-expenditure in wages, the following comrades are dismissed. . . ."

Kerimbekova tried to have a talk with the leadership. She went to see the deputy chief engineer and then the chief engineer. But nobody would talk to her.

When she complained to the shop committee of the trade union she was told: "Better appeal to the factory committee." But the chairman of the factory committee, which is supposed to represent the interests of the working masses, told her that the factory committee fully agreed with the administration's decision. Helplessly, Kerimbekova sought to take up her case somewhere else.

But, power being in the hands of the mortal enemies of the working class, where could she find protection?

Fired by Pit Chief on Trumped-Up Charges

Skripkin, a miner in pit number 30 in a small city in the Donbas, was also dismissed recently. He had done nothing wrong in his work. The "reason" for his dismissal as given in the order signed by the pit chief, Durakov, was "loafing."

Had Skripkin really been "loafing"? No. The fact is that production was not going well in the pit because of the incompetence of the executives and bad planning. To fulfil the plan, the pit administration suddenly declared that the workers had to work on Sundays. They opposed this decision and boycotted it. Skripkin and other workers did not go to work on their day of rest. The pit chief was furious and dismissed them for "loafing."

Though fully aware that this pretext of "loafing" could not hold water, the pit committee of the trade union expressed "full agreement" with the decision. To more or less "substantiate" the discharge, the responsible

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ROUND THE WORLD

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SOVIET OCCUPATION

"We Will Chase Brezhnev Out!"

Defying armed repression by the Soviet revisionist occupation troops and the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique, the Czechoslovak people held a mighty demonstration in Prague on October 28 against long-term Soviet revisionist military occupation of their country.

Carrying flags and placards inscribed with "Death rather than surrender" and "We want freedom, not Russian enslavement," thousands of Prague students, workers and other citizens marched through Wenceslas Street in the centre of the city. While the demonstrators surged forward, more and more people joined the ranks which reached more than 10,000 when they got to the old town square. They held a protest meeting there, shouting angrily: "Russians go home!" "Moscow — Munich!" "Hitler — Brezhnev!" "You have tanks, we have truth!" and "Tanks cannot silence us!" They bowed their heads and silently mourned those killed by Soviet occupation troops.

Panic-stricken, the Soviet revisionist occupation authorities and the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique sent troops and a big police force to keep the mass demonstration under surveillance. Police cars of the Czechoslovak revisionist clique tried to block the streets and prevent the marchers' advance. But the masses bravely broke through the many police barriers and rushed to the Czechoslovak revisionist chiefs' office in Prague Castle. Soviet revisionist ambassador Chervonenko, who was attending a celebration party in the castle with the Czechoslovak revisionist chiefs, was terrified by the powerful demonstration and hurriedly slipped out by a side exit. Soviet revisionist Deputy Foreign Minister V.V. Kuznetsov, who was at a performance

in the National Theatre, was so frightened that he left by a back door.

The demonstrators boldly marched towards the Soviet embassy. The Czechoslovak revisionist authorities threw police cordons around all approaches to the embassy. They sent fire-engines to intimidate the masses. Some demonstrators were savagely beaten or arrested. The masses, however, remained undaunted and shouted in front of the Soviet embassy: "We chased Hitler out, we will chase Brezhnev out!"

The masses in Bratislava also held a demonstration on October 28.

Since October 16, when the Soviet revisionists, with the tacit consent and support of the U.S. imperialists, signed a treaty with the Czechoslovak revisionists for their aggressor troops' long-term occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak people have begun a new, enormous wave of protests. By staging strikes, boycotting classes, holding protest meetings and collecting signatures, they have exposed the fascist crime of the Soviet revisionists in imposing long-term occupation on their country. Afraid that a large-scale mass struggle might take place against the Soviet revisionists and against their own acts of betrayal, the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique threatened the masses with a ban on assembly and demonstrations and tried to frighten the students with dismissal from school if they participate in demonstrations. Soviet occupation troops also threatened the Czechoslovak people that they would "send tanks into the cities again."

But all these threats by the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique and the Soviet occupation authorities failed to browbeat the Czechoslovak people, who have a revolutionary tradition, or hold back their valiant struggle. The October 28 mass demonstration in Prague once again showed the Czechoslovak people's fighting spirit.

Big Anti-U.S. Demonstrations

Britain: More than 30,000 youth and workers from all parts of the country staged on October 27 London's biggest ever demonstration against U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam. Many Asian, African and Latin American residents and recently arrived young students from continental Europe and Canada also participated in the march.

Demonstrators carried large photographs of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Shouting "Yankee murderers, get out of Vietnam," "Down with U.S. imperialism" and other slogans, they distributed leaflets condemning U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism for their collaboration and criminal attempt to redivide the world. Slogans on streamers and placards read: "U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers," "Workers of all countries, unite to smash U.S. imperialism," and "Soviet revisionists, get out of Czechoslovakia!"

This massive demonstration sent chills up and down the spines of the British reactionary authorities, who used 7,000 policemen and many helicopters and patrol boats to keep an eye on the paraders whom they were out to suppress. They also called up another 7,000 police in reserve. All this could not cow the demonstrators. American flags were burnt, and the U.S. embassy was under siege for three hours by thousands of people.

When the police tried to suppress the demonstrators, the latter fought back bravely. Many of their wounded were taken away in ambulances by students of the London School of Economics to its medical centre for treatment. In getting ready for this demonstration, the students had occupied their school since October 25 and distributed leaflets calling on workers to join them in a revolt against the decaying capitalist system.

On October 26, a group of students also demonstrated outside the Soviet embassy.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experienc-

ing a new awakening." The latest large-scale anti-U.S. demonstration signals a new upsurge in Britain's revolutionary mass movement. It shows that there is a new awakening among the peoples of Europe and the reactionary rule of the international monopoly capitalist class has become shakier than ever.

Japan: The broad masses of Japanese workers, students and other urban dwellers have been keeping up a continuous and fierce offensive against U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Sato government. They are bent on smashing the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," dismantling the U.S. military bases, recovering Okinawa, stopping the shipment of U.S. military aircraft fuel and munitions to Vietnam and opposing the revival of Japanese militarism.

Notable both for its scale and intensity, the current anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people is nearing a climax seldom seen in the country's mass movements of recent years. Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Aichi, Shizuoka, Aomori — wherever there are U.S. military bases and military installations — there have been large-scale anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations. Over 100,000 people took part in an anti-U.S. demonstration in Osaka on October 21.

Holding aloft the banner "it is right to rebel against reactionaries" and breaking through the confines imposed by the Japanese revisionists on the mass movements, Japanese workers and youth have engaged in violence in a series of drastic militant actions. In Tokyo, for example, youth and students

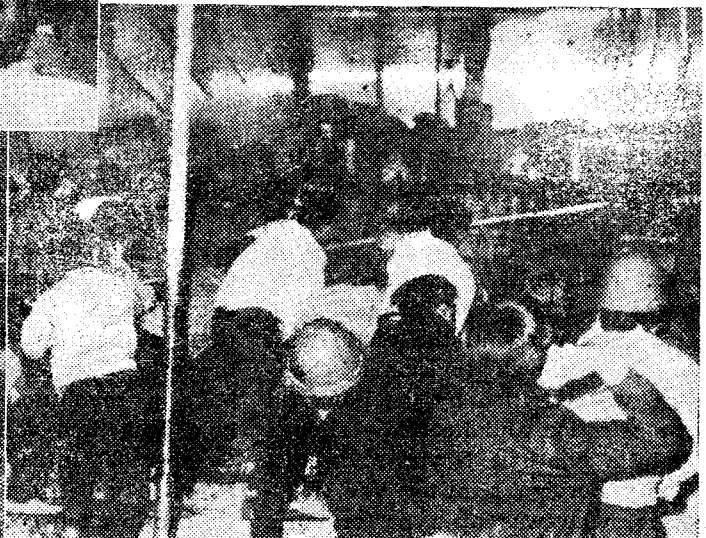
courageously broke into one of the reactionary government's "Defence Agency" buildings and smashed up the office housing the switchboard service.

The Miyamoto revisionist clique has used every possible means to sabotage the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. In an attempt to obstruct the anti-U.S. demonstrations, it organized a picket line around the parading masses. This has thoroughly exposed its vicious renegade character.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." There is no doubt that a still bigger anti-U.S. storm will come up over the Japanese islands.



A huge crowd of 30,000 Japanese workers, students and other citizens turned out on the night of October 21 in Tokyo's Shinjuku Station. They staged a mammoth rally in front of this major rail hub for the trans-shipment of airplane fuel for the U.S. army. Holding aloft a huge banner reading "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought," they strongly demanded the abolition of U.S. military bases in Japan and opposed the Sato government serving U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam (top left). Meanwhile, a contingent of worker-student demonstrators battled the fascist police on the platform and tracks (bottom left). Those who charged into the station built barricades and countered police attacks with rocks (bottom right). Communications and transport were brought to a complete standstill.



(Continued from p. 28.)

persons in the trade union organization did their utmost to scrape up and exaggerate the dismissed workers' "shortcomings," which they wrote up in reports on their character and conduct. So far as Skripkin was concerned, nothing could be pinned on him. Yet it was groundlessly alleged in the report on him that he "proved not to be a serious worker."

Cases of unjustifiable dismissals like that of Skripkin are not rare in the Donbas.

Dombaev, a road worker in the "Lvovskaya-Komsomolskaya" pit, was dismissed because he expressed dissatisfaction over his unjust transfer.

The elevator was being repaired when a group of miners went on the night shift at pit number 53. They waited near by. The administration told them to go down on foot, which would have been very risky. They refused and all of them were dismissed.

Teenage Workers Maltreated in Every Way

The Krasnopolyansky Bakery in Moscow Oblast employed 30-odd teenage workers this summer, all of them under 16.

The moment they entered the factory, the foreman gave them the order: "You'll work on the night shift tomorrow."

Working at night is much more strenuous than in the daytime. The children found it hard even to breathe after working long summer hours beside the big, red-hot oven. The hot bread pans burnt and blistered their hands. The miserable children sweated through the

whole night under these conditions, and their eyes were bloodshot when they finished work.

Zavolokin tore his pants and shirt the first day. When he stammered his request for overalls, the director raged: "No overalls are issued to juveniles." Director Tabachnikov acted high and mighty and rode roughshod over the workers. He heaped insults on the workers and more often shouted at the teenage workers.

All the workers were very indignant over the maltreatment of these youngsters by the director and other senior members of the staff. A young electric fitter named Borovikov criticized the director for his harsh attitude towards them and criticized the factory for not having a special committee for work among young people. Nobody thought that a young worker would be fired by the factory because of this!

This was not all. The factory thought up many ways to make deductions from the teenage workers' wages. Once they discovered that the foreman was putting 4 hours down on their work cards as their work time for the whole shift.

The young workers were shocked because they worked the whole night through every night, and everybody knew it. Why did the foreman only give them wages for 4 hours? But the teenage workers did not dare complain, nor did the other workers in the factory. For they knew the consequences if they did so. Hadn't what happened to the young fitter Borovikov been a warning to them?

These examples show that the so-called "socialism" and "communism" much vaunted by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is but nonsense meant to deceive the people.

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