

PEKING REVIEW

25

June 20, 1969

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Loyang Tractor Plant Advances Along The Road of Self-Reliance

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Huynh Tan Phat

Warmly congratulating him on the proclamation of the
establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary
Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

***To Be a Revolutionary Health Fighter
Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao***

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. We must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a **historical period.**

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It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.

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I am deeply convinced that by persevering in protracted war the Vietnamese people will surely drive the U.S. aggressors out of their country.

Loyang Tractor Plant Advances Along The Road of Self-Reliance

— How its worker masses fight to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian
revolutionary line

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the revolutionary workers of the Loyang Tractor Plant have in the past decade and more waged resolute struggles against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, his slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. Meanwhile they have upheld Chairman Mao's great policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." As a result, the plant's technical work has vigorously forged ahead along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

The Masses' Socialist Enthusiasm

Construction of the Loyang Tractor Plant started 16 years ago. At that time, Shanghai, northeast China and other industrial centres assigned their experienced veteran workers to help with this key project and the villages along the Yellow River sent their outstanding young people to work on the industrial front. The workers were determined to devote their wisdom and labour to building China's first tractor plant and manufacturing China's first tractor. Working hard day and night, they erected huge plant buildings and installed thousands of machines. By using indigenous methods, they also achieved outstanding successes in technical innovations and technical revolution.

Even though engaged in arduous work, the workers gradually sensed many things binding them hand and foot. More and more foreign conventions were being introduced and the administrative structure had become unwieldy with the adoption of increasingly complicated, unnecessary rules and regulations. In technical work, any innovation proposed by the workers had to pass through dozens of offices for examination and ratification, and it was pigeonholed for several months or even a year without any word of acceptance or rejection. With regard to designing, trial manufacture and experimentation of products, and innovation of equipment and technology, the workers had no say at all.

Power over technical matters was in the hands of a few bourgeois technical authorities who considered the foreign dogmas of capitalist and revisionist countries

as treasure and copied from them root and branch. As a result, a dispirited atmosphere enveloped the plant's technical work. The hundreds of technical personnel, shut up in big office buildings, were divorced from proletarian politics, production and the masses. Though they were engaged in designing, they did not know clearly which kind of tractors the peasant masses urgently needed.

In substance, this situation involved the question of which line to pursue and which road to follow in the plant's technical work. Should the workers uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, that of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts and of unfolding mass movements in a big way, or follow Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of trailing behind at a snail's pace and relying on specialists to run the factories and his slavish comprador philosophy?

Developing Industry by Our Own Efforts

The years in which the workers gave play to their infinite creativeness began at last in 1958 when Chairman Mao laid down the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." Chairman Mao's instruction, "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind," inspired the workers to tackle technical problems. Their enthusiasm which had been suppressed for many years burst forth and they dared to think, to act and to make revolution. The working class gave a great impetus to the advance of technical work in the tractor plant.

The workers feared neither foreign "experts" nor "authorities." Young worker Hu Hai-liang, a newcomer in the punching and stamping workshop, observed that the workers operating the big imported presses did the loading and unloading manually all year round and this process was both fatiguing and unsafe. He made up his mind to improve these foreign machines. He pondered over the problem day and night, drew sketches, searched for reference data and conducted experiments. With the help of several experienced workers, he finally created an automatic loading and unloading mechanism. This device greatly lessened the workers' labour

intensity, ensured safety and raised labour efficiency;

This achievement blazed the trail for the plant's drive for technical innovations and technical revolution. The whole plant soon witnessed a mass leap forward in this direction.

Giving full play to the style of not fearing fatigue and fighting successive battles, workers of an electroplating group in the engine department succeeded in developing China's first automatic electroplating line for the tractor industry in 28 days, thereby casting aside the old foreign technology.

The tractor plant adopted more than 3,400 items of technical innovations and technical revolution in less than two years and 18 workers were promoted engineers. Not only were the worker masses capable of creating and inventing, but they were also capable of writing manuals summing up their experiences.

During the mass movement, large numbers of technicians also came out of the office buildings and joined in production. Fighting alongside the workers, they remoulded their own world outlook while fulfilling their responsibility as technicians.

Faced with such a situation, although certain foreign "specialists" became speechless and dejected, they could not but turn thumbs up in praise of the Chinese workers.

China's first large tractor plant was thus put into all-round operation in November 1959, nine months ahead of schedule, constituting a victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.**

Advancing in the Course of Struggle

With inveterate hatred for the proletarian revolutionary line, the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi visited the Loyang Tractor Plant in April 1960. Being mortally afraid of the great achievements which the workers had made in the big leap forward by relying on their own efforts, he did all he could to promote the fallacies of trailing behind at a snail's pace and depending on specialists to run the factories, in a vain attempt to push the tractor plant off the socialist road and back on to the capitalist road. From that time on, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the field of science and technology was waged even more fiercely in this plant.

Liu Shao-chi did not rely on the worker masses but on bourgeois technical authorities. He did not want the proletariat to be the master of its own affairs but the bourgeoisie to monopolize everything arbitrarily. The handful of capitalist roaders in the plant faithfully implemented Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They attacked the self-reliance based

mass movement, babbling that the drive for technical innovations and technical revolution during the big leap forward was "blindness" and "fanaticism." They concocted regulations and rules amounting to half a million Chinese characters to throttle the workers' initiative and creativeness by imposing restrictions, suppression or punishment. They also put into effect a "chief engineer system." As a result, a revisionist system of technical management under which specialists were relied on to run the plant was strictly enforced. Bourgeois technical authorities held control over the plant's technical work and they had the final say on all matters, major and minor.

Under the pernicious influence of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line, technical work throughout the plant became duller and duller. The workers were looked upon as slaves to the machines and the technicians were ordered back to the office buildings. The 18 worker-engineers who had been promoted during the big leap forward were all removed from their posts. Eighty per cent of the more than 3,000 items of technical innovations and technical revolution made during the great leap forward were discarded.

In spite of the fact that Liu Shao-chi and his agents worked overtime to peddle the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy, the workers launched courageous counter-attacks. When the capitalist roaders ordered the dismantling of the automatic electroplating line, the workers said: "We did this in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. No one is allowed to remove it!"

The revolutionary heroism of the working class which persists in **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts** deflated the arrogance of the handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical authorities.

Undaunted by the capitalist roaders' suppression, the workers cast aside foreign dogmas and conventions and blazed new trails for China's own industrial development. They succeeded in producing many new products and introducing many new techniques. All this dealt a telling blow to Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Working Class Wields Power

The tempest of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution swept the whole tractor plant. The broad masses of revolutionary workers courageously rebelled against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party, seized back that portion of power that the latter had usurped and set up revolutionary committees at all levels. The working class is now the real master of the plant.

Under the direct leadership of the plant's revolutionary committee, the revolutionary workers of the

(Continued on p. 11.)

Peking Review, No. 25

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Huynh Tan Phat

Warmly congratulating him on the proclamation of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

- **The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish that after the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the revolutionary armed forces and the broad masses of the people of southern Viet Nam will be further mobilized to deal still more powerful blows to the U.S. aggressors and the south Vietnamese puppet clique until complete victory.**
- **The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.**

CHOU EN-LAI, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message to Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, warmly congratulating him on the proclamation of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The full text of the message reads as follows:

President Huynh Tan Phat of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam:

On the occasion of the proclamation of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, I extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the heroic south Vietnamese people.

The Chinese Government has always regarded the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the genuine legal representative of the south Vietnamese people, and the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in China has long enjoyed the status of a diplomatic mission. The south Vietnamese people have waged a long and arduous war under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and in so doing their very aim is to defeat the U.S. aggressors, overthrow the south Vietnamese puppet clique and establish their own revolutionary political power. And now, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, together with the other patriotic forces in southern Viet Nam, have held the Congress of People's Representatives and

decided to establish the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. This is a natural development of the south Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish that after the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the revolutionary armed forces and the broad masses of the people of southern Viet Nam will be further mobilized to deal still more powerful blows to the U.S. aggressors and the south Vietnamese puppet clique until complete victory. The recent talks held between the U.S. imperialists and the south Vietnamese puppet clique on Midway Island once again prove that they will never carry out unconditionally the withdrawal of all the U.S. aggressor troops and the vassal troops from southern Viet Nam, nor will they ever agree to the establishment of a revolutionary coalition government which truly accords with the wishes of the south Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh has said, "Our armed forces and people should further strengthen their solidarity, fight perseveringly, harder and without let-up, so as to win still greater victories" and "as long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away." Only by so doing, will it be possible to achieve the sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify the fatherland.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." The Chinese Government and people will, as always,

firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

The Chinese Government hereby declares that it formally recognizes the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in China as the

Embassy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China.

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China
Peking, June 14, 1969

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Nguyen Van Quang, Head of Permanent Mission of South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in China

- Extends congratulations on and recognition of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam
- Formally recognizes the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in China as the Embassy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China

CHOU EN-LAI, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received Nguyen Van Quang, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in China, on the morning of June 15. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Premier Chou En-lai extended to him congratulations on and recognition of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Premier Chou En-lai said that the Chinese Government had always regarded the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in China as a diplomatic mission and that the Chinese Government now announced formal recognition of the mission as the Embassy of the Provisional Revolution-

ary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China.

Premier Chou En-lai handed Nguyen Van Quang, head of the mission, a message of greetings addressed to Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Nguyen Van Quang presented Premier Chou En-lai with three relevant documents of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and other responsible comrades of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including Ma Wen-po, Chen Teh-ho, Tsao Ke-chiang and Han Hsu.

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

CHOU EN-LAI, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received Ngo Minh Loan, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, on the morning of June 15.

Ambassador Ngo Minh Loan handed Premier Chou En-lai the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the establishment of

the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with Ambassador Ngo Minh Loan.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and other responsible comrades of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including Ma Wen-po, Chen Teh-ho, Tsao Ke-chiang and Han Hsu.

To Be a Revolutionary Health Fighter Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao

by Chao Pu-yu

Medical orderly of the P.L.A. 3016 Unit

Fighting in Defence of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in Health Work

I ENLISTED in March 1956. Before that, I had had four years of schooling. In the army I was assigned to learn the work of a medical orderly.

In February last year, I joined a Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team composed of medical workers. We went to the factories and villages to spread Mao Tsetung Thought while giving acupuncture treatment to the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. At first, when I met up with patients seriously ill or some difficult case or other, I would tell them: "I'm only a medical orderly. I can treat minor ailments, but not a case like yours. You'd better go to a big hospital." I never thought this remark touched a sore spot until one old man told me: "Those bourgeois trained doctors in the big hospitals don't care a straw about the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants." He had had trouble with his left leg for ten years now, and had been to several big hospitals to see about it. The bourgeois trained doctors there, however, never treated it seriously. Now the sensory nerve in this leg had become numb.

Such persecution of the working people as the result of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work filled me with the deepest anger. I again studied Chairman Mao's great instruction on medical and health work and other relevant teachings, and resolved to fight in defence of his revolutionary health line.

From then on, I spared no effort learning and practising acupuncture treatment so as to be able to treat the masses. In order to cure that old man's leg trouble, I learnt needling from the army doctors and experienced medical orderlies in my health section. Whenever they showed me an acupuncture point, I tried the needle treatment out on the same point in my body. When this point became blue and swollen from my practice, I switched to another. After a few days, I began to see the way to cure the old man. Then I went to his home every day and started treating him. After five or six days, I had good results. His leg felt better, although the nerve was still numb. I asked one of the doctors about this, and he helped me diagnose the symptoms and suggested that I try strong stimulation. I took several long needles and inserted them deep into my own leg in experiment. Then I tried it out on the old man. After a few times, sweat appeared on his crippled leg, where none had been for a dozen

years. He and his family were overjoyed, and I myself was too happy to sleep that night. After another period of treatment, the leg was cured.

I summed up the experience I had gained in this case. Not long after that, I mastered the acupuncture treatment of many commonplace diseases. I have cured workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of difficult diseases including paralysis and blindness, and more common ones such as tracheitis, arthritis, asthma, and gastric troubles.

Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought to Open Up the "Forbidden Zone" of Curing Deaf-Mutes

Later, the leadership sent me to a school for deaf-mutes in Liaoyuan to spread Mao Tsetung Thought and give the students acupuncture treatment. I was deeply pained to see these students unable to hear Chairman Mao's voice or cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!" though they had ears and a mouth like anybody else. I secretly vowed to Chairman Mao: Chairman Mao, dear Chairman Mao! I'll act according to your instructions, bring your deep concern to the deaf-mute students, and help them hear your great voice and speak out what's in their hearts—their wish for a long, long life to you!

News that we were treating the deaf-mute students jolted the so-called "noted doctors" and "specialists." One physician, an expert who had studied in Japan, said: "I've studied medicine for decades but never heard that the dumb can be cured with needling. If this should happen, then the sun must be rising from the west."

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." I thought to myself, since such an affliction exists, man can certainly learn to recognize and cure it. We are revolutionary fighters armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. We must throw away all bourgeois inhibitions and open up the "forbidden zone" of curing deaf-mutes.

I first practised on myself. Facing a mirror, I repeatedly inserted the needle in my own body into acupuncture points having to do with deaf-muteness. As I was doing it on myself, sometimes the needle was hard to manage and caused such pain that beads of sweat poured down my face. I would then encourage myself with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Be reso-



With a high revolutionary sense of responsibility and a firm revolutionary will, Comrade Chao Pu-yu (the author), sitting before a mirror, tries out the needle treatment on his own body.

lute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." I practised so constantly those days that my head was always dizzy and my ears rang, and I found it difficult to open my mouth to swallow food. But I was always filled with strength and no longer felt the pain when I remembered that I was fighting in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in health work. After nearly a hundred experiments in which I had inserted the needle several hundred times into my own body, I gradually mastered the way to cure deaf-muteness.

Then I began to treat the students. After a time, most of them could hear, yet they could not speak. Some that did speak did so very indistinctly. I noticed that when the needle was inserted rather deeply at the acupuncture points around the ear it brought greater effect and the students regained their hearing very quickly. This set me thinking that the reason the students failed to regain their voices was perhaps because the needle insertion into the *ya men* point [an important point in the body for the acupuncture treatment of muteness] was not deep enough. I decided to experiment on myself and make a deep insertion at my *ya men* point.

Before doing so, I looked through some books on acupuncture, hoping to find light. But all the books said the same thing: Deep insertion is forbidden at the *ya men* point. Here, they said, insertion to a depth of one *cun** would turn a sound person dumb and insertion of 1.5 *cun* endangers life. Chairman Mao's teaching on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" gave me courage and strength. I took up the acupuncture needle and inserted it deeply into my *ya men* point. When the needle reached a little over one *cun*, both my arms felt very numb. A struggle arose in my mind:

* In acupuncture, the depth to which the needle is inserted varies according to person. *Cun* and *fen* are used to denote it. When the patient forms a ring by joining his middle finger to his thumb, the distance obtained between the ends of the two lines on the lateral side of the second row of the middle finger is one *cun*. One *cun* equals ten *fen*. — Ed.

If I went on any further, I might really become dumb or even kill myself. Then I thought of Chairman Mao's teachings: "Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice" and "to die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai." They gave me renewed courage and strength. I decided to carry on. When I inserted the needle 1.5 *cun* into the *ya men* point, my arms and hands were so painful and numb that the hand holding the needle could hardly press it in any further. Reciting to myself "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," I continued to press the needle in until it reached a depth of over 2 *cun*. At this point I felt my head swelling, my whole body was numb and my throat felt hot. Only then did I pull the needle out. I had finally explored the *ya men* point and opened up a forbidden zone! I jumped with joy. Then I thought that this was only the first attempt, so I took up the needle again and inserted it into the *ya men* point five times in succession despite the pain. No other unusual feeling of discomfort appeared.

The next day, I tried it out on the student Wang Ya-chin. After three days of treatment, this girl who had been deaf and dumb for 15 years was able for the first time in her life to cry out "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Thanks to the persistent efforts of the propaganda team comrades, after a period of treatment by deep insertion at the *ya men* point, 157 of the 168 students in the school were able to hear and 149 to cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!" Forty-five could sing the song *The East Is Red* and perform other items to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought. (This journal has carried two previous reports on how these P.L.A. medical workers cured deaf-mutes. They appeared in our issues No. 46, 1968 and No. 14, 1969. — Ed.)

Scaling New Heights in Medicine for The People's Cause

By following Chairman Mao's great teachings I made some progress, and the Party and the people conferred on me many honours. At this time, some so-called "famous doctors" and "specialists" spoke out in flattery. "Just think of that," they said, "you've had only four years of schooling, but you've opened up the forbidden zone of curing deaf-mutes with a single little needle. It is indeed rare to find a man with such talent! You will no doubt become a great man in future!" The flattery of the bourgeoisie put me on guard.

With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's works. I thought: "The leadership praised me in order to encourage me to speed up my advance along the broad road of serving the people. The bourgeoisie flattered me so that honours would go to my head and turn it. I'm Chairman Mao's health fighter, so I must march forward unswervingly on the road of serving the people wholeheartedly as Chairman Mao has pointed out. I must never allow myself to be overwhelmed by honours."

The woman teacher Wang Chiao-hsia, a victim of gastroptosis, prolapse of the uterus and hypertension, came to me for medical treatment. I had never treated such diseases before, but recalling Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Serve the people,**" I agreed to attend to her. Her condition was serious. I thought hard for several days but could find no way to cure her. At this critical moment, some "famous doctors" and "specialists" again came to me to offer advice. "Young Chao," they said, "you're different now from what you were. You'd better be more careful in every way."

I chewed these words over and found them not to my taste. Why am I different from what I was? I was a medical orderly; I am still a medical orderly. When these people tell me I'm different from before, they can only mean that now the Party and the people had given me honours, I mustn't risk losing them. I saw the light. I realized that a sharp struggle between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology was involved here: either I refuse to treat Wang Chiao-hsia and keep my honours, or I should be unafraid of losing my honours and plunge ahead and serve the people wholeheartedly. I made up my mind to serve the people wholeheartedly as always.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching on grasping the principal contradiction, I diagnosed Wang Chiao-hsia's symptoms. She has had gastroptosis for twelve years. Her stomach had sunk to the area of the pelvis, causing prolapse of the uterus. She was greatly handicapped in her work and daily life. This created a big mental burden and brought on high blood pressure. Judged from all this, the principal contradiction was her gastroptosis. So I concentrated my efforts on treating this ailment first. But where to begin? I thought

it possible that gastroptosis may have been caused by relaxation of the gastric nerves. Mightn't it be cured if these nerves were restored to their normal function? I associated this with carrying things in a net bag. If you take hold of the draw string, you can lift the bag. Acting on this principle, would a strong insertion at a point towards the middle of the stomach and two deep insertions through either side of the stomach work?

Again, I experimented on myself. When the needle was inserted to a depth of over 3 *cun*, I had a feeling of heaviness in the abdomen. I then inserted two other needles through both sides of my stomach, and felt a strong reaction. I was elated. I used this method on Wang Chiao-hsia.

After three weeks of treatment, Wang's stomach rose again to a point above the navel. I followed this up with treating her of prolapse of the uterus. To make sure, I also experimented first on similar points in my own body. After Wang's prolapse was cured with only one needling, she was so happy that her high blood pressure dropped almost to normal without any treatment at all. Now Wang Chiao-hsia has completely regained her health.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, I have given acupuncture treatment to over 4,000 people in the past year. I have not only cured some commonplace and recurrent diseases but also a number of rare ones.

In future, I am determined to redouble my efforts in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of dauntlessness, remain modest and prudent, continue to make revolution and always be a revolutionary health fighter boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao.

A Heart-Stirring Performance

TWENTY actors and actresses, holding golden sunflowers, dancing with overwhelming enthusiasm and singing songs at the top of their voices, enthusiastically praised our great leader Chairman Mao at a recent theatrical performance in Peking. Every item on the programme won deafening applause from the audience.

These are not ordinary performers. They had been either deaf, dumb, blind or paralysed a year ago. Among the 20 items performed were: *The East Is Red*, a song in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, sung by several youngsters who had been deaf-mutes; *We Wish Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life*, a dance performed by those who had been paralysed or victims of polio; and quotations from Chairman Mao read by those who had been blind for many years.

The ages of the performers ranged from 8 to 31. They cherish boundless love for and are boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao. During the

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution a medical team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army treated and cured them and enabled them to give this performance. Every time they came on stage they held aloft their red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, jumped with joy and cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" They sang and danced to convey their heartfelt praise for the great leader Chairman Mao and great Mao Tsetung Thought. Their performance deeply touched the audience, many of whom were moved to tears. Some went up on the stage after the performance and presented the performers with glistening Chairman Mao badges.

All these unusual performers are sons and daughters of workers or poor or lower-middle peasants. As a result of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi in medical and health work, they were not given timely treatment. Some of them had become handicapped in childhood, while others

were born deaf and dumb. All had been deemed "incurable" by bourgeois "famous doctors" and "specialists."

However, the medical team of P.L.A. Unit 3225, by relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, gave them acupuncture treatment and succeeded in restoring their ability to hear, see, speak and move. Consisting of only one army doctor and six nurses or medical orderlies, this team has in the last two years cured more than 1,000 patients, including deaf-mutes and those suffering from blindness, paralysis, polio or other difficult ailments.

To express their enormous gratitude to the great leader Chairman Mao, representatives of the cured patients formed an art propaganda team in November of 1968 to spread Mao Tsetung Thought. They set up a repertoire based on their own experiences. They eulogized great Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, which had saved them from misery, and conveyed their profound feelings in the most beautiful language and the most moving dance steps. At the same time they denounced the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi which had ruined their health. Up to now, they have given over 70 performances in Peking and northeast China and were warmly welcomed by the worker, peasant and soldier masses.

Li Chao-yu, a young man of medium build who had been paralysed for four years, was overwhelmed with excitement when he got on the stage. Waving his copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, he leapt with joy and cheered "Long live Chairman Mao!" for as long as a minute. He told the audience: "I owe my



Cured by the medical team of P.L.A. Unit 3225, two former paralytics, coalminer Li Chao-yu and nine-year-old Li Chin-hsiang, mentioned in this article, dance in praise of our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao.

second life to Chairman Mao. No language in the world can fully express my gratitude to our respected and beloved Chairman Mao." He then performed a dance in praise of the great leader Chairman Mao. In rhythm with the music accompaniment, his hands went through a series of swift movements and his legs moved quickly and forcefully while his body bent forward and backward. His movements gave no sign that he had once been a paralytic with stiff limbs.

Thirty-one-year-old Li Chao-yu was an electrician in the Hungwei Coalmine in Fushun. He was stricken with cerebral embolism in 1963, and his whole body became paralysed. His case was said to be "incurable" by Fushun's biggest hospital which was then dominated by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medicine—a line that served only a handful of urban overlords and bourgeois elements. So he was thrown out of the hospital.

Upon their arrival in Fushun at the end of 1967, members of the medical team of Unit 3225 were enraged when they learnt of Li Chao-yu's case. They resolved to cure him in order to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to show their deep hatred for Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The medical team members were all young people with only a year's medical training. Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching of **servicing the people "wholly" and "entirely,"** they tried out the acupuncture needles on their own bodies to find out the most effective acupuncture points and depths of insertion. Their arms and thighs soon became swollen, but the young medical workers refused to yield and went on with their experiments while reciting Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" They had only one thought in mind: Do not hesitate to sacrifice our own limbs in order to cure our class brother and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The patient, who had been paralysed for more than four years, was able to stand, walk and work again after two months of acupuncture treatment.

Twenty-year-old Wang Chin-fang, the son of a worker, had been a deaf-mute. It was the medical workers of the People's Liberation Army, which was founded by Chairman Mao, who restored his ability to hear and speak. In this performance he sang three songs in praise of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Wang Chin-fang was brought to the army medical team by his father in February 1968. The father told the comrades of the medical team: "I'm an old worker who slaved many years for the capitalists in the old society. I thank Chairman Mao for bringing emancipation to us. But my son who is so big now can't even say 'Long live Chairman Mao!'"

"I don't feel sad if he can't call me 'father,'" the father continued, "what grieves me is that he can't say 'Long live Chairman Mao!'"

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the army medical workers fully understood the profound proletarian

class feelings the working class has for our great leader. After experimenting on themselves, they discovered a new acupuncture point which gives much better results in curing deaf-muteness than the previous point. After 35 days' treatment, Wang Chin-fang shouted for the first time in his life: "Long live Chairman Mao!" — words that had been buried deep in his heart.

Five lively light-footed girls came on stage singing and dancing to gay melody. Their moving voices and skilful dancing drew stormy applause from the audience. No one could imagine that these girls were almost blind a year ago. At the end of their performance, the youngest walked to the front of the stage and made her denunciation of how Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had ruined her eyesight.

"My name is Chang Wu-yi," she began. "I'm fourteen and a middle school student. Poisoned by 'putting marks first,' 'seeking fame' and other revisionist trash of Liu Shao-chi, I buried myself in books all day long, and at night I read under the quilt by flash light. I got optic atrophy and couldn't see anything beyond the distance of one metre. The 'famous doctors' and 'special-

ists' in a number of big hospitals in Shenyang and Peking said that my condition was 'incurable.'"

She continued: "Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work, our kith and kin the Liberation Army personnel sent by Chairman Mao cured me in two months. I can again see the kindly face of Chairman Mao. Now that my eyesight has been restored, I will study Chairman Mao's works all my life and march forward for ever along the revolutionary path charted by Chairman Mao."

The youngest members of the propaganda team are Pang Teh-wei, an 8-year-old boy, and Li Chin-hsiang, a 9-year-old girl. The boy contracted cataracts and lost his sight when he was five. The girl's legs became paralysed when she was a polio victim at the age of four. The dance they did to express their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao was enthusiastically greeted by the audience. Many spectators went on stage to pin their Chairman Mao badges on the young performers' chests. Moved to tears, some took the boy and girl in their arms, and together with the youngsters shouted at the top of their voices: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

(Continued from p. 4.)

engine department in March 1968 formed the plant's first three-in-one organization for scientific research with workers as the main body and with revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary cadres taking part, and thereby replaced the former technical management which had long been controlled by the capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical authorities. Working at the frontline of production, they have done a solid job of designing, trial producing, experimenting and improving engines — the heart of tractors.

After the working class re seized power over technical matters, the class enemies did not submit to defeat. One reactionary technical authority time and again called at the three-in-one organization, and flattered its staff members openly while undermining it covertly. The workers exposed this scoundrel's scheme and later after investigation discovered that he was a class enemy who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks. They criticized him severely on the spot.

There was also a very sharp struggle between the two ideologies and the two world outlooks. Some people held that the workers without much schooling were unable to wield power over technical matters. The workers, however, replied in no uncertain terms: "The working class is most loyal to Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought. By wielding power over technical matters, the working class aims at using Mao Tsetung Thought to command and transform technical work and to ensure that scientific and technical work in the plant advances in the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao."

At the critical moment of the struggle, our great leader Chairman Mao issued his latest instructions, "take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" and "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." Under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's directives, all departments of the plant have set up three-in-one organizations for scientific research work and all workshops, shifts and groups have organized their own technical units with the workers as the core.

Since taking power over technical work into its own hands, the working class has performed many miracles which the bourgeois philistines and Right conservatives never conceived. The engine department successfully designed and trial produced in three months a single-cylinder engine which the bourgeois technical authorities had failed to make during their try of more than ten years. Trial operation has proved that the engine is stable, reliable and of high precision. While the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was in triumphant session, the standard parts department successfully trial manufactured China's first wire-drawing machine of a new type and filled a gap in China's science and technology.

"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, both technical work and production in the Loyang Tractor Plant have taken on a new look. During the period of the Party's Ninth National Congress, the plant increased its monthly output to an all-time high.

A Song of Victory for the Great Revolutionary Unity

—How the army men and civilians in Changwei region, Shantung Province, triumphed over unusually big tidal waves

VICE-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out in his political report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution our motherland has become unprecedentedly unified and our people have achieved a great revolutionary unity on the broadest scale under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought."

This great revolutionary unity found vivid expression in the heroic feat of the million army men and civilians in the north of the Changwei Special Administrative Region, Shantung Province, who recently overcame the sudden attack of exceptionally big tidal waves, the first such occurrence in 80 years.

Being Resolute in Beating Tidal Waves

On April 23, a 10-force northeast wind suddenly blew over the sea to the north of the Shantung Peninsula and mountainous waves rose in Laichow Bay. The huge waves churned up by the gale swept over the 70-kilometre coastline of four maritime counties in the north Changwei region, travelling 20 kilometres inland within two to three hours. The coastal plain of 1,100 square kilometres was submerged in an instant to a depth of one metre beneath the tidal waves whose highest rise was registered at 6.64 metres above sea level. The force of the violent wind and towering waves was so great that houses collapsed, crops were inundated and the lives and property of 100,000 people in dozens of villages and a dozen saltfields and farms were endangered.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Changwei Special Administrative Region immediately called an emergency standing committee meeting to discuss measures for overcoming the effects of the tidal waves. They first of all analysed the favourable conditions for conquering the situation. They unanimously agreed that through the tempering of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the masses had armed themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought and greatly enhanced their level of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The great revolutionary unity between the army and the people and between the cadres and the masses had been unprecedentedly strengthened. By relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and the united strength of the revolutionary people, they could surely conquer the tidal waves.

At this critical moment, the delegates from the Changwei region attending the Party's Ninth National

Congress telephoned from Peking, encouraging them to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, rely on the masses and be united as one to beat back the waves. This filled them with greater confidence and strength in the battle.

The revolutionary committee was determined to hold aloft the banner of unity of the Party congress and lead the revolutionary masses to victory in the struggle against this natural calamity.

A joint headquarters was soon formed by the revolutionary committee and the P.L.A. units stationed in the region to cope with the emergency. The Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee also sent people to help direct the battle against the waves. The headquarters gave the P.L.A. units the order: Immediately go to the most dangerous places to rescue the poor and lower-middle peasants! It ordered the militia: Quickly organize rescue teams to save the class brothers! All government organs, factories and enterprises also got instructions to ensure the supply of needed manpower and material.

These orders received prompt response from all quarters. Trucks and people crowded in front of the revolutionary committees of Changwei region and Weifang city, all ready to plunge into the battle at short notice. Shock brigades of army units, the militia and government organs were quickly formed and rushed to the frontline overnight. Medical teams of the army and local hospitals also pitched into action without delay. As a result, under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, a mighty army came into being to battle under unified command and with concerted action.

The Army and the People Are United as One

Fifteen thousand peasants working along a 10-kilometre stretch of a water conservancy project on the Taho River in the northern part of Shoukuang County were marooned by the waters. Braving howling wind and torrential rain, P.L.A. shock brigades rushed through the night to their rescue. Ten kilometres away from the marooned area, they were halted by a vast expanse of water. After reciting Chairman Mao's great teaching that "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield," the commanders and fighters made the pledge on the spot: "No obstacle can stop us revolutionary fighters from saving the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Using bamboo rafts, a 200-man shock brigade from one army unit sped to the rescue. When they reached shallow water, the men put aside their poles, jumped into the water and pushed the rafts. Every step forward was rough, as they battled against the current and the wind in piercing cold water. Platoon leader Chang Yung-chou constantly urged the men forward by shouting, **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** This teaching of Chairman Mao's gave the fighters inexhaustible strength. The legs of many of the men became numb with the cold, yet they continued to move forward without let-up. Fighter Kuan Hsueh-mao cut his foot badly while pushing a raft. The wound bled profusely, and the penetrating cold salt water caused him great pain. But he continued to plod forward, without uttering a sound. The commanders and fighters finally crossed the 10-kilometre expanse of water to reach the marooned peasants. Fighting in the teeth of wind and waves, they moved one group of peasants after another out of danger.

An air force unit dispatched planes to airdrop leaflets carrying the extra good news of the successful closing of the Party's Ninth National Congress as well as large quantities of food. Because the small patches of land above the flood water were densely crowded as people gathered there for safety, there was the danger that the packs might injure the people or fall into the water if they were dropped carelessly. In order to bring Chairman Mao's great concern quickly to the people struck by the natural disaster, pilot Chang Hung-yen flew lower and lower till he was only 50 metres, then 30 metres, then less than ten metres above the ground. Flying at such an unusually low altitude was extremely hazardous. But Chang Hung-yen who had been a cowherd for a landlord in his childhood and a wandering beggar before liberation successfully accomplished his task, completely ignoring the danger to himself. In taking this risk he was filled with strong proletarian feelings and kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that **"when we die for the people it is a worthy death."**

The people's army cherishes the people; the people love the soldiers who are the sons of the people. When one of the P.L.A. shock brigades started to swim across a deep, broad river to rescue some marooned peasants, many poor and lower-middle peasants expressed anxiety over the fighters' safety and would not let them take the risk. But every fighter was eager to jump into water. Moved to tears, the poor and lower-middle peasants clung to them to hold them back. Seeing this, the peasants on the opposite bank managed to send a man over with an urgent note, saying: "We thank Chairman Mao! We thank the Liberation Army! We are quite safe. P.L.A. comrades, please be at ease. As the water is deep and swift now, you must not cross the river!"

Being of One Mind to Fight Tidal Waves

Separated by water, dozens of villages, salt-fields and farms became isolated "islands." Communications were disrupted and supplies of food, water and

other goods were cut off. But every village, every salt-field, and every farm was turned into a fighting collective. On these "islands," red flags were flying, and the mighty songs of quotations from Chairman Mao rang out. People were full of confidence and had immense strength to fight against the tidal waves.

When water surrounded the Hsiaohanchia Production Brigade of Puchuang Commune in Changyi County, the commune members led by the brigade revolutionary committee turned out en masse to block the entrances of the streets and alleys with wooden doors, beds and earth to prevent the village from being flooded.

At the Taho River water conservancy construction site more than 170 peasants were marooned on a narrow strip of earthen dyke. With the swift rise of the water the dyke was in imminent danger of being submerged. The peasants raised aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and recited his teachings over and over again. Led by the political instructor and ignoring their fatigue, they used bedding and mats to stem the water and also put up a mud wall on all sides. Suddenly a huge wave crashed over them and breached the wall, endangering the whole dyke. They swiftly formed a strong human wall with their bodies and shovelled earth with their few spades and picks to reinforce the wall. After three hours' intense effort, they successfully closed the breach and warded off the water.

Class Brothers' Hearts Beat as One

In Weifang city, 100 kilometres from the stricken area, the revolutionary people showed deep concern for their class brothers. Workers of the catering trade throughout the night cooked food for the stricken people. Motor transport workers rushed rescue contingents and supplies to the area despite the fierce wind and torrential rain. Revolutionary medical workers quickly formed emergency teams and hastened to the stricken area that night. Workers on the posts and telecommunication front efficiently handled the phone calls, thereby ensuring prompt connections between the front and the rear.

Aware that their class brothers battling against the tide in the rain and wind needed clothes, many people gave their spare clothes. To encourage those in the affected area to use Mao Tsetung Thought to conquer the calamity, they presented the stricken people with *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* or wrote several of Chairman Mao's teachings on slips of paper which they put in the pockets of the contributed clothing. Others pinned Chairman Mao badges on the clothes.

Surrounded by sea water the people in the flooded area lacked drinking water. To help overcome this difficulty, the masses in Weifang city gathered 8,000 jin of radish to be airdropped. The whole city thus became a big "logistics department."

* * *

Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, the army men and civilians in Changwei region, who held high the great

banner of revolutionary unity and fought heroically, eventually conquered the exceptionally big tidal waves, a phenomenon unseen in 80 years. The water has now receded and the 100,000 people were out of danger.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," and inspired by the Party's Ninth National Congress, the people in the affected area launched an energetic campaign to restore production. They lost no time in taking up their hoes and going to the recently flooded land. They began repairing the dykes and washing off the salt from the

seedlings. The fishermen also sailed out to sea. A thriving atmosphere of grasping revolution and promoting production prevailed. The people in the affected area were determined to change the look of their native land by their own efforts.

Already, they have worked out a plan to overcome future tidal waves and transform the saline and alkaline soil. They have decided to build a dyke along the several hundred kilometres of coastline within the next few years, so as to keep the tidal waves from getting on shore and turn the vast, desolate saline and alkaline beaches into fertile land.

Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death—Spiritual A-Bomb for Burying Imperialism, Revisionism And Reaction

— Some Comrades Who Won Combat Honours in the Counter-Attacks in Self-Defence in the Chenpao Island Area Describe Their Experiences in Battle

RECENTLY, comrades who won combat honours in the battles of counter-attack in self-defence on March 2 and 15 in the Chenpao Island area described how, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they defeated, through their revolutionized thinking, the Soviet revisionist aggressors who were highly mechanized.

Revolutionary Spirit of Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death Constitutes Greatest Fighting Power And Is an All-Conquering Magic Weapon

Kao Wen, who won an Order of Merit, Third Class, said:

In their armed provocations along the Sino-Soviet frontier, the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops used aircraft and large numbers of tanks and armoured vehicles (we scornfully call them "tortoise shells"). They thought they could lord it over the Chinese people with such weapons. But in our counter-attacks in self-defence on March 2 and 15, we exploded this blind faith in weapons. Facts provided another eloquent proof that the greatest fighting power lay in the revolutionization of people's thinking, not in mechanization. Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." Vice-Chairman Lin tells us: "The greatest fighting power is men who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought; it is courage, it is fearlessness in the face of death." The recent battles have enabled us to gain a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's and Vice-Chairman Lin's brilliant

theses. Though we, too, go in for mechanization, what we concentrate on is the revolutionization of people's thinking. With such thinking, there will be the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. The weather was extremely cold during the March 2 battle, but to wipe out the rapacious Soviet revisionist beasts, we forgot all about fatigue and the biting cold. We were full of courage and bursting with energy. But how did things stand with the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops? They couldn't move a single step without their mechanized equipment. Once their "tortoise shells" were overturned, they had no place to hide and became panic-stricken. Through the two contests of strength with the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops, we have come to realize deeply that the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death constitutes the greatest fighting power and is an all-conquering magic weapon. It was with this magic weapon that we defeated the Japanese aggressors and annihilated the 8 million Kuomintang bandit troops. Likewise with this magic weapon we shall be able to wipe out U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

Wang Yu-hai, who won an Order of Merit, Third Class, is a new recruit to the army. He said:

Man is the primary factor. People who have had no combat experience at all can fulfil their tasks well in battle so long as they have the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. I'm a new fighter and had no idea of how to fight a battle. Actually, I had never heard the sound of live artillery fire before and had been through only one target prac-

tice. However, when the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops intruded into our motherland's sacred territory and killed and wounded my comrades with guns and cannons, I just couldn't hold back my anger any longer. I thought: In the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the heroes Huang Chi-kuang and Chiu Shao-yun of the Chinese People's Volunteers had never been trained to do what they did — Huang Chi-kuang who used his body to block an enemy gun-slit from which a machine-gun was firing, and Chiu Shao-yun who, while lying in wait to storm the enemy positions, kept quiet and still when his clothes caught fire so that the enemy wouldn't be warned and let the flames burn him to death. What they depended on was courage and no fear of death. So what does it matter that I lack combat experience? Furthermore, we new fighters had the advantage of being tempered in the several years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and were Red Guards who held high the great banner of **"It is right to rebel against reactionaries."** In the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines, we had given full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death to thoroughly smash the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and had deepened our class feelings for Chairman Mao. A high proletarian political consciousness is our greatest asset for defeating the enemy.

Facts proved that with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, new fighters who have never fought before and commanders who have had no experience in directing a battle can fight and direct a battle well. Some comrades asked us new fighters how was it that we were able to fight so brilliantly? Our answer was: Because we have a bitter hatred for Soviet revisionism and cherish boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao.

Revolutionary Spirit of Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death Is Glorious Tradition of Our Army And Concentrated Expression of Proletarian Party Spirit

Yu Hung-tung, who won an Order of Merit, First Class, said:

The revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death is a glorious tradition of our army and an important hallmark of its political quality. Ours is a proletarian army founded and led by the great leader Chairman Mao and commanded directly by Vice-Chairman Lin. It is **"wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people"** and works **"entirely in the people's interests."** It has **"a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics"** and other fine qualities. It is an army with proletarian consciousness.

We realized through our struggle against revisionism that political consciousness generates courage, courage generates wisdom and wisdom generates strength. In battle, it is the bravest who is the most clever and flexible and who holds the initiative and

wins victory. The unique **"superiority"** of a proletarian army lies in its courage. Since the Soviet revisionist troops have degenerated into a reactionary fascist army and have lost the **"correct political orientation"** of the Soviet Red Army led by Lenin and Stalin, they no longer possess this superiority of the proletarian army and, like all other reactionary armies, have to rely on iron and steel to bolster their morale. When they intruded into Chinese territory, they had aircraft flying overhead and tanks and armoured vehicles on the field. They looked quite ferocious, like an **"iron tiger."** But as soon as our unit bravely fought back, they showed themselves up in their true colours as a paper tiger. In the decades of war our army fought, it relied on man's courage, fearlessness of hardship and death to defeat with inferior equipment the superior-equipped Kuomintang reactionaries, the Japanese bandits, the U.S. imperialists and the Indian reactionaries, and to grow and develop in arduous warfare so as to go from victory to victory.

Courage is a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. So long as one has courage, one can endure the greatest hardships and vanquish all enemies and will never yield. We, guarding Chenpao Island on the front line against revisionism, find our hearts lit up by the red sun and are full of courage and strength whenever we think of our army's glorious tradition of heroism in fighting. The more difficult the conditions we have to fight under, the greater the honour we feel it to be.

Chou Teng-kuo, who won an Order of Merit, First Class, said:

The revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death is a concentrated expression of the proletarian Party spirit of our army, that is, remaining loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao and serving the people of China and the world wholeheartedly. To keep the interests of the country and those of the whole world at heart, to consider the situation as a whole, to have the closest unity within our ranks, to be most resolute in struggling against the enemy — these constitute the greatest fighting power. Unity is the **"basic guarantee of the sure triumph of our cause."** In the past decades it was with unity in the revolutionary ranks that we defeated all the domestic and foreign class enemies. In the battles of counter-attack in self-defence on the Sino-Soviet frontier our unit was unprecedentedly united. We showed concern for each other and supported each other as we fought together against the enemy. We had only one aim: To give fitting punishment to the aggressors and to defend with our lives our country's sacred territory.

All moribund classes and reactionaries are beset with internal contradictions and are not united, so they cannot possibly have great combat power. The Soviet revisionist aggressor troops are a tool, risking their lives for the renegade clique of Brezhnev, Kosygin and a handful of others. This army is full of internal bickerings and rivalries. Its reactionary officers hanker after nothing but personal gains and bully and oppress the

rank and file. There just can't be close unity in such an army. Under the blows of our heroic unit, the reactionary officers vied with each other in fleeing for their lives. This is the common characteristic of all reactionary armies.

Revolutionary Spirit of Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death Is Result of Mao Tsetung Thought Taking Firm Root in the Hearts of the People

Wang Kuo-hsiang, who won an Order of Merit, Third Class, said:

Our company won a Collective Order of Merit, First Class, for defeating the Soviet revisionist aggressor troops and displaying the fighting power of our army in the battles of counter-attack in self-defence. Closely following Chairman Mao, our company had in the past fought north and south and won victory after victory. Vice-Chairman Lin's instruction to give prominence to politics has guided us to advance along Chairman Mao's line on army building. We have firmly adhered to Vice-Chairman Lin's series of principles on giving prominence to politics and have placed the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above everything else and made politics command military affairs. At the anti-revisionist front line, we have taken a firm grip on strengthening education in revolutionary heroism. All our fighters hold the Soviet revisionists in deep hatred and contempt. We have severely criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's "philosophy of survival." All this has greatly enhanced our revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death. To defeat the Soviet revisionist aggressors, our fighters fought day and night in the deep snow with the temperature well under 30 degrees below zero. They said: "When it's cold, the red sun rises in our hearts as we think of Chairman Mao."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us: "With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war." Whatever the case may be, we should conscientiously get well prepared for battle. We fully realize that mental preparations come first though material preparations are also necessary. Inspired by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, we are determined to launch a new upsurge in the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to raise our company's ideological revolutionization to a still higher level.

Leng Peng-fei, who won an Order of Merit, First Class, said:

Chairman Mao has always advocated the proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. The essence of Chairman Mao's brilliant works *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* is to teach us to fear neither hardship nor death in the revolution. In studying and applying these three bril-

liant works in a living way, I deeply recognize that the crucial issue in the establishment of a proletarian world outlook is a correct approach to hardships and death. When one has fostered in ordinary times this revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, he will, at a crucial moment in battle, unhesitatingly press to the forefront fearless of all hardship and braving a hail of enemy bullets. During a counter-attack in self-defence against the armed provocations of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, I was ordered to direct the fighting from a position behind our detachment. Soon after plunging into the battle, I discovered that at this command post it was easy for me to keep contact with the leadership but not so easy to keep watch on things and direct the battle in good time in the light of enemy movements. To defend our motherland's sacred territory and deal telling blows to the invaders, I braved enemy fire and resolutely moved up to a new location to direct the fighting within 200 metres and even at bayonet-point range, where we were burying the new tsars. Displaying our army's glorious tradition of daring to fight at close quarters and at night, we routed the enemy, making them flee helter-skelter. We triumphantly safeguarded our motherland's sacred territory after smashing many enemy onslaughts.

Closely Follow Great Leader Chairman Mao and Advance to Carry Chinese and World Revolution Through to the End

Wang Kuo-hsiang said:

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance." Vice-Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report to the Party's Ninth National Congress: "On no account must we relax our revolutionary vigilance because of victory or ignore the danger of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism launching a large-scale war of aggression. We must make full preparations, preparations against their launching a big war and against their launching a war at an early date, preparations against their launching a conventional war and against their launching a large-scale nuclear war." Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching and Vice-Chairman Lin's instruction are a powerful weapon for us to further see through the reactionary nature of Soviet revisionism and win still greater victory in the anti-revisionist struggle. Through our struggle against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism we have come to understand deeply that imperialism and social-imperialism mean war. Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism will never change their aggressive nature. They will never take their defeat lying down. They will try every day and every hour to launch a counter-attack against us. Therefore, we must be fully prepared. We must be prepared against their launching a war at an early date and on a large scale. We are ready to bury imperialism, revisionism and all reaction once and for all.

Soviet Revisionists' "Economic Integration" Exposed

by Yao Lo

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been exerting political, economic and military pressure in the past few years on the member states of the "Council for Mutual Economic Aid" (CMEA) in a redoubled effort to push its plan for "economic integration."

In essence, "economic integration" means further colonialization of the other CMEA states.

"Co-ordination" of National Economic Plans Liquidates the Right of Some East European Countries to Develop Their Economies Independently

According to the Soviet revisionist new tsars' scheme, the first step in realizing "economic integration" is to "co-ordinate" the national economic plans of some East European countries, while the final goal is to set up an "organ of unified planning" to draft unified economic plans for the CMEA countries. As far back as November 1962, Khrushchov had demanded that the CMEA states set up a "joint organ for unified planning" "to draw up joint unified plans and solve the problem of organization so as to co-ordinate the economic development of the countries of the socialist system." This obviously was a step taken by the Soviet revisionists to turn the other member countries into its colonies.

"Co-ordination" of economic plans means that the national economic plans drawn up by the CMEA states themselves should be co-ordinated on the basis of the principle of the "international division of labour" and according to the needs of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists. Everything needed by the Soviet revisionists must be included in the plans and produced according to the time, quality and quantity stipulated; everything they do not need must be produced in reduced quantity or not produced at all. In this way, the national economic plans of other CMEA states are entirely geared to the predatory needs of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists. National independence and sovereignty have completely disappeared; what is left for all to see are the undisguised relations between Soviet revisionism as a suzerain state and its colonies. Yet Khrushchov was still not satisfied. He felt that with this sort of "co-ordination" alone, the CMEA states

still enjoyed independence in drafting their own plans and it was still not easy to control them. Therefore, he openly proposed the establishment of a "joint organ for unified planning" and clamoured that this was the "principal form of economic co-operation." What is meant by the "organ for unified planning?" It means that the plans of the CMEA states should be worked out by a "supra-state" planning organ controlled by the Soviet revisionists, and plans thus drafted will be handed down to the CMEA states to be fulfilled. These countries are thus completely deprived of what little independence remains and in effect are turned into regions or union republics of the Soviet revisionists.

While using "co-ordination" in planning to tighten its control over the principal branches of the national economies of the other CMEA states, the Brezhnev clique is now exerting pressure on these countries to gradually realize "unified planning" so that it will be able to enslave and exploit the people of these countries more directly.

"Organizations for Economic Co-operation" — Soviet Revisionists' Tool for Squeezing Out Maximum Profits

On the pretext of the "international division of labour," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has compelled the CMEA states to set up a number of "organizations for economic co-operation" as an important means in bringing about "economic integration." In the course of pushing "economic integration," the clique considers the state boundaries as a great obstacle, because they restrict the sphere of activity of the Soviet revisionists' state-monopoly capital. Therefore, Khrushchov howled for the abolition of state boundaries. Economists in the pay of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have also come out to advocate that "viewed from the nature of applied technology, production has gone beyond national boundaries," and "economic organization in a single country is too narrow," and so on and so forth. The fact is that "organizations for economic co-operation" are just another trick of Soviet revisionism to break down state boundaries and completely deprive the other CMEA states of their national independence and sovereignty.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique directly controls the vital branches of the national economies of the other CMEA countries through the "organizations for economic co-operation." Through the organization for industrial "co-operation," the Soviet revisionists control the industrial planning, production and sales, investment, supply of raw materials and industrial management in these countries. Through the organization for power "co-operation," they control these countries' power resources, such as petroleum, coal, natural gas and electricity. Through the "International Bank for Economic Co-operation," they gain control over the finance and banking, gold and foreign exchange, and credit and investment of these countries and pave the way for making the ruble an "international currency," (that is, a currency having an "international value.") And through the organization for "co-operation" in scientific research, they control scientific and technical development in these countries and get hold of their secrets, and so forth. It is quite obvious that the ultimate objective of the Soviet revisionists in setting up such organizations for "co-operation" is to achieve complete "economic integration," that is, to place the vital branches of the economies of the CMEA countries, such as finance and economy, industry and agriculture, and commerce, under the direct control of the new tsars' colonial empire.

That is why in essence the "organizations for economic co-operation" are an important instrument by which the Soviet revisionist renegade clique enslaves and plunders the people of other CMEA countries and ensures maximum profits for Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

"Specialization in Production" Means Colonialization Of Economies of Some East European Countries

"Specialization in production" constitutes an important aspect of the Soviet revisionists' colonial plan for "economic integration." It is also carried out in the name of the "international division of labour." There are "specialization in industrial production" and "specialization in agricultural production." Such "specialization" requires that other CMEA countries are only allowed to produce industrial, agricultural and mineral products of certain types and specifications. This "specialization in production" has entirely deprived other CMEA countries of their right to develop their own economies independently, aggravated the lopsided development of their economies and turned them into economic dependencies of Soviet revisionism.

Let us see how the hired economists of the Soviet revisionists have hawked their wares. With the air of an overlord, they arrogantly bawled that "those countries without enough resources" "should not try to realize their industrialization by first developing heavy industry." Instead, "in a certain period, their economic development should rely on the heavy industry of some of the more developed socialist countries," and "there is no necessity for them to trial produce those products

which they can obtain from other countries to satisfy their needs." That is to say, these countries should not develop their own industries independently, but should depend on Soviet revisionism in developing their economies. Thus the Soviet revisionists have turned some industrially more developed countries, such as Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, into their subsidiary processing plants. These economists even openly demand that Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria go in for agriculture only, "so as to meet the needs of other socialist countries for agricultural products" and that these countries be converted into orchards and market gardens for Soviet revisionism.

"Economic Integration" — Deadly Snake Coiled Around Some East European Countries

"Economic integration" has gravely undermined the industrial and agricultural production of other CMEA countries. It has crippled their economies and turned them into Soviet revisionist colonies.

Through its monopoly of fuel and raw material supplies, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has grabbed exorbitant profits from other CMEA countries and, at the same time, disrupted their mining industry, thereby gaining control over their major industrial branches. In April 1966, Soviet revisionist chieftain Kosygin cried out for the expansion of exports of raw materials, semi-finished products and other materials which can ensure a big income in foreign exchange. Thus the Soviet revisionists' exports of crude oil, petroleum products, coal, natural gas and iron ore to other CMEA member countries increased by a big margin. Statistics show that in 1966 the volume of Soviet exports of crude oil went up 84 times as compared with 1950, petroleum products 9.8 times, coal 199 times and natural gas 3.5 times. Iron ore exports also increased greatly during this period. Overwhelmed by the heavy imports of fuel and raw materials, some East European countries have found their mining industry declining steadily. In Bulgaria the percentage of output value of the mining industry in the gross industrial output value dropped from 10.9 in 1950 to 5.1 in 1966; in Poland, it dropped from 14.4 to 6.2 during the same period. In the first half of 1967, Hungary saw its brown coal production fall by 14 per cent, iron ore by 10 per cent and anthracite by 6 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1966. Czechoslovakia and Hungary were compelled to close down mines and dismiss workers, causing grave consequences to the economy.

Meanwhile, the Soviet revisionists' monopoly of the supplies of fuel and raw materials and their direct control and disruption of industrial development in these countries have made them dumping grounds for Soviet machinery, equipment and other manufactured goods. Statistics show that in 1967, the machinery and equipment exports of the Soviet revisionists to East European countries increased 3.7 times as compared with 1955. In some East European countries, the bulk of imported machinery and equipment came from the Soviet Union. Taking 1966 as an example, the percen-

tage of such imports was 83 in Bulgaria, 70 in Hungary, 68 in Poland and 66 in the German Democratic Republic. These countries' markets were flooded with the industrial products of the Soviet revisionists. This has seriously harmed industry in these countries and brought about a continued decrease of their industrial production. For instance, in 1966, Czechoslovakia was compelled to cut down its existing industrial production by about 10 per cent; production of electric locomotives dropped 19.7 per cent, and tractors, 7.3 per cent as compared with 1965. In the first half of 1967, production of boring machines in Hungary went down 11 per cent, goods wagons 9 per cent and bicycles 13 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1966.

Having taken over the markets with their industrial products, the Soviet revisionists, through "co-ordination" in economic planning, "co-operation in production" and "specialization in production," then compelled these countries to reorganize their industrial structure, thereby changing them into auxiliary processing plants. It has been revealed that Soviet revisionism has signed agreements with Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria on the production of cars. Under the agreements, these three countries are to produce accessories. Soviet revisionism has also arbitrarily made Czechoslovakia produce large quantities of carburetors and petrol pumps and made Bulgaria produce batteries and accelerators for "Fiat" cars. Finished cars will be exported to these countries.

Through "economic integration," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has reduced other CMEA

countries to suppliers of food and raw materials. It was reported that Czechoslovakia has to supply Soviet revisionism with uranium ore and other raw materials. In 1965, Czechoslovakia's supply of raw materials to Soviet revisionism reached a value of 349 million rubles, accounting for 38 per cent of the total value of its exports to Soviet revisionism. Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria have to supply the Soviet revisionists with large quantities of zinc, sulphur, aluminium, copper and other minerals. In addition, some East European countries also have to supply the Soviet revisionists with huge quantities of foodstuffs. During the 1966-70 period, Hungary is to send the Soviet Union farm products and other consumer goods worth 670 million rubles, while Bulgaria will supply the Soviet revisionists with farm products worth 325 million rubles.

Seriously affected by "economic integration," other CMEA member states have found their industrial and agricultural production steadily going down and their economies deteriorating daily. The ranks of unemployed workers in these countries swell day by day and the masses are becoming more and more impoverished.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance.** The Soviet revisionists' ruthless oppression and exploitation of the people of the other CMEA countries will only arouse still more widespread and intensified resistance from the people of these countries. At present, the people there are rising in indomitable struggles against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Rampant Counter-Revolutionary Acts by Soviet Revisionism in Latin America

FOR the past few years, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been collaborating directly with the pro-U.S. reactionary forces in Latin America, shamelessly prettifying and supporting their reactionary rule and going all out to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people. The clique's dirty actions have enabled the Latin American people to understand more clearly that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and U.S. imperialism are birds of a feather, both of them their common enemies.

The Soviet revisionists' acts of betrayal in Latin America are a component part of the criminal scheme of Soviet-U.S. counter-revolutionary global collaboration. Soviet revisionism's activities in Latin America have become more rampant since Kosygin, chieftain of Soviet revisionism, and Johnson, ex-chieftain of U.S. imperialism, made an all-round counter-revolutionary deal in their 1967 Glassboro talks. To step up its criminal collusion with U.S. imperialism and Latin Amer-

ican reaction, Soviet revisionism has signed a series of political, economic and cultural agreements with a number of pro-U.S. Latin American dictatorial regimes. On the other hand, it has actively expanded its political and economic influence, stretching its tentacles further and further into Latin America.

Intensifying Collusion With Reactionaries

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's counter-revolutionary actions were strikingly shown in its collaboration with the notorious pro-U.S. Brazilian dictatorship and the reactionary government of Colombia. This renegade clique has been zealously courting the reactionary Brazilian junta since the latter came to power through the military coup of 1964. As early as August 1966, a delegation headed by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade concluded an agreement on trade and loans with this regime. After that, loans by the Soviet revisionists and Soviet investments in Brazil increased

continuously, totalling nearly 200 million U.S. dollars by 1968. In addition, the Soviet revisionists have sent many "technical personnel" to Brazil. Even *Time*, weekly mouthpiece of the U.S. monopoly capitalists, admitted that "in Brazil, the Russians have developed surprisingly close commercial, cultural and personnel ties with the country's tough, anti-communist military government."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has also been hobnobbing with the reactionary Colombian Government which is carrying out bloody suppression of the Colombian people's armed struggle. In 1967 when the reactionary Lleras regime instituted a reign of terror to suppress the revolutionary forces, ruthlessly cracking down on the revolutionary people, this clique was vigorously engaged in fostering "friendship" and "co-operation" with that regime. The Soviet revisionists sent a government trade delegation to Bogota, capital of Colombia, in March of the same year. Eager to do business with the Colombian reactionaries, Nikolai Zinoviev, head of the delegation, lost no time at a press conference in Bogota in ditching the signboards of so-called "internationalism" and "support for the national liberation movement," signboards which Soviet revisionism has always brandished to deceive people. He bluntly declared that "we have come here only to talk of a trade interchange" and "we are businessmen, not politicians. We neither know nor wish to discuss politics." This revealed the ugly renegade features of the Soviet revisionists. In January 1968, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique resumed diplomatic relations — severed in 1948 — with the reactionary Colombian regime. In June of the same year, it signed an agreement, under which the Soviet revisionists would supply the regime with 3,000 jeeps. The agreement provides for increasing the volume of trade by both sides to 20 million U.S. dollars. Two hundred jeeps were shipped to Colombia the same month and the reactionary Colombian authorities immediately equipped them with U.S.-made radios and turned them over to the Bogota police for use in putting down the revolutionary mass struggle in the country.

Undermining People's Revolutionary Struggle by Every Possible Means

What is worth noting is that while directly collaborating with the reactionary forces and betraying the interests of the revolutionary people of Latin America, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has made every effort to peddle such sinister revisionist junk as "peaceful coexistence," "class collaboration" and the "parliamentary road" in this "backyard" of U.S. imperialism. This is an attempt to channel the Latin American people's revolutionary struggle into the "lawful" orbit of the capitalist system, without in the least touching reactionary rule. It is aimed at realizing the criminal aim of lulling the revolutionary fighting will of the Latin American people and undermining the Latin American revolution. For this purpose, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been wielding its baton in manipulating

and egging on the Latin American revisionists in sabotaging the revolution. At the same time, it set in motion its propaganda machine to advertise energetically such betrayal. It attacked the Latin American people's revolutionary armed struggles on the pretext of opposing "formalism in revolutionary tactics" and "absolutism." Turning facts upside down, the Soviet revisionists have branded the revolutionary mass struggles as "terroristic acts" and described the reactionary forces suppressing the Latin American people as "healthy forces." They have gone all out in praise of those reactionary regimes which resorted to election frauds to deceive the masses, gibbering about how these regimes had adopted "positive policies" to promote the "democratization of political life." By these criminal actions, they have played a role that U.S. imperialism and the local reactionaries have not been able to play in undermining the people's revolutionary struggles in Latin America. They have won warm applause and encouragement from U.S. imperialism.

Latin American People See Soviet Revisionists' True Features Ever More Clearly

The regressive acts of this renegade clique have educated the Latin American people by negative example, just as all reactionaries have done by their crimes. They have enabled the revolutionary people in Latin America to come to see clearly the reactionary nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and to understand that it is imperative to oppose revisionism in order to oppose imperialism. It is not only the Marxist-Leninists in Latin America who have incessantly and angrily exposed and denounced the Soviet revisionists' acts of betrayal. An increasing number of progressives have also raised their voice in denouncing the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's shameful crimes. One progressive intellectual in Colombia said: "Cornered by the revolutionary wars of the revolutionary peoples of the world, the U.S. imperialists have begun to sense that they can no longer shore up their lackeys solely by themselves. They therefore turned to their Soviet partners for help, which they got immediately." When that hired poet of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, Yevtushenko, was sent to carry out criminal activities at the National University of Colombia in February 1968, angry Colombian students shouted: "We are not your friends!" and "Soviet revisionist, get out!"

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun."** The intensified acts of betrayal by this revisionist renegade clique in Latin America have aroused the strong opposition of the people there. Like the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists are falling on harder and harder times in Latin America.

Unfold a People's War to Overthrow Pro-U.S. Dictatorial Regime

— The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil Publishes a Document Which Explains Road of Armed Struggle in Brazil

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil has recently published a document entitled "People's War — The Path of Armed Struggle in Brazil." The document explains in detail the Party's line for leading the Brazilian people in armed struggle to overthrow the diabolic dictatorial rule of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Brazilian brasshats and to achieve national independence, progress and freedom.

The document first bares the Brazilian pro-U.S. military dictatorial regime's unprecedentedly ruthless rule and criminal national betrayal. It denounces U.S. imperialism and its agents for their crime of controlling all Brazilian departments of production, seizing vast areas of Brazilian territory and directly manipulating Brazil's public administration.

The Brazilian people, the document points out, will not tolerate this shameless pro-U.S. reactionary military regime. Their condemnation of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys has never been so vehement. More and more Brazilians are urgently demanding the overthrow of the dictatorial regime through armed struggle.

It says that the great majority of the Brazilian people would rather take up arms against the reactionary militarymen and U.S. imperialism than live in submission under the domestic reactionaries and foreign plunderers. In the light of Marxism-Leninism and the contribution made with genius by Comrade Mao Tsetung to people's war, the Party should examine the prerequisites for launching and developing armed struggle and comprehensively set forth a practical course of struggle.

The first part of the document analyses the decisive factors on the road of armed struggle. Explaining the conditions favourable to revolution, the document points out: Brazil is a dependent country where the land ownership is monopolized by a handful of persons, the great majority of the rural population are landless and wide-scale cattle breeding has taken up the major part of the utilized land. U.S. imperialism is daily strengthening its domination over Brazil, and the U.S. monopoly interests have taken the fundamental sectors of Brazil's economy into their hands and are turning it into a U.S. colony. Although Brazil possesses immense natural wealth, it remains under-developed. Although it has a number of advanced industrial centres, the economy in many regions differs little from that of the

colonial era. The great majority of the 90 million Brazilians suffer from all kinds of hardships while a small minority live in luxury and abundance.

The document says: Over the past 50 years or so, the people have tried in every way to rid the country of its state of backwardness and foreign dependency. They have experienced many armed struggles and have lived through periods of upsurge of powerful mass struggle. Despite the low level of organization of the masses in the democratic anti-imperialist movement, their fighting power and revolutionary spirit have been growing and developing.

It says: A Marxist-Leninist party, the Communist Party of Brazil, which has accumulated revolutionary experience and gone through the test of struggle against opportunism and revisionism, is in action in Brazil. It is guided by an advanced theory and is in a position to lead the liberation struggle of the Brazilian people successfully.

The document emphatically points out: The armed struggle in Brazil will be arduous and protracted. As for the enemy, it is only temporarily strong and will be weakened day by day. In the course of protracted struggle, the democratic anti-imperialist movement will daily grow stronger as the influence of the working class party continuously expands, as more and more peasants turn to the revolution and a growing number of patriots join in the struggle. Through the struggle, the people will accumulate sufficient military experience to build up an army of their own.

The second part of the document explains in detail the basic aspects of the armed struggle.

1. The Brazilian people's armed struggle will have a profound popular content and will be a people's war. The Brazilian revolution is national and democratic in character. The Brazilian ruling classes are unable to resolve the various social contradictions in the country. The discontent of the broad masses is increasing daily and their aspirations can be realized only through revolution. The leadership of the Communist Party of Brazil will draw the absolute majority of the people into the revolutionary struggle.

2. The big cities, where the most powerful and the largest number of enemy troops are concentrated, can-

not become the principal theatre of the liberation war of the Brazilian people. These troops can encircle and defeat the insurrecting masses who do not have sufficient weapons for resistance. But this does not mean that big cities are not important. Three million workers and a broad stratum of the petty bourgeoisie, who, together with the peasants and agricultural workers, constitute the motive force of the revolution, are in the cities. The mass political movement in the cities will help to prepare and unfold armed actions in the rural areas, while armed actions in the rural areas will in turn push forward the mass struggle in the big cities.

The interior is the favourable battlefield for people's war. The peasant masses are a great force which should be mobilized. They represent an immense potential revolutionary force and are the principal masses providing fighters for people's war. The interior is the weakest link in the domination of the reactionary forces, who do not have enough troops to occupy the vast rural areas. The reactionary troops in these areas can only operate under unfavourable conditions. They will be compelled to disperse their forces and be vulnerable to blows from the revolutionaries. On the contrary, the people's armed forces will have at their disposal ample ground for manoeuvre, enabling them to avoid encirclement and attrition and build up strength. Hence, it will be fundamentally in the interior that people's war will be unfolded.

3. The liberation war of the Brazilian people will be a protracted one and no rapid victory should be expected. To win the victory of the revolution in the whole country, it is necessary to destroy the armed forces of the reactionaries, and the U.S. troops who are bound to be sent to Brazil. With the development of the struggle, the revolutionary forces will be able to occupy extensive areas and establish the people's political power there; however, only through arduous and protracted struggle can they defeat the powerful enemies and win complete victory.

4. The people will rely mainly on their own strength to carry on the war. No illusions about external logistics support should be encouraged. But the Brazilian people are not alone. They have the solidarity of the revolutionary peoples and the support of the Latin American people. This will help them greatly in the struggle to be carried out through their own strength.

5. Guerrilla warfare will be the principal form of struggle in the initial stage of people's war. The guerrillas should avoid the enemy's strong points and attack his weak points; they should always ensure their own freedom of advance or retreat and be prepared to fight small battles of quick decision. Comrade Mao Tsetung has summed up the tactics of guerrilla warfare in this way: "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue."

6. It is necessary to build a people's army. Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of people's war,

teaches us that "without a people's army the people have nothing." The people's army can only be formed in the course of struggle. It should be an army composed fundamentally of the poorest masses of the population, namely, the peasants, agricultural labourers and workers. It should also include students and intellectuals. It serves the people and consciously guides itself by its discipline. Its members should become examples of heroism, selflessness and faithfulness to the revolutionary cause.

7. The crucial problem in unfolding a people's war is the establishment of bases of support in the countryside, which is a fundamental guarantee for the preservation and development of the revolutionary forces. They are the base for sustaining the guerrilla units and people's army in carrying out a protracted war. When operating in a given area, the guerrilla forces should always keep in mind the objective of establishing bases of support. Their principal task is to win the participation of the masses in the revolution and strive to take root deeply among the population of the area where they are operating.

8. In view of the fact that the enemy is strong and we are weak, the people's fighters have to develop their struggle within the framework of the strategic defensive in the initial stage of people's war so as to accumulate and gain strength. But the strategic defensive does not mean passiveness. The revolutionary armed forces should have maximum initiative. Only when a change has taken place in the balance of strength between the two contesting sides, that is, when the revolutionary forces have become strong, will the war enter the stage of stalemate, and then the stage of the strategic offensive, when the people's forces have gained military superiority and have the conditions to deal the enemy fatal blows.

9. Without a correct political orientation, people's war cannot be successful. The primary objective of people's war is to liberate our country from U.S. domination, from the decadent structure hindering the progress of Brazil and from the present reactionary regime. It seeks to establish a revolutionary people's government to ensure national independence, freedom of the people, culture and well-being of the people, land for the peasants and the nation's all-round economic development.

The third part of the document sums up the lessons drawn from the armed struggles in Brazil over scores of years and criticizes a number of erroneous anti-Marxist-Leninist viewpoints on the question of armed struggle.

It points out: For scores of years, a number of Brazilian patriotic democrats carried out various kinds of armed struggle. For example, the military uprisings of 1922-24, 1931 and 1935. However, they all failed because these military uprisings were neither based on the actions of the masses nor subordinated to the needs of the revolutionary movement. Another kind of armed

struggle took place in Brazil between 1924 and 1927 when an armed column covered a very long distance from the south to the north; yet it did not and could not take root among the inland population because of its purely military viewpoint and pure nomadism, and because it neglected the peasant masses.

Repudiating the so-called theory of guerrilla "centre" which has been in circulation in recent years, the document points out: The advocates of this theory maintain that by means of the brave actions of a small group of persons alone, they can attract new combatants and lead the revolution to victory. They also hold that a revolutionary party of the proletariat is unnecessary since the guerrilla is in itself the party. They do not believe that the masses can grasp revolutionary ideas and plunge themselves into the struggle. They divorce themselves from the masses and engage solely in armed actions. They hold a purely military viewpoint. This theory has been proved in practice to be entirely false. It has failed in Peru, Argentina, Bolivia and other countries.

The document points out that the struggle of the people against their mortal enemies cannot be reduced to the action of an armed group. To negate the leadership of the Party is, in essence, to oppose the leadership of the proletariat in the revolution. Without the leadership of a revolutionary party, no victory can be achieved in the armed struggle.

The fourth part of the document deals with the emergence and development of people's war.

It points out that the Brazilian dictatorial regime is becoming more and more brutal and, therefore, the outbreak of the people's struggle is inevitable. At the beginning, the armed struggle will take the form of guerrilla warfare. It should be well organized and always have a firm leadership which constantly carries out political and ideological work. The guerrilla forces should have a mass content and a clear political objective.

The fifth part of the document stresses that the Brazilian people are bound to win the people's war against their principal enemies — the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces. All the actions of the Brazilian armed forces, with U.S. equipment and advice, are aimed at suppressing the people's struggle; their training and preparations are directed at people's war. But though powerful in appearance, the reactionary armed forces are actually vulnerable. They cannot withstand the blows of people's war which will surely defeat them. The enemy will be drowned in the ocean of people's war. The flames of revolutionary struggle, once kindled even in remote places, will infuse new hope into millions of Brazilians who long to throw themselves heart and soul into their own struggle for which they are prepared to shed their blood.

The document says: In the great struggle of people's war, the Brazilian people will bring about a union of all patriots for independence, progress and freedom.

The basis of this union is the indestructible alliance of workers and peasants. Joining in the union will be the broadest sections of the people, all those who do not want to join hands with the dictatorship or serve as lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

The document says that the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era Comrade Mao Tsetung has said: "Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed."

Expounding the tasks of the Communist Party of Brazil, the final part of the document says that the Communist Party of Brazil in August 1964 elaborated the road of armed struggle. It pointed out at that time that the peasant question is the key problem of the revolution, that U.S. imperialism is the principal enemy of the people, that the national-democratic united front has acquired a sufficiently broad character, and that the leadership of the democratic anti-imperialist movement must be in the hands of the proletariat. At its Sixth National Conference in 1966, the Communist Party of Brazil defined the road of armed struggle as that of people's war.

The document says: The study of Comrade Mao Tsetung's works on revolutionary wars has guided us in elaborating the road of armed struggle.

The document says: The essence of the strategy of the Party, as defined in its programme manifesto, is the establishment of a revolutionary people's government through armed struggle, people's war. The concrete policy of the Party is to unite all patriots, concentrate the attack on U.S. imperialism and the military dictatorship, unfold actions by the masses in the cities and countryside on an ever larger scale, give priority to the work in the interior, utilize all forms of struggle, and prepare for and initiate the armed struggle which is the essential part of these tactics.

Since its Sixth National Conference, the document says, the Communist Party of Brazil has pointed out the need to shift the centre of gravity in its work to the countryside. This is a decisive question because the people's war will be carried out fundamentally in the interior and the fighters will come principally from among the peasants. The Party must pay full attention to Party building in the interior. The establishment of Party organizations in the countryside is the guarantee for the fulfilment of the basic task of preparing and initiating people's war. At the same time, it is also indispensable to expand the ranks of the Party in the cities.

The document points out: The Brazilian people's armed struggle will be extremely arduous, but it will be the most glorious chapter in the history of Brazil. The victory of this struggle will open bright prospects for the country. The document notes that Comrade

Lin Piao has said: "The sacrifice of a small number of people in revolutionary wars is repaid by security for whole nations, whole countries and even the whole of mankind; temporary suffering is repaid by lasting or even perpetual peace and happiness. War can temper the people and push history forward. In this sense, war is a great school."

The struggle for the liberation of Brazil, the document says, is a part of the common struggle of the people of the world against the "holy alliance" of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of all countries. The revolutionary actions now being

unfolded in Asia, Africa and Latin America are a support and encouragement to the Brazilian people.

The document says that the firm position of China in opposition to the criminal Soviet-U.S. collusion is the most valuable support to all those fighting against U.S. imperialism. The consistent attitude of the People's Republic of Albania in dealing with the imperialists and revisionists is also an important aid to the revolutionaries. Once they launch a people's war, the Brazilian people will have extensive international support. Following the road of people's war, they will have the most promising prospects of victory.

U.S.-Led Imperialism in Deeper Financial And Economic Crises

THE general crisis of capitalism has become still more acute as the people's revolutionary struggle throughout the world rolls on, striking heavy blows at U.S.-led imperialism. The Western imperialist countries now find themselves facing more and more serious financial and economic difficulties. Finance, already assailed with pecks of trouble, has to pass through squall after perilous squall. Long in a bad shape, production is threatened with an overwhelming crisis, too.

Worsening Financial and Monetary Crisis

The feebleness, decay and decline of imperialism is especially strongly felt in the financial and monetary field. The monetary crisis sweeping the entire Western world over the past 18 months has rocked the imperialist countries headed by the United States. Frequent storms have violently battered at three main currencies of the Western world—first the British pound, next the U.S. dollar and then the French franc. The Western monetary system with the U.S. dollar as the kingpin has time and again skidded to the verge of collapse, and this has given the entire capitalist system some nasty jolts. There were ominous clouds of still worse storms to come since the beginning of 1969. At the end of April a new storm of crisis crashed down on the financial centres in the West.

The Western world's current financial and monetary crisis, the biggest in 40 years, broke out at a time when the financial and monetary situation was not going well at all with the imperialist countries. This was particularly true of the three major imperialist countries—the United States, Britain and France—which got bogged down one after another in serious financial and monetary difficulties. Constant budgetary deficits, growing inflation, rising prices and mounting government and private debts—these were common maladies for practically all the imperialist countries, the United States being the worst hit.

The United States has registered huge deficits in 17 out of the 23 post-war years, with only slight surpluses in the remaining six years. This is due to the U.S. policy of feverish aggression and expansion. To make up for the deficits, American ruling circles issued government securities and paper money without restraint. The result was vicious inflation and soaring prices at home. Moreover, the United States has had deficits in international payments for many years. By the end of 1968, its gold reserves had dropped to some 10,800 million dollars, or less than half of the 1949 figure. This is far from enough to pay off one-third of the foreign held short-term dollar claims, which total more than 33,000 million dollars. The high and mighty "dollar empire" of the early post-war days has now become a hopeless insolvent up-to-the-neck debtor. All this has shaken the dominant position of the U.S. dollar, a symbol of the financial and economic strength of U.S. imperialism, in the Western world.

As for the British pound, which is closely connected to the U.S. dollar, its perilous position reflects the come-down of the "British empire" as well as the weakness of the U.S. financial and economic position. Britain has been going downhill financially and economically since the end of World War II, owing to the disintegration of the British colonial empire and intensified competition among the imperialist powers. Deficits in international payments have appeared year after year. Gold and foreign exchange reserves have dropped to a little more than 1,000 million pounds, while foreign debts have reached more than 5,000 million pounds. In these circumstances, sterling has become the most vulnerable link in the whole Western monetary system. The pound fell hopelessly into the grip of a crisis in the winter of 1967. The United States, too busy fending for itself in a dollar crisis, could hardly come to Britain's rescue in any useful way. Britain was thus obliged to announce the devaluation of the pound for a second time since the end of World War II. This touched off a financial crisis in

the West. Unable to weather the storm, the pound has remained in a vulnerable position despite that devaluation, an indication of the extreme gravity of Britain's financial and monetary crisis.

France's financial and monetary vulnerability and its crisis came to a head last year. After the nationwide struggle of the workers and students in May and June, French and foreign capitalists both grew very uneasy about the country's economic prospects. They hurriedly transferred their capital to other countries. The flight of capital and huge foreign trade deficits led to last year's 40 per cent decline in gold and foreign exchange reserves. When rumours of an impending franc devaluation gained widespread belief in Western financial centres last November, a stampede to sell francs broke out, and the Western world for the third time had a big storm of monetary crisis on its hands. Since the beginning of 1969, capital outflow and trade deficits have increased while France's gold and foreign exchange reserves have dropped still further. Shortly before and after de Gaulle's resignation at the end of April, the financial centres in Western Europe fell over each other to get rid of francs. For France the franc crisis has now become worse than ever.

Since the United States, Britain and France, which hold a pivotal position in the capitalist world, are all bogged down in a financial and monetary crisis and the dollar, pound and franc have all become extremely shaky, it is only natural that the entire imperialist bloc has little room for manoeuvre in this monetary crisis. For all their "emergency measures" they have failed to bring about any fundamental change in the situation. The battered and dilapidated financial and monetary ship of the capitalist world is being tossed about in stormy seas and may capsize at any time.

All-Round Production Crisis Threatened

As the financial and monetary crisis deepens from day to day, the U.S.-led imperialist countries run into serious trouble in the production sphere. Markets at home and abroad have shrunk, and this causes a sharpening contradiction between production and marketing. In varying degrees, some imperialist countries have gone through four to five economic crises since the end of the war. Piled-up stocks, under-capacity operation and serious unemployment are common features in nearly all imperialist countries.

Four economic crises hit the United States in the 16 years between the end of World War II and 1961, each with a shorter cycle than the previous one. U.S. ruling circles then desperately stepped up military spending, the more so since launching their war of aggression against Viet Nam in 1965. Life-saving injections were given to the economy in the form of military orders amounting to tens of billions of dollars a year as a measure to stave off a new crisis. Though this brought a fleeting "boom" to some war industries, it could by no means extricate the economy from the difficulties caused by shrinking markets. Since the beginning of this year, overhanging dangers have cast

their shadow over the economic sphere. Steel, auto and construction, the "three mainstays" of the U.S. economy, have stagnated or dwindled. Retail sales have on the whole remained at the same level since last August, while inventories are rising rapidly. There is every sign of a serious "over-production" crisis brewing in the country.

Economic development in Britain has been sluggish ever since the war. Industrial production has failed to recover since the fourth post-war economic crisis in 1966-67. British goods, weak in competitive power in foreign markets, are steadily giving way to other competitors in their traditional commonwealth market, and are even being challenged in the home market by ever sharper competition from goods of foreign origin.

Industrial production in France is also in a very bad way. Since last October, the slowed-down rate of growth in production, especially conspicuous in 1967, is back again and very marked too.

Even in West Germany where production has developed faster than in the other imperialist countries since World War II, the country was overtaken by an economic crisis in 1966-67, the worst of its kind in the post-war years. Industrial production kept falling for 12 straight months during that crisis.

It is worth noting that as conditions for an "over-production" crisis ripen, whatever power these imperialist countries may have to deal with the monetary crisis is greatly restricted. Consequently, there is increasing danger that a financial crisis might break out alongside an "over-production" crisis.

The U.S.-led imperialists are greatly perturbed and alarmed by the grave financial and monetary crisis. The turmoil on the New York and London stock exchanges and the spiralling of the gold price on the "free markets" in Western Europe since the beginning of 1969 have profoundly reflected the imperialists' anxiety about their future. But the imperialists will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. They are struggling desperately to drag out their precarious existence.

Imperialism in Last-Ditch Struggle

In the abyss of crisis, the imperialist countries are warring for survival, each trying its best to do the other in. There are overt and covert struggles to shift the crisis on to each other, and the trade, tariff, interest-rate and monetary wars as of last year have reached their highest pitch since World War II, greatly widening the split within the imperialist bloc. But every single imperialist country is a broken reed. The fiercer their internal strife, the sooner their doom.

The imperialists have also redoubled their efforts to shift their losses in the financial and economic crises on to the working people of their own country. They increase taxation, freeze wages, raise prices and swell the armies of unemployed. These regressive actions have not only led to a steady falling off in the real purchasing power of broad sections of the people and the

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New Tsars Condemned for Fresh Anti-China Atrocities

Army-men and civilians of different nationalities in Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, were filled with revolutionary indignation as they met to stage a rally and demonstration on June 13. They turned out to strongly protest against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's monstrous crime of ordering its frontier troops to intrude into the western part of Barluk Mountains in Sinkiang's Yumin County and carry out armed provocations on June 10. The angry protesters condemned the Soviet revisionist new tsars for deliberately manufacturing fresh bloody incidents in the course of which they committed the fascist atrocities of abducting and murdering Chinese herdsmen.

All the speakers, army-men and civilians, pointed to the fact that Sinkiang is an integral part of the sacred territory of the great socialist motherland. Sinkiang's 8 million revolutionary people, they declared, are always loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao and to the great socialist motherland. They will always rally closely round the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. If the Kremlin's new tsars dare to continue their encroachments, even on one inch of our great socialist motherland, we will wipe out the invaders resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely, in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: **"We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack."**

The rally was addressed by Saifudin, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Deputy-Commander of the Sinkiang Military Area Command of the People's Liberation Army. He said: These new atrocities on June 10 constituted a grave incident in

which the Soviet revisionist renegade clique deliberately encroached on Chinese territory and carried out feverish provocations against the Chinese people. This was a grave step by the Soviet clique to aggravate tension along the Sino-Soviet border, and new evidence of the clique's crime in carrying out its social-imperialist policy of aggression. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique talked and talked about socialism, but what it did was fascist and imperialist. It was a clique of true-to-type new tsars.

Saifudin urged the people of the different nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region to respond resolutely to the great leader Chairman Mao's great call **"unite to win still greater victories."** Unite and fight the enemy, said Saifudin.

Wang Ching-hai, a herdsman in the western part of Barluk Mountains, was an eyewitness to the June 10 bloodshed engineered by intruding Soviet frontier troops. He exposed these new atrocities of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the rally. The western part of Barluk Mountains, he said, has always been China's sacred territory. We have tended herds here for generations. These Soviet revisionist new tsars are nothing but hyenas. They constantly carry out armed provocations against China and create incidents involving bloodshed to destroy the status quo on the boundary. They have stretched out their hands further than the old tsars. We must raise our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and strengthen preparedness against war so as to be ready at any time to punish the aggressors severely, said Wang Ching-hai.

Herdsmen Chang Cheng-shan who had been brutally beaten by the Soviet frontier troops on June 10, indignantly denounced the fascist actions of the Soviet revisionist new tsars. At the rally, Yu Chih-lin, husband of Sun Lung-chen, the herdsman killed by the Soviet frontier troops on June 10, bitterly

denounced the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for murdering his wife. He said: "In the vicious old society my father was tortured to death by a savage landlord, and I still have the scars on my body from bayonet wounds by the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang. Now these Soviet revisionist hyenas, these new tsars, have killed my wife who was six months pregnant. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique and U.S. imperialism are jackals from one lair. I must turn hatred into strength and respond to our great leader Chairman Mao's call to energetically grasp revolution and vigorously promote production and by concrete actions deal severe counter-blows to the Soviet revisionists' wild provocations."

Rallies and demonstrations angrily condemning and strongly protesting against the fascist atrocities of the Soviet revisionist new tsars have since been held by the people of different nationalities and P.L.A. commanders and fighters in the anti-revisionist outposts of Yumin, Tahcheng, Ili, Aletai, Khabaho and other places over the past few days. United as one, they gave the reins to their burning hatred for the enemy.

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception

Ranadhir Subba, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal to China, gave a reception on June 11 to celebrate the 50th birthday of King Mahendra of Nepal.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo attended.

Speaking at the reception, both Ambassador Ranadhir Subba and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien wished for continuous growth in the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples and in the friendly and good-neighbour relations between the two countries.

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ROUND THE WORLD

People's Movement in Europe Rolls On

In his report to the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out: "An unprecedentedly gigantic revolutionary mass movement has broken out in Japan, Western Europe and North America, the 'heartlands' of capitalism. More and more people are awakening." This is an important aspect of the excellent situation in the world revolution today. The tremendous growth of the people's movement in Europe in the last few years has struck hard at reactionary monopoly capitalist rule and rocked the entire capitalist world. This year has witnessed a continuous rise in this movement all over Europe.

Workers' Struggle Continues in France: Carrying on the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Paris Commune, the French proletariat unleashed last year's May-June great revolutionary storm. This battered monopoly capital's reactionary rule and shook the capitalist world from top to bottom. On March 11 this year, nine million workers took part in a 24-hour nationwide general strike. Once again striking workers held large-scale demonstrations in the country's major cities to protest cruel monopoly capitalist exploitation and to demand wage rises.

Italian People Launch Large-Scale Struggles: Italy has been engulfed by people's struggles against ruthless monopoly capitalist exploitation, against unemployment and poverty. They demanded better working and living conditions.

On May 16 and 17, 1,800,000 farm labourers were on strike throughout the country. They opposed ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital, and demanded higher wages and full employment.

On May 19, more than 100,000 workers and employees in government-controlled social institutions throughout the country went on strike for higher pay.

On May 23, 30,000 workers, students and other inhabitants staged a large-scale demonstration in Foggia Province in southern Italy. They protested against unemployment, poverty, starvation and the farm crisis.

On May 24, more than 1,000 striking longshoremen in Naples, Italy's third largest city, demonstrated for increased pay and full employment. They shouted slogans while parading and carrying posters reading "Power to the working class" and "900,000 jobless in Italy, 90,000 in Naples."

On May 26, about 10,000 employees and journalists of the Italian state radio and television network called a 24-hour strike to demand higher wages and participation in management.

On May 30, over 300,000 metal and machine-building workers held a general strike in Milan, Italy's second largest city, in protest against the unwarranted dismissal of workers by the capitalists.

The country's newspaper printing workers forced 100 dailies to stop publication when they called a 24-hour nationwide strike on May 31.

Spanish People Fight Franco: The masses of workers in fascist-ruled Spain are fighting the Franco dictatorship despite ruthless suppression by the reactionary authorities. Tens of thousands of workers went on strike and demonstrated in Madrid the capital and in Bilbao, a big city in the north, in February this year. They protested the dictatorial rule by Franco and ruthless exploitation by the capitalists.

Dutch Workers and Students Fight Shoulder to Shoulder: Beginning May 16, more than 400 Amsterdam University students occupied the administration building on the campus. This was part of their protest over arbitrary rule by the university authorities and their demand for a change in the educational system.

The Dutch reactionary authorities, however, let the police loose on them on May 20. This outrageous action only added fuel to the anger of the students and workers. That night, 1,500 students and young workers staged a massive demonstration in downtown Amsterdam. They protested against the reactionary authorities' outrages and supported the Amsterdam University students' just struggle against the decadent bourgeois educational system.

Singing the Internationale, West Berlin Youths Demonstrate: More than 2,500 students and young people in West Berlin took part in a massive demonstration on May 24 to protest against reactionary monopoly capitalist rule and support striking engineering students in West Germany and West Berlin. Carrying numerous red flags and singing the *Internationale*, the demonstrators marched through downtown West Berlin, shouting: "The reactionaries can only be fought with guns!" "Workers' power! Workers' power!" and similar slogans.

British Women Workers in the Struggle: The nine million British women workers represent about one-third of the country's labour force. They have fought the monopoly capitalists for decades for the principle of equal pay for equal work.

On May 18, more than 1,000 women workers gathered in London from various parts of the country and demonstrated against ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital and for equal pay for equal work. In speeches at the meeting and in leaflets which they distributed, they exposed the monopoly capitalists' exploitation of women workers and called for the abolition of "discrimination against women in employment, education and public life."

U.S. IMPERIALISM AND JAPANESE REACTIONARIES

Stepped-Up Military Collaboration

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi was in Washington between June 2 and 5. He had talks with U.S.

President Nixon and Secretary of State Rogers on the questions of the bases on Okinawa and the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

Aichi's U.S. visit came at a time when the Japanese people's struggle for the recovery of Okinawa, the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and against U.S.-Japanese military collusion had reached a new high.

To bamboozle the Japanese people, Aichi resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of carrying out stealthy military collaboration under the signboard of "settling the Okinawa question."

During Aichi's talks with Nixon, Rogers, and Defence Secretary Laird, the latter again and again stressed the strategic importance of the bases on Okinawa to U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia.

Rogers told Aichi that the statement about Nixon's decision to "remove U.S. nuclear weapons" after drafting plans to "return" Okinawa "was not accurate."

Laird put it more bluntly when he said that both the United States and Japan "must consolidate the defence line centering on Okinawa," which is aimed at the Chinese and other Asian peoples. Aichi promptly danced attendance upon his U.S. master, saying that "the Japanese side is confident that a formula can be worked out which will not damage the function of the bases when Okinawa's reversion is realized." This proved that the United States will never give up its nuclear bases on Okinawa and the Japanese reactionaries do not really want to get Okinawa back. The Sato government's "demand" that the United States "return" administrative power on Okinawa to Japan in 1972 is only a trick of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to deceive the Japanese people.

The real aim of the latest Japan-U.S. talks is to work out new and closer military collaboration, hatch anti-China plots and plan aggression in Asia. Aichi has bowed to his U.S. master's fiat for a speed-up in Japanese arms expansion. Speaking

for the reactionary Sato government, he also officially informed Nixon during the talks that Japan completely accepted the U.S. demand for an automatic extension of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" when it expires in 1970. He has done this despite mounting opposition from people of all strata in Japan. This is another grave step in Japanese-U.S. military collaboration.

Aichi's visit to the United States has bound Japan still more tightly to the U.S. war chariot and made it even more a tool of U.S. aggression in Asia. This will only spur the Japanese people to launch a still more vigorous struggle against U.S. imperialism. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries can expect still harder times ahead.

"ASPAC"

Hatching New Anti-China Plot

The fourth ministerial meeting of the "Asian and Pacific Council" ("ASPAC") closed in Ito, southwest of Tokyo, on June 11 after a 3-day noisy session. Held under the auspices of the Japanese reactionaries who served as stage-managers but with U.S. imperialism pulling the strings from behind the scenes, the meeting is another grave move by U.S. imperialism to rig up a new anti-China military alliance headed by Japanese reaction.

Four years ago, U.S. imperialism threw together the "Asian and Pacific Council" as one more tool for its aggression and expansion in Asia. In this motley organization were the reactionaries of Japan, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and "Malaysia" as well as the Saigon puppet clique, the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. Japanese monopoly capital had joined with the intention of using it to revive its old dream of establishing a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere." In addition to the original participants, the Sato government got the Indonesian fascist military regime, another running dog of U.S. imperialism, to take part in the latest "ASPAC" meeting.

This reactionary meeting was called entirely in accordance with the dictates of U.S. imperialism. Its new chieftain Nixon had indicated quite openly that the United States hoped that "ASPAC" would become a military alliance with the Japanese reactionaries playing "a leading role." At the bidding of his U.S. imperialist master, Japanese Prime Minister Sato, putting on the airs of a "leader," told the opening session that the "Asian and Pacific region is the priority area for Japan's foreign policy." He arrogantly declared that Japan is determined to "play a more active role" in this region which, he said, "forms an organic whole." Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi, who had just returned from a pilgrimage to Washington, suggested to the meeting a plan for so-called "maritime co-operation" in the Pacific region. This was directed at establishing closer military collaboration among the U.S. imperialist lackeys in Asia so as to more frantically oppose China.

Though the Sato government tried hard to cover up the meeting's counter-revolutionary military aim, Japanese radio broadcasts disclosed that on June 10 the puppets and lackeys of U.S. imperialism held secret talks at the meeting on the so-called "question of safeguarding the security of this region." They viciously attacked the great socialist China and shamelessly lauded their U.S. imperialist master, asking it to continue its military and economic role in the region.

In the face of the torrent of protests by the Japanese people, the reactionary government sent 7,000 armed police to guard the meeting place. Afraid of demonstrations by the people, Sato arrived by military helicopter instead of by car to deliver the opening address. Engaged in anti-China, anti-communist and anti-people manoeuvres, these reactionaries are really faint-hearted and weak. This shows that, confronted by the resolute struggle of the people of Japan and throughout the world, no military alliance can save these paper tigers, U.S. or Japanese, from their doom.

ACROSS THE LAND

An Abundant Wheat Harvest

UNDER the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's great principle, "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," an excellent situation has developed on the agricultural front. Summer crops are growing very well all over the country, and wheat, the main crop now being reaped, is yielding a good harvest in several provinces.

In Honan Province, which has had a fine harvest for three years running, another good wheat crop is assured, and the summer harvesting is proceeding vigorously throughout the countryside. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, members of revolutionary committees at all levels and P.L.A. commanders and fighters are working day and night in the fields.

The rich wheat harvest won in Honan Province is a result of the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought by the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres. Having specific problems in mind, they ran various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes to solve them, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in a sustained and deep-going way, relentlessly criticizing such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi as "san zi yi bao" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household), the "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprise), and his theory of "the dying out of class struggle," etc., to completely eliminate their pernicious effects. Through criticism, they have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, further established in their minds the idea of doing farm work

for the revolution. From last winter until this spring, some parts of the province were subjected to water-logging, wind and sand storms, pests and other kinds of natural disasters. The broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants united as one to wage a stubborn struggle against them and gained great victories.

In Shensi Province, more than 30 million *mu* of summer crops are growing promisingly, and a good wheat harvest is in sight. The broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres are now enthusiastically plunging themselves into the battle for the summer harvest. In Hanchung Basin, in the south of Shensi, where the season started earlier, reaping has nearly come to an end. Threshing and the work of delivering and selling grain to the state are now in full swing. In Kuanchung Plain, a main wheat-growing area, the wheat yields big ears. Harvesting has also begun there. In Shensi, 1969 witnesses another good wheat harvest after several successive years of bumper harvest. The increase this year is big. In some areas there is a 10-30 per cent in-

crease as compared with last year, while some other areas will reap their highest yields in history.

In the late stage of the growing of the summer crops, frost hit some of the areas in the province. With Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard at field management to defeat this natural calamity. The very day Nancheng County was hit by frost, over 10,000 cadres promptly led 170,000 people in a hard, two overnights' battle against frost damage. Thus a good harvest of wheat was ensured.

In Shantung Province, more than 50 million *mu* of wheat are now ripening. A good harvest is in store for the whole province. In places where the wheat ripened earlier, the masses of commune members are now working hard at reaping.

The revolutionary committees in various places organized many cadres to go to the frontline of the summer harvest. While propagating the documents of the Ninth Party Congress to the poor and lower-middle peasants, they took part in the harvest. The commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in the localities have already begun to go to the countryside to enthusiastically help the poor and lower-middle peasants bring in the crops.



Commune members busy reaping the abundant wheat harvest at a suburban commune in Hsuchang, Honan Province.

The good wheat harvest in Shantung Province this year is a rich fruit of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, the poor and lower-middle peasants overcame difficulties last autumn to ensure a good sowing on time, which laid a firm foundation for the good harvest this year. In winter last year, the poor and lower-middle peasants in many places, braving snowstorms and severe cold, built water-conservancy projects to expand the acreage of watering. When the wheat turned green in the spring, they again, with soaring revolutionary zeal, paid careful attention to the management of the wheat fields, increased the acreage of top dressing and watering, to greet the Ninth Party Congress with the concrete action of winning a good wheat harvest.

In Hopei Province, the wheat grows very well. Whether in the plain, mountainous areas or in the low-lying saline and alkaline areas, the wheat is everywhere better than last year's and rich harvests are expected. Many old poor peasants said in jubilation: "We have never seen such fine-growing wheat in our life; it is the victory of Chairman Mao's great principle, 'Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war.'" The revolutionary committees at all levels in Hopei Province and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants there are now actively preparing themselves ideologically, organizationally and materially for the harvesting of the summer-ripening crops. The wheat in some

areas is already ripe and in the south harvesting is under way.

Fishery Output Rises

IN Shantung Province, after firmly grasping revolution and vigorously promoting production, the broad masses of fishermen along the coast have brought in excellent spring catches this year. In the first five months of this year, the output throughout the province increased more than 20 per cent over that of the same period last year.

In fishery, the broad masses of fishermen have persisted in placing revolution in command of production. They held various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes in production brigades and teams, at docks and on fishing boats. They also carried out revolutionary mass criticism, vigorously criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist wares peddled on the fishery front by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents; thus they firmly established the concept of fishing for the revolution, and facilitated the big advance of fishery output.

After the Ninth Party Congress, the broad masses of both the cadres and the people in the fishing areas have united and worked still more closely together. In Laoshan County, the fishermen netted a big shark nearly seven metres long which weighed some three tons. The shark was so big and the fishing boat so small that the fishermen were afraid the shark could not be towed to land. At this crucial moment, upon being alerted to the difficulty, two nearby fishing boats rushed to the spot.

After pooling their efforts and waging an intense struggle, the fishermen finally hauled in the big shark.

The units responsible for commerce, supply and marketing, transport, communication and aquatic products processing, etc., in Shantung Province closely co-operated with each other and timely arranged for the sale of the catches, their transport and supply, and thus ensured the success of the spring catches.

In Chekiang Province, the fishermen along the coast have brought in big hauls after taking an active part in the summer catches. At present, 100,000 fishermen throughout the province, using over 10,000 fishing boats, are intensively engaged in work. Since late May, the summer catches have exceeded those of the same period last year. In some counties the yield has even doubled.

Bumper Harvest of Spring Cocoons

CONTINUING the bumper harvests over the past three years, the peasants of Chekiang Province, China's main sericultural region, have again markedly raised production of spring cocoons this year to break all previous records. In the old sericultural area of the Hangchow-Chiahsing-Huchou Plain, the yield of new-type high-quality and high-yielding cocoons has multiplied several times. In Taichou, Chinhua and other new sericultural areas, output has also risen sharply. Poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the province are now busy selling good quality cocoons to the state.

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shrinkage of the domestic market, but have also continually sharpened the class contradictions in these countries. Last year saw vigorous struggles launched by the working people and students in the United States and the West European countries. They have dealt the ruling circles heavy blows and plunged them into a more profound political crisis. Thus, the interweaving of serious financial, economic and political crises is speeding up the doom of imperialism headed by the United States.

Imperialism means war. The imperialists have always tried to get themselves out of crises by resorting to wars of aggression as a "way out." U.S. imperialism

is at present making a frantic bid to carry out its arms drive and war preparations and is feverishly pushing ahead with its policies of aggression and war everywhere in the world. But the days of imperialism doing what it liked have gone for ever. If imperialism dares to start a new war against the revolutionary people of the world, it will be besieged and pumelled by the people all the more relentlessly. It will only accelerate its own doom.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that "the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis" and that "imperialism will not last long." The hopeless situation of imperialism headed by the United States has borne out these brilliant statements.

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In his speech, the Ambassador spoke of Nepal's construction under the leadership of King Mahendra and Nepal's foreign policy of non-alignment and neutrality.

The Ambassador said: With our neighbour China, our relations are of the friendliest nature. Our social systems are different but that has been no bar to the development of the friendliest relations that exist between us. In our experience we have found China to be very neighbourly, very friendly, and very understanding. China has always respected our opinion, and her aid has been disinterested. Development projects in Nepal undertaken by China have always been completed ahead of schedule. We are sincerely thankful to the leaders of China and the Chinese people, not only for their aid but also for their understanding of our problems and for their friendship.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, said that since King Mahendra had assumed personal control of state affairs, the Government and people of Nepal had achieved marked success in safeguarding state sovereignty, opposing imperialism and expansionism and adhering to a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and independence.

The Vice-Premier added: In referring to the relations between China and Nepal, Prime Minister Bista has stressed recently that though China and Nepal have different political and social systems, "yet the friendship between our two peoples is very close and intimate." Prime Minister Bista has also stated that "we would do everything possible to strengthen our friendship with China further." This is an expression of the Nepalese people's genuine friendship for the Chinese people and of the Nepalese Government's conviction and determination to safeguard and strengthen Sino-Nepalese friendship.

China's aid to Nepal is very little, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said. According to the teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao, it is our bounden internationalist duty to aid friendly countries; and, in our opinion, aid is always mutual. The Chinese Government and people highly treasure our friendship with the Nepalese Government and people and will, as always, work for the further consolidation and development of the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

The Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien continued, have consistently held that countries, big or small, should treat each other as equals and not interfere in each other's internal affairs. In international relations, the Chinese Government and people firmly oppose big-power chauvinism and firmly oppose big countries bullying small ones. The Chinese Government and people have always shown respect for the policy of peace, neutrality and independence pursued by the Nepalese Government, and firmly support the Nepalese people and Government in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

The Vice-Premier said: The peoples and friendly countries have given us tremendous encouragement and support, while imperialism and social-imperialism bitterly hate this and are intensifying their collusion in engineering fresh anti-China schemes. But their schemes run completely counter to the will of the peoples and will surely fail. The Chinese people are determined to unite with the revolutionary people of the whole world and all the oppressed nations and people and, together with them, firmly carry the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism through to the end.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 25
June 20, 1969

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

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