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

Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work (March 12, 1957)

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The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long.

Chairman Mao Receives Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao receives General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan (*third from the left, front row*) and all the members of the Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation led by him.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao on the evening of November 10 received General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, and all the members of the Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation led by him.

Chairman Mao warmly shook hands with General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan and the other Pakistan guests and had a friendly talk with them.

Among the members of the Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation received were Major-General Mohammad Akbar Khan, Brigadier Mohammad Akram, Commodore M. Shariff and Air Commodore M.Z. Masud.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Huang Yung-sheng and Wu Fa-hsien.

Sultan M. Khan, Pakistan Ambassador to China, and diplomatic officials of the Embassy of Pakistan were also present.

Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation Visits China

The Goodwill Delegation of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, headed by General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, arrived in Peking by special plane on November 8 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The national flags of China and Pakistan flew over the airport where the Pakistan guests received a rousing welcome. Holding aloft portraits of our great leader Chairman Mao and of Pakistan President Mohammad Ayub Khan, the welcomers, beating gongs and drums, gave the guests from the friendly neighbouring country a tremendous welcome.

That evening, Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Huang Yung-sheng gave a banquet in honour of General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan and the Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation led by him.

Huang Yung-sheng praised the Pakistan people's glorious anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tradition. He said: Under President Ayub Khan's leadership, the Pakistan people have in recent years fought unremittently to safeguard their national independence and resist foreign aggression. The Pakistan people and armed forces have heroically repulsed the armed attacks by the Indian reactionaries. United as one, the Pakistan people have time and again frustrated subversive activities from abroad and criminal schemes to split East and West Pakistan. We sincerely hope that the Pakistan people and armed forces will achieve new and still greater victories in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty.

Huang Yung-sheng pointed out: The most ferocious aggressors of our time, U.S. imperialism and the chieftain of modern revisionism, are step-

ping up their collaboration in a vain effort to redivide the world. They collude and give large quantities of arms and equipment and "economic aid" to support the Indian reactionaries who have repeatedly invaded the territories of China and Pakistan and are threatening the security of our two countries. U.S. imperialism and the chieftain of modern revisionism have done everything that is evil and disgraceful. Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"The world must belong to the people. Every country must be governed by its own people, and the world must no longer be tyrannized over by imperialism and its lackeys."** The dirty political deals between U.S. imperialism and the chieftain of modern revisionism and their crimes of open aggression are bound to arouse still more vigorous resistance on the part of the people of the world and to hasten their own doom. The day when they are buried is not far off.

The situation in China's great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent today, Huang Yung-sheng continued. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are heightening their vigilance a hundredfold and closely watching the crimes of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices around China. If the enemy should dare to impose war on us, we will, in accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, **wipe him out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.**

Huang Yung-sheng affirmed anew that the Chinese people would, as they had done before, resolutely support the Pakistan people's just struggle to defend national independence and oppose foreign aggression and firmly support the just struggle of the Kashmiri people for the right to national self-determination!

Yahya Khan said that the people of Pakistan, under the leadership of President Ayub Khan, were devoting their energies to the economic development of their country and

were ready at all times to go to the defence of the independence and territorial integrity of Pakistan.

Expressing warm admiration for the dauntless and militant spirit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, General Yahya Khan said: As a soldier, I cannot help expressing my admiration for the indomitable spirit which made possible the epic of the Long March and the subsequent successful struggle of the People's Liberation Army. He expressed his gratitude for the Chinese people's consistent and firm support to the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their just struggle for the right to self-determination. He also thanked the Chinese people for their assistance to Pakistan.

Referring to China's great proletarian cultural revolution, he said: We in Pakistan have keenly watched the magnificent achievements of the people of China under the brilliant leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. We have observed your all-round progress in a short period of 19 years on the basis of self-reliance with great admiration. We have followed with interest the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and its achievements. All these successes and achievements have been gained under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. We wish you greater success in time to come.

Farewell Banquet

The Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation gave a farewell banquet in Peking on the evening of November 10. Huang Yung-sheng was among those who attended.

General Yahya Khan, in his speech at the banquet, said: This evening we had the unique privilege of being received by your great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders. We are very grateful for this opportunity and deeply appreciate its significance in the context of Sino-Pakistan friendship. I and the members of the delegation have benefited immensely by the exchange of views

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The Nation Launches Angry Tide Denouncing Arch Renegade Liu Shao-chi's Crimes

THE masses of the revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army throughout the country give their firm support to the resolution mentioned in the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party to expel 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 counter-revolutionary crimes in betraying the Party and the country. With the deepest revolutionary indignation, they have set going a powerful upsurge of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation angrily denouncing the towering crimes of the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and aimed to thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of his counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas.

In the past few days, men and women, old and young, have taken part in mass meetings to denounce Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary crimes everywhere — in the workshops, the farm fields, the army companies and urban communities.

In the factories and mines, every workshop, shift or group, machine site or working face has become a position for criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-chi. Workers have said: Exposing the big scoundrel Liu Shao-chi and expelling him from the revolutionary ranks is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for the great proletarian cultural revolution. In Anyuan, the cradle of the workers' movement personally set going by Chairman Mao, the miners have a bitter hatred for Liu Shao-chi. They said: As early as the 1920s we suffered from Liu Shao-chi's ruthless persecution. After liberation, this big careerist shamelessly distorted history. The revolutionary flames of the Anyuan general strike were unquestionably lighted by Chairman Mao himself, but Liu Shao-chi tried to negate Chairman Mao's great achievement and steal it for his own. He attempted to use Anyuan as a position to make political capital and restore capitalism. How poisonous!

Hsu Sheng-yuan, a seventy-year-old worker who took part in that general strike, saw with his own eyes the brazen way in which Liu Shao-chi collaborated with the imperialist elements and capitalists and his sell-out of the interests of the working class at Anyuan. With deep hatred and using his own recollection of events,

he asked someone to write out for him an indictment entitled "Scab Features of Liu Shao-chi" listing one by one this scab's crimes.

Workers of the Wuhan No. 4 Cotton Mill revealed Liu Shao-chi's hostility to the workers and concern for the capitalists when he "inspected" this mill in 1956. Old worker Shen Kuei-ying said: "Liu Shao-chi's heart is linked with those of the capitalists, he is a hundred per cent big scab and lackey of the bourgeoisie!" She related how Liu Shao-chi brought his wife to "inspect" the mill at a time when the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce was deepening throughout the country. No sooner had the mill's top capitalist entered the room than Liu Shao-chi, full of smiles, bowed to him and shook hands with him, poured tea, passed cigarettes and finally drew the man to sit beside him on the sofa. He showered the capitalist with solicitude. When this capitalist told him how much he received in monthly salary and from the annual fixed interest on his previous investments, Liu Shao-chi asked with concern: "Probably not enough?" And what was his attitude to the workers? When the workers wanted to see him, he ordered all the doors and windows to be tightly closed. Not a single one was allowed in to see him. When representatives of the workers went to see him, he sat like a judge and only asked a few questions. Before they could give the answers, he switched the topic.

Assembling before China's first new-type high-pressure boiler which they themselves had successfully installed, workers of the Shanghai Yangshupu Power Plant angrily criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi peddling such nonsense as "relying on the specialists to run the factories" and the "philosophy of going slow." Workers took the floor to denounce the crimes committed by Liu Shao-chi's agents in the plant to obstruct installation of the boiler. They said: Though this boiler was produced in 1960, the capitalist roaders and reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities" stifled the workers' creativeness. They would not let the workers install it. Rain or shine, it lay out in the open. In the great cultural revolution the workers took over technical power and successfully installed this boiler after overcoming all sorts of difficulties and working valiantly for 23 days and nights. The workers said that this event had displayed the daring enterprise of the Chinese working

class, so they proudly called it the "enterprise boiler." Again and again the meeting roared out the slogan: "Down with Liu Shao-chi, lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries!"

The workers have also further criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-chi's sinister book on "self-cultivation" and the theories he dished up such as the theory of "docile tools," the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the theory of "inner-Party peace." Workers of Yen-an Radio Factory, a factory located on the site of the former Yen-an College of Marxist-Leninist Studies, plunged themselves vigorously into the battle to denounce Liu Shao-chi. It was in this place, twenty-nine years ago, that Liu Shao-chi peddled his notorious big poisonous weed — the sinister book on "self-cultivation." Now the workers denounced its pernicious influence on themselves. Liu Hai-tao, a worker, said: "Liu Shao-chi attempted to make us forget the actual class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is really a monstrous crime! Our working class is determined to wage the class struggle and firmly defend the dictatorship of the proletariat! We must conscientiously study Mao Tse-tung's thought and closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution all our lives!"

In the countryside. The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants make the fields a battlefield for criticizing and repudiating Liu Shao-chi. They gather together for meetings of criticism and repudiation during work breaks. Jao Hsing-li, a national model farmer and Vice-Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee, has put into words what the peasants feel. He said at a criticism and repudiation meeting: "In the 19 years since the founding of New China, there have been extremely sharp and complicated struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the rural areas. Chairman Mao has led the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying out land reform, organizing mutual-aid teams, developing co-operatives and establishing people's communes. He has led us on to the broad road of socialism and communism. However, at every stage of development, there has always been a force from the Right or from the extreme 'Left,' that is, 'Left' in form but Right in essence, which obstinately tried to obstruct Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. A handful of class enemies did their utmost to sabotage the land reform; they tried desperately to slash the number of co-operatives and wildly advocated the 'san zi yi bao' (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, the fixing of output quotas based on the household) and the 'four freedoms' (freedom

of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise). They did all this in a vain attempt to lead us poor and lower-middle peasants on to an evil road. Where does the root cause of all this lie? Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have come to see clearly that the root cause is Liu Shao-chi, the big renegade, the arch criminal. We have a bitter hatred for this No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party; he is our deadly enemy."

In the Taoyuan Brigade of the Luwangzhuang Commune in Funing County, Hopei Province, the commune members, the moment they heard the news of the publication of the 12th Plenary Session's communique, streamed through the streets in celebration. This brigade was once made an experimental ground by Liu Shao-chi in his sinister attempt to restore capitalism. In late 1963, he sent his wife to Taoyuan to direct the socialist education movement there, frantically pushed his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and ruthlessly repressed and persecuted the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres. The poor and lower-middle peasants here have a bitter hatred for Liu Shao-chi. On hearing the resolution of the 12th Plenary Session, they unanimously declared: "It is really most gratifying that the big scoundrel Liu Shao-chi has been expelled from the Party!" Chao Shu-chun, the former Party branch deputy secretary of Taoyuan Brigade, was persecuted to death by Liu Shao-chi and his wife. When Chao's widow heard the broadcast, she was moved to tears. She led her three children to cheer before the portrait of Chairman Mao: "Long live Chairman Mao!" She exhorted her children, saying: "Chairman Mao has saved our



Actively responding to the militant call of the 12th Plenary Session, these revolutionary teachers and students of the Peking Civil Engineering Institute are holding a meeting of criticism and repudiation to settle accounts with Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices for their crimes in betraying the Party and the country.

whole family for the second time; you must truly follow Chairman Mao's teachings and follow him in making revolution!"

In the P.L.A. The masses of commanders and fighters of the Liberation Army, with feelings of boundless love for Chairman Mao and deep hatred for Liu Shao-chi, have held many repudiation meetings. They are determined to thoroughly refute and discredit the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. The P.L.A. 6823 Unit has organized groups for criticism and repudiation which write articles to unmask the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi. They revealed in their articles that Liu Shao-chi had long been engaged in criminal activities for betraying the revolution and capitulating to the enemy. A conclusive proof of this is that during the stage of the democratic revolution, he lavishly praised Chiang Kai-shek. In 1937, soon after the Japanese imperialists launched their war of aggression against China, Liu Shao-chi advocated that everything should go through Chiang Kai-shek and be subordinated to him; he glorified Chiang Kai-shek as the "leader in resisting the Japanese and in building the country." At the end of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he urged our Party to immediately hand over its army and the Liberated Areas to Chiang Kai-shek, asserting that Chiang Kai-shek "can build the country in a democratic way together with us." After the founding of New China, Liu Shao-chi, stepping into the shoes of Chiang Kai-shek, continued to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary

line, energetically engaged in activities for a capitalist restoration, and thus committed further towering crimes against the Chinese people, thereby proving himself to be an out-and-out long-standing counter-revolutionary and Chiang Kai-shek's No. 1 agent in our Party.

Commanders and fighters in the organizations of the armoured units also cited numerous facts to expose the counter-revolutionary features of the big scab Liu Shao-chi. They have declared: For many years past, Liu Shao-chi shamelessly reversed the facts of history, glorifying himself as the "leader of the workers' movement." But in fact he always sabotaged the workers' movement. He is a big scab who committed innumerable crimes and whose hands were stained with the blood of the workers. Harboring an inveterate hatred for the working class, he vociferously slandered it as "infantile" and "unreliable." Even after the founding of New China, he openly called on the bourgeoisie to "struggle" against the working class and gave the reactionary capitalists much advice.

The fighters have one after another further exposed Liu Shao-chi as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism and the deadly enemy of the revolutionary people. The high tide of denunciation of Liu Shao-chi continues to surge forward.

The wrathful wave of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation condemning Liu Shao-chi's crimes is sweeping the whole country and is developing in depth.

Success of 12th Plenum of Eighth C.C. of the C.P.C. Hailed

Chinese People's Victories Also Are Victories For World Proletariat

— Message of Greetings From Executive Committee of the
Swedish Communist League — Marxist-Leninist

THE Executive Committee of the Swedish Communist League—Marxist-Leninist on November 3 cabled a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China warmly greeting the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the publication of the Plenum's Communiqué.

The message reads in full as follows:

We have learnt of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted on

October 31, 1968. We offer our comradely congratulations on the brilliant victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution affirmed by the meeting. We greet with joy the important decision adopted at the meeting. The meeting is of the greatest historic significance and is a milestone in the development of the international proletarian movement.

Since the revisionists in the Soviet Union usurped Party and state power and have led the country on to the capitalist road, the question of how the proletariat maintains and consolidates political power under the dictatorship of the proletariat has become a matter

determining the fate of the entire international communist movement.

In China now, nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought and under the leadership of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, hundreds of millions of people have been mobilized to criticize and struggle against the bourgeois clique which tried to usurp the leadership of the Party, the Government and the army. The massive struggle which has been going on for more than two years has smashed the bourgeois revisionist clique and its accomplices at various levels and places. The establishment of revolutionary committees throughout China, with the exception of Taiwan Province, marks a great and decisive victory for the C.P.C. and the Chinese people. The dictatorship of the proletariat has thus been fortified in the whole of China with the exception of Taiwan Province.

The great political revolution which the working class has been triumphantly carrying out against the bourgeoisie under the new historical conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat shows that the C.P.C. is an outstanding Marxist-Leninist Party. We greet with pleasure the decision of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. to dismiss Liu Shao-chi, the top representative of the bourgeois line, from all posts in the Party and state apparatus. It is an extraordinary joy that the C.P.C. and the Chinese people have swept him and the line he represents on to the garbage heap of history.

With the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists as their chieftains, the people's enemies frantically try to defame the Chinese people's revolutionary successes and Mao Tse-tung's thought in order to prevent the people from developing their revolutionary struggle.

U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against Vietnam and the Soviet revisionists' occupation of Czechoslovakia have revealed to the people of the world the imperialist nature of the United States and the Soviet Union. We can now see how U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have formed a "holy alliance" to divide the world between themselves.

The Soviet revisionists have betrayed socialism and the interests of the October Revolution. The social-imperial-

ists in the Party of Lenin and Stalin, that is, socialists in words but imperialists in action, have usurped power and are oppressing the people not only of Czechoslovakia and other East European countries, but also of the Soviet Union. They have brought dishonour to the Soviet Party and are trying to deceive the people of the world by covering up their evil deeds with Marxist-Leninist phrases. However, their attempts are futile. The revisionists may mislead some people in the world for a while, but 90 per cent of the world's population will surely choose the road of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, China's masses in the great proletarian cultural revolution have shown the way to the people of the world through their resolute struggle against revisionism. Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese people have thereby further developed with brilliance the socialist road charted by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The socialist line has triumphed over the capitalist line in the struggle.

The victories of the Chinese people are also victories for the proletariat of the whole world. China stands today together with socialist Albania as a beacon and bastion of the world revolution.

We Swedish Marxist-Leninists, who go about our work in a capitalist country where the revolutionary movement is still weak but where the people are going through a new awakening, have much to learn from the triumphant proletarian cultural revolution in China. Our first task now is to form a Marxist-Leninist Party capable of leading the Swedish people to victory in socialist revolution. We must first of all study Mao Tse-tung's thought with a view to applying it in every step and every action we take, and we must have faith in the masses in all our actions. We are firmly determined to follow this line and, together with the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the world, to contribute to the victory of the world revolution.

Long live the Communist Party of China!

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

Long live proletarian internationalism!

The Chinese People's Victory Is a Powerful Support To the World's Revolutionary People

— Message of Greetings From C.C. of Communist Party of Italy (M-L)

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist), dated November 2, warmly hailing the success of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads in full as follows:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

The Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) enthusiastically hails the 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The 12th Plenary Session represents a new historical stage in the development of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

Practice proves that, as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has stressed, the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the leadership of the proletarian headquarters with Comrade Mao Tse-tung as its commander and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy commander, hundreds of millions of the masses have been mobilized on a scale unprecedented in breadth and depth in this class struggle, and have smashed the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-chi — renegade, traitor and lackey of imperialism, modern revisionism and the Kuomintang reactionaries — which vainly attempted to usurp the leadership of the Party and the Government and to restore capitalism in China.

Today the red flags of the revolutionary committees are flying all over China proclaiming the winning of a great victory, a decisive victory. This great victory was made possible because the broad revolutionary masses have grasped ever more firmly Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Marxism-Leninism of our era.

This victory is a very heavy blow to imperialism, led by the United States, and to its No. 1 accomplice —

modern revisionism centred around the Soviet revisionist leading clique. These two are in collusion to divide up the world into their specific spheres of influence.

This victory is a powerful support to the peoples and to the revolutionaries who are fighting against imperialism, revisionism and reaction all over the world.

Our epoch is one in which imperialism and modern revisionism, which are gripped by insoluble contradictions, are going ever more rapidly to their total defeat, while socialism is advancing towards worldwide victory.

Our epoch is the great epoch of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) has drawn new strength from this victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in order to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to the concrete conditions in Italy, and to lead the proletariat and the masses of the people in developing the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for socialism.

Long live the Chinese people and their glorious Communist Party led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist)

November 2, 1968, Rome

Tremendous Victory for Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

— Statement by Comrade Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (M-L)

COMRADE E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), in a statement on November 6, said that all revolutionaries in Australia and throughout the world enthusiastically hailed the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and its communique.

He said: "This meeting records the victory of the proletarian line in the great proletarian cultural revolution, records the consolidation of the dictatorship of the

proletariat and records the defeat of revisionism headed by Liu Shao-chi (China's Khrushchov)."

He pointed out that the victory of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary line in the great proletarian cultural revolution is a momentous event. It greatly facilitates the worldwide victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in the present era.

He said that there can be no doubt that Mao Tse-tung has developed Marxism-Leninism to an en-

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tirely new stage. Imperialism is collapsing. That is abundantly clear. Socialism in China has reached an entirely new stage. That also is clear.

"The collapsing imperialist system fights desperately for survival. The advancing socialist system fights vigorously for victory," he added.

Comrade Hill pointed out that Liu Shao-chi and his accomplices attempted to restore capitalism in China. This was an essential part of the desperate fight of imperialism. They bitterly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Facts have shown that this was no accident. A thorough investigation has revealed Liu Shao-chi to be a long time renegade and traitor. He cunningly usurped a leading position from which he organized the bourgeois headquarters to oppose Chairman Mao. Internationally, he peddled the sinister revisionist ware to the international communist move-

ment (including the Australian communist movement).

Comrade Hill stressed that the ferreting out of Liu Shao-chi is of profound international importance. At a time when the modern revisionists are in great difficulties, the defeat of their agent in China is another stunning blow for them.

Comrade Hill said that the convening of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China "enormously strengthens the reliable base of world revolution — the People's Republic of China."

Comrade Hill said in conclusion: "All Australian Communists warmly welcome the decision of the Chinese Party to convene the 9th Congress of the Chinese Party. We wish that great Party still greater successes in all its work."

Communique Is of Immeasurable Historic Significance

— Statement by Japanese "Society for Studies of Mao Tse-tung's Thought"

THE Japanese "Society for Studies of Mao Tse-tung's Thought" issued a statement on November 2 warmly hailing the publication of the Communique of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The statement said: "The Communique of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is an important document of immeasurable historic significance, not only to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people but also to all genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people the world over, including those of Japan. This is another brilliant great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. With boundless enthusiasm and infinite respect we hail the publication of this communique and heartily acclaim: 'Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!' 'Long live the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung! A long, long life to him!'"

The communique is a clarion call to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the statement said. "It is a tremendous support and encouragement to the genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people the world over."

The statement pointed out: "The expulsion of Liu Shao-chi from the Party once and for all, his dismissal from all posts both inside and outside the Party and the thorough liquidation of his crimes means uprooting

another source of modern revisionism in the international communist movement. This is another great contribution by Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought to the international communist movement. It has dealt a heavy blow to imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism headed by Soviet modern revisionism."

The revolutionary Japanese people "must arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, increase their revolutionary mass criticism of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party and completely overthrow it," the statement said.

It ardently acclaimed the fact that the Communist Party of China, through the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution, has prepared ample ideological, political and organizational conditions for convening the Ninth National Congress of the Party.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the statement pointed out, "the People's Republic of China will become a more impregnable revolutionary base for the revolutionary people throughout the world. This will accelerate the tempo of the advance of world history."

The communique has explicitly pointed out that **the world revolution has entered a great new era**, the statement said. The people's revolutionary move-

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Chen Yung-kuei — A Revolutionary Cadre Who Maintains the Fine Qualities of the Labouring People

CHEN YUNG-KUEI, Communist Party branch secretary of the famous Tachai Production Brigade, Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, became Vice-Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Chairman of the Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

He is one of the 4,000 or so members of the present revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country, that is, throughout the land with the exception of Taiwan Province. The overwhelming majority of them are representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution."** Chen Yung-kuei is just such a Communist Party member who acts according to Chairman Mao's teachings.

Chen Yung-kuei's position has changed, but he has kept the qualities of the working people. He holds a high position, but he steadfastly continues to take part in collective productive labour. Though heavy responsibilities of leadership rest on his shoulders, he keeps up a good working style of maintaining close ties with the masses. Great honours are his, but he remains modest and prudent.

Chen Yung-kuei has not put away his hoe, the calluses on his hands are as thick as ever. With a peasant's white towel round his head, in well-worn clothes and home-made shoes, he works with the other peasants in the fields, studies Chairman Mao's works with them and makes criticism and self-criticism together with them in Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes.

Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants say in praise of him: "Yung-kuei is an official, but he doesn't act like an official. He continues to be one of us peasants."

Retaining the Qualities of the Working People

Born in a poor peasant family, Chen Yung-kuei began working for the landlords at the age of eight. His mother, elder sister and younger brother were sold as a result of dire poverty. His father toiled as a farm-hand for a landlord and was kicked out in his old age,

and he hanged himself. As Chen Yung-kuei says, "Chairman Mao saved me. It is the great thought of Mao Tse-tung that transformed me from an ordinary peasant who only knew about making revolution for his own emancipation into a Communist Party member."

Over the past decade and more, Chen Yung-kuei has stood firmly by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the acute struggle between the two lines in the countryside. He was among the first in the country to have organized co-operatives, and he has steadfastly followed the socialist road despite the pressure of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line.

Before liberation, as a result of ruthless landlord exploitation, Tachai's output of food grain was very low. Its peasants were always under the lash of hunger. After liberation, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the Tachai peasants, with a spirit of self-reliance, transformed their poor and backward mountainsides and gullies into a high-yield food grain area which is not only self-supporting but supplies surplus grain to the state every year. Tachai's spirit of self-reliance has set an example for the peasants throughout the country. Chairman Mao has issued this call: **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai."**

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Tachai cadres, maintaining the fine qualities of the working people, constantly work in the fields and lead production work while participating in field labour. It is precisely because of this that they enjoy the warm support of the masses, and have become a strong core of leadership in the revolution.

In February 1967, the proletarian revolutionaries in Hsiyang County seized power from the capitalist roaders, and selected Chen Yung-kuei chairman of the county revolutionary committee. When the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee came into being, he became its vice-chairman.

When he took up his new posts, Chen Yung-kuei was both happy and worried.

From whom was power seized? Why were the capitalist roaders overthrown? These were questions that Chen Yung-kuei kept pondering over.

Among the handful of capitalist roaders in Shansi Province and in its Hsiyang County, some were evil

elements hiding in the Party, while others were people who had degenerated after liberation. During the years of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Liberation War, many leading cadres of our Party lived and laboured with the revolutionary people and fought in battle shoulder to shoulder with them. Cadres and masses shared difficulties and hardships, and together rejoiced over their victories. This relationship was an important guarantee for defeating the enemy and winning victory in the revolutionary wars.

After the liberation of the whole country, big changes took place in the status of certain comrades and in the working environment and material conditions in leading organizations. The majority of the cadres have stood the test, and maintained the qualities of proletarian revolutionaries. But, there were a few who began to stand above the masses and whose thoughts and sentiments and class stand began to change. They divorced themselves from productive labour and, at the same time, divorced themselves from the masses. The former relation between them and the masses, a relation as close as that between fish and water, changed into one as disparate as that of oil and water. People no longer wanted to speak out their minds to such cadres and they became blind to the wisdom and talents of the people. They became uncertain about how to tackle problems that cropped up and could not find the answers to them. They lost their power to lead the masses. They were no longer with the masses, but went on issuing orders. It was inevitable that they should make mistakes. In directing production, they told people what to do without making inves-

tigations, and this caused damage to production and the welfare of the people. In leading mass movements, they would exercise a bourgeois dictatorship over proletarian revolutionaries. Instead of serving as a channel for the Party to **"concentrate ideas from the masses and once again go to the masses so that the ideas are persevered in and carried through,"** they became stumbling blocks in the Party's relations with the people.

Chen Yung-kuei came to this conclusion: "We seized power from the capitalist roaders because they divorced themselves from manual labour and from the masses, because they no longer lived a hard life and had become revisionists. If we ourselves forget labour, forget the masses, forget the hard way of life, we, too, will go the way of the capitalist roaders. With revisionism creeping into our minds, the Party will change its nature. The political power of the proletariat will be lost."

So Chen Yung-kuei worries about four things: being divorced from the masses, having privileges, being wasteful and not constantly taking part in manual labour.

Constantly Taking Part in Collective Labour

Chen Yung-kuei says: "To become lazy is often the beginning of degeneration. Not taking part in labour is the starting point for laziness, and a break-through for revisionism."

So whenever he leaves Tachai for provincial and county work, Chen Yung-kuei studies this quotation from Chairman Mao: **"It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."**

As he reads these words, Chen Yung-kuei always thinks back to the old life of his family and that of all the poor and lower-middle peasants.

He often reminds himself: "You are from the labouring people. You must not forget labour. If you forget labour, you will forget your class origin."

Busy as he is, Chen Yung-kuei returns to Tachai to work in the fields whenever there is a break of a few days between meetings or during office work in the county or elsewhere. Sometimes he works in the



Comrade Chen Yung-kuei (centre) holds leading posts in both the provincial and county revolutionary committees, but he still maintains his fine working style of keeping in close contact with the masses. Here he is talking with the poor and lower-middle peasants about grasping revolution and promoting production.

fields till dusk, goes to the county seat to attend meetings after supper and gets back home after midnight. Early the next morning, he is out in the fields again. In Tachai, he uses the early morning and evening hours for leadership work, and spends the day in the fields working among the peasants.

On October 3 last year, a group of foreign friends visited Tachai. The sun had set when they left. After seeing off the guests, Chen Yung-kuei again joined the peasants, working for a whole hour out in the fields, and returned to the village only after dark.

One day in early April of this year, he was notified by the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee to go to a meeting in Taiyuan. Chen Yung-kuei finished breakfast and went to a work site, talked over matters there with the cadres, then went to work in the fields with the peasants and, during the break, encouraged and exhorted them to keep in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "**Never forget class struggle**," and to do a good job in spring ploughing and sowing so as to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. He left for Taiyuan at the last possible moment.

Chen Yung-kuei says: "Taking part in collective productive labour makes one better able to fight laziness. The more you take part in collective productive labour, the more dedicated you become in serving the people. The more you sweat from manual work alongside the peasants, the deeper your proletarian revolutionary feelings. If we stick to it, we can build an impregnable ideological wall against revisionism, we can defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

Maintaining Close Ties With the Masses

The Tachai Production Brigade has become famous throughout China and in other countries. During the great cultural revolution, more than 1,700,000 people from all parts of the country and more than three thousand foreign visitors have gone to Tachai. Chen Yung-kuei's work schedule includes meeting visiting guests, giving lectures, attending meetings and doing work for the province and the county.

He pays the closest attention to avoiding getting bogged down in daily routine and maintains close links with the masses.

He often tells himself: In the past, we defeated Japanese imperialist aggression and Kuomintang reaction because we followed the leadership of Chairman Mao and relied on the revolutionary masses. Today in the great cultural revolution, we have defeated the No. 1 Party capitalist roader Liu Shao-chi and his agents in various places again because we follow the leadership of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and rely on the millions of revolutionary masses. To keep power firmly in our hands in the future, we should all the more follow the leadership of Chairman Mao and rely on the revolutionary masses.

Chen Yung-kuei seldom stays in his county office.

Between February and April 1967, he and other county cadres, carrying the "Letter From the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants and Cadres at All Levels in Rural People's Communes All Over the Country" to all the 20 communes in the county, made investigations, propagated the instructions from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and helped more than 200 brigade cadres to realize the mistakes they had made under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, accept criticism from the masses and do their work in a revolutionary spirit. Chen Yung-kuei and the other county cadres also helped the county's 415 production brigades to establish new cores of leadership in order to do a better job in grasping revolution and promoting production. After one year's hard work, grain output in Hsiyang County in 1967 was over 40 per cent higher than in 1966.

During the autumn harvest last year, Chen Yung-kuei led the brigade's kindergarten children and their teachers to glean the grain left scattered in the fields and on threshing grounds. He said: "The main thing isn't the grain they save, but training them to look at things like working people; this is education aimed at opposing and preventing revisionism." He also said: "In making revolution, if a man thinks only of his own lifetime, he cannot be regarded as a thoroughgoing revolutionary. To be a thoroughgoing revolutionary he must make sure that no future generation will degenerate."

Always Remaining Modest and Prudent

Chen Yung-kuei enjoys the complete confidence of the masses, and often hears their praise.

Aware of the need to guard against being corrupted by praise, he asks himself, "Whom does this honour really belong to?" "Tachai," he insists, "owes all its achievements to Chairman Mao, to the Communist Party, to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to the people, to the collective."

Whenever he goes to attend meetings in the city, he keeps to the living standard of the poor and lower-middle peasants. When he stays in hotels, he eats simply. When he has minor ailments, he keeps it to himself. At one point, the commune doctor suggested that Chen Yung-kuei take some medicine to build him up. He refused, saying: "Eating millet and working in the fields is a cure for all ailments."

By putting high demands on himself, Chen Yung-kuei thus pays constant attention to keeping the qualities of a proletarian revolutionary, and preventing corruption by bourgeois ideas.

Through his fine style of work, Chen Yung-kuei has set an example for numerous proletarian revolutionaries who have been assigned to new leading posts and for revolutionary leading cadres throughout the country.

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Open Up a "Forbidden Zone" — Curing Deaf-Mutes

— Achievement of a Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team of
Medical Workers From the P.L.A. 3016 Unit's Health Section

TO describe the impossible, people in China often used the saying "The dumb will speak only when the iron tree flowers." Today, with the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought shining over the land, many things formerly considered impossible have become possible. Miracles are being performed.

Inspiring news has recently come from Kirin Province. Relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of medical workers from the P.L.A. 3016 Unit's health section stationed in the Liaoyuan School for Deaf-Mutes has, by acupuncture treatment, enabled many of its mute students to speak. One hundred and twenty-nine of the school's 168 students can now hear, and 125 can cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" Forty-seven can sing *The East Is Red* and other songs propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought.

This is a great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought; a rich fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Once-Silent Deaf-Mute School Rings With Joy

Over half a year ago, unbroken silence reigned in this school from morning to night. Students could only communicate with each other by finger signs or at best utter a few broken sounds that could not express what they meant. Today, both the classrooms and sports grounds ring with day-long laughter and chatter. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" are heard, as are voices singing *The East Is Red* and many songs of Chairman Mao's quotations set to music.

A Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda troupe of 35 formerly deaf-mute students has taken 22 songs and recitations which they themselves composed to factories, mines, P.L.A. units and villages to spread Mao Tse-tung's thought among the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have everywhere evoked a strong response and been most warmly welcomed by the masses.

In early May this year, the troupe went by invitation to the Liaoyuan Mining Administration Bureau. When the curtain lifted, a miner's daughter Wang Ya-

chin, who had been deaf and dumb for 17 years, appeared on the stage as master of ceremonies. In a clear voice charged with emotion, she began: "The thousand-year-old iron tree has flowered! The vines, withered for ten thousand years, have again borne fruit! Now, even deaf-mutes can speak, all because of our dear Chairman Mao. . . ." Before she could say anything more, the whole hall burst into hearty cheers, and shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao!" rang out lustily for a long time.

When the performance ended, several old miners ran up the stage and hugged the young performers. Ruffling their hair, they said: "Dear children, in the old society, even if we poor people could speak, we had no voice! In the new society, deaf-mutes who could not speak can now talk. This has all been brought about by Chairman Mao!"

The "Forbidden Zone" Must Be Opened Up

In March this year, the health section of the 3016 Unit, implementing Chairman Mao's series of instructions on health work, formed a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of medical workers to go to the deaf-mute school to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and give the students acupuncture treatment at the same time. The team was made up of three army doctors and five medical orderlies. None of them had ever attended a medical school. Seven of them had only a primary school level. Only one had, for a short time, attended junior middle school.

When the propaganda team arrived at the deaf-mute school, the students were overjoyed. They took the hands of the P.L.A. men and waved them back and forth before a portrait of Chairman Mao in token of shouting "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" When the parents heard the happy news, they, too, told each other excitedly: "Chairman Mao has sent beloved P.L.A. men to treat our children!"

Seeing this, the propaganda team comrades were deeply moved. They stood before the portrait of Chairman Mao and took a solemn oath to cure these deaf-mute students.

The Truth This Miracle Reveals

IN China and in other countries, deaf-muteness is an oft-seen disability. It has caused many working people untold suffering. But in the past, scant attention was paid to it. Little was done to effectively relieve the sufferings of deaf-mutes.

All exploiting classes and their ruling strata know only how to oppress and exploit the people and make the labouring people their slaves. They do not have the least concern for the life of the labouring people.

After liberation in socialist China, the emancipated labouring people have become the masters of the country. But the top capitalist roader in the Party Liu Shao-chi and his agents in various places, using the power they had usurped, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and frenziedly pushed a revisionist line in health work. Ignoring the maladies of the labouring masses, they put the emphasis in health work on the cities to serve only a small minority. As a result, no effective cures were found for diseases and disabilities like deaf-muteness, which frequently occur among the working people.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman

Mao, the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses have overthrown Liu Shao-chi and the handful of renegades, enemy agents and capitalist roaders he headed, and settled accounts with them for the revisionist line they pushed. As a result, Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work is now being resolutely implemented. Revolutionary medical workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, following Chairman Mao's teachings, have left the hospitals to go among the masses and serve the people wholeheartedly. Many common diseases harmful to the health of the labouring people have been cured. Not a few "incurable diseases" in the world have been or are being conquered one after another. A typical example is provided by the P.L.A. 3016 Unit's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of medical workers, which has successfully opened up a "forbidden zone" — curing deaf-mutes.

This vivid fact has revealed the truth that the liberation and happiness sought by the labouring people can only be gained through struggle, by overthrowing the reactionary ruling classes that oppress and exploit them and by taking their destinies into their own hands. Otherwise, they can gain nothing.

News that the propaganda team was treating the students with acupuncture shook the so-called "noted doctors" and "specialists." They commented: "Who has ever seen anything in foreign medical books about treating deaf-mutes? It's preposterous to think you can cure them with a few needles!" "These raw soldier boys, what do they know? How can they cure deaf-mutes!" These derisive remarks roused the deep anger of the fighters. They drew strength from Chairman Mao's teaching: "We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations."

The "noted doctors" and "specialists," the fighters said in scorn, eat food grown by the people but do not work for the people; they put blind faith in foreign books and crawl behind others; they haven't in the least got the spirit of the Chinese people! We are determined to rely on the invincible thought of Mao

Tse-tung to open up a "forbidden zone": to cure deaf-mutes with our shining needles!

The team investigated the case of each deaf-mute child. They found that over 97 per cent of these children were from families of workers or poor or lower-middle peasants. In the old society, oppressed and exploited by the landlords and capitalists, the working people went hungry and wore rags. They could not afford to give their children medical treatment. In the new society, Chairman Mao is boundlessly concerned for the working people, and has issued a series of important instructions on medical and health work. But Liu Shao-chi pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work so that the doors of the hospitals were closed to the working people, and they could not get timely treatment for their illnesses and became disabled through delay.

The veteran worker Wang Yu-hai of the Liaoyuan Mines, for instance, was badly exploited by the capitalists before liberation. He got married only after libera-

tion, when he was already over 40. He had a daughter, whom he named Wang Ya-chin. When a baby, she fell sick, and because treatment was delayed, she became a mute. Wang Yu-hai and his wife were full of hope that well-known doctors in the hospitals could cure their only daughter. But some "noted doctors" told them, "Mutes are mutes. Even the foreigners can't cure them, how can we!"

The worker Chang Chen-fang has a son Chang Li-feng who was also a mute. He took his child to a big hospital where he sought the advice of a "noted doctor." This man, with a reflector on his head, wagged it back and forth in front of the child's ear and said decidedly: "The ear drum is damaged. No amount of treatment can cure him. Just forget it!" This old worker came to the hospital with hope, but returned home in tears.

Reading over the medical case histories of the children, the comrades of the propaganda team were fired with even stronger proletarian class feelings for the working people and deepened hatred for Liu Shao-chi. The fighters said: "These are not medical records, but indictments written in blood against Liu Shao-chi!" Turning their hate into strength, they were determined to relieve the sufferings of the deaf-mute students. On a wall they wrote up Chairman Mao's teachings: "Serve the people whole-heartedly" and "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." They kept these constantly in mind. They resolved to use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to cure the "incurable."

Giving Treatment With Profound Proletarian Feelings

They first of all made repeated experiments in using the acupuncture needles on their own bodies. They tried the needles out on each other, and on themselves with the aid of a mirror. After the experiments, not a few of them had swollen necks or a ringing in their ears, or mouths so sore that they had difficulty taking food. But all this did not deter them. They were willing to take a thousand risks to win happiness for their class brothers. They vowed that they would not give the children any needle treatment of which they were not absolutely certain themselves.

The "ya men point" is an important point in the body for the acupuncture treatment of deaf-mutes. But "noted" bourgeois doctors and "experts" classified it as a "forbidden point." The old books on acupuncture also stipulated that at this point the needle should only be inserted to a depth of from 1 to 1.6 cms. But practice showed that insertion to this depth did not produce good results. Could they put the needle in any deeper? The "authorities" again chorused: If the needle is inserted to a depth of 3.3 cms., a healthy person becomes mute; insertion to a depth of 5 cms. endangers life.

Fully realizing the danger involved, the comrades of the propaganda team braved it fearlessly. The

medical orderly Chao Pu-yu was the first to experiment on himself. When he inserted the needle 3.3 cms. into the "ya men point," his nerves began to react, and he hesitated. What if the experiment really made me mute? he thought. As soon as he caught himself thinking this, he recalled Chairman Mao's shining words: "Serve the people." Immediately he felt an onrush of fresh courage and silently made a resolution: In order to enable tens of thousands of deaf-mutes to cry "Long live Chairman Mao!", I would be willing even if I become mute myself. So he carried on without the slightest hesitation.

When the needle was inserted to a depth of 5 cms., he felt as if his head were swelling. To go in any further meant the danger of losing his life. Yet he bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death." He carried on until he felt as if a wave of electricity was running through his head. This told him that he had found the most effective depth for treatment. It was only then that he pulled out the needle. When he measured it with his hand, he found that the depth of the insertion had been nearly 7 cms.

Through such repeated experiments, the comrades of the propaganda team mastered new techniques in acupuncture and acquired first-hand knowledge. They then used them widely on the deaf-mute students.

After a fortnight of treatment, they finally opened up a "forbidden zone": curing deaf-mutes! Of the 157 students under treatment, 70 were now able to hear distinctly and 32 out of the 70 could shout: "Long live Chairman Mao!" Chang Li-feng was the boy of whom the "noted doctors" and "specialists" had said, "The ear drum is damaged. No amount of treatment can cure him." Now he was also able to shout "Long live Chairman Mao!" for the first time in his life. Chien Shen-chi, who had been mute for 15 years, went home and in front of his whole family cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" They were so glad that they all shouted together, with tears of happiness, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" When the neighbours heard this, they, too, hurried over to offer congratulations. Many people feelingly exclaimed: "These medical fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are really good!"

Enabling More Deaf-Mutes to Sing "The East Is Red"

One day, Fang Ying-teng, the responsible comrade of the propaganda team, discovered a girl student Wang Shu-fang, the daughter of a poor peasant, standing by the wall and wiping away her tears. This girl had already gained her hearing through their treatment, but could not yet speak. Fang Ying-teng asked her with deep concern what was the matter? The girl pointed to her mouth and then to other students, mean-

ing that they could shout "Long live Chairman Mao!" and sing *The East Is Red*, but she couldn't, and she felt it keenly.

This set Fang Ying-teng thinking. Yes, he thought, the most deep-felt words the working people use to express their love for the great leader Chairman Mao are "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" The most resounding song they love to sing in praise of the great leader Chairman Mao is *The East Is Red*. As a medical worker of the people, it is my duty to do my best to help more deaf-mutes realize their fondest wish. Conscious of his responsibilities, Fang Ying-teng immediately examined Wang Shu-fang. It puzzled him that although the child had regained her hearing, which also opened up the possibility of speech, she was still unable to speak. He finally discovered that the frenum of her tongue was so thick and tightly stretched that her tongue could not move freely. This was the reason why she could not speak. This made Fang Ying-teng think of other students who were not able to speak, and he wondered if it was due to the same reason. Together with the comrades of the team, Fang examined in turn those students who could not speak even after the needle treatment. They found that 32 students suffered from the same disability.

The burning desire of the deaf-mute students to sing *The East Is Red* spurred on Fang Ying-teng to find a way to remedy the defect of their frenums. Late that

same night, neglecting a high fever, he looked through many books on acupuncture and medical periodicals, but all of no avail. What should he do?

Remembering Chairman Mao's teaching that "**The masses are the real heroes,**" he went, early the next morning, among the comrades of the propaganda team and called a meeting, asking each member to think up ways and means of tackling the problem. The fighters said: "What we can't find in the books, we can create in practice and write it into the books. We can break new paths untrodden by others." Everybody put forward suggestions and gave his opinions. After earnest discussions, they decided to repair the frenums by surgery. Having got the approval of the Party committee of the unit, the team made everything ready and performed the operation on the students. Every operation was successful. The girl student Wang Shu-fang was able to say clearly "Long live Chairman Mao!" the very next day after her operation.

* * *

The success of the P.L.A. 3016 Unit's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of medical workers in curing deaf-muteness proves once again that people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought have the greatest combat effectiveness, and can surmount all difficulties and perform miracles.

— SHIH LIU and SZU CHI

Repudiating Liu Shao-chi, No. 1 Capitalist Roader in the Party

Inner-Party Struggle Guided by Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Life of the Party

by Hung Chin-ping of the General Logistics Department
of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

MARXISM holds that life means contradiction and struggle. The world advances through struggle to resolve contradictions and so does the Party. It is precisely as our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end."

In the more than 40 years since the founding of our Party, inner-Party struggle has never ceased. It is a reflection of the class struggle in society and manifests itself in a concentrated way in the struggle be-

tween the two lines within the Party. The proletarian revolutionary line represented by our great leader Chairman Mao upholds that the Chinese revolution must be led by the proletariat, that it must be carried through to the stage of socialist revolution after the stage of new democratic revolution so as to carry the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, and bring about the Party's ultimate aim—communism. The bourgeois reactionary line successively pushed by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao and Liu Shao-chi negates the leadership of the proletariat in the Chinese revolution, opposes the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution and opposes the dicta-

torship of the proletariat. It attempts to lead China on to the capitalist road, that is, to draw China back on to the old, dark road of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. Liu Shao-chi represents this reactionary line in the most concentrated way. The history of our Party is in fact the history of how Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has continuously fought against and defeated the bourgeois reactionary line.

As early as 1938, Chairman Mao summed up the inner-Party struggle between the two lines manifested in opposing "Left" and Right opportunism and pointed out, "Our Party has consolidated itself and grown strong through the struggle on the two fronts."

However, because of his counter-revolutionary bourgeois nature Liu Shao-chi openly opposed Chairman Mao, and talked such nonsense as: "The Party made some small progress and achievements by making great sacrifices and at great cost and suffering. This is the basic summation of our inner-Party struggle in the past." What he says is absolute nonsense and an outright slander against our inner-Party struggle.

The Tsunyi Meeting* in 1935 established Chairman Mao's leadership in the Central Committee and the whole Party. This is the most glorious victory gained in our inner-Party struggle. Chairman Mao has scientifically summed up the experience of our Party in the struggle between the two lines, and formulated for our Party the correct and systematic theory, principles, methods and policies in inner-Party struggle and creatively developed Marxism-Leninism.

During the last 40 years and more, Liu Shao-chi, a long-standing counter-revolutionary, renegade, traitor and scab, has always opposed Chairman Mao's great theory on inner-Party struggle and wildly attacked the inner-Party struggle guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought. He used counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics. On the one hand, he did his utmost to peddle the fallacy of "combining two into one" and the theory of "inner-Party peace" in order to shield and connive at the activities of the handful of renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionary revisionists who had wormed their way into the Party. On the other hand, he vigorously carried out the bourgeois reactionary line of "ruthless struggles and merciless blows" to attack and suppress Party members and cadres boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao. In carrying out these counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics, he attempted to turn the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao as its great

leader into a revisionist party, a fascist party, a tool serving his conspiracy for the restoration of capitalism in China. His hideous features as an agent of the bourgeoisie, of the Kuomintang reactionaries, were thus fully revealed.

II

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle" and "Either the East Wind prevails over the West Wind, or the West Wind prevails over the East Wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines."

In the early 1940s, Chairman Mao led the whole Party to unfold the great rectification campaign and thoroughly liquidate the "Left" and Right opportunist lines pushed by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, Wang Ming and Chang Kuo-tao. This Yen-an rectification campaign is of great historic significance in the history of Marxist Party building. Without the Yen-an rectification campaign there would be no unity and unification of our whole Party on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought; without the Yen-an rectification campaign there would have been no victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and in the Liberation War.

Liu Shao-chi had an extreme hatred for the great Yen-an rectification campaign. In his poisonous book *On Inner-Party Struggle*, he vehemently attacked our Party's struggle against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines as "deliberately looking for 'targets of struggle' and conducting the struggle against them as 'representatives of opportunism.'" He talked such nonsense as that "there were no systematic, organizational Right opportunist theories openly put forward in our Party." Was this not openly reversing the correct verdict on the handful of old Right opportunists and old counter-revolutionary revisionists?

In another poisonous book, *On Organizational and Disciplinary Self-Cultivation by Communists*, he described inner-Party contradiction as the contradiction of "a bull and a cow" and of "a man and a woman." He said that the Party "is a combination of contradictions. It has leaders and those who are led, Party leaders and Party members, the higher Party organizations and the lower Party organizations." He did not once mention class contradictions or the struggle between the two lines in the Party. This anti-Marxist fallacy of his is the counter-revolutionary theory of "docile tools," that "subordinates should absolutely obey the superior" and "the superior has to be obeyed, even when he is wrong."

* An enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held at Tsunyi, Kweichow Province, in January 1935.

Liu Shao-chi did his utmost to obliterate the class essence of inner-Party struggle. About inner-Party struggle, he said that "in essence and content, it is basically an ideological struggle." He also said: "Because different Party members look at questions differently, they also handle problems by different methods. . . . This brings about inner-Party struggle." Proceeding from such a fallacy, he even excused renegades and described their confessions and surrender to the enemy and betrayal of the Party as "a wrong thought on the spur of the moment." This is an utterly shameless defence of renegades.

According to Marxist dialectics, struggle is absolute and unity is relative and it is only by continuously conducting inner-Party struggle that the Party's unification and unity can be consolidated and the Party can become more proletarianized. But, in an attempt to tamper with Chairman Mao's policy of conducting inner-Party struggle in an active way, Liu Shao-chi put forward an anti-Marxist theory of "inner-Party peace" which abandons struggle and dwells only on unification.

In the Yen-an rectification campaign, he made desperate efforts to publicize that "in our Party the policy is to stress unification, keep on good terms and maintain unity." He also advocated that "as part of their national character the Chinese people love magnanimity," and that it is necessary "to be kind-hearted like old folks" and "to find common ground with everybody." He slandered our correct struggle against the opportunist lines, describing it as "excessive struggle." In this way, Liu Shao-chi attempted to fundamentally deny the struggle between the two lines in the Party and the great rectification campaign.

He came out into the open again when our Party launched the rectification campaign in 1957 and the Rightists took advantage of this opportunity to attack the Party ferociously. Striving to obstruct our counter-attack on the Rightists, he spread the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," and demanded that we "stress identity and not stress struggle" in dealing with the bourgeoisie.

Within the Party he attempted to tamper with the policy of the rectification campaign and emphasized that "in dealing with problems in the rectification campaign, the policy is to stress what is identical, because identity exists. There is no need for us to subjectively stress struggle first. . . . We can solve the problems by compromise." Instigated by Liu Shao-chi, the counter-revolutionary revisionist Yang Hsien-chen carefully worked out the reactionary fallacy of "combining two

into one" and viciously attacked Chairman Mao's revolutionary dialectics of one dividing into two.

In 1962, in the revised version of his book on "self-cultivation," Liu Shao-chi once again peddled the theory of "inner-Party peace," and sinisterly attacked our inner-Party struggle as "mechanical, subjective and tyrannical." As to the struggle against the Peng Teh-huai Right-deviationist anti-Party clique waged by the Party's Central Committee at the Lushan Meeting, he even slandered it as "repeating the mistake of ruthless struggles and merciless blows that had occurred in the history of the Party." He openly spoke in support of the "grievances" of the Right opportunists, and advocated that correct verdicts be reversed.

In spreading his theory of "inner-Party peace," Liu Shao-chi aimed at tying the hands of the masses of Party members and preventing them from fighting against all kinds of non-proletarian thinking, against the bourgeois reactionary line, and against those renegades, enemy agents, and counter-revolutionaries who had wormed their way into the Party. He did this to enable the handful of class enemies to conceal themselves a long time in order to usurp Party, army, and government leadership and to restore capitalism.

III

Our great leader Chairman Mao consistently teaches us that in inner-Party struggle it is necessary to distinguish strictly between the two different types of contradictions and adhere to the principle of being ruthless towards the enemy and kind to our own comrades. As to class enemies who have sneaked into the Party and the diehards who cling to the wrong line and refuse to correct their mistakes, we should resolutely struggle against them to the very end and even expel them from the Party. The policy of "unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity," "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" should be adopted towards comrades who have committed errors, so long as they do not persist in their errors and do not refuse to correct them after repeated education. It is precisely by firmly adhering to this correct principle in inner-Party struggle that our Party has continuously strengthened unity and become more consolidated ideologically, politically and organizationally.

For a long time Liu Shao-chi consistently turned facts upside down and confused the two different types of contradictions in inner-Party struggle. While protecting the handful of class enemies who had sneaked into the Party, he adopted the reactionary policy of

ruthless struggles and merciless blows against the masses of Party members and revolutionary comrades.

During the land reform movement in 1947, Liu Shao-chi, in collaboration with the big renegade Peng Chen and other bad eggs, pushed the notorious reactionary policy of "removing the stumbling blocks." They regarded the masses of rural cadres at the grass roots as "stumbling blocks" and advanced the reactionary slogans "kick out the cadres at the grass roots" and "struggling against the cadres means struggling against the landlords." They even ranted about "not being afraid of the withdrawal from the Party of cadres who are Party members, even in large numbers." Resorting to such vicious measures towards the masses of rural cadres and Party members at the grass roots means attacking the proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants and protecting the landlords and the bourgeoisie.

Liu Shao-chi again produced a bourgeois reactionary line which was "Left" in form and Right in essence during the great socialist education movement in 1964. To protect the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, he shifted the general orientation of the struggle and vigorously attacked the cadres who were at the grass roots and the commune members and suppressed the revolutionary masses. The so-called "experience at the Taoyuan Production Brigade," concocted under his direction by his wife, a bourgeois element named Wang — —, is a typical counter-revolutionary example of hitting hard at many in order to protect a handful.

The "23-Point Decision" concerning the socialist education movement, drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, smashed the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, and led the movement to great victory.

In the early stage of the current great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-chi once again pushed his bourgeois reactionary line to suppress the broad revolutionary masses and protect himself and the handful of renegades, enemy agents, diehard capitalist roaders and all the counter-revolutionaries he headed. In his big-character poster "**Bombard the Headquarters,**" Chairman Mao pointedly exposed this as "**adopting the reactionary stand of the bourgeoisie, they have enforced a bourgeois dictatorship and struck down the surging movement of the great cultural revolution of the proletariat. They have stood facts on their head and juggled black and white, encircled and suppressed revolutionaries, stifled opinions differing from their own, imposed a white terror, and felt very pleased with themselves. They have puffed up the arrogance of the bourgeoisie and deflated the morale of the proletariat. How poisonous!**"

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "**To protect the masses or to repress them — here is the basic distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.**" This exposes fully the

counter-revolutionary nature of the bourgeois reactionary line of Liu Shao-chi.

IV

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

This great political revolution is at the same time a mighty inner-Party struggle. On the personal initiative of our great leader Chairman Mao and under his personal leadership, our Party has organized hundreds of millions of revolutionary people to liquidate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of which for decades Liu Shao-chi has been the chief representative. They have smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi, which was hidden in the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and ferreted out the handful of renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionary revisionists who had sneaked into our Party — agents of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the bourgeoisie in our Party.

This great movement has helped many cadres recognize the mistakes they had made and correct them. The Party members have received a very profound education and have been tempered in the process.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has trained and tempered a large number of advanced proletarian elements who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. A large number of new backbone force have come to the fore. The great proletarian cultural revolution is the biggest classroom for our inner-Party struggle and it has tempered our Party into a strong bastion of the proletarian revolution.

Our Party history shows this great truth: Inner-Party struggle guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought at all times is the life of 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.**"

We are determined to raise the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, carry the struggle between the two lines in the Party through to the end, and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

(Abridged translation of an article originally published in "Renmin Ribao.")

Albania - A Great Heroic Nation

by Kuo Pien-hsien

LONG tested in struggle, the Albanian people are a heroic people towering to the skies. Their glorious history of struggle shows that the Albanian people, who dare to struggle and dare to win victory, are invincible.

For more than 2,000 years, the Albanian people have been unremittingly waging a heroic struggle against foreign aggressors and domestic class enemies. When the Turks intruded into the country in the 15th century, the Albanian people, under the leadership of the national hero Scanderbeg, persisted in 25 years of bloody battle against Turkish aggression.

During World War I, they engaged in indomitable struggle against aggression by Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy. The Italian invaders were driven out of Albanian territory in the 1920 Vlone Campaign. When the Italian fascists attacked Albania in 1939, the people of the whole country rose up to resist the invaders.

The Albanian Communist Party (today's Albanian Party of Labour) headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the respected and beloved leader of the Albanian people, was founded on November 8, 1941. Since then, the struggle of the Albanian people has entered a new and glorious period. Under the leadership of the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, Albania's struggle for national liberation rapidly developed into an armed uprising. A national liberation army was formed and valiant struggles were carried out against the foreign aggressors and internal reactionaries. The entire country was liberated in 1944. The banner of independence that the Albanian people had won with their blood and their lives once more flew over their motherland.

Since liberation, the Albanian people have been surrounded ring upon ring by imperialism and modern revisionism. Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, they have been holding high the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism and waging a resolute and uncompromising struggle against enemies of all descriptions. **Heroic people's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe.**

The Tito clique in Yugoslavia has always harboured ambitious designs on Albanian territory. This clique fostered agents and sent spies, and carried out flagrant armed provocations against Albania in an attempt to subvert the people's regime and turn that country into the "7th republic of Yugoslavia." In 1960,

the Tito clique and Greek reactionaries, in collaboration with the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, planned an armed attack on Albania. Albania resolutely repulsed the aggressive activities of this hostile revisionist neighbour and safeguarded its own independence and territorial integrity; moreover, it effectively exposed the renegade features of the Tito clique.

Since the degeneration of the leading groups in the Soviet Union and a number of East European countries into revisionists, great changes have taken place in Albania's surroundings. But the heroic Albanian people remain undaunted in the face of brute force or difficulties. They have carried out a staunch struggle against modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

At the 1960 Bucharest Meeting where the Soviet revisionist renegade clique mounted a surprise attack on the Communist Party of China, the delegation of the Albanian Party of Labour, upholding Marxist-Leninist principles, refused to obey the Khrushchov clique's baton and firmly opposed that renegade clique's factional activities. At the Moscow Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties the same year, the Albanian Party of Labour, together with those fraternal Parties which upheld Marxism-Leninism, carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and frustrated all of its schemes.

Since that time, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has regarded the Albanian Party of Labour as a thorn in its flesh and engaged in many criminal activities in frantic opposition to Albania.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, from 1961 on, has systematically and in a planned way extended the ideological differences between the Soviet and Albanian Parties to state relations between the two countries.

In spring 1961, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique unilaterally scrapped the agreements it had signed with Albania, withdrew its experts from Albania and expelled all Albanian students from the Soviet Union. Right after that, it announced the cancellation of all loans to Albania based on formal agreements and broke all relations with Albania in the diplomatic, economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural fields. Together with its followers, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique also enforced an all-round political, economic and military blockade against socialist Albania.

But the heroic Albanian people were not cowed. Under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, gave full play to the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in smashing the blockade and sabotage by imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the Tito renegade clique and advanced victoriously along the road of socialist construction.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique had concealed the truth about oil prospecting work from the Albanian people and even went so wild as to carry out open acts of sabotage in the oil prospecting department before it withdrew its "specialists." Overcoming one difficulty after another, the Albanian people took their own road and finally discovered new oilfields, where the Soviet revisionist "specialists" claimed no oil could be found at all, thus making new contributions in developing their motherland's oil industry.

The Soviet revisionist "specialists" maliciously spread stories that chrome deposits in Bulqiza had virtually no prospects for development. But the Albanian people did not believe this allegation. Through their own efforts, they have turned Bulqiza into a chrome mining area with a great and bright future and have brought about a rapid growth in Albania's chrome output.

In building the Stalin Hydroelectric Station, the Albanian people opened up a big water conduit about four kilometres long through mountains under extremely difficult conditions. This once again exploded the lie of the revisionist "specialists" that "Krongji Mountain cannot be tunnelled."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique vainly hoped to throttle the Albanian people economically. However, the latter's determination to take the road of socialism is unshakable. Bringing their boundless revolutionary enthusiasm into full play, they accomplished miracles after surmounting innumerable hardships and obstructions.

The great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out: **"Our people have never been intimidated by foes, disheartened by diffi-**

culties or obstacles. They have never bowed their heads to, nor fallen on their knees before fascist invaders, traitors, murderers, deviators and saboteurs; nor to or before the imperialists led by the Americans, Titoite or Khrushchovite revisionists, nor have they been disheartened by terror, hunger, blackmail or blockades, but they have always forged ahead as they will always forge ahead in the days to come!"

Under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people are unfolding a vigorous revolutionization movement. The educational revolution and working-class supervision initiated by Comrade Enver Hoxha in the first half of this year have enriched this movement with more profound content. The series of important measures taken by the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government in recent years for further strengthening and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism are of far-reaching significance in ensuring Albania's triumphant advance along the road of socialism.

Socialist Albania is a staunch shock brigade against imperialism and revisionism. For a long time, the Albanian people have been waging an uncompromising struggle against the aggressive acts of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique carried out through the Warsaw Treaty. Recently, Albania formally announced its withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty. This is a telling blow to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and a tremendous encouragement to the East European peoples in their struggle against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

At present, a new historical stage of opposing U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has arrived. The just struggle of the peoples against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is gaining momentum daily.

Holding high the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism, the heroic Albanian people are marching forward courageously on the road of revolutionization. They will certainly make still more remarkable contributions in this new revolutionary struggle.

President Ho Chi Minh's November 3 Appeal

President Ho Chi Minh made an appeal on November 3, according to a Vietnam News Agency report. Full text of the appeal follows:

Compatriots and fighters throughout the country!

In the face of the big victories won by our armed forces and people in both zones, especially in the south

since the beginning of last spring, the U.S. Government, on November 1, 1968, was compelled to unconditionally stop the bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Thus, after four years of extremely heroic fighting our armed forces and people have won a glorious victory: they have shot down over 3,200 aircraft, shot

ablaze nearly 100 big and small warships, thus defeating the war of destruction conducted by the U.S. imperialists against the northern part of our country.

This is a victory of very important significance for our people's great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialists wrongly thought that with the savage destructive force of bombs and shells they could weaken the north, prevent the support rendered by the great rear area to the great front, and reduce the fighting capacity of the south. The fact, however, is that the more the north fights the U.S. aggressors, the stronger and steadier it becomes in every respect while constantly extending wholehearted support to the liberation struggle of the heroic compatriots in the south. Also, the more the compatriots in the south fight the U.S. aggressors, the closer their unity, the bigger their strength, and the greater their victories.

This is a success of the correct revolutionary line of our Party, a success of ardent patriotism and the strength of national unity and the determination to fight and to win, a success of the excellent system of socialism, and a success for our armed forces and people in both the south and the north. It is also a success of the peoples of the fraternal countries and our friends in the five continents.

On this occasion, and on behalf of the Party and Government, I warmly commend our compatriots and fighters in the whole country, and express sincere thanks for the great assistance and the sympathy and support of the fraternal socialist countries, of the friendly countries far and near, and of the peoples throughout the world, including the progressive people in the United States.

Dear compatriots and fighters!

We have defeated the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists in the north. This, however, is only an initial victory. The U.S. imperialists are very obdurate and perfidious. They talk of "peace" and "negotiations," but they have not yet given up their aggressive designs. Over one million U.S., puppet and satellite troops are still perpetrating, daily, innumerable savage crimes against our compatriots in the south.

That is why it is the sacred duty of our entire people now to increase our determination to fight and to win, and our resolve to liberate the south, defend the north, and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away.

November 15, 1968

Let our compatriots and fighters in heroic south Vietnam, under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation, unremittingly carry on their offensive and uprisings and resolutely march forward and win complete victory.

Let the armed forces and people in the north resolutely strive in the patriotic emulation to build socialism and fulfil their duty to their blood-sealed southern compatriots. Let them always sharpen their vigilance, enhance their sense of self-reliance, and increase their strength and their preparedness in order to foil all new schemes of the enemy.

We believe that our people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will enjoy ever stronger sympathy, support and assistance from the peoples of the fraternal countries and the peoples throughout the world, including the progressive people in the United States.

Having gone through nearly one hundred years of colonialist yoke and more than 20 years of struggle against imperialist aggression, our people, more than anyone else, ardently cherish peace for national construction. But that must be genuine peace in independence and freedom.

For that reason, we firmly demand that:

— the U.S. Government put an end to its war of aggression against Vietnam, renounce all acts encroaching on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam;

— all U.S. and satellite troops be withdrawn from south Vietnam;

— the internal affairs of south Vietnam be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, without any foreign interference;

— the reunification of Vietnam be decided by the people of the two zones — south and north — without any foreign interference.

Dear compatriots and fighters!

Ahead of us lie many more hardships and sacrifices. But our people's great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is vigorously advancing toward victory. The fatherland is exhorting us to march on with a high mettle and completely defeat the U.S. aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists will be defeated!

Our people will win!

November 3, 1968

Statement of Central Committee of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the Political Settlement of the South Vietnam Problem

The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on November 3 issued a statement on the political settlement of the south Vietnam problem, according to a Vietnam News Agency report. The statement broadcast by the Giai Phong Press Agency reads in full as follows:

Statement of the Central Committee of The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the Political Settlement Of the South Vietnam Problem

For fourteen years now, in an attempt to materialize their scheme to turn south Vietnam into a neo-colony and military base of the United States, the U.S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, the most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly trampling on the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam which have been recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The U.S. imperialists have rigged up in south Vietnam an extremely brutal puppet regime, and have tried by steel and fire to impose their domination on the south Vietnamese people.

However, united millions as one, the south Vietnamese people have risen up valiantly and have fought hard and perseveringly against the aggressors and the traitors. Under the glorious banner of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and with the wholehearted assistance of their compatriots in north Vietnam and the firm and strong sympathy and support of friendly governments and of the whole world's people, the south Vietnamese people have repeatedly won ever bigger victories in their sacred war of resistance.

In an attempt to stave off their complete collapse, the U.S. imperialists have massively sent U.S. expeditionary troops for direct aggression against south Vietnam, while conducting a war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, thus perpetrating innumerable savage crimes everywhere in both zones of Vietnam.

But no brutal force can save the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen from ignominious failures.

Fighting with matchless heroism, the armed forces and people in north Vietnam have shot down over 3,200 U.S. aircraft, defeating the U.S. war of destruction and fulfilling their duty as the great rear to the great front.

The armed forces and people in south Vietnam have foiled all the U.S. plans to intensify its war of aggression and, since early spring this year, have been attacking and rising up continually and simultaneously, dealing thunder blows at the U.S.-puppets right in their hideouts, recording unprecedented big victories in all fields, changing the war situation, and further driving the U.S.-puppets into a position of passiveness and collapse from which it is impossible for them to get up.

In face of the valiant and unflagging struggle and the victories of great significance in all fields of the people throughout our country, and in face of the strong demand of the world's people including progressive people in the United States, the U.S. Government has been compelled to agree to and effect an unconditional cessation of the bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This is an extremely great victory of the people in all of Vietnam and of the peace-loving people in the world.

This, however, does not mean that the U.S. imperialists have as yet given up their aggressive design against Vietnam. They are obdurately stepping up their war in south Vietnam and clinging to the puppet administration in the hope of maintaining their neo-colonialist rule in south Vietnam and prolonging the partition of Vietnam. They are stubbornly carrying on acts of encroachment on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. They keep demanding a price for their stopping the war of destruction in north Vietnam.

The south Vietnamese people and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation resolutely demand that the United States stop for good all acts of encroachment on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, put an end to their war of aggression in south Vietnam, carry out all its pledges at the 1954 Geneva Conference on Vietnam, and respect the inalienable national rights of the south Vietnamese people.

The south Vietnamese people cherish peace. But that must be a peace in independence and freedom. Representing this aspiration and resolve, and basing itself on its Political Programme, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation solemnly declares its stand regarding the political settlement of the south Vietnam problem as follows:

1) south Vietnam is resolved to struggle for the materialization of its sacred rights, namely independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity, and ultimate peaceful reunification of the fatherland;

2) U.S. imperialism must put an end to its war of aggression against Vietnam, withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites and all war means from south Vietnam, and liquidate all U.S. military bases in south Vietnam;

3) the internal affairs of the south Vietnamese people must be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, without foreign interference. A broad national and democratic coalition government is to be formed and free general elections in south Vietnam are to be held;

4) the reunification of Vietnam will be decided by the people in the two zones of Vietnam, step by step, by peaceful means and on the basis of consultations and agreements between the two zones, without foreign interference;

5) south Vietnam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality: no military alliance in any form with foreign countries, and establishment of friendly relations with all countries on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. Good neighbourhood relations will be set up with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity with her present borders, and with Laos on the basis of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreements concerning that country.

The U.S. imperialists are the aggressors in south Vietnam. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the organizer and leader of the south Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression, resistance which is going from one victory to another. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is building up and developing a revolutionary administration of the south Vietnamese people. The governments of many countries and the world's people have recognized the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and given it great support and assistance. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the authentic representative of the legitimate aspirations of the south Vietnamese people and has full competence to settle all problems concerning south Vietnam.

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation reiterates its complete unanimity of views with and full support for the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This stand embodies the aspirations and will of the entire Vietnamese people, and constitutes the correct basis for the settlement of the Vietnam issue.

Now that the U.S. has unconditionally stopped bombing and shelling north Vietnam, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation firmly supports the stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as expounded in its statement of November 2, 1968, aimed at finding a political solution to the Vietnam problem. After discussions with the Central Committee of the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and reaching unanimity of views with it, the

South Vietnam National Front for Liberation agrees to the holding of a conference of four parties comprising: the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the United States of America and the Saigon administration. At this conference the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation will represent the voice of the south Vietnamese people, the voice of justice.

The present administration in Saigon is but a clique of traitors and henchmen of the U.S. aggressors, it runs counter to the legitimate aspirations of the entire people of south Vietnam. It has been strongly opposed by our people and spurned by progressive people in the world. This administration does not represent anybody. The presence of the representatives of the Saigon administration at the above-said conference does not mean recognition of that regime by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Despite its obvious failure, the United States still has not given up its aggressive design against Vietnam. As for our people's resistance, the nearer its victory, the more its difficulties. Warmly responding to President Ho Chi Minh's sacred appeal of November 3, 1968, "As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away," let all our compatriots and all the fighters of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces strengthen their resolve and fight perseveringly till final victory. Let us hold high the banner of victory, rush forward with heroism and vigour, enhance the mettle of continual offensive and continual uprising to defeat the U.S. war of aggression, overthrow the clique of traitors, wrest back complete power for the people, and fulfil gloriously our sacred mission, namely, to liberate south Vietnam, defend north Vietnam, proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and contribute to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world!

Soldiers and officers of the puppet army and personnel of the puppet administration, have a timely and clear appraisal of the situation, go over to the side of the fatherland, join the people in fighting to save the country, your homes, and your own lives, against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the people are prepared to welcome you.

The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation calls upon all governments, all organizations, all democratic personalities, and progressive people throughout the world, including progressive people in the United States, to give vigorous support to the just stand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and render more active assistance to the south Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, till its complete victory.

South Vietnam decidedly must be liberated!

The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will surely triumph!
November 3, 1968, south Vietnam

ACROSS THE LAND

New Upsurge of Technical Innovations and Technical Revolution on the Iron and Steel Front

HOLDING high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the workers and staff of China's iron and steel industry are pouring into production the soaring energy born of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have set going a new upsurge in the vigorous mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution. This has given a big boost to the growth of the iron and steel industry.

Incomplete statistics show that since the great cultural revolution, Anshan, a steel centre, has adopted more than 460 technical innovations, and successfully trial produced over 1,200 new products and more than 50 new varieties of steel. Following the storm of the "January revolution" in 1967, Shanghai's iron and steel enterprises have succeeded in introducing 890 technical innovations and trial producing more than 2,900 new products.

In the first eight months of 1968, the Penki Iron and Steel Company adopted 282 technical innovations, more than double the number adopted during the corresponding period last year. In the past two years and more of the great cultural revolution, the Shanghai Irregular-Shaped Steel Tubing Plant has successfully trial produced nearly as many new products as it did in the five years preceding the great cultural revolution.

The achievements of the technical innovations and technical revolution created by the workers and staff of the iron and steel industry during the great proletarian cultural revolution are of great political and economic significance. Some satisfy the urgent production needs of the country and promote the growth of production, some fill certain gaps in China's iron and steel industry, and others reach or surpass the advanced levels of world science and technol-

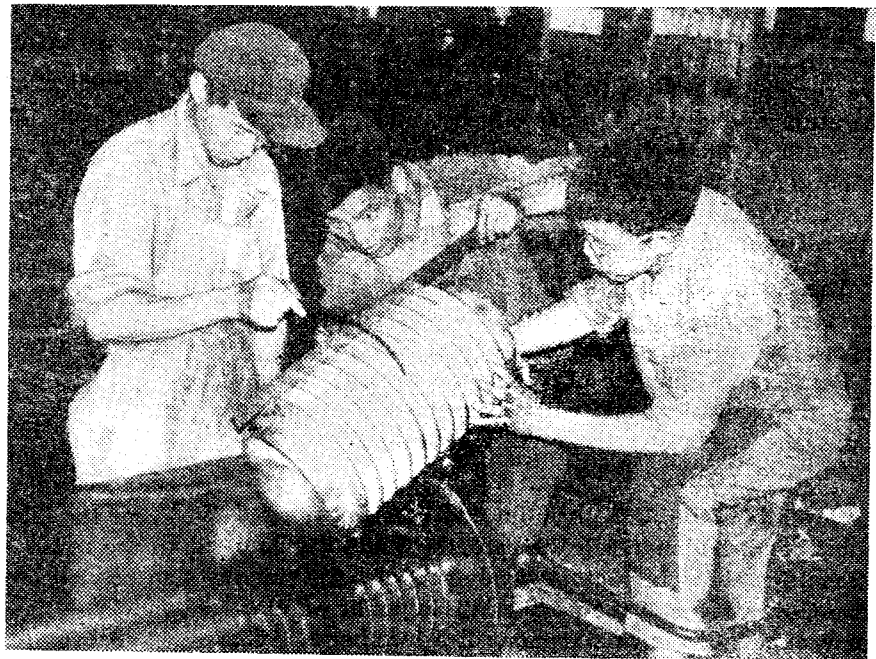
ogy. Working hard for a year and more, the revolutionary workers and staff of the Penki Iron and Steel Company have successfully studied and applied the new technology of using television with carrier wave remote control in iron smelting. For the first time in China, it has introduced the remote control of blast furnace scale cars.

Workers of the Yingtaoyuan Iron Mine of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have successfully carried out the pillar-drawing, remote-control detonation, bulk blasting system. One blast has dislodged 160,000 tons of iron ore, more than 300 times as much as from a normal blast. The recovery rate was raised from the original 50 per cent to some 90 per cent. That one blast gave the mine enough ore for a whole year's extraction operations. This set a new world record in underground blasting in ferrous mines.

The production of low-alloy steel for general use in China has also registered rapid increases in the great cultural revolution. In the past

two years and more, its production level has shot up 21-fold. The number of new varieties successfully trial produced in the same period were 11 times the accumulated total of the past few years. Most of them are original creations of China.

In the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, the revolutionary committees at all levels on the iron and steel front give firm support to the workers' inventions and creations. In the two months following the founding of its revolutionary committee, the Penki Iron and Steel Company adopted 66 technical innovations, of which 11 are major ones. In the Shanghai No. 2 Steel Works, manual labour was formerly used to hold rolled wire in position for the wire mill to shear it. Working conditions were very unsatisfactory. In the great cultural revolution, the proletarian revolutionaries seized power from the hands of the capitalist roaders and the workers became true masters of the plant. The new revolutionary committee has given the closest attention to technical innovations. After a valiant 12-day effort, the workers and the members of the revolutionary committee finally succeeded in trial producing an automatic shear-



Displaying the abounding revolutionary energy generated by the great proletarian cultural revolution, revolutionary workers of the Shanghai Irregular-Shaped Steel Tubing Plant trial produced nearly 200 new products in one year. The workers here are checking a new product—a stainless steel tube.

ing machine and thus solved a problem pending for 19 years.

Tientsin's Achievements in Technical Revolution

CLOSELY following our great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the working class of Tientsin is playing to the full its leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. It is leading the engineering and technical personnel to relentlessly repudiate Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises and in scientific research, and to vigorously develop technical innovations and technical revolution. As a result, the level of industrial production in Tientsin has risen to a new high. According to incomplete statistics, over 800 new products have been successfully trial produced by the city's machine-building, metallurgical, textile, electric appliances, instruments, meters and chemical enterprises in the past two years and more; and over 8,000 major innovations in technology, tools and equipment have been adopted.

During the mass campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution, the working class has fully played its role as the leading and

main force, created many new products which are up to advanced world levels, and introduced quite an amount of new technology, new tools and new equipment. For instance, the rotary injection moulding machine is one such new product successfully trial produced by a group of some 20 workers of the Tientsin No. 3 Plastics Factory. At first, some technicians did not stand for its trial manufacture, instead they proposed to buy one from abroad at a cost of 320,000 yuan. But the masses of workers, after studying Chairman Mao's teachings on self-reliance, were determined to rely on their own efforts to make one. They lacked reference data, blueprints and equipment. Depending on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and their loyalty to Chairman Mao, and basing themselves on their rich practical experience and wisdom, they relied on their own efforts to design the machine and build the necessary equipment to make it. After repeated experiments, they recently finally succeeded in trial producing it. Their new injection moulding machine can simultaneously make plastic shoes of four different specifications. With a yearly output of 800,000 pairs of shoes, it quadruples the efficiency of the original technology and lessens labour intensity.

In making technical innovations and technical revolution, the working class of Tientsin has paid attention to giving full play to all positive factors and making big efforts to organize large-scale communist co-operation. Displaying a communist spirit of co-operation and pooling their efforts, the revolutionary workers, revolutionary engineering and technical personnel and revolutionary cadres of over 120 factories and enterprises have, in a little over six months, successfully built several complete sets of advanced equipment for printing Chairman Mao's works.

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching on re-educating intellectuals, Tientsin's working class uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the engineering and technical personnel and together with them repudiate such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi as "the road of devoting oneself to professional skill alone while giving no heed to proletarian politics," "technique comes first" and "relying on experts to manage factories." In this way, they help the technicians take the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and enable them to make contributions in technical innovations and technical revolution.

(Continued from p. 4.)

with Chairman Mao and this will always remain a precious memory of our visit.

He added: We had been looking forward with keen interest to seeing some of the great achievements of the Chinese people in different fields and what has impressed us most is that these results have been achieved through a policy of self-reliance. Your experience in this field is a great encouragement to us.

In his speech, Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Huang Yung-sheng said: The present visit by the Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation to our country has strengthen-

ed the friendly relations between the peoples and armed forces of our two countries, and promoted the mutual understanding between us.

Huang Yung-sheng pointed out: Fostered by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism, the Indian reactionaries, the defeated enemy of the peoples of China and Pakistan, disregard the plight of the Indian people and are frantically expanding their arms and strengthening their war machine, menacing the security of China and Pakistan. Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "**Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only**

a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. Military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people." The policy of arms expansion and war preparation pursued by the Indian reactionaries has aggravated the economic and political crisis in India. Under the yoke of neo-colonialism, India's economy is on the verge of bankruptcy and voices of discontent are heard everywhere. The Indian reactionaries are very unpopular, opposed by the masses and deserted by their followers. They are itching for action by relying on a few weapons. This is indeed seeking self-destruction, like a moth plunging into the fire.

ROUND THE WORLD

AWAKENING OF AMERICAN PEOPLE

Presidential Election Humbug Opposed

The American people have expressed their strong opposition to the presidential election farce staged by the monopoly capitalist class. Time and again they held big demonstrations to condemn the fraud and to protest U.S. imperialism's domestic and foreign policies.

On November 5, the day of the "election," thousands of youths and students in over a dozen cities took to the streets, and, braving brutal suppression by police, special agents and thugs, they burnt ballots and American flags and called on the people to boycott the "election."

In Washington, more than 1,000 youths and students held a mass rally in front of the Lincoln Memorial. Many students condemned the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam and exposed the "election" hoax. After the meeting, the students marched to Lafayette Park across the street from the White House and held a demonstration there.

More than 500 young students in New York held a protest meeting in Union Square. They explained to the masses that all presidential candidates are agents of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and birds of a feather.

In San Francisco, more than 1,500 youths and students held a meeting in the square in the centre of the city where they burnt an American flag to show their opposition to U.S. aggression against Vietnam and the staging of the presidential election farce. The students held a powerful demonstration after the meeting and a black and white pig representing the presidential candidates was paraded before the spectators.

Demonstrators in Columbus, Ohio, carried a coffin symbolizing the

death of "democracy" in the United States. They burnt many ballots to express their indignant protest.

In downtown Boston, over 2,000 students staged a large-scale demonstration, denouncing the election as a fraud.

In Maine, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate Muskie was greatly embarrassed when he went to the polls and was surrounded by demonstrators who shouted slogans against the election.

In fact, wherever they went during their "electioneering," Republican candidate Nixon, Democratic candidate Humphrey and the candidate of the newly formed American Independent Party Wallace met with opposition from the people. Mass demonstrations took place in front of the election headquarters of both the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates.

Early in August, when the Republican convention was in session in Miami Beach, the Afro-American masses there launched a vigorous protest struggle against it. And late that month when the Democratic Party held its convention in Chicago, the reactionary U.S. authorities erected a high barbed-wire fence around the convention site and called out several thousand troops and National Guardsmen from various parts of the country to protect it. In spite of this, more than 12,000 demonstrators charged the convention.

That the American people have shown such vigorous opposition to the presidential "election" farce is something unprecedented in the history of the United States. The emergence of this new phenomenon shows that more and more American people have begun to see through the hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy, that the U.S. monopoly capitalist class has become increasingly ineffectual in hoodwinking and suppressing them and that the American

people are experiencing a new awakening.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said, "In the United States there are others who are really strong — the American people." As the political consciousness of the American people keeps on rising, they will make their strength felt further and the U.S. reactionaries will find the going tougher and tougher.

CRISIS-RIDDEN U.S. MONOPOLY CAPITALIST CLASS

Swapping Horses in Turbulent Waters

After what the Western bourgeois press described as "the most confused election the country has known," the Democratic Party, which has been in office for the last eight years, will step down and the Republican candidate Nixon will be the next president.

Nixon was "elected" after he called for the necessity to "reduce our commitments around the world in the areas where we are over-extended" and to "put more emphasis on the priority areas," namely, Europe and other areas. This is a striking manifestation that U.S. imperialism is at the end of its tether and that U.S. monopoly capital, in an extremely difficult and chaotic situation, is compelled to "change horses" while crossing a turbulent stream.

The mounting revolutionary movement of the people of the world has dealt U.S. imperialism and its accomplice, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, severe blows in the last few years. U.S. policies of aggression and war have been rebuffed everywhere, and this has seriously aggravated the U.S. political and economic crises and brought about the accelerated disintegration of imperialism as a whole. U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and expansion abroad and intensified fascist rule at home are speeding up the awakening of the American people. The Afro-Americans started an unprecedented wave of violent struggles this year. Worker and progressive student struggles are steadily

on the upsurge. Following this year's financial crisis, which was the biggest in the capitalist world in the past 40 years, the dollar has remained shaky, inflation has become more and more serious, and there has been a continuous drop in industrial production since August.

This serious predicament for U.S. imperialism has accentuated the internal strife of the U.S. ruling clique. Engaging in murderous competition in the election campaigns, the various monopoly capitalist groups did not hesitate to resort to violence in dealing with opponents. Democratic Senator Robert Kennedy, the younger brother of former U.S. President John Kennedy, was assassinated. Within the Democratic Party, the Johnson-Humphrey faction and the McCarthy faction quarrelled bitterly and blows were struck at its national convention. All this clearly showed the sharpening internal contradictions and chaos of the crisis-ridden U.S. ruling clique.

It is precisely because the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups are confronted with insoluble difficulties and are in bitter strife with each other that they have had to fall back on still another tool of theirs—the Republican Party—in a vain attempt to continue their death-bed struggle.

The history of bourgeois dictatorship in the United States shows that the Democratic and Republican Parties are jackals of the same lair, and they are exactly the same in their anti-communist, anti-people and counter-revolutionary nature. U.S. imperialism is doomed to utter defeat. It cannot avert this no matter who is sent to the White House by its monopoly capitalist groups.

SOVIET MILITARY OCCUPATION RESISTED

Czechoslovak People Demonstrate Again

On both November 6 and 7, the Czechoslovak people held powerful demonstrations against long-term Soviet revisionist military occupation of their country. Coming after their

latest October 28 demonstrations, this was another large-scale struggle against the Soviet revisionists.

Thousands of people in Prague demonstrated on the evening of November 6. Several hundred youths broke through police cordons and waged a struggle outside a theatre where a Soviet revisionist delegation and Czechoslovak revisionist chiefs were attending a performance.

On November 7, thousands of youths, students, workers and other people held continuous demonstrations in Prague's main streets and squares, bringing traffic to a standstill.

Scared out of their wits by the people's struggle, the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities called out large numbers of police, who suppressed the demonstrators by using truncheons, firing tear gas bombs, training water hoses on them and making arrests. But the undaunted demonstrators shouted: "Russians go home!" "Send Brezhnev to the stake!" and other slogans.

Students and teachers of Prague's colleges went on strike the same day. Charles University students adopted a resolution calling for the complete withdrawal of the Soviet occupation troops from Czechoslovakia.

In Bratislava, over 4,000 workers, students and other citizens demonstrated on the night of November 6. On November 7, tens of thousands of youths marched through the streets shouting slogans against Soviet military occupation. They carried out a heroic struggle despite repression and arrests by police and troops sent by the Czechoslovak revisionists.

To suppress the Czechoslovak people's demonstrations, the Soviet revisionist occupation authorities had moved large numbers of troops from the rural areas to the army barracks near Prague several days earlier. The Czechoslovak revisionist authorities also issued an order prohibiting the people from assembling in the open and from shouting "rash slogans." They threatened the masses that "no violation of the law will be tolerated."

The latest massive demonstrations in Prague and Bratislava are further proof that no threats and intimidation by the Soviet occupation authorities and the Czechoslovak revisionist renegade clique can cow the people of Czechoslovakia.

THE ARAB PEOPLE

Gigantic Anti-U.S. Demonstrations

Mammoth protest rallies, demonstrations and strikes broke out on November 2 in many Arab countries and in cities and towns occupied by the Israeli aggressors on the west bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. The demonstrators indignantly protested against British and U.S. imperialism for their crime of sponsoring Israeli Zionism by means of the so-called "Balfour Declaration" which was concocted 51 years ago; denounced the Israeli aggressors for their brutal occupation of large tracts of Arab territory; condemned the plot for a so-called "peaceful, political solution" of the Middle East question; and resolutely supported the armed struggle of the Palestinian people.

Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Syria's major cities, including Damascus, the capital, Aleppo, Latakia, El Haseke, Tartus and Idlib. All schools held special classes condemning U.S.-led imperialism and its tool Israel for their crimes of aggression.

At a mass rally in Damascus, representatives of all circles reiterated the Arab people's firm rejection of all frauds advocating a so-called "political solution" of the Middle East question and expressed firm support for the Palestinian people's armed struggle to return to their homeland. Representatives of "Al Fatah" (the Palestine National Liberation Movement) also spoke at the rally.

In Baghdad, capital of Iraq, workers, peasants, students and representatives of Palestinian nationalist organizations took part in a mass rally and staged demonstrations. The

demonstrators held aloft placards reading, "People's war, not peaceful solutions" and "Armed struggle—our course to liberate the stolen land." They marched through the main streets, shouting slogans opposing U.S. imperialism and supporting the courageous fight of the Palestinian guerrillas. Baghdad inhabitants lining the streets cheered enthusiastically for the Palestinian guerrillas in the march and expressed support for their just struggle.

In the U.A.R. some ten thousand students gathered at Cairo University. Shouting "Down with U.S. imperialism," "Reject peaceful solution" and "All-out support for the Palestinian armed revolution in the occupied land," they expressed their firm determination to liberate Arab territory occupied by the Israeli aggressors.

In Khartoum, capital of Sudan, students went on strike and held a demonstration to express resolute support for the Palestinian people's armed struggle. Among the slogans were "Down with U.S. imperialism" and "We oppose peaceful solution." The local U.S. cultural centre was stoned and smashed up.

More than 20,000 people of all walks of life demonstrated in Amman, capital of Jordan. They broke into the American embassy compound, shouting slogans against U.S. imperialist chieftain Johnson. They tore down the U.S. flag, stoned the embassy windows and destroyed one of its cars.

In Beirut, capital of Lebanon, 10,000 workers, students and other youth demonstrated to express support for the Palestinian people's armed struggle and rejection of all "peaceful solutions" which are designed to liquidate the Palestinian cause. They called for strengthened defence in Lebanese frontline villages against Israeli aggression.

The Palestinian people continued their general strike and held demonstrations in all the cities and towns and about 40 villages on the Israeli-occupied west bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. They distributed leaflets denouncing

the Israeli aggressors and bravely fought the Israeli police and troops called out to suppress them. More than 300 Palestinians in Nablus

prison went on a hunger strike to protest the Israeli authorities' terror campaign and to support the mass struggle outside the prison.

The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

AGGRESSIVE NATO

Sharpening Strife

U.S. imperialism has incurred bitter resentment from its West European partners for having worked out spheres of influence with Soviet revisionism as well as tacitly consenting to the latter's aggression against Czechoslovakia behind their backs. This has led to still more acute contradictions within the imperialist camp and the further disintegration of NATO, U.S. imperialism's chief instrument for dominating Western Europe.

French President de Gaulle has sought hegemony in Europe for years. He recently publicly attacked U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, accusing them of plotting to divide Europe into "two blocs" under their control and giving implicit recognition to each other's "supremacy" in their respective spheres of influence. He stressed that France would stick to its policy of contesting the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists for European domination.

At the same time, de Gaulle has kept up his efforts to block Britain's entry into the "Common Market." Using pressure and cajolery, he has tried to strengthen the Franco-West German "axis" and drive a wedge between West Germany and the United States.

West Germany is an important pillar of the NATO bloc, but it fears that intensified U.S.-Soviet collusion will become an obstacle to its own ambitions—the annexation of the German Democratic Republic and expansionist designs on Eastern Europe. Thus, the day after the armed invasion of Czechoslovakia

by the Soviet revisionists, West German Chancellor Kiesinger deliberately disclosed that there was an unwritten U.S.-Soviet understanding on Czechoslovakia. This was followed by an outburst of criticism by the West German press and radio. To apply pressure on the United States, the West German Government also lined up Italy and others in joint refusal to sign the "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" cooked up by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Always a close follower of the United States, Britain backs U.S. imperialism's silent consent to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. It is unhappy at the same time because the deal was made behind its back. The British bourgeois journal *New Statesman* denounced the United States and the Soviet Union as "cynical."

The other smaller NATO member countries have their misgivings, too. They are worried that they may turn out to be pawns in future U.S.-Soviet dirty deals.

Taking advantage of the alarm and anxiety which have cropped up in the West European countries after the Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia, U.S. imperialism is doing everything it can to wring more troops and materiel out of them to bolster the tottering NATO bloc. It hopes in vain that, besides increasing its bargaining power with the Soviet revisionists, this will help it maintain its control over the West European countries. However, it will only further aggravate the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the West European countries and accelerate the collapse of the aggressive NATO bloc.

(Continued from p. 10.)

ment in all countries is developing vigorously. Looking back on the past two years, the revolutionary movement in Japan has been developing daily. The imperialists headed by the United States and the modern revisionists headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are beset with unprecedented difficulties and are becoming more isolated than ever. The reactionaries of all countries — lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism — and the traitorous reactionary Sato government as well as the Miyamoto revisionist clique in the Japanese Communist Party — their lackeys in Japan — are being discredited more and more. No matter what difficulties and twists and turns the revolu-

tionary people of the world may encounter, they will surely win new victories.

The statement said that it is necessary, as the communique pointed out, to form a broad united front everywhere in the world to smash the plots of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism in their futile attempt at world domination. In Japan, it is imperative to hold even higher the banner of opposing U.S. imperialism and revisionism and the banner of patriotism, unite even more closely with the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people and all genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the whole world, and march forward courageously under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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MAGAZINES FROM CHINA

Revolutionary people all over the world want to know. . .

how the Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively, are carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution and building the new, socialist China; how they are firmly supporting the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and people; how they are steadfastly opposing imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, and the reactionaries of all countries.

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