

PEKING REVIEW

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**Press Communique of the
Secretariat of the Presidium of
The Ninth National Congress of
The Communist Party of China**

April 1, 1969

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the
Chinese Communist Party.

The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-
Leninism.

* * *

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 revolu-
tionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.



Our great leader Chairman Mao is making a most important speech at the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.



The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms
Comrade Lin Piao on the rostrum

Press Communique of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Ninth National Congress Of the Communist Party of China

April 1, 1969

THE Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China opened in Peking with grandeur on April 1.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung presided over today's session and made a most important speech.

The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China is being held at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao has won great victory. This great revolution has prepared ample political, ideological and organizational conditions for the congress.

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao mounted the rostrum at 5 p.m. sharp. Prolonged thunderous applause resounded throughout the hall. The delegates cheered most enthusiastically "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" and "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

Mounting the rostrum together with Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Tung Pi-wu, Liu Po-cheng, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan.

Chairman Mao declared the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China open. Then the congress elected its presidium. The congress unanimously elected Comrade Mao Tse-tung chairman of the presidium, Comrade Lin Piao vice-chairman of the presidium and Comrade Chou En-lai secretary-general of the presidium, and decided upon the members of the secretariat of the presidium.

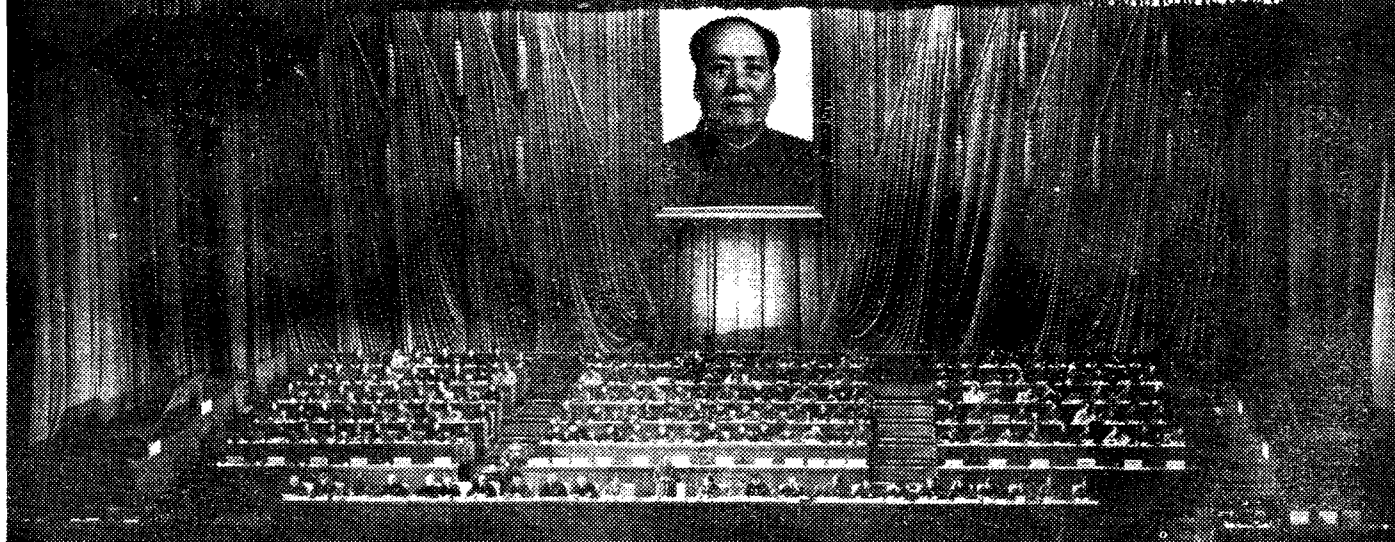
The congress adopted the agenda of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China:

1. Political report by Comrade Lin Piao on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China;
2. Revision of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China; and
3. Election of the Central Committee of the Party.

Then, the congress proceeded with the first item on the agenda.

Comrade Lin Piao made the political report to the congress. In the report, Comrade Lin Piao, in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, summed up the basic experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution, analysed the domestic and international situation and put forward the

中国共产党第九次全国代表大会



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Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung presides over the session.

fighting tasks of the Party. Comrade Lin Piao's report was warmly welcomed by the delegates and punctuated by prolonged applause and cheers.

A total of 1,512 delegates are attending the congress. Among them are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in our Party as well as a large number of advanced elements from among Party members, who have emerged in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. As compared with any of the previous congresses of our Party, there have never been such great numbers of delegates of Party members from among industrial workers in factories, mines and other enterprises and from among the poor and lower-middle peasants in people's communes, and delegates of women Party members on all fronts. Among the delegates from the Party members in the People's Liberation Army which has made outstanding contributions in the great proletarian cultural revolution, there

are veteran fighters of the Red Army who have stood the test of many battles as well as new fighters who have performed meritorious deeds in the fight to defend the frontiers of the motherland. The delegates of Party members from among Red Guards are attending a Party congress for the first time.

The delegates to the congress were unanimously chosen in accordance with the decision of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China through full democratic consultation by Party organizations at various levels and after extensively seeking the opinion of the broad masses. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they are imbued with high spirit and strong fighting will, fully demonstrating the unprecedented unity of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China on the basis of the great Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line. This signifies that the current congress is a congress of vitality, a congress of unity and a congress of victory. It will have a far-reaching influence on the history of our Party.

Starting from April 2, the congress will hold group discussions on the political report by Comrade Lin Piao and the draft of the revised Constitution of the Communist Party of China.

The List of the Members of the Presidium Of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

(176 members)

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fashien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing, Wen Yucheng,

Tung Pi-wu, Liu Po-cheng, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying,

Yu Hui-yung, Wang Ti, Wang Chen, Wang Shih-fan, Wang Chin-hsi, Wang Ke-ching, Wang Hsiu-chen, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Hung-wen, Wang Hsiao-yu, Wang Huai-hsiang, Wang Ching-sheng, Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Chao-chu, Ma Yi, Ma Fu-chuan, Kung Shih-chuan, Wei Kuo-ching, Tien Pao, Mao Tse-jen, Teng Tzu-hui, Teng Ying-chao, Lung Shu-chin, Tien Hua-kuei, Pi Ting-chun, Liu Feng, Liu Hsing-yuan, Liu Ching-tang, Liu Chun-yi, Liu Hsien-chuan, Liu Chien-hsun, Liu Ke-ping, Liu Sheng-tien, Liu Hsi-chang, Hua Kuo-feng, Hua Yin-feng, Sun Hsiu-lan, Sun Shu-chin, Mai Jen-hu, Chiang Li-yin, Nien Ssu-wang, Feng Chuan-min, Chu Kuang-ya, Jen Jung, Hsu Shih-yu, Tu Ping, Chiu Hui-tso, Yang Yu-tsai, Yang Chun-fu, Yang Kuei-fang, Yang Teh-chih, Wu Tao, Wu Teh, Wu Chin-chuan, Wu Hsueh-chen, Wang Chia-tao, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Li Ta-chang, Li Tien-yu, Li Ssu-kuang, Li Yu-ying, Li Tsai-han, Li

Shou-lin, Li Tso-peng, Li Ting-shan, Li Kuei-ying, Li Hsueh-feng, Li Jui-shan, Li Teh-sheng, Lu Yu-lan, Tsung Hsi-yun, Hsien Heng-han, Chou Chien-jen, Chou Li-chin, Chin Tsu-min, Lo Hsi-kang, Cheng Wei-shan, Chang Jih-ching, Chang Yun-yi, Chang Tachih, Chang Sheng-tang, Chang Shih-chung, Chang Chiang-lin, Chang Hsi-ting, Chang Tih-sueh, Chang Lien-yu, Chang Kuo-hua, Chang Ssu-chou, Chang Heng-yun, Chang Ying-tsai, Chang Yao-tzu, Chang Fu-kuei, Chang Ting-cheng, Chen Yu, Chen Shih-chu, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Tai-fu, Chen Ai-o, Chen Kan-feng, Chen Hsi-lien, Hu Shih-chuan, Hu Liang-tsai, Hu Hsiu-tao, Nan Ping, Fan Wen-lan, Yao Lien-wei, Ying Tsung, Yuan Sheng-ping, Hao Liang, Hsu Hai-tung, Hsu Tao-yi, Hsu Chinghsien, Nieh Yuan-tzu, Tang Chi-shan, Tang Chin-chih, Yin Wei-chen, Ku Ah-tao, Chien Hsueh-sen, Wei Feng-ying, Liang Hsing-chu, Kang Chien-min, Kuo Mo-jo, Kou Chiu-chih, Tsao Yi-ou, Tseng Shan, Tseng Shao-shan, Tseng Ssu-yu, Tseng Yung-ya, Peng Chung, Peng Kuei-ho, Huang Cheng-lien, Huang Hsiang-ho, Han Hsien-chu, Cheng Shih-ching, Shu Chi-cheng, Su Yu, Tung Ming-hui, Lung Kuang-chien, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Hsieh Chia-tang, Saifudin, Li Yuan, Fan Hsiao-chu, Tsai Chang, Tsai Hsieh-pin, Tsai Shu-mei, Teng Tai-yuan, Teng Hai-ching, Pan Tien-fu, Pan Fu-sheng, Tan Fu-jen, Wei Ping-kuei.

To accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution and, in co-operation with Liberation Army fighters, form a revolutionary three-in-one combination with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools and colleges, who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Under Working-Class Leadership

Tsinghua University's Intellectuals Advance Along The Road of Revolutionization

TSINGHUA University is the institution of higher learning where China's first Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of workers entered. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team formed by Peking's workers, in co-operation with Liberation Army fighters, entered this university in high spirits on July 27, 1968. It was from that time that China's working class mounted the political stage of leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of the superstructure.

Over the past months, the workers' propaganda team and the P.L.A. men stationed there have resolutely implemented the various proletarian policies laid down by Chairman Mao and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to re-educate the intellectuals, thereby giving powerful impetus to the deep-going development of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Remould The Intellectuals

Tsinghua University was set up by U.S. imperialism in 1911 with funds from the "Boxer indemnity."* By carrying out aggressive activities in the form of education, it trained large numbers of flunkies for imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. After liberation, the power of the university was controlled by a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists who pushed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and resisted and opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

*In 1900, the allied forces of eight imperialist powers occupied Peking and forced the government of the Ching Dynasty to sign a humiliating treaty known as the Protocol of 1901. Under it, China was required to pay the imperialist countries a huge sum which was called the "Boxer indemnity."

This university was not only a kingdom dominated by the bourgeois intellectuals, but also a place where intellectuals concentrated. In addition to those trained in the old society who received a bourgeois and even an imperialist education, there are large numbers of intellectuals trained after liberation by bourgeois intellectuals and trained under the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line. Their most salient characteristic is divorcement from politics, from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from practice. This does not at all conform with the needs of socialism.

Faced with this situation, the workers' propaganda team used the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as its weapon to re-educate the intellectuals. It led the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers there in forming a mighty revolutionary army and waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the handful of class enemies.

Guided by Chairman Mao's latest instruction "**The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers,**" the comrades of the workers' propaganda team made an analysis of the intellectuals' ranks in Tsinghua University. They held that, like the intellectuals in other parts of the country, the vast majority of intellectuals in this university were willing to make revolution and could be remoulded and many of them could become activists in carrying out the educational revolution; but the majority had been deeply poisoned by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and

their world outlook was fundamentally bourgeois and it was therefore essential to re-educate them and patiently help and put strict demands on them.

In the final analysis, to re-educate intellectuals means remoulding their bourgeois world outlook, that is, persevering in arming their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Over the past months, the workers' propaganda team has always given first place to organizing all the teachers, students, staff members and workers to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and led them in studying Chairman Mao's works with the problems of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in mind, so as to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify their thinking and guide their actions.

It has never failed to study and propagate each of Chairman Mao's latest instructions promptly and carry it out to the letter. This fine revolutionary style of study brought to Tsinghua University by the working class has become the concerted action of all.

Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" and his theories on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat are constantly studied by the revolutionary teachers and students. To deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's teachings and raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the workers' propaganda team has held many forums to exchange experiences in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and many times organized the teachers and students to go to factories and rural communes, where they live and take part in labour alongside the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and hear their reports contrasting past bitterness with today's happiness, and, together with them, eat meals which the poor people used to eat in the old days and criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types are mushrooming on the campus. In them, the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and study and thrash out many important questions concerning the proletarian revolution in education. Many of them carry out extensive heart-to-heart talks in these classes and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify their views on many questions over which they differed in the past. On this basis, many of them have formed "red pairs" to help each other politically. In the study classes, teachers who were seriously corrupted by bourgeois ideas and sought personal fame and gain have realized that the road they took was wrong and made up their minds to take the road of integrating with the workers and peasants that was pointed out by Chairman Mao. Many revolutionary cadres who were poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist theories of "the dying out of class struggle," "docile

tools" and "studying in order to become an official" have fought self-interest and repudiated revisionism and returned to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They all agree that the Mao Tse-tung's thought study class is "a revolutionary furnace for tempering their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and an excellent classroom for intellectuals to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers."

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Revolutionary Intellectuals Are Maturing

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought and led by the workers' propaganda team, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Tsinghua are constantly changing their outlook. A sizable contingent of activists determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end is rapidly growing up.

Deeply influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education in the past, a 1969 graduate of the electrical engineering department looked down upon his class-mates who volunteered to become workers or peasants and thought himself superior. After the workers' propaganda team entered the university, the advanced ideas and exemplary deeds of the working class made him realize that he was lagging behind. But, seriously affected by the bourgeois idea of seeking fame and gain, he was reluctant to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers. This led him to become pessimistic and passive. The propaganda team warmly and patiently re-educated him and, in the light of his living ideas, helped him get rid of the poison of Liu Shao-chi's theory of "studying in order to become an official" in the course of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This enabled him to see clearly the criminal aim of Liu Shao-chi and his agents in their vain attempt to drag the students into the quagmire of revisionism. The vivid facts of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines made him clear-sighted. He now feels how happy it is to live in the era of Mao Tse-tung. He said: "The workers' propaganda team sent by our great leader Chairman Mao helps me understand that I should become a revolutionary intellectual who is needed by the workers, peasants and soldiers! The worker comrades sent by Chairman Mao help me realize that I should take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers!"

The change in this graduate epitomizes the giant strides Tsinghua's revolutionary intellectuals have made in their advance under the education of the workers' propaganda team. His sincere words represent the common feelings of these intellectuals being re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

One lecturer regarded the re-education he got from the workers' propaganda team as the "turning point" in his life. Before the great cultural revolution, he had buried himself in vocational work, remained aloof from politics and finally committed the serious mistake of losing his class stand. Educated and helped

by the workers' propaganda team, he arrived at a deep understanding of our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching: "Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul." Angrily denouncing Liu Shao-chi and his agents who had poisoned him, he said: "If we do not arm our minds with Chairman Mao's theories on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have no soul and will lose our bearings!"

A group of teachers and students in the engineering physics department can never forget the striking contrast between the workers of the propaganda team and themselves last November when they were dredging a river. Before going to do manual labour, they all pledged to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and not fear dirt, fatigue and hardships. But when they reached the bank, they hesitated and did not dare to go into the river. Without a word, the worker comrades jumped into the icy cold water. Feeling ashamed when they compared themselves with the workers, they followed suit. With deep feeling, they said: "We only pay lip service to being boundlessly loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought, while the working class puts their boundless loyalty to Mao Tse-tung's thought into action. The workers have led us in digging up silt and they have also helped us uproot the bad style of saying one thing but doing another!"

Together with the worker comrades of the propaganda team, an assistant went to do manual labour in the Peking Special Steel Plant. Working alongside the workers near the molten steel, he was afraid that he might be hurt or burnt in clearing out slag. But the worker comrades never flinched and went on working calmly, saying: "We can make good steel for the country only when the slag is removed." He immediately realized that these simple words brought home to him the dirt in the depths of his being. "The workers have put it very well," he said with deep

emotion, "only when I remove the 'slag' in my mind can I thoroughly change my old ideology!"

Guided by our great leader Chairman Mao's magnificent instruction that "the majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers," even many of the older professors who came from the old society and were engrained with bourgeois ideas have now seen their way out and plunged into the vigorous mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation with full confidence. Led by the workers' propaganda team, they have made the study of Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" their first lesson in being re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers. They feel as if they have suddenly shed dozens of years. One professor said: "I took the wrong road in the past, but the workers' propaganda team sent here by our great leader Chairman Mao has now pointed out a new road. I must start afresh and strive to remould my world outlook so as to contribute more to socialism throughout the rest of my life!"

A revolutionary atmosphere now prevails everywhere on the Tsinghua campus. Great changes brought about by the working class mounting the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of the superstructure can be seen at all times. Triumphant news keeps pouring in reporting how the revolutionary intellectuals under the education of the workers' propaganda team are remoulding their world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

These tremendous changes eloquently demonstrate that the working class is not only good at destroying the old world, it is also good at building the new. Under the leadership of the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, Tsinghua University is advancing courageously along the course charted by our great leader Chairman Mao!

Vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people's medical and health services.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

A Hospital for Deaf-Mutes Serves the People Heart and Soul

USING the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as its weapon and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, a temporary hospital for deaf-mutes in northeast China run by the P.L.A. 3016 Unit has treated several thousand deaf-

mutes in the short space of a few months, and 86 per cent of the patients have shown improvement.

This feat in medical history by army medical workers has been praised by the people across the land, and their spirit of wholeheartedly serving their

deaf-mute class brothers and sisters in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the medical and health field is receiving additional acclaim from the broad masses of the people.

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team formed by the medical workers of the unit's health section used acupuncture treatment to enable many students to speak and others to recover their hearing when it was stationed at the Liaoyuan School for Deaf-Mutes in the spring of 1968. (See article on its achievements in our issue No. 46, 1968.)

As the news spread that the unit's health section has opened up the "forbidden zone" in curing deaf-mutes, deaf and dumb people poured in from all parts of the country asking for treatment. The unit decided to set up a temporary hospital, with the health section as the core, for treating more deaf and dumb people.

There are neither "well-known doctors" nor "specialists," nor modern medical equipment in the hospital. What it does have are acupuncture needles and very simple instruments. Those responsible for treatment are army doctors, medical orderlies and health workers from the companies, all of them army trained. The hospital has no top-heavy administration. Only an office with 11 cadres is in charge. There is no registration office but a reception centre with a staff of eight who go to the railway station every day to meet new patients whatever the hour or the weather.

It was snowing hard one evening when the train pulled into the station. Some patients and relatives accompanying them got off, worrying how they could get to the army unit or find somewhere to stay. Immediately comrades from the hospital reception centre came up to them, greeting them warmly. They took charge of the children and helped the old people and led them all to the hospital bus. Many patients and their relatives were moved to tears. Some grasped the fighters by the hand and said: "Your close concern for us poor and lower-middle peasants shows the truth of the saying, dear as are father and mother, Chairman Mao is dearer. The People's Liberation Army educated by Chairman Mao is really fine!"

The medical workers treat the patients with a high sense of responsibility, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "serve the people whole-heartedly."

One worker who had come from Hangchow last year had given up hope after failing to respond to three courses of treatment. Without telling anyone, he bought a ticket home. Army doctor Hu Jung-shan felt very bad when he learnt of this. He got the rest of the group which was treating the patient to study Chairman Mao's teachings on **servicing the people "wholly" and "entirely."** They all pledged to do everything possible for the patient. Hu Jung-shan said: "Although we cannot guarantee a 100 per cent cure for deaf-muteness, we must make sure our sense of

responsibility towards the people is 100 per cent." The comrades carried out repeated experiments on themselves and kept improving the plans for treatment. They finally succeeded in restoring the worker's hearing, and he was able to shout excitedly: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

"We must make sure our sense of responsibility towards the people is 100 per cent" has since been taken up as a militant slogan by all the medical staff.

Cheng Huan-chang, a 50-year-old worker, who became deaf and dumb after an attack of measles when he was a baby, came for treatment last November. He had visited a number of "well-known doctors" in the big cities but all of them had pronounced him "incurable" because his ear drum had sunk inward severely.

A month's treatment at the hospital also produced no results. Li Chih-kuei, the medical worker in charge of Cheng's case, began to doubt that a cure was possible for a patient of this age. When he tossed about in his bed that night, he reminded himself of Chairman Mao's teachings on **servicing the people "wholly" and "entirely"** and thought of how the old worker had suffered in the old society.

Treated as a beast of burden for decades in the old days, Cheng Huan-chang had toiled under the whips of the Japanese aggressors and the clubs of the landlords and capitalists. It was only when his area was liberated that he was delivered from darkness and saw the bright daylight. In the autumn of 1957, Chairman Mao inspected the factory where Cheng Huan-chang worked. When he saw our respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, Cheng was overwhelmed with joy and wanted to shout: "Long live Chairman Mao!" at the top of his voice. But he could not utter a word. Thinking of all this, Li Chih-kuei resolved to overcome the old worker's "incurable" condition in the spirit of **"the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains"** that Chairman Mao described in one of his three constantly read articles. Li Chih-kuei lost his appetite and lay awake night after night wrestling with the problem. He experimented on himself, inserting the acupuncture needles deeper and deeper. His efforts finally showed results. He used this method to make the old worker, who had been deaf and dumb for half a century, regain his hearing to a large extent. Tears came to the old worker's eyes when, for the first time in his life, he joined others in cheering: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

The hospital has no full-time nurses and does not provide any of the customary general services. But, because of the medical workers' enthusiasm for serving the patients, it has distinguished itself both in giving medical treatment and in receiving patients.

Lumberjack Liu Ting-hao brought his child Liu Heng-lan to the army unit for treatment. Because he had to go back to work, he placed the child in the care of medical orderly Lu Chi-chien. The boy had completely lost his hearing and could not speak. He was often irritable, and was in the habit of wetting his bed.



Worker Cheng Huan-chang (left), who had been deaf and dumb for 49 years, and P.L.A. orderly Li Chih-kuei cheering "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Every time he was given acupuncture treatment, he went into a tantrum. But Lu was always patient and took care of the boy as if he were his own little brother.

Lu was kept busy all day. Apart from treating patients, he persisted in drying Liu Heng-lan's wet bedding.

This patience and care touched the boy deeply. He wrote in his diary: "I must follow Chairman Mao's teachings" and "Learn from the P.L.A. uncles." From then on he began to co-operate with Lu Chi-chien and soon the treatment showed results. Liu Heng-lan was able to hear and speak again and did not wet his bed any longer.

The way in which the hospital serves the people "wholly" and "entirely" has also deeply impressed the local inhabitants. Many of them volunteer to help the patients. Chang Ming-shan, a cook at a coal mining school, was at home recovering from a wrist injury when he heard that the P.L.A. unit was going to borrow some empty school rooms to accommodate some of their patients. He immediately went over and offered to work in the kitchen. The P.L.A. comrades advised him to get well first, but he replied: "You P.L.A. comrades risk your lives trying out the acupuncture needles on yourselves. My injury is nothing compared with that." Thus, Chang Ming-shan cooked for the deaf-mutes every day, getting up early and going to bed late.

An old brickyard worker Li Shou-wu comes over every day after work and on Sundays to give the pa-

tients free haircuts, often staying very late. He has also organized his children and several Little Red Guards in the neighbourhood into a "voluntary service group" to serve the deaf-mutes and put on performances propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought.

So that hospitals for deaf-mutes might be established all over the country and deaf-mutes might get treatment locally, the comrades at the hospital set up a "Mao Tse-tung's thought acupuncture study class," recruiting promising students from among the patients and their relatives. The comrades made the wards their classrooms, tried the needles on their own bodies and enthusiastically taught the students how to cure deaf-muteness and a number of common ailments.

Group by group, patients and their relatives and visitors came to the hospital and left. The hospital's experience was soon spread over the country. Already, letters from over a dozen places have reported success in curing deaf-mutes by using its experience.

The cured are boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao. Before leaving the hospital, many just recovered patients organized Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to put on plays and theatrical dialogues and sing songs, all composed from the vivid facts of how they were made to hear and speak. In one recent performance, it introduced the following stories. A victim of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical work, poor peasant Chang Teh became dumb due to the delay in treatment after he had convulsions while he was sick. The unit's medical workers gave him careful treatment and enabled him to speak again. The six-year-old twin sisters Yu Hung-ngo and Yu Hung-wei were born deaf-mutes. Many bourgeois "specialists" and "well-known doctors" had pronounced them incurable. Now both of them can cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!" Wang Chi, a technician at a research institute, suffered blast deafness from the shrill noise caused by the steam from a damaged boiler when he was doing rescue work on it. He had gone to many hospitals, but all returned the answer: "Incurable." He regained his hearing completely after several days' treatment in this temporary hospital. Programmes like these always moved the audience very much. On and off the stage cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" rang out. This not only conveys best wishes to our great leader Chairman Mao, but is an eulogy to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and to the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical work.

Burmese People's Armed Forces Mourn Chairman Thakin Than Tun With New Victories

— The Communist Party of Burma, under the leadership of Comrades Thakin Zin and Thakin Ba Thein Tin, firmly adheres to its revolutionary line and is leading Burma's revolutionary people forward in their armed struggle

CHERISHING the memory of Chairman Thakin Than Tun and burning with hatred for the Burmese reactionaries, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma and the people's armed forces of various nationalities in that country are resolutely responding to the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma. They have turned grief into strength and dealt more powerful blows to the enemy. They have won a series of signal victories in the Pegu mountain area, a principal theatre of operations, and other places.

At present, they are carrying out guerrilla warfare in vast areas of the country, stretching from east to west and from south to north. The areas of operation have been enlarged and people's political power has been established in base areas over an extensive part of the countryside. Victory reports keep coming in that the people's armed forces have wiped out enemy troops by the whole platoons and companies in many parts of Burma.

In the mountain region of Pegu, a key area where the reactionary Burmese troops have been carrying out counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations for a long period, the people's armed forces carry on the fighting in the vast rural areas. Employing flexible tactics, they keep up the attack on the enemy and deal him heavy blows. According to disclosures by reactionary Burmese papers, in last November alone, the people's armed forces fought 18 battles with the reactionary troops and police in the Pegu mountain area and its vicinity. On November 26, the people's armed forces in the area of Daik-u town ambushed a patrol of the 30th Infantry Battalion which was carrying out a counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operation there. The enemy trod on mines laid by the people's armed forces and was attacked from both sides, suffering heavy casualties.

On December 5 last year, the people's armed forces handed out a telling blow to the intruding 30th Infantry Battalion in the area of Daik-u, killing 15 enemy troops and wounding three others. On December 19, the people's armed forces ambushed the 104th Battalion of the reactionary troops in the Nyaunglebin area. The enemy was hit by mines and booby-traps and was forced to retreat despite a superiority in men. On December 3, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party destroyed the locomotive of an enemy train on the Pegu-Moulmein railway near

the bridge over the Sittang River in Waw area, inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy troops. On February 24 this year, a 30-man unit of the people's armed forces attacked the reactionary armed bands, the "self-defence units," near Penwegon town. At the same time, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party have consolidated or established red regimes in a number of villages in the Pegu area.

In the Irrawaddy Delta, Arakan and Tenasserim areas, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma and the people's armed forces of various nationalities have launched many surprise attacks on the reactionary police and troops, raided police stations, intercepted vehicles and boats of the reactionary regime, destroyed government warehouses and rice mills, and suppressed reactionary officials and local despots. All this has struck terror into the Burmese reactionaries. On October 16 last year, the people's armed forces initiated an attack on a patrol of the reactionary police in Bassein district, annihilating an enemy squad and capturing a number of weapons and ammunition. On November 12, the people's armed forces raided a police post at Sandoway town, Arakan division, from two directions. On the early morning of November 17, the people's armed forces attacked a police bureau in the area of Akyab town. On December 10, the armed forces of the Burmese National-Democratic United Front dealt a crushing blow to a patrol of the enemy 93rd Infantry Battalion in the area of the Wakema town, Myaungmya district. At the beginning of last December, the people's armed forces launched attacks on rice mills and warehouses of the reactionary government in Pyapon district.

On February 12, over 200 men of the people's armed forces staged an attack in the area of Zalun town, Henzada district, and fought a fierce battle with the reactionary troops and police for three and a half hours, destroying a rice mill of the reactionary government. On the same day, over 60 men of the people's armed forces launched an attack on the police bureau in Ponnagyun town, Arakan division. On February 17, some 50 men of the people's armed forces took punitive measures against the local reactionary armed bands, the "self-defence units," in Moulmeingyun area, Myaungmya district. In early March, the people's armed forces killed 17 enemy troops in an ambush against a patrol of the reactionary forces in Bassein district.

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Strong Condemnation of Soviet Revisionists' Crime of Intrusion Into Chinese Territory

Statement by National Secretariat of C.P. of New Zealand

THE National Secretariat of the Communist Party of New Zealand issued a statement on March 19 strongly condemning the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's heinous crime of launching armed provocations against China.

The statement said: The attack by the Soviet forces on Chinese border territory on March 2 is a blatant piece of aggression against China. This attack was an attempt to seize by force the island of Chen-pao which has always been part of China.

It continued: "The Communist Party of New Zealand absolutely condemns this aggression as a new example of the all-round imperialist policy initiated by Khrushchov and expanded by his successors, Brezhnev, Kosygin and company.

"Soviet policy shows by its nature that it is the Soviet forces who are the aggressors. China should be supported to the hilt in defending her borders.

"The present Soviet aggression is designed to achieve several aims.

"The first aim is to curry favour with U.S. imperialism in order to further joint U.S.-Soviet collaboration for the division of the world into U.S. and Soviet spheres of influence. Such a division has already been basically agreed on: an attempted joint nuclear weapons monopoly; a free hand for the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe in exchange for a free hand for U.S. imperialism in Asia — including Vietnam.

"The second aim is to divert and counter the growing opposition of the Soviet working people to their treacherous rulers. The tsars of old Russia followed the same tactics of foreign military adventures in order to prevent internal discontent from erupting into revolution.

"And the third aim is to present China as an enemy of the international communist movement. This is part of the Soviet preparation for a so-called 'world meeting' of Communist Parties in May. This 'meeting' can in fact be nothing but a farce, a gathering of impostors misusing the name of communism.

"In reality the U.S. imperialists and their Soviet counterparts are panicked by the world-shaking effects of China's cultural revolution. They are terrified by the growth of a powerful new world revolutionary movement under the banner of the great revolutionary leader Mao Tse-tung. And they are trying everything in their power to smash it.

"The new imperialist policy of the Soviet rulers has its basis in the restoration of capitalism in the U.S.S.R. carried out over recent years.

"A new capitalist class has seized power in the Soviet Union. It has replaced the former working-class internationalism of Lenin and Stalin with reactionary nationalism.

"The new capitalists are enriching themselves by unmercifully exploiting the Soviet workers and peasants. To widen their sphere of exploitation, they are carrying out a policy of imperialist expansion.

"In pursuit of this aim, they have allied themselves with U.S. imperialism against socialist China. They have deployed vast forces along the Chinese border for several years, carrying out many border provocations. They have backed the anti-China military adventures of capitalist India with massive arms supplies which still continue.

"Under the pretext of 'defending socialism,' it carried out the occupation of Czechoslovakia. This piece of naked imperialism was directed at ensuring continued Soviet exploitation and domination of the former socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

"It can be expected that there will be more of such actions. And there will be new attacks against China. But all attempts to intimidate China will fail. The Chinese people have shown that they can and will defend their territory with the utmost resolution.

"By their imperialist actions, the present Soviet rulers only serve to expose themselves as counter-revolutionaries. The great Soviet people will undoubtedly settle accounts with them in due course. They will undoubtedly return their country to the path of socialism. That is a certainty of history."

Article by E.F. Hill, Chairman of C.P. of Australia (M-L)

E.F. HILL, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in an article entitled "People's China Supported by World's Revolutionary People" published in *Vanguard* on March 20, strongly denounced the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's armed provocation against China and expressed full support for the Chinese people's struggle against the provocation.

Comrade Hill said: "On March 15 the Soviet revisionist renegade clique renewed its aggression against the great socialist bastion of the world — the People's Republic of China.

"The Soviet revisionist renegade clique was spawned by the notorious renegade Khrushchov. Khrushchov was the great champion of 'peaceful co-existence.' What did his peaceful co-existence mean? Experience has provided rich material on what it meant and means.

"It means peaceful coexistence and collusion with U.S. imperialism and aggression against the people of the world."

Comrade Hill pointed out: "In the case of Czechoslovakia the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had the tacit support of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism supported Soviet revisionist aggression against Czechoslovakia in return for Soviet revisionist support for U.S. aggression in Vietnam. This is the real meaning of the Khrushchovite peaceful coexistence."

"Nowadays," he said, "these Soviet revisionist renegades don't talk so much about peaceful coexistence. It does not suit their preparations for war."

"Then the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is beset with immense difficulties in suppressing the Soviet people and in getting its own way amongst its revisionist allies. Diversion is called for. It builds up a pack of lies to 'justify' its aggression against China. Its lies are so blatant that even capitalist commentators (all haters of People's China) ridicule them."

"None of this will extricate this clique from its difficulties. On the contrary, its difficulties are intensifying."

"The great Soviet people are indeed a revolutionary people... They are finding the way to oppose the revisionist renegade clique."

"Soviet revisionist aggression against People's China will assist the Soviet people to assess the true imperialist character of these scoundrels. It will assist the peoples of the world to do the same."

"Out of this bad thing come rich lessons for unifying the people of the world against the most unholy alliance of all time, that of Soviet social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism against the people of the world."

"Australian workers, working people and students are part of the worldwide struggle against these villains."

"People's China is fighting in the van of all revolutionary peoples. Chairman Mao is the great leader of all the revolutionary peoples. People's China and its great leader Chairman Mao are supported by all the revolutionary peoples."

Statement by Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party

THE Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile recently issued a statement strongly condemning the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its armed provocation against China and firmly supporting the just struggle of the Chinese people in repulsing the provocation.

The statement pointed out: The armed provocation of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique against China is a manifestation of the desperate situation which the

Soviet revisionists find themselves in. The scheme of their main accomplices in China, Liu Shao-chi and his ilk, has been thoroughly crushed in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The statement condemned the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for shamelessly slandering and attacking China. It pointed out that this was "a futile attempt to obscure the great victories achieved in China's socialist construction as well as the revolutionary example set by the great proletarian cultural revolution for the peoples of the world."

The statement said: The armed provocation of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique against China is a repugnant act of surrender to U.S. imperialism and a cowardly gift to the Nixon Administration intended for still closer Soviet-U.S. co-operation in dividing between them spheres of influence in the world.

The statement pointed out: The despicable provocation of Brezhnev and Kosygin is aimed on the one hand at distracting the Soviet people's attention from the deteriorating economic situation brought about by the restoration of capitalism in their country, and on the other hand at rallying the lackeys of the Soviet revisionists to oppose China.

The statement declared firm support for the just struggle of the Chinese people in repulsing the Soviet revisionists' armed provocation. It expressed profound confidence in the fact that "the glorious Chinese people, led by Mao Tse-tung, the greatest leader of the proletariat of our times, will give the aggressors due punishment and completely frustrate their dirty criminal manoeuvres."

Statement by Swedish Communist League — Marxist-Leninist

THE Swedish Communist League — Marxist-Leninist, in a statement on March 22, sternly denounced the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its towering crime of carrying out armed provocations against China. It pointed out that this clique is a gang of out-and-out social-imperialists and new tsars who plunder other countries and oppress their own people.

The statement said: "On March 2, 1969, Soviet troops intruded into Chenpao Island, attacked, killed and wounded Chinese frontier guards who were on normal patrol duty. Since then, the Soviet Government has continued its provocations against the territory of the People's Republic of China, alleging that Chenpao Island belongs to the Soviet Union."

"This is a big lie," it pointed out. "Chenpao Island is not and has never been Russian territory." Even according to the unequal border treaties imposed on the authorities of the Ching Dynasty by tsarist Russian imperialism, Chenpao Island is indisputable Chinese territory, the statement said.

After it launched attacks on China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has flooded the news media with lies and slanders. It does not even scruple to use racist arguments to incite sentiments against the Chinese people. Thieves always cry "stop thief" so as

to create confusion and try to get away, the statement added.

Inside the Soviet Union, the statement noted, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is using fascist measures to strengthen the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and to restore capitalism. But, like the bourgeoisie in other countries, this clique is not satisfied with merely exploiting the people of its own country. Territorial expansionism is innate in capitalism. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is stepping up its plunder in East European countries. It has even sent several hundred thousand troops to occupy Czechoslovakia.

The statement stressed: "The Soviet revisionists have taken an ever greater part in the exploitation of the oppressed peoples. They even give the Indonesian fascists military aid to suppress the people. Not long ago they concluded a trade agreement with the neo-colonialist product Malaysia. Contacts are being made with the Chiang Kai-shek bandits in Taiwan, etc. Indeed, they are true social-imperialists — socialists in words but imperialists in deeds."

The statement exposed and denounced the criminal acts of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in colluding with U.S. imperialism to oppose China and revolution. It said: "The Soviet revisionists are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists in redividing the world into spheres of influence between them. On returning home from Europe, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon said that the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists 'can make progress on several roads toward a mutual objective.' This mutual objective is to oppress the people and suppress their struggle against capitalism and imperialism and their struggle for socialism."

"This is the nature of the tsars in the Kremlin. These revisionists are nothing but new tsars who rob other countries and oppress the people of their own country," it added.

The statement said: "The Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, are the bastion of the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and for socialism and national liberation. Therefore, the spearhead of the collusion between the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists is directed against China. Together they try to carry out military containment of China."

Referring to the international situation, the statement said: The situation in the world is now excellent. The world revolution has entered a great new era. As pointed out by Chairman Mao: "The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period."

The statement stressed: "The nearer they approach their inevitable downfall, the more desperate the struggle of the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists becomes. The provocations against China are an attempt to prolong the short time left to them on the scene of history. But they only reveal still more

the true nature of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists and the U.S. imperialists before the peoples of the world and bring nearer the day when the peoples of all countries finally wipe out their common enemies — the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists." It added: "Down with the new tsars!"

The statement concluded: "Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the peoples of all countries will soon overthrow capitalism and imperialism and build socialism. The future belongs to the peoples, the working class, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Letter From Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France to C.C. of Chinese Communist Party

THE Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, in a letter sent recently to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, sternly condemned the monstrous crime of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in carrying out armed provocations against China.

The letter said: We have learnt with indignation of the aggression perpetrated by the imperialist clique of the Kremlin against the People's Republic of China, bastion of socialism in the world. Chenpao Island is irrefutably a part of Chinese territory. The Soviet revisionists' aggression against Chenpao Island shows that the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique is following a social-imperialist policy of aggression and provocation. This does not prove its strength, but, on the contrary, its weakness. The aggression launched last August against the Czechoslovak people by the same clique and its occupation of Czechoslovak territory, the aggression against the People's Republic of China today and the threats of aggression against the People's Republic of Albania by its troops massed in Bulgaria, all these are rocks that the Kremlin clique lifts to drop on its own feet.

The letter continued: "Plunged in an unprecedented crisis, a general crisis in the economic, political, ideological and cultural fields, moribund imperialism feels that the hour is approaching when the people of the world will send it to its grave. The social-imperialist clique of Moscow is in a similar crisis. The development of the national-liberation movement in the regions of storms — Asia, Africa and Latin America, the upsurge of the people's movement in the countries of Western Europe, North America and Oceania, the profound crisis within the revisionist camp, all this has plunged the reactionaries into utter terror: the entire world is being transformed into a region of storms which will sweep them away."

The general crisis has intensified the contradictions among the different imperialist groups, the letter pointed out. Quarrelling among themselves like brigands, each defending his own interests, and becoming united against the revolutionary people and their reliable and powerful rear area — the People's Republic of China, such are the two aspects of the policy of the imperialists and the revisionists today.

The French revisionists, it went on to say, are also fanning up anti-China sentiments at the heels of the

Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Their betrayal of the revolutionary people of France has further unmasked them.

The letter stressed: "The revolutionary people of France and their Party, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, express their full solidarity with the Chinese people who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and with their glorious Chinese Communist Party and their great leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France reiterates what had been declared by its founding Congress in December 1967: The French people will never support a war against the People's Republic of China!

"The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France expresses its full conviction that the Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, Leninism of our epoch, will repulse any aggressor."

In conclusion, the letter warmly said: Long live the People's Republic of China, the bastion of socialism in the world! Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution! Down with the imperialist and revisionist war-mongers! The reactionaries will certainly be defeated! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live Chairman Mao, Lenin of our time!

Statement by C.C. of Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria

THE Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria in a recent statement severely denounced the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its criminal armed provocations against China.

The statement said: The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's encroachment on China's territory Chen-pao Island once again thoroughly exposed the hideous features of the Khrushchov revisionists.

It added: These despicable renegades "have ever more brazenly prostrated themselves before the imperialists. Again and again they have capitulated cowardly to the imperialists in order to collaborate and come to an understanding with them."

The statement pointed out: The Soviet revisionists' armed provocations against the Chinese border are designed to distract people's attention from the disgraceful role they have played on the Berlin question and to cover up their crime of capitulation there.

It stressed: Whoever challenges the 700 million great Chinese people, who have been tested in the victorious great proletarian cultural revolution and inspired by Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, will eat the bitter fruit of his own making and receive due punishment.

The statement said in conclusion: "The Austrian Marxist-Leninists express utmost indignation at the Soviet revisionist leading clique's criminal armed provocations against socialist China. They know that justice is entirely on the Chinese side. They express boundless solidarity with the admirable Chinese people and their Marxist-Leninist Party which firmly upholds principles."

April 4, 1969

Statement by Greek C.P. Marxist-Leninist Group

THE Marxist-Leninist Group of the Greek Communist Party residing abroad in a recent statement strongly condemned the heinous crime of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in carrying out armed provocations against China. It warned Soviet revisionism, U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries that if they should dare to attack China, they would surely be destroyed.

The statement said: "The new armed provocations against socialist China were carried out by the Soviet revisionists only a few months after their fascist attack on Czechoslovakia. This proves once again that there is no difference between this revisionist gangster clique and U.S. imperialism."

It stressed: "The barbarous act of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in carrying out armed provocations against China is aimed at extricating itself from its predicament at home and abroad. It is designed to fan up anti-China sentiments and pacify the Soviet people's growing discontent with and hatred for bourgeois, fascist rule."

"Another aim of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's armed provocations against China is to curry favour with U.S. imperialism, to prepare the ground for holding new, counter-revolutionary talks with it on carving up the world, to crush the world revolutionary movement and to try to build a ring of fire around China," the statement said.

"However," the statement noted, "all the schemes of Soviet revisionism and its partner U.S. imperialism will go bankrupt completely and thoroughly. Those who dare to attack China will surely be destroyed. This is because the 700 million Chinese people have been tempered not only in their protracted struggles against imperialism of all descriptions but also in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Chinese people are armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and are supported by the revolutionary people of all countries in the world."

"From their own experience," it said, "the Greek people have come to realize that imperialism and modern revisionism are 'twin brothers.' Consequently, to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is inseparable from opposing modern revisionism."

From the bitter lessons taught by the policy of the Soviet revisionist clique, the statement said, the Greek people have seen through the nature of the Soviet revisionists' provocative armed attacks. They resolutely denounce such criminal acts. The Greek people join the Chinese people in shouting: Down with the new tsars!

The statement concluded with the slogan: Down with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism!

Article From Belgian Journal "Clarte"

THE Belgian Marxist-Leninist weekly *Clarte* recently published an article severely condemning the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its armed provocations

against China. It pointed out that China, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, is invincible and that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, sooner or later, is bound to be smashed by the Soviet people.

The article said: The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is an accomplice of U.S. imperialism. "The behaviour of the Soviet revisionist leaders is that of social-imperialists. They invaded Czechoslovakia, exploit East European countries they control, and grab neo-colonialist interests in Iran, India and a number of African countries."

(Continued from p. 15.)

Furthermore, the people's armed forces in Mergui and Tavoy districts in Tenasserim on many occasions intercepted cargo boats and tug boats of the reactionary government, capturing large quantities of materials. The major highways in Tenasserim division were often cut off by the people's armed forces.

The people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma have stepped up their operations in Magwe, Thayetmyo and Pakokku districts in Upper Burma and in Shan State and have scored a series of victories. In 1968, the Burmese people's armed forces in Shan State annihilated four battalions of Burmese reactionary troops and "self-defence units." During the period between July 25 and August 25 last year, the people's armed forces annihilated three companies of reactionary troops. Since the beginning of last December, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma have established red political power in the rural areas in Thayetmyo district and other places. Since the beginning of this year, the people's armed forces have again scored fresh victories in these places.

Suffering heavy blows from the people's armed forces, the Burmese reactionaries are falling on harder and harder times. In a period of about one year beginning from August 1967, they hurled scores of battalions, armed with weapons provided by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, into their counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against the mountain region of Pegu, the revolutionary base area of the Communist Party of Burma. However, these frantic struggles of the Burmese reactionaries were all thoroughly defeated. Between September and November last year, the Burmese reactionaries mustered large numbers of troops, including the 77th Division and 88th Division, for frenzied offensives against the Pegu mountain area. In September, the Ne Win military clique, sinking to a new low, sent a spy to assassinate Comrade Thakin Than Tun, Chairman of the Communist Party of Burma. Following the assassination, the reactionary troops launched another

The article pointed out: The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is exerting itself in whipping up anti-China sentiments for the purpose of covering up its betrayal on the Berlin question. The Soviet revisionists are trying to use armed provocations against China to maintain the "unity" of the daily disintegrating revisionist cliques, and to make preparations for the sinister anti-China meeting of these revisionist cliques.

In conclusion, the article said emphatically: "The tremendous victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution guarantees that China will be red for ever. China is invincible. The revisionists are merely miserable creatures who will be crushed by their own people."

counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the people's armed forces in the Irrawaddy Delta. The Burmese reactionaries' diabolical assassination of Chairman Thakin Than Tun and their military gambles in launching repeated counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns are death-bed kicks. They are frustrated and at the end of their tether. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, the revolutionary Burmese people, pouring out vials of wrath for the enemy, are waging still more valiant and fierce attacks against the enemy. They have scored one signal victory after another in the past six months. *Working People's Daily*, mouthpiece of the reactionary Burmese government, writing editorially on January 29 about the profound uneasiness caused by the active operations of the people's armed forces, clamoured for "corresponding changes" in its counter-revolutionary tactics and for intensified counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against the revolutionary base areas of the Communist Party of Burma.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction. And the revolutionary people are bound to meet with all kinds of difficulties before final victory. Nevertheless, these difficulties can all be surmounted and no difficulty can ever obstruct the advance of the revolutionary people. Perseverance means victory." At present, the Communist Party of Burma, under the leadership of Comrade Thakin Zin and Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin, firmly adheres to the revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power" formulated by Chairman Thakin Than Tun, and is leading the revolutionary Burmese people in developing the revolutionary armed struggle in Burma. The last-ditch struggle of the Burmese reactionaries can never hold back the wheel of history. The Burmese people will certainly win final victory in the Burmese revolution.

Revolutionary Soviet People Ardently Love Chairman Mao

MANY revolutionary Soviet people, with infinite profound proletarian feelings, have used different methods to make known to Chinese comrades how they cherish the memory of Lenin and Stalin and what boundless love and respect they cherish for the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

"Since We Have Mao Tse-tung, There Is Hope for Us!"

One day last October when a Chinese comrade in the Soviet Union was leaving for China, he met on his way to the railway station a Soviet driver who expressed his profound feelings to him. Firmly embracing the Chinese comrade and cordially holding his hands, he said with deep emotion: "When you are back in your country, do not fail to convey the regards of us Soviet people to the great Chairman Mao Tse-tung and to the great Chinese people. We Soviet people warmly love Mao Tse-tung and cherish the memory of Stalin. Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their like have smeared the honour of the Soviet Union and driven our country on to the road of capitalist restoration. But since we have Mao Tse-tung, there is hope for us! We will follow the example of the 'Stalin Group' and rise in rebellion against Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their like and fight for smashing the reactionary revisionist rule!"

When the two parted, the Soviet driver raised his tightly clasped hands to indicate the lasting unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

"Mao Tse-tung, Hurrah!"

A Soviet friend alighted from an international train which had pulled into a Chinese station, and showing deep emotion, he went up to a huge portrait of the great teacher Chairman Mao standing high on the platform. He looked at the portrait intently and said in a low voice: "Mao Tse-tung, hurrah!"

When he saw a Chinese comrade wearing a Chairman Mao badge on his jacket, he pulled him to his side and showed him a picture of Lenin which he took out from his inside pocket and which was wrapped in red silk. The picture had been clipped from a newspaper and had been kept for a long time. At the same time, he looked fixedly and with respect at the Chairman Mao badge the Chinese comrade wore on his jacket. Raising his thumb, he said, "Lenin, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, good!" He then angrily condemned by

gestures the crimes committed by Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their gang.

After that, he held the hand of the Chinese comrade and indicated he would like to have a Chairman Mao badge. When the Chinese comrade took off his most cherished Chairman Mao badge and gave it to him, the Soviet friend couldn't help cheering, "Mao Tse-tung, hurrah!"

"Take the Road Pointed Out by Mao Tse-tung."

Late one night when two Chinese personnel at a guest house for foreign friends returned, they found the light still on in one of the rooms and heard someone reading in a low voice. It turned out that a Soviet friend who had just arrived in China was reading Chairman Mao's works. The Chinese comrades opened the door and said to him with deep concern, "It is late, comrade. You should rest!" The Soviet friend turned round and saw that it was Chinese comrades speaking to him. He greeted them warmly and invited them to sit down. Pointing to the book on the desk that he was reading and raising his thumb, he said with emotion, "Mao Tse-tung, the Lenin of the present era! Wise! Great!" The Chinese comrades took a look at the book he was pointing to. It was the Russian edition of the third volume of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, and the pages were heavily marked in red pencil.

He told them that in the Soviet Union, the Brezhnev-Kosygin revisionist clique tried in every possible way to block, attack and vilify the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and forbade the Soviet people to read Chairman Mao's works. However, the Soviet revolutionary people did not at all listen to Brezhnev, Kosygin and their ilk. They cherish the memory of Lenin and Stalin and have infinite love for the great Mao Tse-tung! Then he opened his notebook which was filled with notes he had taken down during study. He read out a passage: "China's great proletarian cultural revolution has made me see more clearly the vicious features of the Brezhnev clique; it has made me all the more love Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the world's people in the present era. The only correct way is to take the road pointed out by Mao Tse-tung and wage revolutionary struggle..."

"The Chinese People Are the Bosom Friends of Us Soviet People."

Once, when a Chinese ocean-going freighter arrived at an African port, the Soviet seamen there

waved continually to the Chinese seamen. As soon as the freighter anchored and even before the gangway was firmly in place the Soviet seamen rushed on deck. They warmly shook hands with the Chinese seamen as if they were meeting old friends. The first words of one old seaman upon meeting the Chinese seamen were: "Long live Chairman Mao!" He then told the Chinese seamen: "The Chinese people are the bosom friends of us Soviet people, the best of all friends! When Stalin was alive, the Soviet and Chinese peoples were friendly, and they are still friendly now. The

batons of the revisionists cannot intimidate us. Our friendship is cemented in blood and we have a common revolutionary ideal. Brezhnev and Kosygin, chieftains of the Soviet modern revisionists, do not want revolution, but we Soviet people want revolution." He went on sincerely: "Chairman Mao is the great leader not only of the Chinese people but also of the people all over the world." He said he wanted to get a Chairman Mao badge. On receiving one from the Chinese seamen he promptly pinned it on his jacket and felt extremely honoured and proud.

New Tsars' Social-Fascist Tyranny

Fascist white terror reigns in Soviet society today. At the end of its rope, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is feverishly practising social-fascism at home and cruelly suppressing the broad masses of the Soviet working people in order to maintain its tottering reactionary rule and press ahead vigorously with social-imperialism abroad. These counter-revolutionary tyrannical acts are arousing the stiff resistance of the Soviet people.

Making Every Effort to Strengthen the State Apparatus

To suppress the broad masses of the Soviet people, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, like the German fascists in the past, has been doing its utmost to strengthen the state machinery under its control, including troops, police, prisons and courts. The Soviet revisionists have not only dispatched troops to invade other countries in pursuance of the expansionist policy of social-imperialism, but have also used troops in their bloody suppression of the people's revolutionary struggles at home. For many years, they have been engaged in frantic arms expansion and war preparations for this purpose. Their military outlay has increased year after year. According to greatly watered down figures released by the Soviet revisionists, their military outlay in 1968 was 2,200 million rubles more than in 1967, while in 1969, it registers a further increase of 1,000 million rubles over 1968. To reinforce their police apparatus, the Soviet revisionists established a "social security ministry" in July 1966 and set up motorized police units in all major cities in the country. Because of the mounting resistance of the Soviet people, at the end of 1968, the Soviet revisionist clique, out of the need to suppress the people, changed the "social security ministry" into a "ministry of the interior." At the same time, the big and small bosses of the clique bared their ferocious fascist features by clamouring openly that "resolute and timely

counter-attacks should be organized" against the people's resistance. Moreover, in recent years the Soviet revisionists have especially used the "people's guardsmen" to play a role that the police cannot play in suppressing the people.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has in recent years resorted to a host of tricks to create "legal" grounds for its fascist outrages. It concocted many "decrees" and "regulations" designed to fetter the Soviet people through "legality," "law and order" and the "iron discipline of the party" and suppress the discontent and resistance of the people.

In 1966, this clique openly added articles to the penal code of the Russian S.F.S.R. authorizing the arrest and imprisonment of those who show the slightest discontent with the reactionary rule of the clique on the charge of "calumniating" the revisionist leaders. *Izvestia*, official mouthpiece of the Soviet revisionists, has called for "struggles" against those who have shown discontent. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique also concocted a "resolution on the strengthening of labour discipline" in December 1966 and made known its intention to intensify the persecution of the Soviet working people by making full use of the "administrative measures prescribed by law." Brezhnev, chieftain of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, came out in person last year to compel the Soviet workers to "discuss" the "urgent problem of strengthening labour discipline." At the beginning of this year, the clique, resorting to a new trick, trotted out a regulation on control work which, under the label of "control by the whole people," entrusted "tremendous power" to the Soviet revisionist control organs set up throughout the country in "all enterprises, collective farms, government institutions, organizations, army units, as well as all departments of production, management and service trades." This was another step taken by the

privileged bourgeois stratum to strengthen its fascist dictatorship over the Soviet working people.

Terror Under Fascist Dictatorship

Practising fascist dictatorship under the signboard of "democracy for the whole people," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has turned the homeland of the Soviet working people into a land of terror.

The whole country is terrorized by the clique's troops, policemen and special agents; motorized police run wild. There are concentration camps, jails and "lunatic asylums" in every part of the country for detaining and suppressing the Soviet revolutionary people. A Soviet worker who had served in the Soviet air force said, "Here in our country we have far too many plain-clothesmen from the state security committee. In the armed forces too, they keep close watch over people. It happens very often that sons suddenly find their fathers missing and people find that their relatives or friends have disappeared." Such instances of white terror as exposed by this worker can be found all over the country. A Georgian worker was exiled to the frontier merely for having shown his dissatisfaction with the wild campaign whipped up by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique against Stalin. A Soviet woman Communist was expelled from the Party and sent to a "lunatic asylum" simply because she took exception to the clique's reactionary policies. A number of youths were arrested when they demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow against U.S. imperialist aggression against the Dominican Republic. In Leningrad, several young people were sentenced to three to four years' imprisonment because they had protested against the clique's aggression against Czechoslovakia. In western Ukraine, more than 70 intellectuals were arrested on a single occasion on the charge of "misinterpretation of the history of the Ukraine" just because they had asked the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to "attach greater importance to the language and culture of the Ukraine than it does now." The wave of arrests spread from Lvov to Kiev, Odessa and several other cities.

Privileged Stratum Tyrannizes the People

The Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique has deprived the Soviet people of their elementary freedom and democratic rights. A doggerel written on the door of a lavatory in the "Officers' Home" Theatre in Minsk is an ironical retort to the clique's allegation that "democracy for the whole people" has been realized in the Soviet Union. The doggerel runs: "To write in the dirty W.C., this tradition is no novelty. Friends, don't you agree that freedom of speech can only be found here?" On the other hand, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique takes great pains to shield the small privileged stratum and connives at its unscrupulous exploitation and op-

pression of the broad sections of the working people. A son of the chairman of a regional executive committee acted the tyrant and beat people up. But the procurator set him free because the offender's father is the chairman of the region's executive committee. A central committee member of the Soviet revisionist party of the Kirghiz S.S.R. did something in contravention of the law, but the "people's control committee" of the republic rejected the accusations from the workers on the ground that "the offender is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic and it seems rather 'inconvenient' to argue the case with him." In the Dushanbinsky Textile Combine, Galina Petrovna Ozornina, a child labourer at a spinning machine, was persecuted to death because she refused the order of the factory boss to work on the night shift. This boss, who caused the girl's death, not only went unpunished but was promoted. A leading member of a timber factory in Beslan kicked out the workers who criticized him. When the workers reasoned with him, he called in the police who arrested them on the ground that "the prestige of a leader should be upheld." There are innumerable instances of workers being dismissed on charges of "having committed monstrous crimes" or "slandering leaders" because they criticized the leading members of their enterprises. A certain engineering department had a total staff of 350. But 318 of them were fired within three years because they criticized the director of the department.

New Tsars in Kremlin Will Inevitably Fall

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's fascist outrages and ruthless suppression cannot cow the Soviet people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition. They only serve to reveal that the Soviet revisionists are at the end of their tether and putting up death-bed struggles.

Referring to the reactionaries of all countries, our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." Now, more and more revolutionary Soviet people have risen in struggle despite the ruthless suppression by the revisionists. The Soviet revolutionary organization "Stalin Group" has distributed a number of revolutionary leaflets, solemnly declaring that a revolution will be made in the Soviet Union to overthrow the rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. This fully manifests the heroic spirit and iron revolutionary will of the Soviet proletariat. The Soviet people are bound to completely overthrow the fascist tyranny of the new tsars in the Kremlin.

Soviet Revisionists' All-Round Restoration of Capitalism Brings Grave Consequences to Livestock Breeding

—Soviet revisionists resort to colonialist policy of unscrupulous plunder of Mongolia's livestock to make up for shortage of domestic animal products

THE all-round restoration of capitalism by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has brought grave consequences to livestock breeding in the Soviet Union and plunged it into chaos. A shortage of animal product supplies, meat in particular, has been increasingly felt there.

For all the attempts by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to gloss over the seriously worsening livestock breeding situation, it can be seen from the greatly doctored figures released by the Soviet revisionist Board of Statistics that livestock raising in the Soviet Union is declining. In the past six years, the total number of livestock in the whole country has dropped by about 14 million head.

The drop in the number of pigs, an important source of meat in the Soviet Union, is especially serious. In January 1968, the total number of pigs was 7.1 million less than that in January 1967, and in January 1969, it was 1.9 million less than that in January 1968. The total number of cattle fell last year by 1.5 million, including 400,000 milch cows. In the past six years, the total number of sheep decreased by 300,000. Livestock breeding in a number of important livestock raising areas has been reduced to a state of decline in the Soviet Union. The Soviet revisionist journal *Selyskaya Zhizny* admitted in a report last February that in many regions of the Ukraine, which is known for its pigs, "the number of livestock, pigs in particular, has dwindled" in recent years. The Soviet revisionist press also revealed that in the non-black-earth zone in the Russian S.F.S.R., along the Baltic coast and in Byelorussia the trend of decreases in the total number of sheep is "continuing" while in the Altai Territory, an important area in raising fine breed Merino sheep, the number of sheep also "fell sharply."

The perverse actions taken by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in regard to the relations of production have not only resulted in a steady decline in the number of livestock, but have also steadily lowered the quantity and quality of animal products. The Soviet revisionist paper *Pravda* revealed in January this year that in some regions in the Russian S.F.S.R., the Ukraine

and Kazakhstan, which account for more than 80 per cent of the total meat production in the Soviet Union, "the output of pork fell especially drastically last year." Meat production has further dropped since the beginning of this year. According to the obviously watered down figures released by the Soviet revisionists, meat output in the Soviet Union in January this year was 7 per cent less than in the corresponding period last year, or a further drop of nearly 50,000 tons. The Soviet revisionist press revealed that by 1970, the last year of the current five-year plan, the estimated daily yield of milk per milch cow on the "Omsk" Breeding Farm will be far below the level of 15 years ago. In the Dzhadzbur Livestock Breeding State Farm in Armenia which specializes in the production of dairy products and meat, each milch cow yields only about three kilogrammes of milk daily. In Stavropol, an important sheep-raising base in the Soviet Union, the average wool clip per sheep has drastically "dropped time and again by half a kilogramme" in recent years; the quality of wool has "greatly deteriorated" and 95 per cent of the wool produced there is "soiled or defective." "A similar trend has also appeared" in many other regions.

Meat supply is now very scarce in the Soviet market as a result of the serious decline in livestock breeding. Pork, chickens and ducks have almost completely disappeared from the food stores in many places, including the largest ones in the capitals of some union republics. People can scarcely find fresh meat in "state-run" markets even in Moscow. In a report under the heading: "Beef Steak 'Sold out,'" *Soviet Russia* said that one customer in Tula City who wanted to buy some beef steak to grill found "neither beef nor pork" at Store No. 32. The sales attendants told him that the store had been "out of stock for three days." The meat counters in Stores No. 55 and No. 69 were also empty. *Trud* published by the Soviet revisionists had to admit that there was "no meat" in workers' canteens.

To make up for the country's meat shortage, Brezhnev, Kosygin and their kind, while vigorously develop-

ing the private sector of the economy, even resorted to the desperate measure of slaughtering animals not yet fattened or fully grown in order to provide meat for the market. The Soviet revisionist journal *Economics of Agriculture* admitted that animals on sale in the Soviet Union are undersized and underweight. The average live weight per head of cattle sold or delivered to the state in various localities "is only 256 to 265 kilogrammes." Another Soviet revisionist journal disclosed that the average live weight per head of cattle sold by the Dzhadzhur State Farm to the state "is only 149 kilogrammes." By such perverse actions, the Soviet revisionists are drinking poison to quench their thirst. These actions will inevitably further undermine livestock breeding in the Soviet Union and bring about still greater chaos.

Like all imperialist countries which always try their utmost to shift the burden of their crisis on to others, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has resorted to the colonialist policy of ruthlessly plundering Mongolia's livestock to make up for its own shortage of animal products. According to obviously doctored official figures released by the Mongolian and Soviet revisionists, the state purchase of live cattle and sheep in Mongolia in 1963 was 114,000 tons, of which 88,100 tons were exported to the Soviet Union, that is, 80 per cent of the total amount purchased by the state. To meet the Soviet revisionists' insatiable demands, the Mongolian revisionist clique has gone so far as to drive both

female and young animals into the Soviet revisionists' slaughter houses. Such barbarous plunder by the Soviet revisionists has seriously harmed Mongolia's livestock breeding. According to figures released by the Mongolian revisionists themselves, Mongolia's total number of livestock in 1956 was more than 24 million; by 1966, the number, instead of showing any increase, had dropped to 22 million. Today, in this livestock breeding land, the Mongolian revisionist authorities have been compelled to tell the Mongolian people to eat wild animals or go meatless. The Soviet revisionists' colonial plunder has enabled the Mongolian and Soviet masses to see more clearly the diabolical social-imperialist features of Brezhnev, Kosygin and their like.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The difficulties of the reactionary forces are insurmountable because they are forces on the verge of death and have no future."** This is exactly the case with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. From the decline in Soviet livestock raising and from the chaos in other branches of the Soviet economy, the Soviet people will come to realize more clearly that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is the culprit in bringing about the serious breakdown of the productive forces in the Soviet Union and that this clique must be swept into the garbage can of history in order to bring the Soviet productive forces back to the path of vigorous development, and the Soviet Union back to the bright path of socialism.

Digging Their Own Graves

Kremlin's New Tsars Rig Up Anti-China Encirclement

LONG hostile to the Chinese people, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been working overtime in its collaboration with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries to rig up what is vainly designed as a ring around China. This last desperate struggle of the new tsars in the Kremlin, apart from exposing vividly their ugly counter-revolutionary face, brings their feeble paper-tiger nature into sharp relief. By opposing China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has landed itself in a still more isolated position in the sea of revolutionary struggles by the world's people.

For a long time, U.S. imperialism, bent on pushing its counter-revolutionary global strategy, has been trying to build up what it hopes can function as a ring encircling China. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique

gave this sinister design active support after usurping Party and state leadership in the country and degenerating into a gang of social-imperialists. It made the formation of an anti-China ring an important part of its counter-revolutionary "holy alliance" with the United States.

The past two years have seen the following developments: socialist China has become more powerful thanks to the decisive victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution; Mao Tse-tung's thought has spread wider than ever before in the world and the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations have been vigorously surging ahead; and imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism whose centre is the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, disintegrating and running into a blind

alley, are torn by contradictions and beset by difficulties at home and abroad. In these circumstances, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been more eager than before in partnering with U.S. imperialism to push their joint counter-revolutionary scheme of rigging up an encirclement of China. By doing so, it vainly hopes to "contain" China's great influence in the world and disrupt the surging revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries.

Massing Troops on Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian Borders

To slap together this ring and co-ordinate with the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, which has large numbers of forces and military bases around China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has in the last few years poured large reinforcements into the Sino-Soviet border areas and repeatedly created provocative border incidents. At the same time, it has turned Mongolia into a big military base by massing troops there and deploying them along the Chinese-Mongolian border. In the name of military "aid," it has provided the Mongolian revisionist clique with large quantities of military hardware and modern weapons and equipment and dispatched large numbers of military "advisors" to directly control that clique's armed forces.

Counter-Revolutionary Goings-On in Tokyo

For the purpose of organizing a ring around China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, working in league with U.S. imperialism, has moved heaven and earth to foster and gang up with Japanese militarism, which it hopes can be turned into an important part of this encirclement ring. In the last few years, this clique has greatly intensified its counter-revolutionary collaboration with the Japanese reactionaries. Soviet revisionist chieftains have openly and shamelessly lauded Japanese militarism as "a stabilizing force in Asia" and as enjoying a "leading position in Asia." It even asked Japanese militarists to "co-operate" with it in "stabilizing the political situation in Asia" and in "organizing counter-attacks against aggression." Egged on by the Soviet revisionists, the reactionary Japanese Government has gradually shifted the hub of its military deployment from Hokkaido, which is close to the Soviet Union, to Kyushu, which is close to China. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique did not hesitate to barter away Soviet sovereignty by agreeing to the "joint development" of Siberia with the Japanese reactionaries, the political aim of which is to set the Japanese militarists on a more belligerent course of opposing China. Said one Japanese bourgeois paper bluntly: "The Soviet Union has now joined hands with Japan in adopting the tactics of containing China."

Big Stakes on Indian Reactionaries

To rig up an anti-China encirclement, both the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and U.S. imperialism have put big stakes on the Indian reactionaries, mak-

ing India an important link in their joint encirclement racket. Over the last few years, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has greatly augmented its support to the Indian reactionaries in the political, economic and military fields. In the first four months of 1968, Soviet revisionist chieftain Kosygin twice visited New Delhi where he plotted with India about all-round criminal collaboration against China. The Soviet revisionist clique even decided to exchange with the Indian reactionaries "information" concerning China for "overall use" by the United States, the Soviet Union and India. Co-ordinating its manoeuvres with U.S. imperialism, it has provided large quantities of military and economic "aid" to the Indian reactionaries to back their wicked machinations against China, communism and the people.

Grooming Reactionary Forces in Southeast Asia

To get its ring around China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique did not hesitate to discard its fig-leaf of "supporting the national-liberation movement." It has made political deals in a big way with reactionary ruling cliques whose hands are stained with the blood of Communists and revolutionary people — in Indonesia, Burma, "Malaysia," Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and other countries and regions. It has more than once agreed to let the Suharto-Nasution fascist military clique of Indonesia defer repayment of more than 1,000 million U.S. dollars in military debts and interest. In addition, together with U.S. imperialism, it has given huge sums of new loans to the reactionary Indonesian regime. In 1966, when the Ne Win fascist regime of Burma embarked on a frantic campaign against China and Chinese nationals in that country, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique promptly shipped munitions to Rangoon. To make the "containment against China effective" through closer collaboration, it has established diplomatic relations with the Singapore puppet regime and "Malaysia," which only yesterday the clique called a product of neo-colonialism. These renegades have even collected together anti-China scum of every description, sitting at the same meetings and hobnobbing with all breeds of running dogs of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

For the sake of organizing a ring encircling China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has carried out extensive activities abroad in helping U.S. imperialism muster the political dregs in Southeast Asia through various "alliances" and "treaties." As a result of the joint plotting by U.S. and British imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in 1967, "Malaysia," the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia ganged up in an anti-China, anti-communist and anti-people organization — the "Association of Southeast Asian Nations." Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi went on junkets everywhere selling the idea of linking up the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," the "Southeast Asia Treaty Organization" and the "Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty Organization (ANZUS)." Behind these activities

was the string-pulling by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Betraying the Indo-Chinese Peoples

To bring about an anti-China encirclement, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has stepped up its betrayal of the Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by redoubling its efforts to carry on "peace talks" intrigues with U.S. imperialism. It is also collaborating in earnest with U.S. imperialism in a conspiracy to bring about what both call an "Indo-Pakistan rapprochement," the purpose of which is to sow discord in Sino-Pakistan relations and turn the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent into a segment in the anti-China ring.

To encircle China, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique prepared, in collaboration with U.S. imperialism, a resolution on so-called "nuclear protection" last June. Together with U.S. imperialism, it blustered that it would provide countries and regions around China with a "nuclear umbrella," which is nothing but an attempt to set up nuclear bases there and increase its nuclear threat to China. At the same time, taking advantage of the decline of British imperialism which, unable to pay more attention to the East, decided to withdraw its military forces from east of the Suez, the Soviet revisionist clique has repeatedly sent its fleets to Southeast Asia and grabbed the right to set up naval bases in India, thus extending its military power into the Indian Ocean.

Ganging Up With U.S. Imperialism Against Communism, China and the People

All these criminal activities of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique suit U.S. imperialism perfectly in carrying out counter-revolutionary machinations against China, communism and the people. It has therefore won Washington's open approval. U.S. ruling circles have indicated that since the Soviet Union and the United States "have common interests in containing China . . . in the whole of Southeast Asia," the United States has no intention of "checking" the penetration of Soviet revisionism into this region. They encouraged the Soviet revisionists to continue to take measures "parallel" to those of the United States in putting together an anti-China encirclement, saying that in this way they "will find more and more basis for agreement" for Soviet-U.S. collusion on a global scale. In letting the cat out of the bag, U.S. ruling circles have fully revealed the criminal activities of this sinister joint Soviet-U.S. venture against China.

Zealous collaboration by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique with U.S. imperialism in knocking together a ring around China is not merely a demonstration of its counter-revolutionary madness. It has shown up more revealingly its unprecedented weakness — fierce countenance but faint heart. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that the world revolution has entered a great new era. The fact that the new

tsars in the Kremlin are so anxious to form, together with U.S. imperialism, a ring encircling China at this time has completely manifested its dread of imminent doom.

Fifty years ago, the great Lenin ridiculed the American, British and French imperialists who set out desperately to oppose Soviet Russia and try to destroy Bolshevism. Said Lenin: "They intend to surround themselves with a Great Wall of China so as to keep out the plague, the plague of Bolshevism. These people are trying to rid themselves of Bolshevism by going into quarantine, but this cannot be done. Even if these Anglo-French imperialist gentlemen, who possess the best techniques in the world, succeed in building this Great Wall around the Republic, the germ of Bolshevism will still penetrate the wall and infect the workers of the world." History has confirmed this wise thesis.

Soviet Revisionists in Unprecedented Isolation

Listen, you new tsars in the Kremlin! Revolutions cannot be "contained." History has proved over and over that all stumbling-blocks in the way of revolution are eventually crushed under the great wheel of the people's revolutionary struggles. More than 150 years ago, the tsar of Russia ganged up with almost all the monarchs in Europe in organizing a "Holy Alliance" to "contain" the influence of the French bourgeois revolution. What happened? The revolution moved on, and the counter-revolutionary alliance they so loudly proclaimed vanished into thin air. Half a century ago, the anti-Soviet crusade set up by the imperialist countries to strangle the new-born Soviet state met with a similar ignominious defeat. How can the anti-China cordon formed by you, the new tsars, with the U.S. imperialists today possibly fare any better? Whatever scum you collect to "encircle" or "contain" China, you absolutely cannot prevent the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and socialist China from exercising influence in the world.

Referring to U.S. imperialism which was carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere, our great leader Chairman Mao said more than four years ago: "It is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world." By partnering with U.S. imperialism in futile attempts to set up an anti-China encirclement and supporting the reactionaries in a number of Asian countries to suppress the people's revolutionary struggles there, Kremlin's new tsars are only arousing the people of the world, first of all the people of Southeast Asia, to rise up against them. The great Chinese people are certainly not alone. The revolutionary people of all countries, who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population, the great Soviet people included, are friends of the Chinese people. But the new tsars and the U.S. imperialists as well as the reactionaries of all countries, besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world, have landed themselves in unprecedented isolation. The new tsars and all other anti-China scoundrels will certainly come to no good end.

Unprecedented Big Row Within Imperialist Bloc

A BIG row unprecedented in intensity since the end of World War II erupted within the imperialist bloc around the time of new U.S. imperialist chieftain Richard Nixon's visit to Western Europe.

On the surface, the quarrel was caused mainly by the scramble between Britain and France for hegemony over Western Europe. In reality, it reflects the deepening and developing of the U.S.-French struggle in the last few years for hegemony there. It shows that the de Gaulle government, taking advantage of the predicament of U.S. imperialism which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and finding itself in an impasse, has made a new challenge to the recently installed Nixon Administration. The outbreak of this struggle not only dealt a head-on blow to Nixon during his visit to Western Europe; it is also a fresh proof that the U.S.-headed imperialist bloc, riddled with contradictions, is falling apart and heading for destruction at an accelerated speed.

The big row was actually touched off by the West European trip of the new U.S. president. As is known to all, Nixon's chief objective in rushing off to Western Europe only one month after he assumed office was to placate and woo America's West European "allies." It was a vain attempt to slow down the rapid disintegration of the imperialist bloc and maintain the tottering domination of U.S. imperialism so as to prepare the ground for big counter-revolutionary political deals between U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Little had the new U.S. imperialist chieftain expected that his plan to visit Western Europe would set off a big scramble that was contrary to what he was after. The British Labour government, which has always been dependent on U.S. support, was bent on exploiting Nixon's visit to isolate France and boost Britain's own position in an effort to realize its ambition of squeezing itself into continental Western Europe and contending with the de Gaulle government for hegemony there. On its part, the latter initiated a new political offensive in the light of America's collapsing hegemony in Western Europe and of Britain's above-mentioned intentions and activities.

De Gaulle's "Independent Europe"

According to revelations by the Western press, this extremely intense dog-fight within the imperialist bloc came about like this: In early February, the U.S. Government informed West European governments of Nixon's itinerary on his West European tour. Having been informed, French President de Gaulle held talks with the British Ambassador to France Christopher Soames on February 4, proposing the establishment of an "independent Europe" to the complete exclusion of the United States. As revealed by the

British press and official sources, de Gaulle made it clear in his conversation that the West European countries must have a common position on various world problems before a "European entity" could be achieved. But the reality is quite different: Britain is "pro-U.S.," while France has been asserting its "independence" from the United States. De Gaulle advocated setting up a "truly independent Europe" and liquidating NATO and U.S. domination over it. De Gaulle also advocated that the West European "Common Market" should evolve into a "looser form of free trade area," including agricultural products, to be led by an "inner political directorate" of France, Britain, West Germany and Italy. De Gaulle also said that he would like to see Anglo-French talks on economic, political and military matters and find out whether "we could resolve our differences."

All-Round Challenge to U.S. Policy of Controlling Western Europe

The blue-print of de Gaulle's "independent Europe" is actually an all-round challenge, made at a time when the political-economic crisis of the capitalist world is fast worsening, to the U.S. policy of controlling Western Europe as tightly as possible, a policy that the United States has been pursuing since the end of World War II. Moreover, this is an extremely heavy blow to the NATO military bloc which was left decimated by France's withdrawal in 1966.

This manoeuvre of de Gaulle's is also a serious political challenge to the British Labour government which continues to follow and depend on the United States politically, militarily and economically. Observers in London held that de Gaulle's talk was aimed at exposing Britain's dependence on the United States. He was forcing Britain to make public its stand on whether it was continuing to follow the U.S. policy towards Western Europe. De Gaulle was fully aware that **Britain would express its intention of continuing to tail after the United States.** In this circumstance, France could justify its accusation that Britain is still too pro-American and, therefore, France would continue to keep it out of the West European "Common Market."

To meet the French challenge, the British Labour government did not hesitate to act in a way that is extraordinary in diplomacy. Without informing the French Government in advance, it revealed to West Germany and four other partners of France in the West European "Common Market" the content of what was said to be de Gaulle's talk with Christopher Soames. This was an attempt to sow discord between France and its partners, West Germany in particular, so as to make it easier for Britain to edge itself into continental Western Europe and find a way out politically and economically. Moreover, the British press chose to raise

a fuss about de Gaulle's talk on the very eve of Nixon's West European tour to show British "loyalty" to the United States and to play up to Nixon.

Furthermore, in defiance of France's strong protest and firm boycott, Britain has strived hard to resurrect the long-defunct "West European Union" composed of Britain and the "Common Market" six. It has also brought West Germany and four other countries together in holding meetings in London on several occasions to discuss the Middle East and other problems.

Anglo-French Contradictions Worsened

These British moves have rapidly worsened the already acute contradictions between Britain and France. Ministers of both governments quarrelled and heaped abuse on each other. The French Government sent a note to Britain and Foreign Minister Debre made a statement protesting against Britain for engaging in "diplomatic manoeuvres" and "distorting" de Gaulle's talk. French official circles particularly stressed that de Gaulle had "said nothing which differed from what he has constantly and publicly affirmed," and had made no proposal for the setting up of an "inner political directorate" of Britain, France, West Germany and Italy. On its part, Britain, in addition to a note in reply to the French note, had Foreign Secretary Stewart retort that the British Government had "not exaggerated nor distorted" de Gaulle's talk. Even Prime Minister Wilson failed to keep cool and personally took part in the squabbling.

A bitter quarrel also developed between Britain and France over the question of the "West European Union." France accused Britain of assuming the role of a self-styled leader, of summoning meetings in the name of the standing council of the union, and of wooing West Germany and others. It denounced Britain for engaging in "conspiracy" and attempting to sneak into the West European "Common Market" by the "back door." It declared that France had decided to boycott all activities of the "West European Union." Refusing to give in, Britain retorted sharply that the union would not dissolve even if a member withdrew. It insisted that the "West European Union" must carry on with its activities as usual, whether France took part or not.

All Western Europe in Political Disarray

Worth noting in the big row is the attitude of West Germany. Amid the pandemonium in which the imperialist countries are both colluding and struggling with each other, the basic stand of West Germany is: while emphasizing that West European "integration" cannot do without France, it is very pleased to enjoy Britain's flattery; taking advantage of the Anglo-French contradictions, it is trying to further boost its own economic and military strength and win the right to have a say on international political matters. West Germany seems to remain neutral in the

bitter quarrel between Britain and France, but in fact it has moved somewhat nearer to Britain in the NATO bloc and the "West European Union," while its contradictions with France in the West European "Common Market" have grown. At the same time, West Germany continues to depend on the United States while expressing growing resentment against the United States for making deals with the Soviet revisionists behind its back. All this has more and more complicated relations within the imperialist bloc.

Other West European countries, such as Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, have also been involved to various extents in this scramble and quarrel between Britain and France. Quarrels have also taken place within British and French ruling circles. In the face of such a mess, even the Western capitalist press complained that the quarrels had "left Western Europe in total political disarray."

Total Collapse of Imperialist System Accelerated

De Gaulle's talk and the ensuing melee knocked the bottom out of Nixon's visit "before it started." Although the new U.S. imperialist chieftain was given a staggering blow by de Gaulle, he had to swallow his pride. He did not dare to cancel his visit to Paris, but had to lavish praise on de Gaulle. At the same time, Nixon was afraid to offend France's rival, Britain. Thus when he was in London, he stressed the long-extinct "special relations" between the United States and Britain in order to please Harold Wilson. This is a far cry from the overweening arrogance with which his predecessors — Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson — treated the rulers of France and Britain.

Nevertheless, Nixon's effort in flattering everybody on his West European tour can neither turn back the inevitable trend of rapid decline in U.S. domination, nor stem the historical current of the speedy disintegration of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. On the contrary, his actions only serve to further expose the predicament of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger on its last legs.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis." At present, the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world are surging forward; the political-economic crisis of the imperialist countries is deepening daily; their struggle to shift the burden of the crisis on to one another and their struggle for power and interests have become more and more acute. The strife among the imperialist countries cannot save them from their impending doom. Instead, it will further the split of the U.S.-led imperialist bloc and accelerate the total collapse of the imperialist system. The big row and scramble that broke out within the imperialist bloc around the time of Nixon's West European tour is a clear reflection of this historical trend.

Warm Tribute to Frontier Guards in Chenpao Island Area

A delegation formed jointly by the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Heilungkiang Provincial Military Area Command of the P.L.A. and the Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently went to the Chenpao Island area to pay warm tribute to the heroic Chinese frontier guards who performed great meritorious deeds in the struggle to rebuff the Soviet revisionists' armed provocations and to defend the sacred territory of our great motherland.

The armymen and people pledged to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and sum up their experience conscientiously, strengthen army-civilian unity and grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war. If the Soviet revisionists dared to intrude again, the intruders would be wiped out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

A grand rally was held by the delegation to honour the frontier guards in the Chenpao Island area on March 20. Speaking at the meeting on behalf of the people of the province, Yu Chun, head of the delegation and member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, paid tribute to the heroic frontier guards and read out a letter of respect from the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Heilungkiang Provincial Military Area Command and the Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee. In her speech, Yu Chun indignantly condemned the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for its heinous crimes of repeatedly encroaching upon Chinese territory. She warmly praised the frontier

guards for their heroic actions which gave expression to their loyalty to the motherland, to the people and to Chairman Mao.

Other speakers at the meeting were a leading member of the Chinese frontier guards in the Chenpao Island area and representatives of the commanders and fighters who had taken part in the struggle to counter-attack the Soviet revisionist aggressors. Filled with triumphant exaltation, they enthusiastically related their experience in relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought to smash the aggressive ambitions of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. They said: We owe our victories in the struggle to counter-attack in self-defence to our great leader Chairman Mao, to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and to the powerful support of the revolutionary masses. They expressed their determination to sum up their experience conscientiously and carry forward their achievements. They were resolved to keep their eyes wide open, hold their guns firm in hand, increase revolutionary vigilance and, along with the revolutionary people, carry the great cultural revolution through to the end and defend with their blood and lives every inch of the territory of the motherland.

For several days, the delegation went to the outposts to hold meetings with the heroic frontier guards to exchange experience in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and denounce the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Heroic fighters with battle achievements in rebuffing the Soviet revisionist intrusions were invited to tell about their heroic deeds in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to direct combat and smash the Soviet revisionists' armed provocations. Bringing with it Chairman Mao badges, Chairman Mao's works and many letters of respect the delegation paid

warm tribute to the men in the barracks and at the outposts.

Peasants in Chenpao Island Area Turn Anger Into Strength

There is a vigorous and lively scene everywhere in the fields of the Chenpao Island area. Displaying high revolutionary spirit, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members are determined to do a good job of spring ploughing and reap another bumper harvest this year as a counter-blow to the armed provocations of the Soviet revisionists. In this endeavour they are assisted by the frontier guards of the People's Liberation Army.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique frantically and repeatedly created extremely grave armed border provocations. This has enraged the broad masses of peasants in the Chenpao Island area. With a gun in one hand and a hoe in the other, and in an unprecedentedly high fighting spirit, they have plunged into the work of spring ploughing. Now farm tools of various types, big and small, have been repaired ahead of schedule and manure has been sent to the fields. In some communes and production brigades capital construction in water conservancy has been carried out in a way suited to the local conditions.

The poor and lower-middle peasants cherish boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao. In the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes which were set up recently, they study Chairman Mao's teachings that **"the Chinese people will defend their territory and sovereignty and absolutely will not permit encroachment by foreign governments"** and **"grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war."** This has further increased their enthusiasm in grasping revolution and promoting production.

ROUND THE WORLD

Czechoslovak People Demonstrate Again

Protest Over Soviet Revisionist Military Occupation

On March 28, broad sections of the Czechoslovak people launched a new wave of struggle, indignantly protesting against military occupation by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. They thus manifested once again the Czechoslovak people's firm will to defend the dignity of their nation and motherland and to resist the Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism.

On the evening of March 28, several hundred thousand Prague citizens poured into Wenceslas Square and neighbouring streets in a mammoth demonstration. The demonstrators waved flags and held aloft placards inscribed with: "Russians go home!" "Tanks cannot check our advance!" "Thrash the Russians!" and "Look out, you Russians, your provocations on the Ussuri will bring you to no good end!" They shouted slogans denouncing the Soviet revisionists as colonialists and demanding that they get out of Czechoslovakia. They angrily condemned the monstrous crimes of the Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism and social-fascism. The enraged masses smashed the windows of the Soviet Aeroflot office and threw office files and furniture into the street and burnt them. Many people drove their cars to the embassy of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and sounded their horns in protest.

The demonstration against the Soviet revisionists' social-imperialism went on for several hours and lasted late into the night. Wenceslas Square was jammed and traffic came to a complete standstill at the peak of the struggle.

Large-scale demonstrations against military occupation by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique also took place in Bratislava and many other cities.

The powerful demonstration against military occupation by the Soviet revisionists was touched off by the news that the Czechoslovak ice hockey team had just defeated the Soviet team in a match in Sweden, a victory which aroused the national pride of the Czechoslovak people. Burning with hatred for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which ravages their country, the Czechoslovak people poured into the streets in surging waves and launched a fierce struggle, powerfully demonstrating their firm resolve to drive out the Soviet revisionist aggressors.

The latest struggle is the largest waged by the Czechoslovak people since their powerful January demonstrations against the military occupation by Soviet revisionism. For months, the Czechoslovak people have carried on their struggles

against the Soviet revisionist occupationists in various ways. Everywhere, in town and countryside, they have put up huge posters such as "Russians go home!" Wherever the Soviet revisionist occupationists go, the Czechoslovak people spit on the ground in disgust to show their scorn and protest. The Czechoslovak people's resistance is particularly strong where the Soviet revisionist occupationists are stationed. Window-panes of the buildings in which the occupationists lodge have often been smashed by the people with stones. Some Czechoslovak youths have beaten up the officers of the Soviet revisionist occupation troops who are riding roughshod over the Czechoslovak people. Sales clerks in a number of shops have refused to sell anything to Soviet occupationist officers. Workers at the famous Skoda Auto Plant have often severely punished the Soviet revisionist occupationists for their atrocities. In Olomouc City, where the Soviet revisionist occupation troops are billeted in force, the masses have kept up a heroic resistance despite suppression.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**U.S. imperialism has over-reached itself. Wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck.**" Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's armed aggression and military occupation of Czechoslovakia is a noose around the necks of the new tsars in Moscow. The longer their occupation and the heavier their oppression of the Czechoslovak people, the more intense the resistance of the Czechoslovak people will be and the tighter the noose will become. As it does everywhere else, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is finding the going tougher and tougher in Czechoslovakia.

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