

PEKING REVIEW

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**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin
Receive Comrade Balluku and Other
Members of Albanian Party and
Government Delegation**

**Liuho "May 7" Cadre School Provides
New Experience in Revolutionizing
Organizations**

*Yangtse River Bridge at Nanking
Opened to Railway Traffic*

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S LATEST DIRECTIVE

Sending the masses of cadres to do manual work gives them an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are too old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at work should also go group by group to do manual work.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Comrade Balluku and Other Members of Albanian Party and Government Delegation



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao receive the Albanian Party and Government Delegation. Fifth from left in the first row is Comrade Beqir Balluku; fourth from right Comrade Rita Marko; third from left Comrade Adil Carcani; first from right Comrade Koco Theodhosi; and fourth from left in the second row Comrade Vasil Nathanaili.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee, on October 5 received Comrade Beqir Balluku, leader of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently Minister of Defence of the Albanian People's

Republic, and other members of the delegation: Comrade Rita Marko, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic and First Secretary of the Durrës Regional Committee of the Party of Labour; Comrade Adil Carcani, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic; Comrade Koco Theodhosi, Alternate

Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Minister of Industry and Mining; and Comrade Vasil Nathanaili, Ambassador of the Albanian People's Republic to China.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin shook hands warmly with Comrade Balluku and the

others, had a photograph taken with them, and then had a very cordial and friendly talk with them.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing and Wen Yu-cheng.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Leading Comrades of Revolutionary Committees And Workers' Representatives From All Over the Nation

OUR great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as well as Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Wang Tung-hsing and Wen Yu-cheng on the evening of October 5 received leading comrades of revolutionary committees and workers' representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, who had attended the National Day celebrations held in Peking for the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

When Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, smiling broadly, arrived at the Great Hall of the People to meet the worker comrades with warm affection, a prolonged storm of applause rang through the hall. This presented a scene of jubilation. The nearly 10,000 outstanding workers of different nationalities from various parts of the country were overjoyed and elated at the appearance of Chairman Mao whom they had been longing to see. They cheered enthusiastically: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Clapping and waving happily, Chairman Mao greeted the representatives of the country's workers who, in high spirits, and militant, have stepped

firmly on to the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of the superstructure.

Chairman Mao's heart beats as one with the hearts of the workers and the working class is devoted to him. Waving the red-covered revolutionary treasured book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the workers in the hall cheered Chairman Mao to the echo: "We pledge boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow Chairman Mao's teachings, act according to Chairman Mao's instructions and be Chairman Mao's good fighters!" "Closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously!" "Resolutely carry out the latest instructions of Chairman Mao and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"



The representatives of the working class present at the reception were overjoyed and elated when they saw Chairman Mao whom they had been longing to see. They cheered lustily: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The workers' representatives and leading comrades of revolutionary committees from all parts of the country were overwhelmed with joy following the reception. They sang again and again: "Beloved Chairman Mao, the red sun shining in our hearts, how many words so deep in our hearts we long to say to you, how many warm and fervent songs we wish to sing for you. . . ." Many workers danced spontaneously to the melody *A Long, Long Life to Chairman Mao*. The Great Hall of the People became a scene of general rejoicing.

Filled with enthusiasm after seeing Chairman Mao, workers' representatives from Shanghai, Tientsin and Hunan Province poured out their deep emotions to the press. They said: "We workers were oppressed and exploited in the old society. It is Chairman Mao who led us to make revolution and lifted us from a sea of misery. We are now the masters of the country! Chairman Mao gives us this directive: **'The working class must exercise leadership in everything.'** Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in person authorized our invita-

tions to Peking to take part in the National Day celebrations. And they received us today. All this shows that deepest concern which they have for the whole Chinese working class, and gives it the greatest inspiration. It is the highest honour for us, the working class."

They pledged to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and grasp revolution and promote production so as to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and accomplish the great, historic mission of the working class.

After the reception, many workers' representatives rushed immediately to the telecommunications centre to cable to their comrades-in-arms, telling them, so that they could share their greatest happiness, the extremely joyous news that our great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao had received the workers' representatives.

Guinean Ambassador Gives National Day Reception

Guinean Ambassador to China Sekou Camara gave a reception in Peking on October 2 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Guinea.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, and representatives of the Peking workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams.

Ambassador Camara and Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke at the reception. Both wished continual development and consolidation of the friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples.

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The Parties and peoples of China and Albania have cemented a profound revolutionary friendship in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. This friendship founded on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles is eternal and indestructible.

— MAO TSE-TUNG

Albanian Party and Government Delegation Concludes Peking Visit

THE illustrious envoys of the heroic Albanian people from the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forefront — Comrade Beqir Balluku, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence, and the Albanian Party and Government Delegation led by him — were warmly welcomed in Peking by the broad revolutionary masses during their visit. A mass rally of 100,000 people which gave the delegation a rousing welcome was held in Peking on October 4. The rally acclaimed the ever-growing militant friendship between the Parties, peoples and armies of China and Albania. It enthusiastically greeted the Albanian people's splendid victories in their revolutionization movement, and expressed the firm support of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who have tempered themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution, for Albania's revolutionary action of withdrawing from the Warsaw Treaty.

Members of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams made up of Peking workers and the P.L.A., as well as workers, peasants, P.L.A. men, revolutionary workers in art and literature, Red Guards and revolutionary cadres were at the rally. In addition, there were representatives of workers from all parts of China and combat heroes, model workers and commanders and fighters from the People's Liberation Army, who had attended the National Day celebrations in the capital. At the rally were leading comrades of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the Cultural Revolution Group under it and other departments, including Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh

Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng and Wen Yu-cheng. Also present were Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo, and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wu Teh.

The rally took place at the Peking Workers' Stadium. A multitude of red flags and dozens of streamers inscribed with welcoming slogans decorated the stadium. A festive scene and a revolutionary, militant atmosphere prevailed at the meeting.

Large portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, stood opposite the rostrum, flanked by the national flags of Albania and China. Two red placards with quotations from Chairman Mao and Comrade Enver Hoxha read:

"If the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet modern revisionists and their lackeys dare touch Albania in the slightest, nothing but a thorough, ignominious and irrevocable defeat awaits them."

"The triumph of China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a terrible deadly blow to the U.S.-led imperialists, to the Soviet-led modern revisionists and other reactionaries."

The rally was presided over by Hsieh Fu-chih, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The band played the national anthems of Albania and China at the beginning of the rally. Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Comrade Balluku deli-

vered very important speeches full of revolutionary friendship. Their speeches were punctuated by repeated, thunderous applause. At the end of the rally, everyone stood up and the band played *The Internationale*. They then sang the revolutionary song *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. Comrades Chou En-lai and Balluku raised their clasped hands and joined the revolutionary masses in shouting in rhythm and for a long time: "Enver — Mao Tse-tung!" "Mao Tse-tung — Enver!"

During their stay in Peking, the distinguished Albanian guests visited the Peking General Knitwear Mill, the Hsinhua Printing House, the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune and a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Peking. They also attended a concert in their honour at which the piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing and the revolutionary symphonic music *Shachiapang* were presented by the Central Philharmonic Society and the National Peking Opera Troupe.

On October 6, Albanian Ambassador to China Vasil Nathanaili gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honour of the conclusion of the delegation's visit to the capital.

Present at the banquet were leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Cultural Revolution Group under it and other departments: Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien and Wen Yu-cheng. Also present were Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premiers; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; workers' representatives from all parts of the country who had attended the National Day celebrations in Peking and representatives of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of Peking workers.

Comrade Beqir Balluku and Comrade Chou En-lai gave enthusiastic speeches at the banquet. Their speeches were greeted by deafening applause.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of profound proletarian revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Albania. The comrades-in-arms of the two countries repeatedly toasted the ever-growing great militant friendship between the two Parties, the two peoples and the two armies of China and Albania in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys. They repeatedly wished a long, long life to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and to Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng's Speech At Peking Mass Rally

COMRADE Huang Yung-sheng said, "The heroic Albanian people are the closest comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people. In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people have received constant enthusiastic support from the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Albanian people. On behalf of the 700 million Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, let me extend the most heartfelt thanks and highest respects to the fraternal Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army.

"Under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, defying brute force and forging ahead valiantly, have fought protracted heroic struggles against both domestic and foreign enemies. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated, the path traversed by the Albanian people has been 'a road of grappling with the ferocious enemies, domestic and foreign, overt or camouflaged, a

path blazed by the people with their breasts, with high political awareness and maturity, with their pens, rifles, blood and countless sacrifices.' During the period of World War II, the Albanian people, relying on their own strength, persevered in armed struggle, defeated the ferocious German and Italian fascist invaders and established a people's regime. Since the war, they have smashed one plot after another for subversion and sabotage by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and defended the dictatorship of the proletariat. When the Khrushchov revisionist renegade clique launched its rabid attack against Marxism-Leninism, the Albanian Party of Labour, led by its great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, stepped forward to uphold principle, stood fast against the counter-current and fought the stormy waves and carried on a tit-for-tat struggle against Khrushchov revisionism. It has valiantly defended Marxism-Leninism and made outstanding contributions to the international communist movement and to the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat.

"Consistently upholding the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and abiding by Comrade Enver Hoxha's

teaching to 'build socialism with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other,' the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and Albanian people, through self-reliance and arduous struggle, have made brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the last few years, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism, the Albanian Party of Labour has undertaken a revolutionization movement of profound socialist revolutionary significance. Under the guidance of the militant Marxist-Leninist programme worked out in the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour the revolutionization movement is developing vigorously and there has been a spectacular new upsurge. This year Comrade Enver Hoxha set the task of the educational revolution, calling upon the schools to go further in revolutionization to cultivate new communist people. He also advanced the idea of working-class supervision to prevent cadres from degenerating and to bring into play the role of the working class as the masters of the country. All this has enriched the content of the revolutionization movement so that it is advancing and becoming deeper and more widespread. This movement has greatly consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, vigorously brought into play the Albanian people's communist spirit and stimulated the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production. Albania is today stronger than ever. The illumination radiating from the great socialist beacon in Europe, Albania, is brighter than ever. This is a great victory for the creative integration by the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in the Albanian revolution."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng said, the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and the heroic Albanian people have always held high the great revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and stood in the foremost rank of battle in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction in all countries. Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian people have fully played the role as a strong and powerful shock force of the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world, and won high praise and unstinted admiration from the Chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world.

Recently, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng continued, the People's Republic of Albania solemnly announced its withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty. Comrade Mehmet Shehu's report to the Albanian People's Assembly exposed with a wealth of irrefutable facts that the Warsaw Treaty had been turned from an instrument of defence against imperialist aggression into an aggressive

anti-socialist tool. This fearless revolutionary action by the Albanian people was another heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. It gave tremendous support to the struggle of the people of the various countries in East Europe against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, and was a new and important contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the people of Europe and the world as a whole.

"A short time ago, the Soviet revisionist Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique, under the signboard of the Warsaw Treaty, ganged up with its East European partners, the Gomulka, Ulbricht, Zhivkov and Kadar cliques and blatantly sent troops to occupy Czechoslovakia and committed towering crimes against the Czechoslovak people. The revisionist leading clique of Czechoslovakia bent the knee and capitulated to the aggressors and shamelessly betrayed the Czechoslovak people. This act of naked aggression committed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique showed to the hilt that it had long betrayed the Bolshevik Party of Lenin and Stalin, the socialist cause and the Soviet people, and fully exposed its monstrous features of social-imperialism and social-fascism. Putting up the signboard of a 'socialist community,' the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has made use of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, another tool under its control, to push its new colonial policy in Eastern Europe in an all-round way: politically, it tramples at will upon the independence and sovereignty of the East European countries and grossly interferes in the internal and foreign policies of these countries; economically, it plunders the material resources and exploits the working people of these countries; militarily, it carries out armed threats and armed control, and even open troop occupation, and creates puppets by the use of guns. The Soviet revisionists are controlling the East European countries through the Warsaw Treaty, just as U.S. imperialism controls the West European countries through the North Atlantic Treaty. Relations between Soviet revisionism and the East European revisionist countries is just like that between U.S. imperialism and the Latin American countries under reactionary rule. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is the biggest colonial ruler and the exploiter of the people of the East European countries, the new tsar riding roughshod over the people of these countries. What they call a 'socialist community' in fact is the relationship between a tsarist suzerain and its dependents."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng pointed out, "Scorning Soviet revisionism, a ferocious enemy which looks powerful, the heroic Albanian people determinedly withdrew from the Warsaw Treaty. When Albania took this revolutionary action, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai, in their

cable to Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania Comrade Mehmet Shehu, expressed the most resolute support for the Albanian people on behalf of the 700 million Chinese people. Of late, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has stepped up its efforts to plot against Albania and, taking advantage of the Warsaw Treaty, has massed its troops in Bulgaria, dominating that country and thus posing a grave threat to the security of the people of Albania and the other Balkan countries. At the same time, this clique has sent large numbers of troops to reinforce its forces stationed along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian frontiers and has intensified its armed provocations against China. All this, however, does not in the least testify to its strength but merely testifies to its weakness. In his message to the leaders of Albania, Chairman Mao says: **'If the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet modern revisionists and their lackeys dare touch Albania in the slightest, nothing but a thorough, ignominious and irrevocable defeat awaits them.'**

"We here assure the Albanian comrades that, armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are determined to follow our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that they **'will at all times and under any circumstances unswervingly stand on the side of the fraternal Albanian people,'** and will always be united, fight together and be victorious together with the heroic Albanian people and the valiant Albanian People's Army."

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng said, the present international situation we are facing is excellent, the East wind prevails over the West wind. Under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, the Chinese people are now courageously advancing to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution along the path indicated by our great leader Chairman Mao. "Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Cultural Revolution Group under it, the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses in our country have seized back that part of the Party, government, financial and cultural power that was usurped by the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road represented by China's Khrushchov and by the latter's agents in different places. Three-in-one combination revolutionary committees have been established in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, that is, throughout the country except Taiwan Province. A nationwide new upsurge of struggle-criticism-transformation is in progress. Following our great leader Chairman Mao's latest

instructions, China's working class has organized Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of workers which, in co-ordination with P.L.A. fighters, have entered colleges and middle and primary schools on a huge scale. And they are entering various spheres of the superstructure where they will integrate with revolutionary activists, lead struggle-criticism-transformation and carry out the great historic task that **'the working class must exercise leadership in everything.'** Wherever the workers' propaganda teams go, a completely new situation comes into being. Profound revolutionary changes have taken place and will continue to do so in those places in the superstructure of our country where intellectuals are concentrated.

"The situation is excellent and inspiring. In China, as a result of the more than two years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung has never been as widely popularized as it is today; never before have the Chinese people been as full of vigour and vitality as they are today; never before has China's dictatorship of the proletariat been as consolidated as it is today and never before has our socialist motherland been as strong as it is today. We can foresee the advent of a new leap forward in socialist construction. This is a great victory for the courageous struggle waged by the Chinese people of all nationalities who are rallying closely around the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader! This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung! This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! These victories have completely smashed the schemes of the imperialists and modern revisionists to restore capitalism in China; these victories make it possible for China to contribute more to the world revolution and better perform her proletarian internationalist duty."

Concluding, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng said: "Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **'The Parties and peoples of China and Albania have cemented a profound revolutionary friendship in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. This friendship founded on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles is eternal and indestructible.'** Amid the storms of the common struggle our unity and friendship has demonstrated and will continue to demonstrate incomparable power. May the two Parties, peoples and armies of China and Albania fight shoulder to shoulder, advance arm in arm and strive to realize our common great aim, bury imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries once and for all and build a new world without imperialism, capitalism and the system of exploitation!"

Comrade Beqir Balluku's Speech at Peking Mass Rally

COMRADE Balluku said: "Wisely initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great proletarian cultural revolution has achieved one decisive success after another throughout the great socialist China. We extend our heartfelt greetings for these brilliant victories you have won and express our full conviction that new and still more brilliant victories are in store for you on your glorious revolutionary path because the great Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is leading the great Chinese people with a valour and courage that have seldom been witnessed. This is the most reliable guarantee for the continuous march towards fresh victory in revolution. The revolutionary China—the China which has fought many legendary heroic battles in the armed people's revolution and the China which is in the midst of the great proletarian cultural revolution—today has become red all over as a result of this correct, and far-sighted Marxist-Leninist leadership. Her dazzling radiance shines out in all directions the world over."

He said: The great proletarian cultural revolution, as a great political and ideological revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and its agents in the Party headed by China's Khrushchov, has made it entirely possible for the People's Republic of China to always maintain her red colour and ensured that the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung will be passed down from generation to generation always as the great and victorious banner of the fraternal Chinese people. The tremendous victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed all the counter-revolutionary plots by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists who tried every means to carry out "peaceful revolution," restore capitalism and energetically push revisionism in China.

"The great proletarian cultural revolution has demonstrated the inexhaustible strength of the hundreds of millions of the great Chinese people and demonstrated the vitality of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's great Marxist-Leninist thought. It has further strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has further enriched Marxism-Leninism by his teachings through both theory and practice. The people of our country, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of our country heartily congratulate the fraternal Chinese people on their victories of world historic significance and fully regard these as our own, and as great contributions to the cause of the world revolution."

Comrade Balluku said: "You, the Chinese proletarian revolutionaries, are closely following Chairman

Mao's great strategic plan and implementing Chairman Mao Tse-tung's highest instruction: 'It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work.'

"With its high revolutionary consciousness, the glorious Chinese working class, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and in high spirits, is bringing its lofty class spirit into the universities and colleges and all other cultural and educational organizations."

Comrade Balluku pointed out that the international situation was developing favourably for the people of all countries and for the revolution, and unfavourably for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. The revolutionary people were courageously rising and revolutionary storms were hitting hard at U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism headed by the Soviet renegade clique and the reactionaries of all countries.

In the heroic battle of revolutionary struggle for national and social liberation against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction, the people of various countries have increasingly deepened their conviction that as revolutionaries, **political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**, and only armed struggle can guarantee the freedom and independence of the people.

There was no other road nor could there be to defeat imperialism and modern revisionism completely!

Comrade Balluku said: At present, as revolution is developing and maturing daily and U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism with the Soviet anti-Marxist renegade clique as its centre are at the end of their rope and are suffering one failure after another, both the Soviet Union and the United States have become world gendarmes and the collusion between these two countries has reached astonishing proportions.

The heroic war conducted by the fraternal Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism for freedom and national independence constitutes a brilliant example for the people of the world. The Khrushchov revisionist clique openly sold out the cause of the Vietnamese people in order to consolidate the unprincipled collaboration of the Soviet Union and the United States in dividing up spheres of influence and in dominating the world. The invasion of Czechoslovakia by the armies of the Soviet revisionists and their followers was carried out with the tacit consent of their American imperialist partners. This fascist-type invasion against the people of Czechoslovakia, carried out under the signboard of

the notorious Warsaw Treaty, shows that this treaty has become a tool of aggression employed by the Soviet chauvinists to bully and oppress other member countries. This fact clearly shows that there was not the slightest difference between the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty of aggression. Persisting in its Marxist-Leninist standpoint, the People's Republic of Albania resolutely declared the Warsaw Treaty null and void, thus safeguarding the interests both of Albania and those of all the revolutionary peoples of the world. The great Chinese people and all Marxist-Leninists and genuine revolutionaries, who stand together with them, have given powerful support to this revolutionary act of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people. The historic message of reply sent to Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Comrades Lin Piao and Chou En-lai has in essence expressed the power of the militant revolutionary friendship between our two Parties and the peoples of both countries. This message was tremendous and powerful support from the fraternal Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung to the Albanian people in their just and unabating struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism.

Comrade Balluku said: The new historical stage of resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has started. A life-and-death struggle is being waged between the forces of revolution and social progress on the one side and the forces of aggression and darkness on the other. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the great, respected and beloved leader of all the revolutionaries in the world, the great, glorious Chinese people stand in the forefront of the struggle.

The fraternal Chinese people, who have been further steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and who are armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, have served as a brilliant example in the resolute struggle to defeat the plots of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism.

He said: "All peace-loving progressive mankind throughout the world is proud of the fact that today

the Chinese giant, the strongest and most respected and beloved motherland of the proletariat of the world, is winning victories, this makes the imperialists headed by the United States and the modern revisionists headed by the Soviet renegade clique tremble with fear.

"Speaking of the revolutionary determination and vitality of the heroic Chinese people, Comrade Enver Hoxha said: 'No force on earth can stop the Chinese people who are 700 million strong in their forward march on the road of socialism and communism. The flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution will wipe out all the class enemies, annihilate China's Khrushchovs and dash the hopes of the imperialists and modern revisionists. It provides a great example of how to overthrow everywhere the revisionist cliques in authority. People's China will stand as always an impregnable fortress of socialism, a powerful base of revolution, and the Communist Party of China will always be a standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism.'

"We rejoice at the fact that the great revolutionary China — a standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism in the world — is our closest ally, friend, brother and comrade-in-arms. China and Albania, our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and the glorious peoples of our two countries, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Enver Hoxha, are firmly standing in the same trench and at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. We will always be united, fight together and be victorious together."

In conclusion Comrade Balluku said: "Dear comrades, we pledge to you, the fraternal Chinese people, the great Chinese Communist Party and our most respected and beloved Comrade Mao Tse-tung, that the Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour, under the wise and long-tested leadership of the close friend of the Chinese people Comrade Enver Hoxha, will safeguard our eternal friendship like the apple of our eye and will continuously consolidate and strengthen this revolutionary friendship so that it will become a great and triumphant banner for the peoples of our two countries and the proletarian revolutionaries of the world in the decisive struggle for the victory of revolution, socialism and communism."

Comrade Beqir Balluku's Speech at Farewell Banquet

Dear Comrade Chou En-lai,

Dear Comrade Kang Sheng,

Dear Chinese brothers and invited friends,

The Party and Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania is soon concluding its visit to the People's Republic of China.

We are leaving your great motherland with the deepest impressions of and the greatest respect for the

fraternal Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

In this short but soul-stirring and unforgettable visit, we feel completely at home in living together with the fraternal Chinese people. Everywhere we have been accorded a most special and heart-warming welcome. For this we are grateful to the great Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

As the closest comrades-in-arms of the fraternal Chinese people, as their close comrades and as their true brothers taking the same road and having the same objective and ideology, we have every condition and possibility to acquire a better understanding of all the splendid successes scored by the great Chinese people under the leadership of their Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

We have met workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres, Red Guards and revolutionary intellectuals. Wherever we went, we were most glad to see that the fundamental feature of the People's Republic of China today is the rallying of the 700 million Chinese people around the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung; this is a great and firm unity both morally and politically.

This steel-like unity based on the solid foundation of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's great Marxist-Leninist thought is the source of all victories won or to be won by the fraternal Chinese people. The Chinese people, filled with an optimistic spirit and united as one, are advancing along the road of revolution and socialism.

We rejoice at the brilliant victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This unprecedented revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung has turned the People's Republic of China into a great political and ideological school, a great school of revolution, in which hundreds of millions of people are studying hard and resolutely putting into practice the great Marxist-Leninist thought of their brilliant leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

An outstanding characteristic is that the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has become a powerful weapon in the hands of the workers, peasants, soldiers, youths and revolutionary intellectuals in the great socialist China, and is being turned into a mighty and inexhaustible material force.

We feel happy that we have the opportunity of attending and taking part together with the fraternal Chinese people in the National Day celebrations of the People's Republic of China. The magnificent parade on October 1 powerfully demonstrates the vitality of the great Chinese people, their lofty, indomitable revolutionary spirit and solid unity and their great determination to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution to thorough victory and to win new achievements in the firm and principled struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction.

Our delegation is paying the visit at a time when the great Chinese people are going all out to carry out the supreme latest instructions of Chairman Mao Tse-tung for the better completion of the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the new stage of the revolution.

We are glad to witness the tremendous fighting strength and full mobilization of the fraternal Chinese people in carrying out Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions. Today, the great socialist China is seething with unprecedented and extraordinary revolutionary vigour.

Wherever we went, we saw the profound revolutionary enthusiasm of the heroic Chinese working class in the revolution and production. As the vanguard class of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they closely follow the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, bravely bring their healthy class spirit to schools and to colleges and all cultural and educational institutions and are thus fulfilling their great historic mission.

We have seen the high revolutionary spirit and steel-like unity of the Chinese labouring peasants who have formed an unbreakable alliance with the heroic Chinese working class. Today, an excellent atmosphere prevails in China's socialist countryside which presents a thriving picture. In particular, the bumper harvests in the last two years are the surest signs of the selfless labour of the glorious commune members, signs of their utmost solicitude for the constant strengthening of their socialist motherland.

We have also seen with feelings of great joy that the great proletarian cultural revolution has become a big melting pot for tempering hundreds of millions of students, Red Guards, youths and cultural and art workers.

In the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the great class struggle for the defence and further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the high tide of striving hard to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao Tse-tung's great thought, the glorious youth of China are being tempered into worthy revolutionaries who, holding aloft the red banner of revolution and keeping it pure and unyielding as a symbol of the great revolutionary fruits of victory, will relay it down through the generations.

In our warm meetings with and visits to units of the glorious Chinese People's Liberation Army personally founded by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and led by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, we saw and rejoiced at the fact that the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army has become a great and reliable bastion of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army was gloriously born of the Chinese people. It was tempered and grew in the fires of the epic struggles of armed revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party. It is armed with the invincible thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. It is an army of the proletariat with a high political, ideological and military level. It is prepared and vigilant

at all times and ready to deal crushing blows to all imperialist and revisionist enemies who dare to invade China, and to defend with selfless spirit the great cause of revolution, socialism and communism.

The characteristic of the meetings and talks our delegation held with the leaders of China's Party, Government and the People's Liberation Army is, as always, that we reached unanimity both in our thinking and in our common actions on all questions of common concern. Our two Marxist-Leninist Parties, the glorious Chinese Communist Party and Albanian Party of Labour led respectively by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Enver Hoxha, give unreserved support to the revolutionary struggles and national-liberation struggles of the peoples of various countries fighting for freedom and independence and give powerful and unreserved support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic armed struggle against U.S. aggression and to the Arab people in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, give firm support to the peoples of Czechoslovakia and other East European countries in their struggle against the Soviet revisionist clique, and give firm support to the revolutionary movements of the peoples of Western Europe and North America as well as of all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Our two Parties are determined to carry through to complete victory the cause of socialism and world proletarian revolution and the principled and unremitting struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism headed by the Soviet Brezhnev-Kosygin clique of renegades. Long degenerated into a counter-revolutionary clique, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has turned the Soviet state into a state of chauvinist and fascist aggression.

Our most cordial and constructive meeting and talks with our esteemed Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the fraternal Chinese people and the closest friend of the Albanian people, are an invaluable souvenir for us.

We wish to express our conviction once again in this happy visit to the great socialist China that owing to the great Chinese Communist Party's consistent adherence to the correct path, both now and in the past, owing to the many tremendous achievements won in socialist construction over the last nineteen years, owing to the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and owing to the extensive application of the great Marxist-Leninist thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the People's Republic of China, the indestructible bastion of socialism and world revolution, is now stronger than ever before.

As a profound class revolution, the great proletarian cultural revolution has finally smashed the sinister

subversive activities of China's Khrushchov, U.S. imperialism and Soviet Khrushchov revisionism working in co-ordination with one another. Acting in collusion they vainly try by means of counter-revolutionary plots to liquidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism and practise revisionism in the People's Republic of China. But the time-bombs exploded in the enemies' own hands, burning to ashes all their schemes and fond hopes.

We have always believed and will always unswervingly believe that capitalism and revisionism will never appear in the great Mao Tse-tung's People's China, and that the destiny of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of socialism is in reliable hands, in the firm hands of the glorious Chinese Communist Party and its great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The victorious banner of revolution and socialism flies and will always fly over the great red China. The People's Republic of China is and will always be a glorious bastion of the world proletarian revolution, the warmest inspirer and supporter of national-liberation struggles, a reliable rear of the peoples of various countries in their struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and a standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism in the world.

Dear comrades and friends,

We believe that our delegation's visit to the People's Republic of China, our many meetings and talks with your highest leaders of Party, Government and army, our meetings with the broad labouring masses of city and country and fighters of the People's Liberation Army are a new contribution to the further strengthening of the eternal militant friendship between the Parties, peoples and revolutionary people's armed forces of our two countries.

We are deeply moved by the profound and infinitely sincere sentiments of friendship and love which the fraternal Chinese people expressed to our Party, our people and our respected and beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha during our visit to your beautiful motherland. We shall convey all this to our people, our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Dear comrades, at the same time we assure you that the Albanian people cherish the same sentiments towards the great Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and the great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Our revolutionary friendship is the immortal achievement of our two Marxist-Leninist Parties. This friendship has been founded by our great leaders, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Enver Hoxha; it is built on the basis of the immortal thought of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The great steel-like friendship between Albania and China has stood and will stand many severe tests. It is for ever unbreakable. It will last as long as the world and will steadily develop and become strengthened in the interests of our two peoples and the revolutionary people of the world.

If the imperialists headed by the United States, the Khrushchov modern revisionists and their lackeys dare to sabotage the friendship of our two countries, they will certainly meet with the immediate fatal and destructive return blows by the peoples and armies of our two countries.

Please allow me to take this opportunity and drink a toast

To the indestructible, militant and everlasting friendship between the revolutionary people of our two countries,

To the glorious Chinese Communist Party and to the health of its great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the most respected and beloved friend of the Albanian people,

To the Albanian Party of Labour and to the health of its respected and beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the most esteemed friend of the Chinese people,

To the complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution,

To the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army under the direct command of Chairman Mao's closest comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao,

To the health of Comrade Chou En-lai,

To the health of Comrade Kang Sheng, and

To the health of the guests present at this banquet.

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Farewell Banquet

Dear Comrade Beqir Balluku,

Dear Comrade Rita Marko,

Dear Comrade Adil Carcani,

Dear Comrade Koco Theodhosi,

Dear Comrade Vasil Nathanaili,

Dear Comrades of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation,

Comrades and friends,

Today we are very happy to gather joyously together once again with our Albanian comrades at this farewell banquet given by Comrade Ambassador Nathanaili in honour of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation.

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Party and state leaders of Albania headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people's great leader and the Chinese people's closest friend, sent us a message of greetings filled with revolutionary friendship; Comrade Enver Hoxha personally attended the National Day banquet given by our Embassy in Albania and made an extremely important speech; and the comrades of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Beqir Balluku have come to Peking to celebrate the festival together with us. Today, on the eve of his departure, Comrade Beqir Balluku again made an enthusiastic speech. All these constitute a

very great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. We express our most heartfelt thanks to Comrade Enver Hoxha and to the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government and people.

The present visit to our country by the Albanian Party and Government Delegation is of great significance. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao met the comrades of the delegation on a number of occasions. We have fully exchanged views on the present international situation and on the question of strengthening mutual aid and co-operation between our two countries, and both held that it is essential to expand the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys on a worldwide scale. Your visit has made important contributions to the further development of the fraternal friendship and the militant unity of our two Parties, peoples and armies.

Comrades and friends,

The struggle waged by the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is entering a new historical stage. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are finding it harder and harder to get along.

In Vietnam, the Middle East and the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America, U.S. imperialism is running into blind alleys everywhere and is being badly battered. Of late, student struggles of an unprecedented scale against persecution and massacre broke

out in Mexico, shaking the backyard of U.S. imperialism. Within the United States, the movement of the Black people is again gathering strength. Throughout the old world, new and greater revolutionary storms are brewing.

The armed occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has accelerated the general bankruptcy of modern revisionism. The hundreds of thousands of troops cannot subdue the Czechoslovak people. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique had to summon once again the Czechoslovak revisionist chieftains to Moscow so that another deal has been made at bayonet point, brazenly coercing the Czechoslovak revisionist chieftains to agree to the legalization of the Soviet revisionist military occupation by means of a treaty. But the high-handed policy of Soviet revisionism can neither cow the Czechoslovak people and the people of other East European countries nor prevent the modern revisionist bloc from falling apart. Within the modern revisionist bloc headed by Soviet revisionism, just the same as within the imperialist bloc headed by U.S. imperialism, the struggle is becoming increasingly acute as between control and anti-control, interference and anti-interference and subversion and anti-subversion. The forced declaration of postponement of the counter-revolutionary sinister meeting scheduled for November by the Soviet revisionists is a reflection of such sharpening contradictions.

U.S. imperialism has acquiesced in the long-term occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet revisionism. And on the questions of the Middle East, Vietnam, etc., Soviet revisionism is bound to further sell out the interests of the people there. This dirty counter-revolutionary deal is now in progress inside and outside the United Nations. However, by their desperate struggles, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism absolutely cannot save themselves from their inevitable doom, but will only arouse the people of the world to still greater resistance. Although there are unavoidably twists and turns and vicissitudes in the course of the development of the people's revolutionary movement in various countries, and although in the revolutionary ranks there are unavoidably persons who will waver, fall behind or capitulate, **"the people of all countries, the masses comprising more than 90 per cent of the entire population sooner or later want revolution and sooner or later support Marxism-Leninism."** The general trend towards final victory for the people of all countries cannot be changed. We are full of boundless confidence in the future of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Comrades and friends,

The situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country is excellent. A new high tide of carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously is surging throughout the

country. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that **the working class must exercise leadership in everything**, the working class of our country is stepping on to the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of the superstructure. The masses of intellectuals of our country must receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. Just a few days ago, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the latest instruction about **sending the masses of cadres to do manual work**. At present, throughout the country, from the central down to the basic level, from cities to the countryside, factories, mines, enterprises, establishments, people's communes, Party, government and mass organizations and colleges and schools are all warmly responding to the series of latest instructions of Chairman Mao. The all-round victory of our great proletarian cultural revolution is in sight.

Dear Albanian comrades! You have personally seen that our great proletarian cultural revolution is a most extensive political and military mobilization and, guided by the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and taught by Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle, our people have been fully aroused. Tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million Chinese people will perform their proletarian internationalist duty even better. The Chinese people are determined to give firm support to the revolutionary struggle of the Albanian people in every possible way. Let our two Parties, peoples and armies encourage, learn from and support each other and advance hand in hand in our common struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys!

Comrade Beqir Balluku and the other Albanian comrades-in-arms will soon leave Peking for home. Please convey the most cordial regards of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government, the Military Commission and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee to the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, to the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government. Please convey to the fraternal Albanian people the highest tribute from the Chinese people.

In conclusion, let us shout:

Down with U.S. imperialism!

Down with Soviet revisionism!

Long live the militant friendship between the Parties, peoples and armies of China and Albania!

Long live the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Long live the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao!

Comrade Enver Hoxha's Important Speech

— At the National Day Reception Given by the Chinese Embassy in Albania

COMRADE Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people, made an important speech at the reception given on September 30 by Li Ting-chuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Albania in celebration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The full text of Comrade Hoxha's speech reads:

Dear Comrade Li Ting-chuan,

Comrades and friends,

October 1, the glorious anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and the great holiday of the Chinese people, is also a day of great joy for the Albanian people, for all the freedom-loving peoples and revolutionaries of the world.

Allow me, on the occasion of this glorious jubilee, to extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, our ardent greetings to the fraternal Chinese people, to the glorious Communist Party of China, to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the respected friend of the Albanian people, and to wish you new victories on the road of socialism and communism, for the good of People's China, for the good of the proletariat and of the peoples of the world.

The warm words you said, Comrade Li Ting-chuan, to our people and our Party are considered by us as an expression of the sincere love and great friendship binding our countries, Parties and peoples, as an expression of our unity, and common aims and struggle, of our determination to always march together, to fight and win together. The same pure feelings that stem from the bottom of the heart are nourished also by the Albanian people and their Party of Labour for their faithful ally, the Chinese people, for the Communist Party of China and for its beloved leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Marxist-Leninist, the outstanding and courageous fighter for the cause of socialism and communism.

The great Chinese people are celebrating the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in an atmosphere of colossal successes achieved in the triumphant unfolding of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in all the fields of the political, economic and social activities.

On the eve of this glorious anniversary, the Chinese people have scored a brilliant victory of great importance not only to the destiny of China, but also to that of the cause of revolution and of socialism throughout the world. With the exception of Taiwan, which is still occupied by the U.S. imperialists, all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China have set up their revolutionary committees, the new organs of the revolutionary power of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The red banner of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the red banner of the Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, is now victoriously fluttering all over great China.

Our Party and people greet wholeheartedly and with great enthusiasm this magnificent victory achieved by the fraternal Chinese people in the cultural revolution under the wise and far-sighted leadership of their Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The establishment of the revolutionary committees marks the triumph of the ideas and the revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tse-tung over the reactionary line of China's Khrushchov, it marks the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of socialism over revisionism and capitalism. The counter-revolutionary plot has definitely been smashed and destroyed; the anti-China hopes and aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and international reaction to take the fortress from within have also been smashed to smithereens.

Only two years have elapsed since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in the People's Republic of China at the initiative and under the direct leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. In the process of the broad class struggle, the multi-million masses of the Chinese workers, peasants and people's intellectuals have unreservedly embraced the Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and have been

educated politically and ideologically. They have been tempered and their revolutionary consciousness strengthened. They are now more closely united around the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and have become politically conscious. They are taking in their hands the cause of the defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism.

This brilliant victory of the cultural revolution has found concrete expression in the formation of the great three-in-one combination — the revolutionary mass organizations, the units of the People's Liberation Army and leading revolutionary cadres of the Party and state organs, created with the initiative and under the direction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and on this foundation the revolutionary committees have been built up.

The successful unfolding of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the brilliant inspiring atmosphere it created have brought about everywhere the unprecedented outburst of a new creative impetus of the industrious and talented Chinese people. Firmly relying on and persistently implementing the teachings and directives of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese working class has achieved new colossal victories in the various sectors of the economy, in science and technology, in education and culture.

Great People's China has amazed the whole world by her magnificent and all-out successes achieved in revolution and production. The People's Republic of China has now been transformed into a very powerful socialist state with modern industry, advanced agriculture, a really proletarian education and culture, with science and technology that have reached the highest present-day world levels, and with a defensive power which includes the most modern weapons such as atomic and hydrogen bombs, guided missiles and other means of war, capable of destroying in all conditions all aggressors or their coalitions that would dare to undertake any fatal adventure against her.

The new directives about the role of the working class in the cultural revolution given by Comrade Mao Tse-tung recently are a powerful driving force that speeds up and further consolidates the final victory of the cultural revolution over the counter-revolutionary group and line of China's Khrushchov. These directives which correctly appraise and reaffirm the leading and decisive role of the working class in socialist construction, in production, education, culture and in all other fields of the activity of the proletariat not only consolidate the positions of Marxism-Leninism and of the dictatorship of the proletariat in People's China, but are a powerful driving force for the working class in all the countries, helping it to understand correctly and better its historic role as the principal force and as supreme leader in the proletarian revolution and the building of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of socialism.

The fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China is now burning up the last remnants of the counter-revolutionary group headed by China's Khrushchov, of the Chiang Kai-shek agents, of the imperialists and various reactionaries. There is no force in the world now that can halt the victorious march of the 700 million Chinese people on the road of socialism and communism.

The triumph of the proletarian cultural revolution in China is a great mortal blow to the entire global strategy of the Soviet-U.S. alliance for the division of spheres of influence and the domination of the world. The great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the revolutionary peoples in their struggle against imperialism and aggression. It provides a brilliant example to overthrow revisionist cliques everywhere that have usurped Party and state leadership.

Never has China's international prestige reached such a peak as today. People's China is a real socialist colossus, an impregnable fortress of revolution and socialism, under whose feet all the plots and dangerous plans of imperialism and modern revisionism will be smashed. It is the source of revolutionary inspiration, the hope for the future and reliable backing for all the peoples of the world, for all the revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists in their struggle for national and social liberation. Great China of Mao Tse-tung has shown by facts that she is the defender of the peoples, big and small, of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and of Europe in their struggle against the intrigues and plots of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Not only the broad popular masses, the working class, peasantry and progressive intelligentsia of these continents, but also the strata of national bourgeoisie in many countries, have on many occasions experienced by themselves the intrigues and brutal interference of the two great imperialist powers. Therefore, they feel the great need for a powerful backing and support, which they can find only in the People's Republic of China.

This is an incontestable reality which will be more evident with every passing day.

The Albanian people are happy that a real revolutionary and militant friendship, a pure and steel-like friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, binds our two Parties, our two peoples, our two socialist countries. This friendship which came into being and was strengthened in the common struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism, which was tried and tested in the revolutionary tempests and in the heroic battles against the common enemies — imperialism and modern revisionism, for the defence and the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, is unbreakable. It will live for centuries, for the good of our peoples, for the good of the great cause of communism that unites us. No tempest is capable of shattering its granite-like foundations.

The message sent to us by Comrades Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and Chou En-lai, in which they express the determined revolutionary and internationalist support of the 700 million Chinese people and their glorious Communist Party for the struggle being waged by our people in defence of our homeland and socialism, is a new powerful testimony to the great Albanian-Chinese friendship. It is a new and brilliant testimony to the great Albanian-Chinese friendship and a new brilliant manifestation of its force and militant vitality, of the revolutionary steel-like unity binding our two peoples. The real Marxist-Leninist unity is a force which can never be defeated, which knows no distance to act and win. The real Marxist-Leninist unity is a force that defends the people, parties and socialist states, big and small, without any distinction, that are firmly marching on the road of socialism and communism, from all danger. This steel-like Marxist-Leninist unity is demonstrated by the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour, by the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Albania.

The solemn warning which Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the respected friend of the Albanian people, and Comrades Lin Piao and Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Chinese people, gave to all the enemies of our country, to the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and all their servants, is for us Albanians a boundless aid and support which fills our hearts with determination and faith on our correct road, and strengthens our force and security in our struggle for the defence of the freedom and independence of our homeland and of all the victories of our people's revolution.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Party, the Government and all the Albanian people, our thanks and boundless gratitude for the message of brotherly friendship and internationalist revolutionary solidarity which we received in these last few days from the 700-million People's China of Mao Tse-tung.

The enemies of the People's Republic of Albania and of the Albanian Party of Labour encourage themselves by saying that Albania's ally, the great China of Mao Tse-tung, is far away and cannot come to the assistance of Albania. We tell them: Do not rejoice so quickly. Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao and Chou En-lai publicly told them that for those who would **"dare touch Albania in the slightest, a complete, ignominious and irrevocable defeat awaits them."** How would this aid act in a lightning-like way, it is China and Albania that know it. You should not worry about it.

Comrades,

The imperialist system and modern revisionism are now undergoing a deep-going political and economic crisis which is becoming ever more serious. It is a result of the revolutionary sweep of the peoples and of the extension of their struggle against bourgeois

oppression and exploitation and against colonialism, old and new. The aggressive predatory policy of U.S. imperialism, as well as the hegemonic and chauvinistic course of the Soviet revisionists, the ever more open and brutal Soviet-U.S. collaboration for the division of the spheres of influence and the establishment of the domination by the two great powers of the world, have aroused powerful resistance from the working masses and revolutionary peoples everywhere. The tempest of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and revisionism is spreading to all continents. In spite of the desperate efforts of the bourgeoisie and revisionism, the numerous means available to them and their colossal expenditures to puzzle the minds of men and women, the ideas of revolution and of the liberation war are, with each passing day, winning over the people and the revolutionaries of various countries.

Where there is interference from U.S. imperialism, there is people's resistance and armed struggle. Vietnam is a great example. The peoples of Latin America have risen against Yankee domination and their revolt is constantly expanding. The contradictions among the partners of U.S. imperialism are becoming ever more grave. The deep-going political and economic crisis which has gripped the capitalist world and modern revisionism is arousing the exploited masses to resistance, it is bringing them still nearer to revolution. During this year, large-scale student movements broke out in many capitalist and revisionist countries. These movements which had the powerful support of the workers heavily shattered everywhere the foundations of the political and economic power of the bourgeoisie. This new revolutionary fire cannot be put out easily, for it is nourished by the unbearable situation of capitalist oppression and exploitation of the workers, by the shutting out of prospect in life to the rising generation by the bourgeoisie. The student and youth movement is a great revolutionary force which has not yet shown all its strength. It is being fought by the bourgeoisie with all its means, and it is being sabotaged in every way by the revisionists.

But both the students and the working class acquired a great experience during their struggles. They have raised their class consciousness and learnt how to recognize their enemies better.

The student movement will always be on the rise; it will know how to better concentrate and organize itself and will quickly purge itself of anarchists, opportunists, revisionists, etc. It will be better channelled in the big tide of proletarian revolution. The student movement can realize its ideals only when it unites with the working class and when the triumphant ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the scientific theory of proletarian revolution win the minds and hearts of youth.

The students and youth of the whole world, in their offensive against political tyranny and social injustices, should follow the example of the heroic Red Guards of People's China, who, under the direct leader-

ship of the great Marxist-Leninist Mao Tse-tung, in co-operation with and under the direction of the working class, definitely destroyed the counter-revolutionary revisionist group of China's Khrushchov.

The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists, disconcerted by the revolutionary impetus of the masses and infuriated by the general crisis which their system is undergoing, have thrown themselves into dangerous adventures and are committing open aggressions against the peoples, robbing them of their freedom and national independence, subjugating and enslaving them. The ill-famed counter-revolutionary Soviet-U.S. alliance for the division of the spheres of influence and the domination of the world has now gone into action. While the United States is continuing the barbarous war in Vietnam, aiming at expanding the flames of aggression throughout Asia, the traitorous Brezhnev-Kosygin clique created another hotbed of aggression in the centre of Europe, threatening and blackmailing the peoples of this continent.

The aggression against Czechoslovakia is an ugly product of the counter-revolutionary Soviet-U.S. global strategy against the freedom of the peoples, of the interference in the domestic affairs of other states, and of aggression.

The armed intervention of the Soviet revisionists in Czechoslovakia fully confirmed the bitter but true fact that the Soviet Union has now been transformed into an imperialist state which is carrying out most openly and most brutally the great-Russian revisionist chauvinistic policy. It showed that the policy of the Soviet revisionist leaders is a typically imperialist policy, that the power in their hands is a typically bourgeois power that oppresses the Soviet people and threatens other peoples, and that the Soviet Union has been transformed into a counter-revolutionary centre against the freedom and independence of the peoples of the whole world.

The aggression against the Czechoslovak people also made clearer the double-faced attitude of the Soviet revisionists towards Vietnam which they have betrayed and sold out one thousand times. The Soviet revisionists are trying to reward the Americans for the benevolent attitude of U.S. imperialism towards the aggression committed by its allies in Czechoslovakia in the same way in Vietnam, by undermining the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people and by doing everything in their power to make the latter go down on their knees and capitulate to the aggressors.

The armed intervention in Czechoslovakia enables all the peoples to see the real countenance of the Soviet revisionists, to know better the imperialist aims and their fascist methods, to see the degree of the ideological and political degeneration of the revisionists.

The further degeneration of the Soviet revisionists, of course, would develop in the direction of the big-state accentuated chauvinism, to impose by force of

arms their will on their partners who have the same ideology but are disobedient to their orders and dictates. The pseudo-Marxist slogans and phraseology that have been woven for several years in succession could no longer serve to soften the great divergencies which were deepening, but even failed to conceal them. The revisionist demagogy in politics, ideology, in economic and cultural relations and in the military "alliance" has no more effect. The wolf's teeth have been laid bare. Soviet revisionism has passed over to fascist-type militarism. Now, to solve the contradictions, it threatens with armed aggression and occupies those "allied" states that disobey its dictate. It attacked and occupied Czechoslovakia. Nobody can be deceived that the Soviet revisionists who are as much, indeed more, degenerated as the Czechoslovak revisionist Dubcek clique, have the moral, political and ideological right to intervene with arms and to issue order to the Czechoslovak Communist Party and to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, at a time when they themselves are the initiators and supporters of this capitalist degeneration, when they themselves have transformed their own Communist Party into a revisionist party and the Soviet Union into a capitalist country.

Nobody can believe in the framed-up legend that the Soviet Union was obliged to occupy with arms the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic because the latter was in danger of being attacked by the imperialists, while the Soviet revisionists had previously come to terms and were in full accord with their ally, the United States of America, about this aggression against which not only the Americans did not take pains to raise even the tip of their finger, but neither Bonn Germany showed any nervousness, although large Soviet forces reached her southern borders too.

Then what compelled the Soviet revisionists to launch open aggression against Czechoslovakia, their Warsaw Treaty ally?

The aim of modern revisionism is the liquidation of Marxism-Leninism, the liquidation of socialist regimes and restoration of capitalism. In particular, the aim of Soviet revisionism is the establishment of its world hegemony in alliance with the United States of America and for the two so-called world superpower to dominate the world by dividing it into spheres of influence.

It is understandable that the countries where the modern revisionists are ruling, are not only spheres of Soviet influence, but they are also considered de facto, if not de jure, as under its direct domination.

The Khrushchovite renegades who betrayed Marxism-Leninism, the people of the Soviet Union, Lenin, Stalin and world revolution, thought with their great-state chauvinistic megalomania that they not only would have under their control their revisionist satellites, but through demagogy, blackmail and with rubles and dollars they would deceive the entire world. But

they were unable to achieve either the one or the other. The heroic, principled, fiery and unremitting struggle, always in the rise, of the Albanian Party of Labour, of the Communist Party of China and of all the other revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Parties of the world tore off their mask and frustrated their plans. The Soviet revisionists were unable to halt the process of political, ideological and economic disintegration of the revisionist camp. They were torn by political crisis and ideological degeneration and polycentrism developed, whereas the economic crisis everywhere, in the Soviet Union and in other countries where the revisionists are in power, is reigning and is very serious.

Such a situation appeared not only in Czechoslovakia, where the crisis sprang up, but also in Bulgaria, in Poland, in East Germany and in Hungary. Above all, such situation exists in the Soviet Union itself.

Thus, the threat of the division of the Soviet revisionist empire from within is prior to any "immediate" imperialist military plot from outside, which is the Soviet claim in connection with and in order to "substantiate" their aggression against Czechoslovakia.

Thus, the situation appears as follows: The harmony allegedly established in the revisionist camp has been spoiled, the domination of the Soviet revisionists is in danger and cannot be re-established any more by means of formulas and slogans, neither by promises and blackmail, but by force of arms. Soviet revisionism and revisionism in its satellite countries have passed to another new stage, the stage of a fascist militarist dictatorship.

The situation in the Soviet Union must be so difficult—and this is confirmed by oppression, terror, censorship, deportations—that the revisionists in power were compelled to establish the fascist military dictatorship to suppress revolution in the Soviet Union and in other countries where the revisionists are ruling and at the same time, under the pretext of the Warsaw Treaty, under the pretext of the "defence of the socialist countries" to take in their hands by force the situation everywhere in these countries. They stationed there Soviet forces and the cliques in power either will fully obey the Soviets or will be cleared away and, in their stead, open quislings will be brought.

Now in these countries full military, political and ideological power is being exercised by Marshal Yakubovsky, the military representative of the Moscow junta, who is wandering from capital to capital, giving directives to his occupation forces and keeping under terror the revisionist cliques in leadership.

Of course, the actions of the Soviet revisionists cannot halt the evolution of the process of disintegration and of the crisis of revisionism and the less so the sweep of revolution. Revolution, resistance in the Soviet Union, in Czechoslovakia, in other countries where the revisionists are ruling and throughout the world will assume a great vigour, it will still more crystallize, it will be con-

solidated and will enter a new, qualitative, still more active and militant stage.

The revolutionaries, the peoples, the patriots will have their eyes still better open and will fearlessly follow the road of the struggle, the road of revolution on which they are led by Marxism-Leninism, the banner of which is being held aloft by the Communist Party of China, the Albanian Party of Labour and all other revolutionary Parties.

But the Soviet aggressive actions will not be able to hamper the resistance of that section of the new revisionist bourgeoisie that aspires to liberate itself from the yoke of the Soviet bourgeoisie in order to establish its own fascist dictatorship. Many revisionist parties openly came out against the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. They found themselves between two fires, either with the bourgeoisie of their own country or with the fascist militarist clique of the Soviet revisionists. This pressure is deepening and will follow that tempo of development in relation to the sharpening and deepening of the contradictions of the two big imperialist powers, America and the Soviet Union.

The divergences between the revisionists will develop into clashes at the Budapest meeting which will decide the fate of the Moscow conference that the revisionists want to hold in November. Our Party of Labour has long forecast the ignominious failure of that meeting. To bring a little order in the Budapest debates and to take the revisionist bohemia to Moscow, the Soviet leaders would not do badly to send to Budapest Marshal Yakubovsky and, for any eventuality, the Director of the Gosbank.

The broad complex of the contradictions between the revisionist cliques in power, between the various revisionist parties and between the imperialists and revisionists will extend and deepen to their detriment and to the advantage of revolution. Therefore, the revolutionaries must organize their struggle on two fronts, both against imperialism and against revisionism.

The resistance against the revisionist cliques in power has started to grow. In Czechoslovakia this resistance is not represented either by the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie or by the Dubcek-Svoboda revisionist clique that capitulated to the occupationists, but by the working class and the labouring masses of the Czechoslovak people. The real Marxist-Leninists must stand at the forefront of resistance, they must well understand and never confound in Czechoslovakia or elsewhere the "resistance" of the Dubcek-type cliques or of somebody else like him, with the real resistance and struggle of the people, of the working class which must be organized and led by the revolutionary Communists against the imperialists, the external and internal capitalists, against the Soviet revisionists, against the occupationists and the satellite revisionist cliques and their quislings.

This process of the growth of resistance is taking place and will take place in all the countries. It is

taking place also in the Soviet Union. We are confident that the Soviet revolutionaries and Bolsheviks will rise and, as heirs to the heroes of the Great October Revolution, will fight against the revisionist traitors and will re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union. But the revolutionaries of various countries should not wait for the Soviet Bolsheviks to rise first, as Lenin and Stalin, the great leaders of October Revolution, were born in the Soviet Union. Lenin and Stalin do not belong only to the Soviet Union, but to all the revolutionaries of the world. The Russian Bolsheviks at their time made the October Revolution and did not wait for the German Communist Party to rise first in revolution, as Marx and Engels were Germans.

The real Marxist-Leninist Soviet revolutionaries, in their struggle against the traitorous Soviet revisionist clique, must draw inspiration from the Great October Revolution and the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Getting rid of even a blade of great-state megalomania and of mother Party, they must study and draw inspiration from the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, which is a political revolution personally led by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung, for in this way wide vistas will open to them to seize power again from the revisionist usurpers and to re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union.

Comrades,

Our people are ever more strengthening their union, they are strengthening with every passing day their militant unity around the Party of Labour and are carrying forward uninterruptedly their triumphant revolution. Our plans in industry, construction, transport and in all the other sectors of the economy are being fulfilled and overfulfilled everywhere. Our socialist agriculture, and our education and culture are advancing with great vigour.

As a result of the selfless work of our working class, of our labouring peasantry, our heroic women and tireless youth, the life of the people is becoming better with every passing day, the living standards of our working masses are constantly rising.

In the atmosphere of the high revolutionary enthusiasm that has sprung up now in our country, the Albanian people have set to work with a new vigour to implement the grand programme of the Party for the further revolutionization of their life, to defend the freedom and independence of the homeland, to guarantee and further develop the gains of our popular revolution.

We are entering the year of the glorious jubilee of the 25th anniversary of liberation stronger than ever, with a great confidence in our own forces and determined to make socialist Albania still more beautiful, still more prosperous, an impregnable fortress of socialism and communism.

Our country has pursued a consistent and principled foreign policy. Being guided precisely by this policy,

the Albanian people, their Party of Labour and their Government, proceeding from the defence of the supreme interests of our country and drawing inspiration from the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism and from the principles of proletarian internationalism, have adopted towards the aggression of the Soviet revisionists in Czechoslovakia and the other events relating to it, a correct, revolutionary, principled and consistent position. This is the position of a Party and of a people who have long warned about the disastrous consequences which lie in store for the countries of Eastern Europe where the revisionists are ruling. We most forcefully denounced and condemned the aggression in Czechoslovakia on behalf of the lofty revolutionary ideas which inspire our struggle without compromise against imperialism and revisionism as we have been and shall always be resolute defenders of the right to sovereignty, freedom and independence of the peoples, as we have been and shall always be on the side of the fraternal peoples of the countries that are suffering under the revisionist rule, and especially of the Czechoslovak people who suffered this misfortune.

The historic decision adopted by our People's Assembly on denouncing the Warsaw Treaty which, as is now evident to everybody, has been transformed into an aggressive treaty, was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by all the Albanian people.

Men and women, adult and young, have now arisen as one and, with new and revolutionary enthusiasm, are showing their determination to advance with courage, chin up and chest out, on the road led by the Party, to hold always high the inextinguishable beacon of Marxism-Leninism here on the Adriatic coasts.

This is another concrete expression of the high patriotism that characterizes our people, of the firm belief which our working masses have in their Party of Labour. The brilliant manifestation of the steel-like political unity, of the combat readiness and vigilance which our people showed in these days demonstrate the force of our Party and of its ideology. Our nation of intrepid people, with a high revolutionary spirit, holding still more tightly in their strong hands the pick and the rifle, is fulfilling all the tasks better than ever. With exemplary calmness they work and stand vigilant guard without fearing anyone, for they are in the right and have a firm faith in their own force and in that of their allies, great People's China and their numerous friends throughout the world.

The traitor Nikita Khrushchov, when the Albanian Party of Labour tore off his mask, found no other argument against it but to invent that "the Albanian leadership has sold out itself for 30 pieces of silver to the imperialists." Now, too, the Khrushchovite traitors, Brezhnev, Kosygin and their lackeys, when the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania denounced the Warsaw Treaty as an aggressive treaty, had no other argument but to slander that "the Albanian leadership sold out Albania to imperialism."

In the Soviet Union, dirtiness is flooding the Moscow radio-broadcasts, the Soviet revisionist press, that of Gomulka, Zhivkov, etc. TASS and Moscow Radio, which feed also the broadcasts of their satellites, discovered one morning in an Italian fascist gutter newspaper called *The Moon*, the allegation that "the Albanian leadership has entered secret negotiations with Western countries and the fascists of Athens." The dogs bark at the moon and it is but natural that the dogs understand the language of each other.

On its part Gomulka's rag paper discovered that "the Albanian economy has allegedly been subordinated to Italy."

Similar inventions and calumnies are unable to stain socialist Albania, or her leadership. The whole world knows that these things are needed by the Soviet Khrushchovite clique and the other revisionist cliques in power to cast shadow on the correct policy of the Albanian Party of Labour, which shines like sunlight, enjoys the sympathy of the peoples and is ardently supported by them.

A few days ago, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania in its note to the Bulgarian Government exposed the danger posed by the transformation of the Bulgarian territory by the Zhivkov clique into a hotbed of aggression of the Soviet revisionists. The position of the Albanian Government on this occasion serves the defence of the freedom and independence of the Balkan peoples, and in the first place of the Albanian people and of the Bulgarian people themselves. The Albanian note is a very serious warning to the Todor Zhivkov renegade clique which must respect the spirit of the Albanian-Bulgarian Treaty. It is a serious warning that the People's Republic of Albania and the Albanian people will severely condemn all aggression against the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the peoples of the Balkans and of the world.

The Soviet fascist militarists who have concentrated their aggressive troops in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Todor Zhivkov clique which has allowed the Bulgarian territory to be transformed into an aggressive base against the peoples of the Balkans, and in particular against Albania, cannot deceive anyone when they allege that we are slandering with regard to the presence of these troops on the Bulgarian territory. Neither the presence of the Soviet troops on the Bulgarian territory, nor the aggressive aims of the Soviet revisionists to disturb peace in the Balkans can be concealed by a tattered declaration of the Bulgarian News Agency which is under the Soviet dictate, can make twenty such declarations a day. The world has the Bratislava declaration still fresh in its memory, a "solemn" declaration indeed with signatures and stamps. But scarcely had its ink gone dry, when Soviet tanks rolled out and occupied Czechoslovakia.

We address ourselves to the fraternal Bulgarian people asking them to be very vigilant and take severe and immediate measures against the new occupationists

of their country, who are called Soviet revisionists, and against their servants, the Bulgarian quislings Todor Zhivkov and company. As true and loyal friends that we are with the fraternal Bulgarian people, we deem it our duty to speak openly and warn them that all attempts of aggression unleashed by the Soviet revisionist aggressors and their lackeys that may come to socialist Albania from the Bulgarian territory will be smashed immediately and victory will be on the side of the Albanian people.

Let no one think that Albania is a small country and that one can easily settle accounts with her. All attempts of the enemies, be they imperialists, revisionists or their satellites, to violate the integrity of the People's Republic of Albania in the slightest will be drowned in the sea of the armed struggle of our people. Let our enemies take note of this, and our friends may rest assured that the Albanian people and their Party of Labour will fulfil their national and international duties with honour.

The Albanian people threaten nobody and attack nobody. They want to live in good neighbourliness on the basis of the principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states, of respect for national sovereignty and non-violation of territories.

But nobody should entertain the illusion that Albania would sleep. We will always hold fast the rifles in our hands. Whoever would dare touch our sacred borders, be they U.S. imperialists, the junta of the fascist colonels of Athens, the Soviet revisionists or other aggressors, they will certainly be annihilated. All should realize this and they should have no illusions. True to our revolutionary line, we will always stand on the front rank of the struggle for the defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and we shall fight ideologically and politically all the traitors to the cause of socialism and communism no matter under what camouflage they are hiding themselves.

Comrades,

U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, frantically pursuing their aggressive policy, have engaged in dangerous adventures and are threatening the peoples of the world. This by no means shows that they are powerful. The days have gone when the imperialist powers could freely act against the peoples and remained unpunished. History has confirmed that victory, in final account, belongs to the peoples, belongs to the progressive revolutionary forces.

The present-day situation for the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forces is good, the prospects are brilliant. The world has now entered into the epoch in which the victory of the liberation struggle of the peoples, of the Marxist-Leninist forces and genuine revolutionaries, the triumph of socialism and communism, cannot be halted. The course of events inevitably leads to the failure of U.S.-led imperialism and of Soviet-led

(Continued on p. 39.)

Liuho "May 7" Cadre School Provides New Experience in Revolutionizing Organizations

"Renmin Ribao" Editor's Note: The sending of cadres to do manual work in the "May 7" Cadre School in Heilungkiang provides excellent experience. We suggest that comrades of the revolutionary committees at all levels and the broad masses of cadres and intellectuals conscientiously study it. We already have experience in simplifying administrative structures. This, plus the experience in sending cadres to do manual work, will provide a more comprehensive understanding of how to bring about the revolutionization of organizations and of cadres.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: **"Sending the masses of cadres to do manual work gives them an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are too old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at work should also go group by group to do manual work."** This instruction of Chairman Mao's is of extremely great significance in opposing revisionism and preventing its emergence and in carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation well. Our revolutionary cadres at all levels and the revolutionary masses should pay great attention to it. We hope that the masses of cadres (with the exception of those who are too old, weak, ill or disabled), including those who have made mistakes, will act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, and study once again in the course of doing manual work so as to revolutionize their outlook fairly thoroughly. Both old and new revolutionary cadres working in revolutionary committees should also carry out Chairman Mao's instruction and go group by group to do manual work so that they are not divorced from the labouring people but **"remain one of the common people while serving as an official."** The new cadres must take particular care not to be infected by the exploiting classes' bad working style of separation from the masses and from labour, of relying entirely on secretaries and of becoming bureaucrats and overlords. They must preserve vigorous proletarian revolutionary youthfulness.

ON May 7 this year, the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee organized and sent a large group of cadres from various organizations to do manual labour. They established a farm at Liuho in Chingan County and named it the "May 7" Cadre School. In this way it provided new experience for the revolutionization of organizations and the transformation of those parts of the superstructure that do not correspond with the socialist economic base.

The number of students in the "May 7" Cadre School has been increasing all the time. Today the

students number 504, most of them being cadres of the former provincial Party and government organizations or personnel working in the provincial revolutionary committee.

This school follows the road of integration with the workers and peasants, it is therefore greatly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They say in its praise: "It will be inspiring if all the cadres of the county and the people's communes do as the 'May 7' cadres have done (the commune members affectionately

call these students "May 7" cadres). We need just such cadres who can work at both higher and lower levels, both serve as 'officials' and remain one of the common people and whose hearts are one with ours."

After visiting the "May 7" Cadre School, many cadres, People's Liberation Army men and students reached the unanimous conclusion: To continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is essential to take the road indicated by Chairman Mao's May 7, 1966 directive. The 'May 7' Cadre School has led the way, we must catch up with it."

This school in Heilungkiang Province took the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the remoulding of the cadres' world outlook, and the taking of the road of integration with the workers and peasants as its primary tasks. Many of its students say: "Our outlook has changed rapidly since we came to the 'May 7' Cadre School. In the past we always educated others. Now we are being educated. With a different frame of mind, we feel differently about things."

Some of the cadres who had been criticized in the great cultural revolution felt unhappy and reluctant to shoulder responsibilities any more. They wanted to get away from it all — wanted to find a pretty place with green hills and clear streams and lead an idyllic life, "getting up at sunrise and returning at sunset." But since coming to the "May 7" Cadre School, fierce class struggle and intense manual work have enabled them to give up the idea of seeking peace and quiet. They get up before sunrise and return after sunset. All this has tempered them and has begun to touch their innermost being.

A veteran cadre who had been a shepherd before he joined the revolution during the War of Resistance Against Japan was given a high position and a large income after the victory of the revolution. He led a comfortable life and considered himself worthy of it because of his contributions. When he came to the "May 7" Cadre School, he once again took up the shepherd's crook and said with great emotion: "How many shepherds and poor people in the world still remain to be liberated! How could I be at ease leading a comfortable life after victory in the revolution? Today, as I drive the herds across the hills and rivers, the farther I go the dearer Chairman Mao is to me and the closer I come to his revolutionary line."

Some of the cadres cooped themselves up in their office buildings for a long time and never even noticed the change of seasons. They grew low-spirited and impractical in their thinking. After coming to the countryside, they breathed the fresh air and their low spirits vanished. They said: "Of all the changes since we entered the 'May 7' Cadre School, the most impressive is the change from being a cadre to being an ordinary worker, from being an 'official' to being a common man. This change touches one to the quick. No matter how high your rank as an 'official,' once

you take up the plough and the scythe, most of your official airs vanish."

In the past, quite a number of cadres were "three-door" cadres, that is, from home to school, and then to office. They seldom came into contact with the workers and peasants. After coming to the "May 7" Cadre School, they have stepped into the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and are in contact with the poor and lower-middle peasants. This has strengthened their thoughts and feelings for the labouring people.

Some comrades say with great feeling: "A prolonged stay in the office makes one empty-headed and weak-limbed; one cannot distinguish a fragrance from a stench or a friend from a foe. Our contacts with the poor and lower-middle peasants have made us realize how dusty we have become and how much we need to wash ourselves."

Since the cadres have remoulded their thinking, the poor and lower-middle peasants regard them as their dearest friends. Some commune members took them in hand and taught them how to sow crops. Others came from afar to help them reclaim wasteland and build the school. Last summer when the cadres were building a dam across a river, they shivered in the water, which was still cold in this part of the country. Seeing this, the poor and lower-middle peasants immediately sent them loads of turfs and the river was quickly dammed. The cadres came ashore, deeply moved.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's May 7, 1966 directive, the "May 7" Cadre School at Liuho has cultivated more than 200 hectares of land, brought about an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries, and, relying on its own efforts, started up small factories and other enterprises.

Practice has proved that this cadre school is a good place to remould and train cadres and is a good way to revolutionize organizations and to carry out struggle-criticism-transformation.

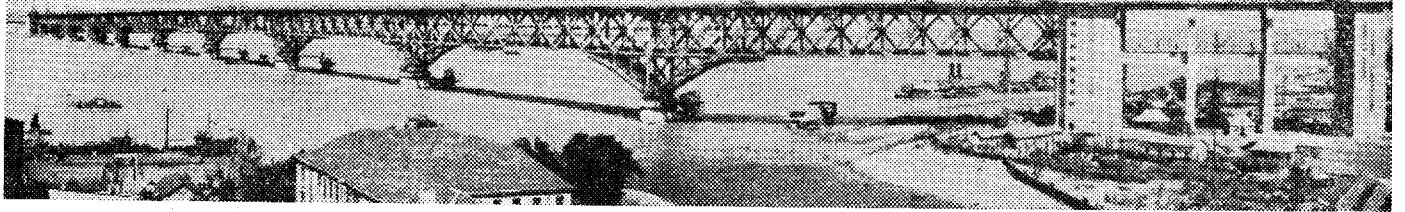
Many comrades have a warm affection for the cadre school. Some have brought to it their sons and daughters, graduates from middle schools; others have taken the initiative in applying to bring their whole family to settle down in it. They said: "We came from production and today we are back in production, the cadre school is our home." The cadre school is therefore building houses for them and preparing to welcome them.

Today, all the students of the "May 7" Cadre School are advancing along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao. They are determined, in the course of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, to remould and temper themselves into staunch proletarian revolutionary fighters.

("Renmin Ribao," October 5)

A Magnificent Song of Triumph for China's Working Class

— The Heroic Deeds of the Chinese Workers Self-Reliantly Building the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge



THE Nanking Yangtse River Bridge was formally opened to railway traffic amidst the songs of triumph in seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and during those glorious festive days celebrating the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Yangtse River, which since ancient times has been regarded as an insurmountable chasm, has been conquered once again by the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Resolutely Taking the Road of Self-Reliance

Nanking is situated on the lower reaches of the Yangtse River, where the river, flowing wide and deep, raises turbulent waves. Previously, trains had to be ferried over. The people in Nanking had long hoped eagerly for a bridge over the river, but in old China under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, these hopes of the masses of the people for a Yangtse River bridge at Nanking could never be realized.

Under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have stood up! Like the joyous waters of the Yangtse River, the high tides of socialist revolution and socialist construction have been surging forward wave on wave, each wave higher than the last. With dauntless revolutionary heroism the working class of our country built two bridges across the Yangtse, first the Wuhan Bridge and then the Paishato Bridge at Chungking, thus turning a deep chasm into a thoroughfare. Answering the demands of the motherland's rapidly developing socialist revolution and socialist construction, China's working class, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and following his great teaching — "Be self-reliant," took this lofty oath: We will build the motherland a third and even more magnificent Yangtse River bridge at Nanking!

"Our goal must be attained." "Our goal can certainly be attained." With the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Chairman Mao giving it warm attention, the building of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge was officially started amid nationwide acclaim.

The bridge builders coming from all parts of the country worked with enthusiasm and militant spirit. Both banks of the Yangtse River at Nanking presented a busy scene. With manly pride, the workers said: The reactionary rulers of old China and the U.S. and Japanese imperialists gibbered: "No bridge can be built here at Nanking!" "There is no more difficult task than to build a bridge at Nanking!" But no miracle is beyond us — the working class grasping the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

The start of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge project stirred the world. Faced with the rapid development of our socialist construction, the imperialists and modern revisionists were scared to death; they hated it to the marrow of their bones. In a vain attempt to sabotage the building of the bridge, they did all they could to impose an economic blockade on our country. When construction of the bridge was in full swing, the Soviet modern revisionists maliciously slandered our project for the underwater foundations, a project designed by China independently. They ranted that the massive reinforced concrete caissons, which we were building and which were rarely used elsewhere in the world, would break up when they were sunk into the water and that the project was bound to fail.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations." Having mastered the sharp weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the workers and revolutionary engineering and technical

Yangtse River Bridge at Nanking Opened to Railway Traffic

THE Yangtse River Railway Bridge at Nanking, the biggest modern bridge designed and built independently by the Chinese working class, was successfully completed and formally opened to traffic on October 1. It was designed and built by the Chinese working class under the guidance of the brilliant light of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and in the proletarian revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. On September 30, more than 50,000 army men and civilians of Nanking held a grand celebration to mark the occasion.

The completion and opening to traffic of the railway bridge further strengthens the links of communication between the south and the north of our country and is of great political, economic and strategic significance. This brilliant achievement of the Chinese working class is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! It is another splendid product of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have given the keenest attention to the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge project. On May 8 this year, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received the representatives of the workers on the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge project who were attending the national railways and transport conference. This gave enormous encouragement and inexhaustible strength to the workers on the project. Inspired by this most joyous news and with matchless heroism, they completed the building of the railway bridge three months ahead of schedule.

The building of the Yangtse River Bridge at Nanking is a great pioneering undertaking of the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, a great pioneering achievement in the world history of bridge building. It is a double-track, double-decker rail and road bridge. Its total length is more than 6,700 metres, four times as long as the Yangtse River Bridge at Wuhan. It takes more than one hour for a walker to cross the bridge starting from the approach span. Giant steel girders span the nine towering piers in the river. All work on the railway bridge has been completed and work on the highway bridge is progressing at a fast pace.

The building of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge fully displays the revolutionary heroism of the Chinese working class which dares to scale new heights and blaze new trails under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Nanking lies on the lower reaches of the Yangtse. The river there is wide, deep and turbulent. Underwater geological conditions are very complex. This part of the river is also subject to frequent attacks by big typhoons from the coast and sea tides. Before liberation, both Japanese and U.S. imperialists thought about building a bridge there in order to step up their plunder of the Chinese people. However, in face of the complex geological and hydrological conditions, they were forced to proclaim that building a Yangtse River bridge at Nanking would be more difficult than climbing the sky. After liberation, following Chairman Mao's great teaching—"Be self-reliant," and developing that revolutionary heroism "which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies," the Chinese working class, which has stood up to be the master of its country, successfully built the Yangtse River Bridge at Wuhan and the Paishato Yangtse River Bridge at Chungking. It then decided to build at Nanking the third Yangtse River bridge, a project which the imperialist prophets declared could never be realized. The bridge-building workers armed their minds with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and set themselves high aims. Without the aid of a single foreigner or the use of a single piece of foreign equipment, they undertook all the work of designing, building and installation themselves, thus ushering in a new era of self-reliantly building big bridges in China.

The People's Liberation Army units assigned to the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge project in helping the Left, helping industry and guarding the bridge, have won fresh outstanding merit in building this bridge.

With the heroic ideals of living up to Chairman Mao's expectations and working for the honour of the motherland, and developing a high sense of responsibility as the master of the country, the working class in various parts of the land has, in the course of its construction, made tremendous contributions to the early completion of this bridge.

personnel, filled with deep hatred for the provocations of the Soviet revisionists, turned their construction site into a field of battle against imperialism and revisionism.

Displaying to the full their revolutionary spirit of daring to think, act and break new ground, the bridge-building workers and revolutionary technicians joined efforts to study and analyse the plan for the sinking

of the caissons. They quickly summed up and popularized advanced experience, broke through one technical barrier after another and overcame difficulty after difficulty. When they started to fill the caissons with cement, it suddenly began to pour with rain. But strong winds and pelting rain could never deter the fighting determination of the workers. Shouting such militant slogans as "Pour more cement faster to bury U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism!" they fought on and finally succeeded in setting the caissons rock-firm on the river bed. Towering there in the middle of the river, the completed bridge piers proclaimed the total bankruptcy of the slanders of the Soviet revisionists.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch."** The Soviet revisionist renegade clique was afraid to think of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge being built without a single foreigner's aid and standing there in the East of the world, so they resorted to their last trick of perfidiously tearing up the contracts for the rolled steel to be used on the project.

Developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought resolutely and with dauntless heroism rebuffed sabotage by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

All over the country the working class went into action. The steel workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company took up the task of trial producing the steel for the bridge. They looked on the making of the special rolled steel as a struggle against imperialism and revisionism and as a sacred trust to win honour for the motherland and for the whole Chinese working class. Despite the absence of technical data and experience, revolutionary workers wholeheartedly devoted to the great leader Chairman Mao worked beside furnaces with temperatures of over 1,000 degrees Centigrade and threw themselves heart and soul into making the needed steel. After repeated experiments, they surmounted every difficulty, fulfilling their task and achieving ever faster and better results, thus ensured the supply of steel needed for the construction of the bridge. The working class in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hopei, Hupeh, Liaoning and Kiangsu also made their contributions.

No anti-China activity of any kind by the imperialists, revisionists or the reactionaries of any country can check the irresistible advance of China's socialist revolution and construction. Grand and magnificent, the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge built self-reliantly by the Chinese working class is a splendid demonstration of the lofty heroism of the Chinese people in their determination to rely on their own efforts.

An Intense Struggle Between the Two Lines

The history of the building of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge is a chronicle of a soul-stirring life-and-

death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

What type of bridge should be built across the Yangtse River at Nanking? What should we rely on in building the biggest bridge in China? There was a sharp struggle over these questions.

The working class was determined to build the bridge in accordance with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and transform the world according to the world outlook of the proletariat, while China's Khrushchov and his agents wanted to build the bridge in accordance with the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and transform the world according to the bourgeois world outlook.

As early as the time when preparations for the project were being made, the agents of China's Khrushchov convened a so-called technical co-operation meeting and invited a large number of "experts" and "professors" to work out designs for the bridge behind closed doors. They festooned the meeting hall with about 100 different designs, all copied from foreign countries. The workers and revolutionary technicians attending the meeting sharply pointed out: These foreign things of yours are divorced from reality. This won't work!

The workers firmly declared: "In building the bridge, we must act solely in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must proceed from the specific conditions in China and rely on the masses of the people."

Taking Chairman Mao's brilliant work *On Practice* as their beacon light, the bridge builders accumulated experience and mastered the laws for conquering nature through practice.

The first huge tube was driven down into the turbulent river. Work began on an experimental pier in a drive to discover the laws governing the building of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge. In order to work out correct plans for laying the underwater foundations, the bridge builders made experiments using a variety of methods. Working hard day and night, the workers made careful observations and diligently collected data. With this accumulated data, the dauntless bridge builders unravelled one by one the secrets of hydrological and geological conditions affecting the bridge.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."** Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the bridge builders constantly acquired knowledge through practice and, in the course of repeated practice, deepened their understanding. In combination with revolutionary engineers and technicians, they summed up experience each time they completed a bridge pier. In the light of the different geological conditions under the river, they put forward different designs for laying the underwater founda-

tions and thus broke new ground in bridge building with greater, better, faster and more economical results.

But the capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" who had usurped the leadership of the project were not reconciled to their defeat. They still clung tenaciously to foreign stereotypes in the course of construction. The making of prestressed beams is a vivid illustration of this.

Prestressed beams are reinforced concrete products needed in large quantities to surface the bridge structures. They had been produced in China in the past, but there was lack of experience in producing the huge, high-quality beams needed for the Nanking bridge. Blindly copying foreign data and clinging to foreign dogmas, the bourgeois technical "authorities" set up, at a cost of several hundred thousand yuan, a so-called "streamlined system" for producing the beams. According to this system, each beam would be produced in three parts.

The workers taking part in the trial manufacture of the beams resolutely opposed such a system. They argued: "Producing the beams by foreign methods will waste the material and money of the state and lead to smaller, slower, poorer and wasteful results, while trial manufacture by indigenous methods is in line with the principle of building the country with industry and thrift and will achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results." Some workers asked the bourgeois technical "authorities": "Why should a beam be produced in three parts?" They replied: "According to foreign data, it is necessary for easy transport." The workers said: "We produce and use the beams on the spot. So why should they be made in parts?" Their question left these "big noises" tongue-tied.

While the bourgeois technical "authorities" were busy building workshops for their "streamlined system," the bridge builders and revolutionary engineers and technicians began to trial produce complete prestressed reinforced concrete beams by locally devised methods. On the construction site of the bridge, two different world outlooks and two lines were locked in a tit-for-tat struggle. There were two sharply opposed sides.

With boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, the bridge builders worked day and night, ignoring severe winter cold and summer heat. In less than a year, they and the revolutionary engineers and technicians with unbending revolutionary determination carried out thousands of experiments on scores of subjects. Drawing lessons from failures and summing up successful experience, they finally accumulated

the experience needed to make huge, complete prestressed beams and worked out a comprehensive new technology for making them.

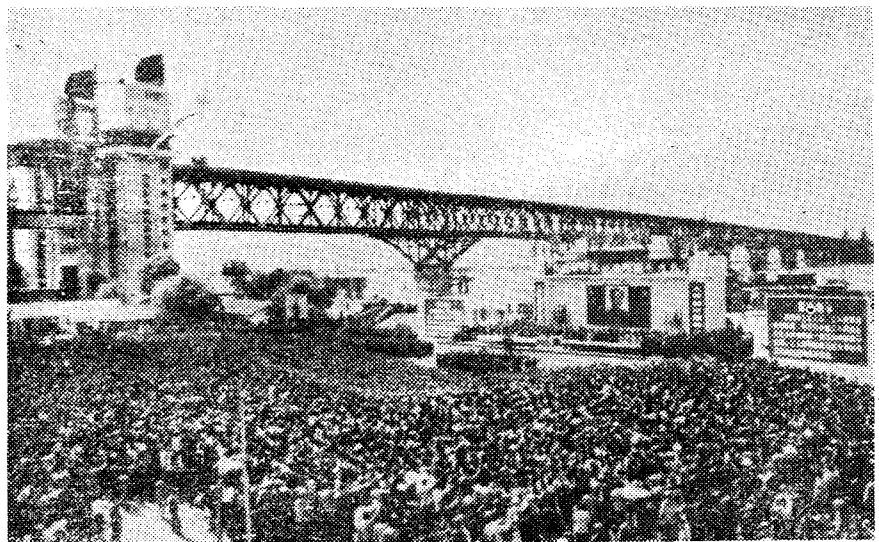
The Working Class Can Create Everything

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Breaking through one obstacle after another put up by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and the bourgeois technical "authorities," the workers, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, in the course of construction, performed wonders beyond the imagination of the bourgeois philistines and Right conservatives.

Diver Hu Pao-ling worked as a farmhand since childhood before liberation. He has persevered over the years in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles." Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas have lighted up the heart of this veteran worker and given him inexhaustible strength. Learning that a diver was needed to dive deep under the water to examine the condition of the bridge pier foundations and clear away pieces of broken rocks, he volunteered to do the job.

According to past domestic and foreign records, 30 to 40 metres is the maximum depth which a diver using ordinary diving apparatus can reach with safety. This is the "danger limit" for a diver. Citing some so-called data, the bourgeois technical "authorities" said: "For every ten metres the diver descends, the pressure on him increases by one atmosphere. When the diver goes down beyond the 'danger limit,' the pressure on him will be scores of tons or some 100 tons and it will crush him!"

But this "dead data" could not intimidate such divers as Hu Pao-ling, men with a high level of proletarian



On the afternoon of September 30, the builders of the bridge and Nanking's army men and civilians held a great and jubilant rally to celebrate the opening of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge to railway traffic.

rian consciousness and a rich fund of experience. No matter how deep the underwater foundations were, they were determined to get to the bottom of them for this was vital to the Yangtse River Bridge project. The divers declared determinedly: "Pathways are opened by men. The proletariat is set to break new ground!" Stepping forward, Hu Pao-ling said: "Let me make the experiment! To speed up completion of our own Yangtse River Bridge, I am willing to go down even at the cost of my life!"

Cared for by the Party and helped from all sides, Hu Pao-ling took the lead in diving. Twenty metres, 30 metres, 40 metres. . . . He finally broke through the "danger limit." The deeper he went down, the higher his fighting will and confidence. The piercing cold water of the river in early winter made Hu shiver, but when he thought of Chairman Mao's teaching "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,**" he kept on working deep under the water without the slightest fear.

After repeated practice, Hu Pao-ling and his comrades-in-arms accumulated rich experience and made outstanding contributions to the motherland in the field of diving.

On the construction site of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge, proletarian heroes like Hu Pao-ling are too numerous to list!

The construction of the underwater foundations reached a critical stage. A massive steel caisson standing as high as an eight- or nine-storied building, to be used in erecting the piers, was anchored in the river. Its floating body was deeply submerged in the water. Suddenly heavy autumn spates swelled the Yangtse River, and simultaneously a gale struck in force.

The wind whipped up powerful waves which pounded at the caisson's anchorage system. This had already been battered by the summer floods, and now some of its cables broke. The floating caisson, whose top surface was bigger than a basketball court, swung to and fro in the rolling waves in an arc of over 50 metres.

If the caisson capsized and sank, it would become a bigger danger than a hidden reef. The whole bridge project must start all over again. Some bourgeois technical "authorities" were panic-stricken. They were afraid of losing their reputations. Hiding in their rooms, they ignored the interests of the state and proposed to let the torrent sweep the caisson downstream.

To this, the bridge builders replied with great indignation: "To abandon the caisson would be a crime against the people. Such an act would be a stain on the working class." They declared: "We will never allow the torrent to sweep the caisson away!"

All the revolutionary workers, cadres, engineers and technicians and the members of their families on the construction site joined in the fierce battle to save the caisson. Sweeping aside such old taboos as "an

anchor can't be fixed when there is a strong wind, in a rainstorm, or at night," workers, toiling through the darkness of the night, braved the wind and the driving rain to fix the anchors of the rocking caisson.

Then a large mass of floating debris carried down by the torrent got entangled in and tugged at the anchorage cables which, tossing with the caisson, were in constant danger of snapping. Risking being carried away by the waters at any moment, workers clambered down the cables to remove the obstruction.

Huge waves raised by the wind bore down on the steel caisson, splashing up great columns of water many metres high. Suddenly, the submarine cable supplying electricity to the caisson broke. All work was brought to a stop. The electricians immediately called for a boat to go to make repairs. Comrade Yang Weitung and several seamen, rowing a small boat, battled fiercely against the turbulent waters and finally restored the flow of electricity.

This tense battle on the water raged for forty days and nights. In the end, the workers conquered the autumn spate and firmly secured the swinging caisson.

Revolutionary Storm Opens New World

In 1966, the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept the construction site of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the heroic bridge builders held high the great banner of "**It is right to rebel against reactionaries**" and overthrew one by one the capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" who had usurped leading posts in the construction of the bridge. They seized back the leadership in revolution and in production. Then, holding high the great banner of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they scathingly repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of China's Khrushchov and his agents. The workers' enthusiasm for revolution and production, surging like the spring tide, knew no bounds.

However, just as Chairman Mao pointed out, "**The enemy will not perish of himself. Neither the Chinese reactionaries nor the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism in China will step down from the stage of history of their own accord.**" Unreconciled to defeat, China's Khrushchov and his agents frantically pushed a bourgeois reactionary line. They incited the masses to fight among themselves and used counter-revolutionary economism and anarchism in a vain attempt to undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution and sabotage the building of the bridge.

The bridge builders, however, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the direct care of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, with the help of P.L.A. units, took class struggle as the

key and vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production. Smashing the intrigues of China's Khrushchov and his agents, they victoriously coupled the last girders together.

Chairman Mao's latest instruction that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" became for the builders the greatest motive force in ensuring that the bridge would be open to railway traffic on National Day. On the construction site, in an upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production, work went speedily ahead. The water-pipes were laid three months ahead of schedule; efficiency in laying the bridge floor went up more than fivefold. The Kiangsu Province Building Construction Co., outstanding building workers from all parts of Kiangsu and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. courageously undertook the job of building the bridge-head towers. With concerted efforts and working hard round the

clock, they completed in 20-odd days work scheduled for nine and a half months.

On the eve of the opening of the railway bridge, ten big shining Chinese characters reading "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!" were set on the bridge over the middle of the river. Each character is eight metres square and some five tons in weight. The workers who were given the job of making these characters received it as a most glorious task. They said with deep emotion: "These ten glowing, red characters embody the most profound class feelings which we of the working class have for Chairman Mao. We will not fail to complete this glorious task in time for the opening of the bridge."

So the ten big scintillating characters "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!" were hoisted high, and the red radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought shone over the whole bridge.

Such Intellectuals Will Be Welcomed By Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

—The Story of Rural Doctor Huang Yu-hsiang

HUANG YU-HSIANG, a doctor of the public health clinic of Jiangzhen People's Commune in Chuansha County, Shanghai, is a revolutionary intellectual of the era of Mao Tse-tung. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, he goes out resolutely among the poor and lower-middle peasants and receives re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers. In this way, he is wiping out the influence which the criminal, revisionist educational system had on him and serves the poor and lower-middle peasants wholly and entirely.

Taking the Road of Integration With the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

"Doctor Huang Yu-hsiang is one with us poor and lower-middle peasants. He is just the kind of intellectual we like. We welcome more such educated youth to come to the countryside!" These words of Chen Szumei, an old poor peasant woman member of Jiangzhen commune, express the sentiments of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

In 1963, Huang Yu-hsiang, then 20 years old, returned to his birthplace in Jiangzhen commune after

completing five years in medical school. It should have been something to be proud of to get together with and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants who had brought him up, but when he first came back, influenced by the revisionist educational system, he was reluctant to work in the countryside. He intended to seek an opportunity to go to a big city hospital and become a doctor wearing a smart white coat.

As a result, he was absent-minded while working in the commune clinic and assumed an air of indifference. The poor and lower-middle peasants found he was not one of them.

When making night calls, he used to murmur: "Why didn't you call me during the day instead of late at night?"

The poor and lower-middle peasants replied: "We wanted him to consult you during the day time, but he wouldn't go. As farm work was busy, he would rather put it off until some other time. Who knew that he would run such a high fever at night?"

At that time, Huang Yu-hsiang was not able to appreciate the fine qualities of the poor and lower-

middle peasants utterly devoted to the collective and with a boundless sense of responsibility in their work. He did not realize how glorious a duty it was to be able to treat such people.

In 1964, the great mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought surged to a high tide in the cities and villages throughout the country. The inspiring deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Jiangzhen commune in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works was an education to Huang Yu-hsiang. He himself began to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works *Serve the People* and *In Memory of Norman Bethune*. Thinking of the noble spirit of Comrade Chang Szu-teh who served the people wholly and entirely and the communist ideals of Comrade Bethune who "made light of travelling thousands of miles" to China and showed a "boundless sense of responsibility in his work and . . . boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people," he was ashamed of himself for the selfish ideas in his mind. He also studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." This teaching gave him encouragement and strength.

That year, a large-scale campaign to prevent diseases began. Huang Yu-hsiang left the clinic and took charge of the work of preventing diseases in a production brigade. From that time on he has gone into the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants and taken the broad road of intellectuals integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers as pointed out by Chairman Mao.

To Be a Doctor Welcomed by the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Huang Yu-hsiang was deeply impressed by the clearcut proletarian stand of the poor and lower-middle peasants, their profound class sentiments and immense revolutionary drive. With an ardent love for Chairman Mao and socialist society, they often recalled their past sufferings in contrast with today's happiness and on the basis of their own experience condemned the monstrous old society. All this gave Huang Yu-hsiang a vivid and profound lesson on classes and class struggle.

Once when he was attending an old poor peasant woman, she told him how in that old society, when epidemics swept the countryside, multitudes of people had died. Because her family was too poor to call in a doctor, one of her children had died of a serious disease. With tears in her eyes, she exclaimed: "Young man, socialism is fine indeed! Now you doctors often come to the villages to give medical treatment to us poor and lower-middle peasants. This is all due to

Chairman Mao's good leadership! If my child had fallen ill today, he would never have died." This poor peasant's words strengthened Huang Yu-hsiang's determination to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly.

In the days when he made his rounds in the countryside, he saw some poor and lower-middle peasants working in the fields though they were not well. This fine quality of the labouring people enabled him to realize deeply that as a rural doctor he must go out of the hospital, receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and serve them in the frontline of production.

One evening in the summer of 1965, when Huang Yu-hsiang was making his rounds by bicycle in Xinhe brigade, he was told that the child of a poor peasant was down with an acute disease. He immediately went to the patient's home and diagnosed Japanese B. encephalitis. While giving emergency treatment, he urged that the child be sent immediately to the county hospital. But it was after 7 p.m. and if they went on foot to Jiangzhen Township they would never catch the last bus for the county seat. Knowing that an ambulance would cost the patient's family five to six yuan, Huang Yu-hsiang settled the child and his parent on his cycle and peddled as fast as he could to reach the bus terminal in time.

One night in early spring, 1966, when Huang Yu-hsiang was on duty in the wards of the commune clinic, an elderly poor peasant woman was brought in by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chenhu brigade. She was in a coma and her life was in danger. As he gave her emergency treatment, his mind raced over what to do next. Treating her at the commune clinic presented risks because of her advanced age and poor health and her present serious condition. Rushing her to another hospital would also be dangerous because of the bumpy ride. What should be done? At that moment, Chairman Mao's great voice rang in his ears: "Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism." "Hard work is like a load placed



Huang Yu-hsiang (middle) and "barefoot doctor" Wang Kuei-chen treat a poor peasant woman commune member suffering from heart trouble.

before us, challenging us to shoulder it." He resolved to shoulder this load.

He rang up the county people's hospital and asked them urgently to send a doctor to help treat the patient. Taking the call was a doctor with a mind filled with bourgeois world outlook. He replied callously: "We're busy! Send the patient in!" Huang Yu-hsiang's blood boiled at these words. But, patiently propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, he urged the doctor to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. Finally the county hospital agreed to send a doctor to help him.

The patient remained in a coma for three days and nights. Neglecting sleep and meals, Huang Yu-hsiang attended at her bedside. After a week's treatment she was well. On leaving the clinic, with tear-filled eyes, she thanked him. Huang Yu-hsiang replied: "It is Chairman Mao who teaches us to do this." Raising her head and looking at the portrait of Chairman Mao on the wall, the old woman pledged to follow Chairman Mao's teachings for ever. She told Huang Yu-hsiang: "Comrade, you are the kind of 'man of letters' we welcome!"

In his contacts with the poor and lower-middle peasants, Huang Yu-hsiang found he had a lot to learn from them. Deeply impressed by their perseverance in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works every day even during the busy seasons, he himself began to show a like persistence in daily study. Chairman Mao's teachings and the revolutionary enthusiasm and sense of responsibility in production shown by the poor and lower-middle peasants inspired him to do his work still better. He found that every treatment he gave, every round he made and every contact he had with the poor and lower-middle peasants was an education. So he worked cheerfully and never felt tired even though he not infrequently worked round the clock and made long trips to visit patients. Over the past few years, he has seldom taken a rest on holidays. In summer time, when the number of patients increases, he has slept in the commune clinic or at the health centre of a production brigade. In this way, he was always ready and on hand to make calls promptly and treat out-patients.

Training "Barefoot Doctors" in the Course of Practice

In 1965, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call: "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." The commune started a training course for "barefoot doctors"—part-time farm and part-time medical workers. This happy news overjoyed Huang Yu-hsiang. He had learnt from his own experience how much the poor and lower-middle peasants needed such a new-type medical and health contingent! At that time, however, power over health work was in the hands of the capitalist roaders in the commune. In medical education, they did all they could to peddle the revisionist junk of "systematization" and "regularization." Huang Yu-hsiang took exception to

this. He recalled the kind of education he himself had received and was determined not to let the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants fall victims to the revisionist line in education. But when he proposed a new training method, the capitalist roaders brushed aside his opinions.

The great proletarian cultural revolution enabled the proletarian revolutionaries to seize power over rural medical and health work. Huang Yu-hsiang was full of enthusiasm when he was given the job of training "barefoot doctors." Following Chairman Mao's teachings on the principles of education, he established a revolutionized training course for "barefoot doctors." This was housed in two dilapidated huts. In class, the trainees studied quotations from Chairman Mao and exchanged experience in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought. The method employed in professional training was one of teachers and students teaching and learning from each other. Huang Yu-hsiang's home was near by, but he brought his bedroll to the huts and together with the students slept on piles of straw. When the trainees returned to their production teams after the training course was over and worked as "barefoot doctors," Huang Yu-hsiang continued to help them raise their skills through practice.

Chiang Kuei-lan is a poor peasant commune member who suffers from heart trouble. She often asked the doctors of the commune clinic to treat her at home and sometimes she had to go to a Shanghai hospital for treatment. Huang Yu-hsiang decided to take "barefoot doctor" Wang Kuei-chen along with him to treat Chiang Kuei-lan at home so that on the one hand, Wang could learn through practice how to treat such heart trouble patients, and on the other hand, this would help save the patient needless expense.

The young "barefoot doctor" took her stethoscope to the patient and noted down all she had heard. Then she tried to formulate her diagnosis and write out a prescription. Huang Yu-hsiang then took over the stethoscope and examined the patient, corrected the shortcomings in Wang's diagnosis and revised her prescription. In this way, Wang Kuei-chen gained knowledge which she could not expect to learn in a classroom.

Wang Kuei-chen made rapid progress. One day, a poor peasant woman came to consult her, complaining of heart palpitations and difficulty in breathing. Now a more experienced practitioner, Wang first examined the patient with her stethoscope and then examined her feet. Finding the feet swollen, she asked the patient about other symptoms. Finally she said decidedly: "You are suffering from rheumatic heart disease." Her diagnosis was later confirmed by the doctors of the commune clinic.

This is a typical example of the method of study described as "learning warfare through warfare." Seeing Huang Yu-hsiang use this method to train "barefoot

(Continued on p. 34.)

ACROSS THE LAND

Thriving Situation in China's Animal Husbandry

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production," the masses of China's revolutionary peasants and herdsmen are applying to production the flood of energy generated by the great proletarian cultural revolution, and creating a prosperous and thriving situation in animal husbandry. Considerable progress has been achieved in increasing the numbers and improving the quality of various kinds of livestock.

In the stock-breeding year ending June 1967, the numbers of horses, mules, cattle, donkeys, sheep and pigs had either reached or surpassed their highest peaks. Among them, improved breeds of sheep showed an outstanding rate of increase. In Shantung, Honan and Hopei Provinces, the rate of increase in large animals was comparatively low in the past and the number of available draught animals lagged behind needs. By firmly relying on collective efforts to accelerate the increase in large animals over the past few years, they have satisfactorily solved their draught animal problem.

In the stock-breeding year ending June 1968, China gained new successes in increasing and improving its herds. Though some areas of Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Chinghai, suffered from blizzards last winter and this spring, the survival rates of young and grown animals in these major stock-breeding regions showed increases compared with the previous stock-breeding year, a year of good increases. The production situation in animal husbandry as a whole was better. Animals were sturdier and improved breeds of animals showed a remarkable increase compared with the 1967 stock-breeding year. An excellent and thriving situation also emerged in animal husbandry in the rural areas. In Shantung, Hopei, Heilungkiang, Chekiang, and Shanghai, the number of large animals—horses, mules, cattle and donkeys—showed fairly

large increases compared with the 1967 stock-breeding year.

With profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, China's revolutionary peasants, herdsmen and revolutionary cadres are taking an active part in the great cultural revolution. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "one of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism," and using the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, they have launched a sustained and deep-going campaign of mass criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov and his local agents. This has enormously enhanced their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and their revolutionary enthusiasm is soaring.

Blizzards last winter and this spring occurred over a period of three to four months in certain districts and created serious difficulties for normal herding. However, with the help of the revolutionary committees and the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams from the People's Liberation Army, the revolutionary herdsmen in these areas valiantly displayed the revolutionary spirit taught by Chairman Mao: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." They overcame these serious natural calamities, protected their herds and thereby provided favourable conditions for the further growth of animal husbandry.

Winter Wheat Delivery and Purchase Plans Surpassed

WITH bumper harvests of wheat, early rice and other cereal crops gathered in, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of China are eagerly delivering and selling their grain to the state. Of the grain they send to the state, a small portion is the agricultural tax, the rest is surplus grain they sell to the state.

Up to September 10, state plans for winter wheat deliveries and sales

had been overfulfilled by 0.76 per cent in the 20 major winter wheat producing provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In some districts, winter wheat is still being sent to the state granaries. Deliveries and sales of early rice in the south and spring wheat in the north are also going fine. The amount of early rice and spring wheat delivered or sold to state granaries by September 10 was 16.7 per cent more than at the same date last year. This is a great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types have been set up in the rural areas. Using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, they have scathingly denounced the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash regarding the grain question pushed by China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. This has greatly promoted the progress of grain deliveries and sales.

In the course of delivering and selling grain to the state, the revolutionary committees at various levels are bringing their unified leading role into full play and thus greatly speeding up the pace of this work.

Steady Rise in Peking's Industrial Production

FIGHTING by the side of Chairman Mao and inspired by the great leader Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, Peking's 700,000 industrial workers are fired with enthusiasm and militancy. They have scored new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The capital's industrial production has gone up steadily since March this year. Total industrial output value in the second quarter was 37.4 per cent higher than in the first quarter. In the hot and rainy months of July and August, the level of production, far from falling off, increased month by month even when the number of people in the factories was reduced as large numbers of outstanding workers were selected to form the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams which went to all spheres of the superstructure and took part in the struggle-criticism-transformation

there. July and August saw an increase of 12 per cent and 13 per cent respectively over June and July. Of Peking's eight local industrial branches, machine-building, instruments and meters, textiles and light industry reached their highest ever monthly levels. In the first 20 days of September, the capital's industrial production continued to rise. The output of such major products as steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coal, electric motors, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals and cotton yarn increased by a wide margin over the corresponding period of the previous month.

All the industrial and mining enterprises in Peking have now set up their revolutionary committees. Organized on the basis of production shifts and groups, revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is being carried out on a broad scale and in a deep-going and sustained way. It is wiping out the pernicious influence of counter-revolutionary revisionism spread by China's Khrushchov and his agents and breaking down the irrational rules and regulations which fettered the initiative and creativeness of the workers. The work of purifying the class ranks is developing in depth and breadth. Holding high the great red banner of Mao

Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff have achieved great success in ferreting out the class enemies hidden deep in dark corners. With the steady development of the work of consolidating the Party organization and simplifying the administrative structure, the new-born revolutionary committees of the factories and mines are advancing in giant strides in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao's instruction: **"Organize a revolutionized leading group which links itself with the masses."**

Brisk and Flourishing Shanghai Markets

IN recent days, Shanghai's markets have shown brisk activity both in the purchase and supply of consumer goods, warehouse stocks are ample, current supplies good and prices stable. This comes from the masses of revolutionary workers and staff on all fronts conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production in the midst of the great upsurge of struggle-criticism-transformation.

An excellent and thriving situation characterizes Shanghai's markets. Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, vegetables and other non-staple food are in

plentiful supply. Large amounts of fruit in season such as pears and apples are pouring on to the markets. The supply of fruit shows a big increase over last year. Shops selling cotton piece goods have an ample supply of cotton textiles such as dark-coloured khaki and drill in a wide range suitable for autumn and winter wear. Statistics of the departments concerned show that thanks to the bumper harvests of summer and early-autumn crops this year, there is a marked increase in the supply of agricultural and sideline products, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Since March this year, there has been a sharp increase in industrial goods in daily use purchased by Shanghai's commercial departments. The amounts of cotton piece goods, woollen fabrics and chemical fibre textiles purchased in July and August were much greater than in the corresponding period of last year. Purchases of sewing machines, wrist watches and bicycles also increased. Reflecting the rapid development of agricultural and industrial production, Shanghai's flourishing markets provide ample proof of the fact that **"the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."**

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doctors," the poor and lower-middle peasants were highly gratified, saying: "That's the correct road to take. Burying oneself in books is no good!"

Receiving Re-Education by the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Huang Yu-hsiang feels that for him the process of teaching is at the same time a process of learning from the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants, of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and of remoulding his own world outlook.

On one occasion, he and a "barefoot doctor" were engaged in spraying insecticide to kill mosquitoes. When they approached a pigsty, Huang Yu-hsiang held back because of the odour, while the "barefoot doctor" went straight into the sty and began spraying. Huang Yu-hsiang immediately realized that it was bourgeois ideas that made him retreat. So he jumped into the sty and alongside the "barefoot doctor" sprayed insecticide. Only by so doing, he thought, could he really get closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Recently Huang Yu-hsiang studied our great leader 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."** This instruction was a tremendous inspiration to him. Looking back over the years he has spent in the countryside, he realizes that the progress he has made is the result of the education given by Mao Tse-tung's thought and of the re-education given him by the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. In the days ahead, he pledges himself to study Chairman Mao's works still better, become one with the poor and lower-middle peasants, plunge into the three great revolutionary struggles (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment) in the countryside, enhance his level of consciousness in the class struggle and do a still better job in serving the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

ROUND THE WORLD

Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, "It is right to rebel."

— MAO TSE-TUNG

STORM IN YANKEE IMPERIALISM'S "BACKYARD"

Mexican Students Fight Persecution

For several months the students of Mexico have been locked in a valiant and sustained struggle with the reactionary authorities of that country. As government repressive measures increased, protest demonstrations and mass rallies to press their demands rose in scale and intensity. The flash-point came on October 2 after nightfall when more than 10,000 students in Mexico City, the capital, held a new mass rally to protest the occupation of schools and ruthless suppression of the student movement by the reactionary troops and police. They demanded the dissolution of the "riot squads," annulment of the laws suppressing the people's movement, release of arrested students and withdrawal of all troops from schools under army occupation.

Bloody suppression followed. Police and troops came out in force to surround the district where the rally was held. Supported by helicopters and armoured cars, the reactionary troops and police machine-gunned the demonstrating students. A large number of students were killed on the spot, according to news reports from the Mexican capital. Undaunted by brute force, the others kept the enemy at bay for several hours, fighting back with stones, clubs and gasoline bombs.

There were more rallies in the capital on October 4, in defiance of the authorities, to protest the October 2 massacre. The students wrote "victory or death" in huge letters over a large sculpture in the heart of the city. This was their answer to the repressive regime and their determination to carry their struggle through to the end.

Sympathy and support came immediately from all over the country. More than 2,000 students and representatives of university employees in Monterrey, Mexico's third largest city, voiced their protest at a rally and took over university buildings in the city in a show of solidarity with their fellow students in the capital. They also organized propaganda teams to explain to the masses what the students were fighting for. Protest demonstrations took place in Veracruz and a number of states in the interior, and in cities which included Aguascalientes, Puebla, Cuernavaca and Durango. Solidarity was not confined to fellow students in other parts of the country. Railway workers and electricians also voiced their support.

Nor did this solidarity stop at the borders. In Chile, secondary school students in Santiago, the capital, declared a one-day strike on October 4. Twenty thousand university students did not attend classes the same

day. Five thousand university and secondary school students demonstrated on October 5 for a second time, to show their support for the Mexican students' just struggle. The demonstrators lashed out at Yankee imperialism which has instigated its agents in Latin America to conduct bloody repression of students and workers. The day before, demonstrators smashed the windows of the U.S. consulate as they fought with the reactionary troops and police during a demonstration. In Nicaragua, students in Managua, the capital, marched in a protest procession on October 4 to denounce the sanguinary repression of students by Mexico's reactionary troops and police. In Bogota, capital of Colombia, students marched through the streets to demonstrate their support for the just struggle waged by the Mexican students against violent suppression.

Enraged by the atrocities committed by the Mexican authorities, students and workers in a number of European countries also took to the streets. In France, where they were tempered in the May-June revolutionary storm, several thousand students defied a government ban and staged a stirring demonstration in the centre of Paris. Waving red flags, they sang *The Internationale* and shouted "Down with imperialism!" They carried banners with the slogan: "Paris-Mexico, the same fight!" When news of the October 2 massacre reached Italy, demonstrations broke out not only in Rome, where workers also took part, but in Milan, Florence, La Spezia and Palermo as well. Similar demonstrations supporting the Mexican students were held in London, Amsterdam, Stockholm and other European cities.

The stirring struggle against persecution waged by the students in Mexico which has shaken the "backyard" of Yankee imperialism as never before is arousing widespread sympathy and support.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has long ago degenerated into a gang of social-imperialists. The relations between this clique and the U.S. imperialists, just like the relations among all the imperialist countries, are relations of collaboration with each other and struggle against each other.

— From "Total Bankruptcy of Soviet Modern Revisionism" by *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

REVISIONISM AND IMPERIALISM

Jackals of the Same Lair

The aggression against Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is likened in a leading article by *People's War*, the Indian weekly, to the aggression against Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists. What excuse did the Kremlin revisionists give for the armed invasion and military occupation of Czechoslovakia? The article states that the revisionist renegades alleged that "Czechoslovakia's socialist gains" were endangered and must be defended, and they went there at the "invitation" of Czechoslovakia. What excuse did the U.S. imperialists give for their aggression against Vietnam? The article points out that they, too, said that they sent their armies to Vietnam for the sake of the people's "security" and at the "request" of the Vietnamese people. *People's War* scoffs at this nonsense.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique which has restored capitalism in the Soviet Union, the Indian journal continued, is stretching out its hands to other countries to plunder their resources and control their political affairs. This means imperialism. That is what U.S. imperialism has been doing. And the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is doing exactly the same thing.

The editorial says that in the past the Soviet revisionists siphoned vast quantities of raw materials out of Czechoslovakia, stealing the fruits

won by the Czechoslovak people at the cost of their sweat and blood. As a result, the crisis in the country worsened, and, following this, power changed hands. The coming into power of the Dubcek clique was an obvious example. Not that there is anything good about Dubcek. He, the article points out, only wanted to be freed from the Soviet revisionist traitors and to build up his own revisionist clique to dominate the country as he likes. The Kremlin, it said, resorted to all kinds of intrigues and tactics with Dubcek, enticing, cajoling, intimidating and inviting him to conferences and so on. However, when neither intimidation nor enticement worked, it herded its satellites together to invade Czechoslovakia and trampled the country underfoot.

Liberation, a monthly also published in India, in September denounced the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and its flunkies and compared it with the atrocities of Hitlerite Germany.

The article said: "Thirty years ago Hitler's hordes invaded and overran Czechoslovakia. The social-fascists of today, the Soviet social-imperialists, have repeated Hitler's performance."

It pointed out: "This brutal, shameless, naked aggression has ex-

posed, more than anything else, the hideous features of Soviet revisionism. It has revealed the fact that, like the Hitlerite gang, like the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists are ready to trample underfoot the sovereignty of another nation in order to further their own neo-colonial interests. It has also exposed the fatal weakness, the total bankruptcy of modern revisionism."

"Elsewhere — in India, Indonesia, 'Malaysia,' etc. — the Soviet renegades are pursuing the same neo-colonial policy and building up friendly relations with all reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries whose hands are stained with the blood of the people," the article added.

Liberation unmasked the criminal collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists in opposing China, stemming the advance of the national-liberation struggle and attempting to redivide the world between themselves.

It said that the Soviet armoured cars and tanks will be a constant and grim reminder to the Czechoslovak working people of the Soviet revisionist rule imposed on them. The Czechoslovak people who have a great revolutionary tradition will hardly endure this slavery. They will rise up to break the shackles that bind them. In the course of their revolutionary struggle, they will sweep away this vermin — the treacherous clique of revisionists in their own country.

The article noted that Chairman Mao has said: "The people of all countries, the masses comprising more than 90 per cent of the entire population, sooner or later want revolution and sooner or later support Marxism-Leninism. They will not support revisionism. Though some people may support revisionism for a while, they will eventually cast it aside. They are bound to awaken

gradually; they are bound to oppose the imperialists and reactionaries in all countries; they are bound to oppose revisionism."

Liberation said: "Insoluble contradictions are tearing the revisionist bloc apart. The Soviet revisionist renegades' armed aggression against

Czechoslovakia has only hastened this process of disintegration. The day of the final collapse of the revisionist bloc is not far off."

(Continued from p. 5.)

Ambassador Sekou Camara said: "While waging an unyielding struggle for existence as a nation, our people are rightly proud of what they have achieved in 10 years in economic construction as well as in socio-cultural fields."

He pointed out: "It is because we consider the total elimination of colonialism on the one hand and consolidation of an anti-imperialist African unity on the other as two indispensable conditions for carrying through the revolution in Africa that we will continue to act in this direction together with other fraternal countries taking the road of revolution."

"In the world," the Ambassador continued, "we have always stood without reservation on the side of the progressive forces in Asia and Latin America fighting against foreign rule. We have supported and will always and everywhere support unequivocally the Chinese people in liberating and restoring Taiwan to the motherland, in expelling the usurping Chiang Kai-shek puppet clique from the U.N.O. and in restoring to the People's Republic of China its legitimate rights in the United Nations."

"On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of their independence," he went on to say, "our people feel very proud to find in the People's Republic of China a reliable friend and partner who, notwithstanding the demands of her own development, has never failed in her obligations and has provided our country with an ever-increasing disinterested and effective aid, proceeding from the purest sentiments of true internationalism."

In conclusion, the Ambassador said: "We are celebrating the 10th anniversary of our independence at a time when China's great proletarian cultural revolution has won the decisive victory: the revolutionary committees have been established all over the country; we sincerely rejoice over this great event and wish the cultural revolution still more successes, so that China may make more and more contributions to the strengthening of the front of struggle of all the oppressed peoples engaging in the sacred fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in his speech, noted that the Guinean people, under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, had in the decade since their independence waged unremitting struggles and scored many successes and victories in further liquidating the forces of colonialism, opposing imperialism and foreign interference and subversion, safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy and culture. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, the Vice-Premier warmly congratulated the Guinean people on all this and wished them new successes and victories in the future.

Noting that the present situation in the African people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism is excellent, the Vice-Premier said: "A surging anti-imperialist revolutionary tide is violently pounding at the very foundation of imperialist rule in Africa."

The Vice-Premier pointed out: "The imperialists are terrified by this. They are trying by every means to sabotage the African people's cause of solidarity against im-

perialism, while the Soviet revisionist leading clique is actively serving as their accomplice. For a long time now, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism have both pretended to be friends of African countries. Actually, both have pursued a policy of sham assistance but real control and both have been peddling the wares of neo-colonialism. U.S. imperialism's recent acquiescence in the occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet revisionism has fully exposed the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism which are struggling as well as collaborating with each other in a vain attempt to carve out for themselves spheres of influence, redivide the world and practise neo-colonialism in the whole world. In Africa, the struggle of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces against imperialism, modern revisionism and their lackeys is very complicated. However, we are confident that the African people who cherish independence and freedom will surely win final victory so long as they persevere in the fight against imperialism and colonialism and carry on protracted struggles. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **'The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.'** The Chinese people will for ever remain the reliable friends of the African people in the latter's great struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism!"

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "Great victories have been won in the past two years in China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led

personally by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao. Imperialism and modern revisionism's pipe dream of restoring capitalism in China and pulling China back to her old semi-feudal and semi-colonial status has been shattered completely. We are confident that our socialist motherland will emerge even more consolidated and powerful from this great proletarian cultural revolution and that our people will be in an even stronger position to contribute to the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world."

In conclusion, the Vice-Premier said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Guinea have always supported and closely co-operated with each other in the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, defending national independence and state sovereignty and building up their respective countries. All this is a manifestation of the profound militant friendship forged by our two peoples in the struggle against imperialism."

Strong Protest Against Continued Persecution of Arrested Overseas Chinese By Burmese Government

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Burma sent a note on September 25 to the Burmese Foreign Ministry refuting the Burmese note of August 10 in which the Burmese Government unreasonably refused to release the patriotic overseas Chinese it had illegally arrested, and insisted on deporting Chen Fu-shun and other patriotic overseas Chinese. The Chinese note once again lodged a strong protest with the Burmese Government against its continued ruthless persecution of the arrested overseas Chinese.

The note points out that the Burmese Government claimed in its note that it had taken no action against thousands of citizens of the People's Republic of China and that "it is only the offenders who have been dealt with according to the law."

Yet the fact known to everybody is that the Burmese Government carried out burning, killing, looting and ransacking against overseas Chinese on a massive scale during the anti-China and anti-Chinese incidents it instigated in June 1967. During the incidents, hundreds of overseas Chinese were brutally massacred and large numbers of them illegally arrested while those made homeless and deprived of their means of livelihood were innumerable. Having persecuted the overseas Chinese on such a large scale and carried out appalling fascist atrocities, the Burmese Government now has the cheek to slanderously accuse the overseas Chinese of committing offences against Burma's law. This is a complete turning of black into white! To put it bluntly, the Burmese Government persecuted the patriotic overseas Chinese for no other reason than that of serving the needs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to oppose China and of following a policy of hostility towards China. No matter what pretext it creates, it can never cover up its criminal purpose in persecuting the overseas Chinese.

The note reiterates that the illegally arrested patriotic overseas Chinese are completely innocent and that they should be released by the Burmese Government unconditionally. The Chinese Government once again rejects the unreasonable demand of the Burmese Government for the deportation of the arrested overseas Chinese.

The note says that after having done so much evil against China and the overseas Chinese, the Burmese Government in its note tried to dismiss everything lightly with a flat denial and even went to the length of declaring that it must "categorically reject the slanderous allegation of the Chinese Embassy that the Government of the Union of Burma are carrying out anti-China and anti-Chinese activities." Over the past year or more, the Burmese side raided the Chinese Embassy, murdered a Chinese expert aiding Burma, massacred and arrested large numbers of patriotic overseas Chinese, unjustifiably expelled the correspon-

dent of the Hsinhua News Agency, flagrantly announced the expulsion of all Chinese experts aiding Burma and dispatched soldiers, policemen and special agents to keep the Chinese Embassy's activities under constant surveillance. At the same time, the Burmese Government switched on its propaganda machine to unscrupulously launch an anti-China propaganda campaign and vigorously stir up anti-China sentiment among the people. Since this series of anti-China and anti-Chinese activities is a known fact, how can it be denied? No matter how much the Burmese Government tries to deny this, it will never be able to shirk its responsibility for worsening relations between the two countries and avoid condemnation by the Burmese people and by just world public opinion.

At present, the note continues, as a result of all kinds of torture suffered, the health of the imprisoned patriotic overseas Chinese is seriously impaired and their physical condition is deteriorating daily. The lives of some of the aged and sick are in grave danger. The relatives and dependents of those arrested have repeatedly asked to be allowed to see them in prison and to take the aged and sick out for medical treatment. But all their demands were summarily and unjustifiably turned down by the Burmese Government. Recently, the Burmese Government intensified its persecution by secretly trying some of the arrested overseas Chinese. In carrying out such cruel persecution, the Burmese Government is violating the minimum standard governing international relations and is committing a serious provocation against the Chinese people.

In conclusion, the note points out in all seriousness that the Burmese Government should bear the full responsibility for the safety and security of the overseas Chinese it has arrested. The Chinese Embassy once more demands that the Burmese Government immediately release all arrested patriotic overseas Chinese and put an immediate end to all anti-China and anti-Chinese activities.

(Continued from p. 22.)

modern revisionism. The hatred and the struggle of the peoples will definitely wipe them off the face of the earth.

Just as always, the Albanian people and the Chinese people stand united in this new situation. They strengthen the steel-like unity between them, their everlasting alliance and friendship. They are enhancing and will raise to a still higher level their revolutionary vigilance, their preparedness and their political, economic and military training to smash and destroy, just as they have done always, any imperialist-revisionist plot. The Albanian Party of Labour and the Communist Party of China, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, will always march forward firmly and will reap new and still greater successes in their glorious struggle for the defence of the supreme interests of their countries, for the triumph of the common cause, socialism and communism.

Allow me to propose a toast:

To the unbreakable and everlasting friendship between the Albanian people and the Chinese people,

To the 700 million heroic Chinese people,

To the glorious Communist Party of China,

To the great leader of the fraternal Chinese people, the respected friend of the Albanian people, the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung,

To the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Comrade Lin Piao,

To the Government of the People's Republic of China and its Premier Comrade Chou En-lai,

To your health, Comrade Li Ting-chuan, and to the health of all the Chinese friends present,

To the triumph and glory of Marxism-Leninism.

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The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything

by Yao Wen-yuan

China, in her great proletarian cultural revolution, is in the midst of a rising upsurge of struggle-criticism-transformation. This is a decisive battle in the struggle to seize all-round victory in the revolution.

This pamphlet relays Chairman Mao's latest instruction which is of the greatest strategic importance in making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation. It explains why it is essential to uphold working class leadership and bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. It shows the tremendous, far-reaching significance of the entry of workers' propaganda teams, under leadership and in a planned way, into the schools and all other spheres of the superstructure. It describes the main content of the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts and the inter-relations of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan's article is a trumpet call to fulfil all the great tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation under the leadership of the working class.

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