



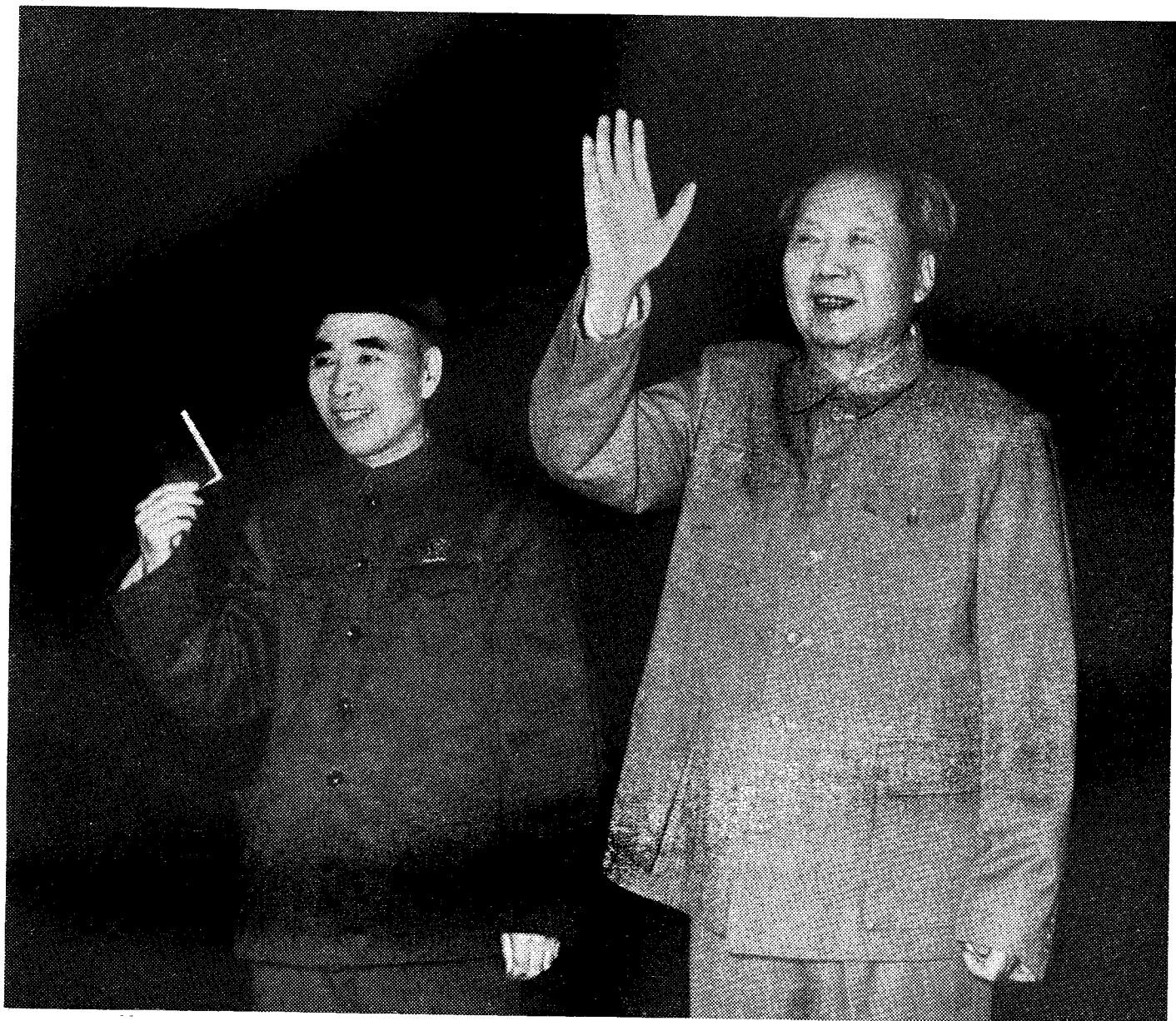
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Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao.

# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

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

**The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.**

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**The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious.**

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**The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.**

# **CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG'S LATEST INSTRUCTIONS**

Every Party branch must reconsolidate itself in the midst of the masses. This must be done with the participation of the masses and not merely a few Party members; it is necessary to have the masses outside the Party attend the meetings and give comments.

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In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, some tasks have not yet been fulfilled and they should now be carried on, for instance, the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

# Long Live the Communist Party of China

— In Commemoration of the 48th Anniversary of the  
Founding of the Communist Party of China

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

**T**HE Communist Party of China, personally founded and nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao, has lived through 48 glorious fighting years.

Without the Chinese Communist Party armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, there would be no New China. For nearly half a century, our Party, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, has led the Chinese people in advancing wave upon wave and fighting heroically in the protracted struggles to seize political power and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat by armed force. Twenty years ago, we won the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and founded the People's Republic of China. Since then, we have won a series of great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning the poor and backward old China into a socialist state which has attained initial prosperity. With the development in depth of the socialist revolution, our Party has led the masses in their hundreds of millions in carrying out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which has won great victories.

Mao Tsetung Thought is the new development of Marxism-Leninism in our era. All the achievements of our Party are the result of Chairman Mao's wise leadership; they are victories for Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the epoch-making Ninth National Congress of the Party comprehensively and systematically summed up the experience of revolutionary struggles of our Party over the past 48 years, particularly the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party since the beginning of the period of the socialist revolution, and set forth the great fighting task of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The extremely important speeches made by Chairman Mao at the Ninth Party Congress, and the political report of Vice-Chairman Lin and the *Constitution of the Communist Party of China* which were unanimously adopted by the congress, have inspired the revolutionary fighting will of the whole Party, the whole army

and the people of the whole country and illuminated the road for our continued advance.

Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is the fundamental guiding thinking in our efforts to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and promote all our work, to strengthen the great unity of the whole Party and the revolutionary people throughout the country, and to **"unite to win still greater victories."** It is also the fundamental guiding thinking for further building the revolutionary Party of the proletariat.

In the past 48 years, the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao has waged resolute struggles against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines represented by the three renegade cliques of Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi. During the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao insisted that the Chinese revolution must be led by the proletariat, that it was necessary to form a strong worker-peasant alliance, build rural base areas and seize political power throughout the country by armed struggle, and that it was necessary to advance without stop and make the transition from the new-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. Since the beginning of the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao has insisted on carrying out the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts simultaneously with the socialist revolution on the economic front, he has firmly upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat and insisted on the prevention of a capitalist restoration, and he has set forth the theory, line, principles and policies for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus victoriously smashing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and shattering his bourgeois headquarters. Historical experience has testified to this truth: Marching forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our revolution will be crowned with victory and our Party will develop and grow in strength; departing from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our revolution will suffer setbacks and our Party will sustain losses.

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese Communist Party armed with Mao Tsetung Thought is the fundamental guarantee for the victory of our cause. **Without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party no revolution can succeed.** It is under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao that we have won great victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China is the vanguard and the highest form of organization of the working class. The working class exercises its leadership through the Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, which was elected by the Party's Ninth National Congress, is the sole centre of leadership for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. The whole Party must observe unified discipline and be subordinate to the Central Committee. The organs of state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the People's Liberation Army, and the Communist Youth League and other revolutionary mass organizations, such as those of the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the Red Guards, must all accept the leadership of the Party, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and carry out to the letter the line, principles and policies of the Party's Central Committee personally formulated by the great leader Chairman Mao. On this question, it is necessary to guard against sabotage by the class enemy and continue to criticize the reactionary theory of "many centres," that is, the theory of "no centre." And all individuals and organizations must pay attention to the point that they should on no account put themselves in a wrong position in relation to the Party.

At the First Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, Chairman Mao taught us: **In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, some tasks have not yet been fulfilled and they should now be carried on, for instance, the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.** We must act in accordance with this instruction of Chairman Mao's and continue to sum up experience, carry out the policies, further consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance on the basis of different fields of work and different units, further consolidate and develop the revolutionary three-in-one combination, carry on revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going way and continue to do well the work of purifying the class ranks. In units where the purification of the class ranks is by and large completed, it is necessary to take firm hold of the work of consolidating and building the Party and other tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the**

**revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."** This is a summing-up of our Party's experience in Party building over the past decades and a great programme for consolidating and building our Party.

The consolidation and building of the Party means first of all to consolidate and build the Party ideologically. We must use Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking on Party building to thoroughly criticize Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line on Party building, his sinister book *Self-Cultivation*, and his "six sinister theories," namely, the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "docile tools," the theory that "the masses are backward," the theory of "joining the Party in order to climb up," the theory of "inner-Party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests," and further eliminate their pernicious influence. We should arm our Party with the great thought of Marxism-Leninism which Chairman Mao has creatively developed and build our Party into a still greater, still more glorious and still more correct Party.

We have won great victories. Our dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated. Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army have the mighty strength to smash all the counter-revolutionary plots of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. But on no account should we slacken our vigilance. We must fully recognize the protracted and difficult nature of the socialist revolution. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is by no means over. Throughout the historical period of socialism, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism. We must be vigilant against sabotage by the handful of counter-revolutionaries and their attempts to reverse the correct decisions passed on them. It runs counter to reality and is very harmful to think that "since we have seized power, the task is accomplished" and it is "time for a rest."

All Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres must continue to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, study hard Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and study his *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*. They must have faith in the masses and rely on them and give full play to the Party's good style of work fostered by Chairman Mao, namely, integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism. They must display the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," maintain the system of cadre participation in socialist productive labour, and continue to make revolution and march forward. Both veteran and new Party members should strive to remould themselves and temper themselves into vanguard fighters in con-

tinuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To those who do not work for the great unity of the working class and the revolutionary people but are infatuated with sectarianism and the mountain-stronghold mentality, to those who style themselves heroes, refuse to make progress, seek a comfortable life and fight for high positions, to those who are infected with anarchism and ultra-democracy but are unwilling to correct their mistakes, and to those who play double-dealing tactics, indulge in petty and mean actions and refuse to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought conscientiously and diligently, we would like to put this question: Comrades, are you going to continue to make revolution or do you think that you have reached the end of the revolution? If you want to continue the revolution, you must respond to Chairman Mao's great call to **"fight self, criticize revisionism,"** carry on revolutionary mass criticism, criticize revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of all exploiting classes, strike down all bourgeois ideas of "self," strengthen the proletarian Party spirit, overcome bourgeois factionalism, serve the people wholeheartedly, and fight courageously for the revolution, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the complete emancipation of the proletariat and all mankind.

In consolidating and building the Party, it is most important to make a good job of consolidating and building the leading bodies. In the revolutionary committee at every level, according to its own specific conditions, a strong core of Party leadership must be gradually formed, which is armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, exercises unified leadership and maintains close ties with the masses. Only thus is it possible to do well in consolidating and building the Party in accordance with Chairman Mao's line on Party building and go on to fulfil all the other tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in a still better way.

Chairman Mao's directive on **"getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh"** reflects the law of necessity governing the development of the political party of the proletariat. To consolidate the Party means, first of all, to consolidate it ideologically. The organizational consolidation of the Party must be carried out, and it must be carried out prudently. Proven renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant persons in power taking the capitalist road, degenerates and alien-class elements must be cleared out of the Party and not be re-admitted. With regard to those who have made mistakes, or even serious mistakes, we should, in line with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, act on the principle **"learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient,"** and give them more deep and painstaking ideological education. At the same time, we must work conscientiously to ensure that the truly advanced elements of the proletariat who have been tested in the great storms of revolution are admitted into the Party, so as to add

fresh blood to the Party. A positive and serious attitude should be adopted in this work.

Speaking of the consolidation of the Party, Chairman Mao gave us this instruction: **"Every Party branch must reconsolidate itself in the midst of the masses. This must be done with the participation of the masses and not merely a few Party members; it is necessary to have the masses outside the Party attend the meetings and give comments."** We must follow this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's, have complete faith in the masses and carry out open-door Party consolidation. Party members and the masses must be thoroughly acquainted with Chairman Mao's thinking on Party building. Party members should modestly listen to the opinions of the masses while the masses should help the Party members warm-heartedly so that through Party consolidation, the close ties between the Party and the masses will be further strengthened. The work of Party consolidation must be carried out in every single Party branch in a meticulous way and not in a crude and careless way. Work on the consolidation of the Communist Youth League should also begin.

The Communist Party of China, which has been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, is arming itself further and strengthening its unity with Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party, together with the genuine Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary people throughout the world, is contributing all its efforts with even more vigorous revolutionary militancy to the great cause of communism and to the complete burial of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their running dogs. **The Party's Ninth National Congress solemnly declared: The Chinese Communist Party, nurtured by Chairman Mao, always upholds proletarian internationalism. We will fight alongside the revolutionary people the world over, until "the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated."**

Let us rally closely around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, **grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war,** and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end!

Unite to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and win still greater victories!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!

(July 1, 1969)

# Wang Ping-wen, Outstanding Communist In Defence of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

**W**ANG PING-WEN, a regimental commander of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit under the Peking Command, has rendered outstanding service in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in supporting the broad masses of the Left. The leading organ of the Peking Command recently conferred the order of merit, first class, on Wang Ping-wen and called on all commanders and fighters to learn from him.

Wang Ping-wen is the son of a poor peasant. Always **"looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life,"** he performed meritorious service for the people by fighting bravely against the enemies with guns in the War of Resistance Against Japan, the War of Liberation and the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. **Consciously arming himself with Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and bringing into full play the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death,** Wang made new contributions by working selflessly to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the period of the socialist revolution.

During the great cultural revolution, when our great leader Chairman Mao issued the call: **"The People's Liberation Army should support the broad masses of the Left,"** Wang Ping-wen promptly responded to this call and asked to be sent to the forefront of the class struggle. His comrades tried to persuade him not to go because of his high blood pressure. But he declared: **"I'll give my all to defend Chairman Mao."** Filled with militancy, he set out for the forefront of political and military training in schools and colleges. He became political commissar of the second political and military training division of the army stationed in Tientsin and subsequently headed the advance party to the Nankai District.

Wang Ping-wen and the other P.L.A. commanders and fighters who were supporting the Left went from school to school to conduct thoroughgoing investigations among the masses, propagate invincible Mao Tsetung Thought among the revolutionary teachers and students and spread and implement Chairman Mao's latest

instructions. Very late one night a few young revolutionaries from Nankai University came to the headquarters of Wang's political and military training division to tell of their struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique headed by the renegade Liu Shao-chi. Very much appreciating their dauntless revolutionary spirit, Wang Ping-wen praised the young revolutionary fighters: **"You have done the right thing, we resolutely support you!"** In line with Chairman Mao's teaching: **"In order to attack the forces of the counter-revolution, what the revolutionary forces need today is to organize millions upon millions of the masses and move a mighty revolutionary army into action,"** he did patient and meticulous political and ideological work between the two revolutionary mass organizations of Nankai University and urged them to unite in their common struggle against the enemy.

In February 1967, with the help of the P.L.A. men of the second military training division supporting the Left at the school, the revolutionary teachers and students of the Yen-an Middle School in Tientsin proposed that a revolutionary great alliance be forged on the basis of school classes and that school classes be reopened to carry on the revolution. On March 7, Chairman Mao issued a brilliant directive in regard to the experience of the Yen-an Middle School. Wang Ping-wen hailed it, saying: **"This brilliant directive of Chairman Mao's gives us tremendous inspiration and shows his great concern for us. We must enthusiastically propagate it and carry it out."**

But the handful of class enemies feared the impact of Chairman Mao's directive and did their utmost to sabotage the revolutionary great alliances. Wang Ping-wen and the revolutionary masses unflinchingly resisted this adverse current. To ensure the rapid implementation of the directive in all schools, he and the other P.L.A. comrades of his military training division spent days and nights going from school to school to spread the Yen-an Middle School's experience as widely as possible.

The struggle to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was waged so intensively that overwork caused Wang Ping-wen's blood pressure to soar and aggravated



his headaches. But he never uttered a word. A doctor tried to persuade him to go into hospital immediately, saying: "What you need most now is rest!" But Wang replied: "No, what I need most now is to continue the battle!"

Despite his illness, he pursued his work. While talking with the young revolutionary fighters at a middle school, he felt a sharp pain in his head and almost fainted. However, he kept on talking with them for nearly three hours. That evening his headache grew worse. Ignoring it, he telephoned the political and military training section working in another middle school to set an appointment the following day to discuss the forming of a revolutionary great alliance there. That same night he collapsed and the entire right side of his body became paralysed.

Wang was rushed to hospital in a coma, the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. His superiors, his old comrades-in-arms and the revolutionary people flocked to visit him.

With profound proletarian feelings the doctors and nurses worked hard to save him.

A few days later, Wang regained consciousness. Eager to return to work quickly, he fought a stubborn battle against his illness with astonishing perseverance. Enduring the pain, he made great efforts to turn about in his bed. Warmth gradually returned to the right side of his body and gradually he could move his arms and legs. When that happened, with great excitement, he wrote in his diary in big Chinese characters: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

During his stay in hospital, Wang Ping-wen closely followed the new developments in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. He invited the masses and cadres of some units in the Nankai District to come to his ward for heart-to-heart talks. With his help, they studied Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, and he encouraged them to bring about revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary three-in-one combinations.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, revolutionary committees at all levels were set up one after another in Tientsin.

After he left the hospital, Wang took an active part in the new struggle to consolidate and strengthen the revolutionary committees and conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. He used Mao Tsetung Thought to help the masses recognize the new features and trends of the class struggle. He

advised: "The victory we have already scored, as Chairman Mao has pointed out, **'is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li.'** We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching and march forward to still greater victories."

On March 6, 1969, Wang Ping-wen became chairman of the revolutionary committee in a university in Tientsin. He maintains a resolute grasp of Vice-Chairman Lin's instruction "never forget the class struggle, never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, never forget to give prominence to politics and never forget to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought." The day the revolutionary committee was established, the committee members ate a meagre meal in remembrance of the suffering in the old society as contrasted to the happiness of the new society. At the first meeting of the revolutionary committee, he suggested that they study Chairman Mao's *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* and Chairman Mao's teaching "**We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution.**" He noted: "Now our status has changed, but our revolutionary thinking must never change. We must always be vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and must always be servants of the people."

Since becoming chairman of the revolutionary committee, Wang has set himself the strict standard of being "an ordinary Communist Party member, an ordinary soldier and an ordinary worker." He goes regularly with the revolutionary teachers and students to do manual labour in factories and production teams. Though his comrades often urge him not to go, he replies: "I must, because in this way I can carry out Chairman Mao's instructions. Taking part in manual labour by the cadres is a long-term measure to prevent and oppose revisionism!"

In the struggle to carry out Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies, Wang Ping-wen has never forgotten Chairman Mao's great teaching that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation. In keeping with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, he constantly goes deep among the masses and does long-term and painstaking work among them. He arms the masses with Chairman Mao's proletarian policies and steadily raises their consciousness in implementing these policies. He fights resolutely against the interference from the "Left" or Right and carries out Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies in every unit. By uniting all forces which can be united, he has helped speed up the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

# Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill—"Red Bulwark" of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in Shanghai

CLOSELY following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill's revolutionary workers have always stood in the van of the struggle during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in Shanghai. The revolutionary masses in this city have named this mill the "red bulwark."

The revolutionary workers there were the first in Shanghai to rise in rebellion against the handful of capitalist roaders in the mill and in the former Shanghai Municipal Party Committee. Reacting to their proposal, the revolutionary workers in many of the city's factories formed an alliance and founded their unified mass organization—the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters—and mounted one fierce attack after another against the handful of capitalist roaders entrenched in the former municipal Party committee. Led and supported by Chairman Mao and the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, the workers' GHQ united the broad revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres and started the great storm of "January Revolution" in 1967 and, from below, seized back the power usurped by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's agents in Shanghai.

## Struggle Between the Two Lines

The mill's revolutionary workers waged a protracted struggle against the representatives of the bourgeoisie who had wormed their way into the Party.

The No. 17 Cotton Mill is a big textile mill with over 8,600 workers. Before liberation the Kuomintang reactionaries set up over 40 reactionary organizations and secret agent organizations in this mill to ruthlessly suppress the workers' movement. After liberation, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the workers in this mill, like the broad masses of workers throughout the country, became the masters. However, because the big renegade Liu Shao-chi frantically pushed his counter-revolution-

ary revisionist line on Party building, a number of renegades, Kuomintang agents and other class enemies sneaked into the Party and usurped the mill's leadership. In fear that the workers would rise to rebel against them if the former grasped invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, these scoundrels, under the pretext that "workers have a low educational level," squashed the workers' study of Chairman Mao's works. At the same time they spared no efforts to publicize Liu Shao-chi's sinister book *Self-Cultivation* to poison the workers. Not only did they retain the Kuomintang reactionaries' measures for enterprise management to suppress the workers, but they also did the bidding of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi to energetically push the revisionist line in running enterprises, including "material incentives" and "relying on specialists to run the factories," so as to exercise dictatorship over the working class. The revolutionary workers incisively pointed out: "This is taking the capitalist road under the signboard of socialism." They carried out a resolute struggle against the capitalist roaders in the mill.

## It Is Right to Rebel Against Reactionaries

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao gave inspiration to the fighting will of the mill's revolutionary workers. In the light of class struggle in the mill, they gained a deep understanding of the correctness of Chairman Mao's teaching: "After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns." They also realized that the handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders who had sneaked into the Party were the most dangerous enemies who represented the interests of the bourgeoisie and tried to restore capitalism under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In response to our great leader Chairman Mao's call and holding aloft the great banner that "it is right

to rebel against reactionaries," six Communist Party members in this mill put up the first revolutionary big-character poster. The poster exposed a host of the crimes of the handful of capitalist roaders in the mill's former Party committee in opposing Mao Tsetung Thought, pushing the revisionist cadre line by recruiting deserters and turncoats and in restoring capitalism. With this action, the lid was lifted off the class struggle there.

This was truly a life-and-death class struggle. One after another, the mill's revolutionary workers rose up in support of this revolutionary big-character poster. The handful of capitalist roaders, however, invoking the power they had usurped, launched attacks from all sides against these six Communist Party members, slandering them as a "counter-revolutionary clique." But the counter-revolutionary persecution did not bring the proletarian revolutionary fighters to their knees. In order to defend Chairman Mao and the socialist state, they made up their minds to rebel till victory.

Despite this reign of white terror, they persisted in studying Chairman Mao's writings and his latest instructions. Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought illuminated the course of their advance. They mobilized the masses more widely to rise in struggle against the class enemy. Thousands of big-character posters were put up. The revolutionary flames drove the capitalist roaders in the mill to the end of their rope. The heroic struggle waged by the revolutionary workers in this mill shook the whole city, and revolutionary workers in many other plants also burst loose in rebellion against the handful of Party capitalist roaders in their own plants.

At this moment, the agents in Shanghai of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi were thrown into a panic. They sent a "work team" to the No. 17 Cotton Mill to carry out frenzied suppression. Standing facts on their heads and confusing black and white, they encircled and suppressed the revolutionaries, branding more than 400 revolutionary workers as "counter-revolutionaries."

In the face of this harsh test, the proletarian revolutionaries persisted in their struggle. Fortified through their repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," they launched successive fierce attacks against the enemy. Meanwhile, they dispatched their representatives to Peking to report on their struggle to the proletarian headquarters and denounce the towering crimes of the handful of capitalist roaders in the former Shanghai Municipal Party Committee who were bent on strangling the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. To their immense happiness, they saw our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao. The support of the proletarian headquarters gave them infinite strength.

Upon their return to Shanghai, the representatives immediately organized the revolutionary workers of the mill to launch merciless attacks on the handful of capitalist roaders in the former municipal Party committee. The big-character posters they put up along the main streets of Shanghai exposing the crimes of these capitalist roaders received powerful response from the proletarian revolutionaries all over the city. Comrades-in-arms from many other factories and enterprises, and revolutionary teachers and students streamed into the mill to support them in their struggle.

In the course of struggle, the cotton mill's revolutionary workers became deeply aware that to win victory in revolutionary struggle they had to resolutely apply Chairman Mao's teaching: "In order to attack the forces of the counter-revolution, what the revolutionary forces need today is to organize millions upon millions of the masses and move a mighty revolutionary army into action." They and their comrades-in-arms in some factories joined forces with the proletarian revolutionaries in more than 200 factories and set up the Shanghai Workers' Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters. At that time, the handful of absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders in the former Shanghai Municipal Party Committee stirred up the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism in a vain attempt to avert their doom. They raised wages and increased welfare funds arbitrarily, using money as bribe to incite some of the workers to leave their production posts. As a result, production in some factories was brought to a standstill and railway communications were disrupted. Their criminal aim was to undermine the great cultural revolution by sabotaging production, transport and communications, and finance and banking. The Shanghai workers' GHQ and other revolutionary mass organizations jointly issued the Message to All Shanghai People which was followed by an Urgent Notice. These proclamations stemmed the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism and fully displayed the role of the working class as the main force in the great cultural revolution.

### Seizing Power From Capitalist Roaders

Through struggle, the revolutionary workers gained an ever deeper understanding of the importance of political power. Under the leadership and with the support of Chairman Mao and the proletarian headquarters headed by him, they advanced courageously. In January 1967, they seized back the power over the Party, government, finance and culture that had been usurped by the handful of capitalist roaders in the former municipal Party committee. Chairman Mao summed up in good time the experience from the January storm of revolution in Shanghai and issued his great call to the whole nation: "Proletarian revolutionaries, unite and seize power from the handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road!" With this great impetus the struggle for the seizure of power surged forward throughout the country.



Following Chairman Mao's subsequent instructions on effecting a revolutionary three-in-one combination, the revolutionary workers of the No. 17 Cotton Mill, who had already seized back power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the mill's former Party committee, established in April 1967 their own organ of red political power — the mill's revolutionary committee.

All 23 members of the new leading group are advanced elements of the proletariat who have gone through the test of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Leading the revolutionary masses in fighting at the forefront of the struggle, they are trusted by the masses. Eighty per cent of them are workers. All of them have a family history replete with the blood and tears experienced in the old society and a happy history of growing up under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. Therefore, they have the deepest proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, hate the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi most bitterly and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line most resolutely. They give first place to the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and lead the revolutionary masses in closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and carrying out his proletarian policies to the letter. As a direct consequence, this old mill has taken on a new look. Its 1968 production plan was fulfilled 38 days ahead of schedule, establishing an all-time high in production.

### Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Works

Reviewing the tremendous changes in the Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary workers there say in jubilation: "Of all changes, the biggest one that has taken place is the spread of Mao Tsetung Thought on an unprecedentedly wide scale. When we workers are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, everything in our mill takes on a new look."

Before the great cultural revolution, the handful of capitalist roaders in the mill, acting on the sinister orders of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi, feverishly throttled the workers' mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and wantonly withheld Chairman Mao's instructions from the workers.

After the proletarian revolutionaries took power, they placed above all else the organizing of the workers to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. Apart from leading the workers in studying Chairman Mao's works every day, they run various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes. Over the last two years and more, more than 2,000 study classes have been organized at various levels — the mill, work shift or group as well as by the workers'

families. Whenever a new instruction of Chairman Mao's is made public or the proletarian headquarters issues a new fighting call, the whole mill immediately runs study classes to diligently study it in the light of the actual conditions in the mill and then promptly to implement it. Other study classes are run to deal with the fighting tasks in struggle-criticism-transformation and meet the needs of class struggle and the struggle for production. These classes provide means through which great Mao Tsetung Thought is used to achieve unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action. The workers declare: "With Mao Tsetung Thought, our orientation is clear in everything we do. With Mao Tsetung Thought, we acquire incomparable wisdom and courage. Nothing can daunt us."

### Struggle-Criticism-Transformation in the Mill

Under the leadership of the mill's revolutionary committee, the revolutionary workers have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's instructions on struggle-criticism-transformation in the factories. They have vigorously undertaken the revolutionary movements of mass criticism, purifying the class ranks, consolidating the Party organization, simplifying the administrative structure, changing irrational rules and regulations and sending office workers to the workshops. All this has propelled the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the mill onward from victory to victory along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Before the great cultural revolution, the handful of Party capitalist roaders in the mill, faithfully following the big renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, protected some renegades, enemy agents, landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists and appointed them to important posts. They also energetically spread Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and other sinister trash to poison the minds of the revolutionary masses. In the teeth of this situation, the revolutionary workers used Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon and engaged in sustained revolutionary mass criticism to liquidate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This greatly raised the masses' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The workers, old and young, as well as their families took an active part in the struggle to ferret out the concealed class enemies. They mounted a powerful political offensive against them and used Chairman Mao's proletarian policies to disintegrate their ranks. One by one the handful of class enemies who had hidden deep in the mill were exposed. Now the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated.

Next a mass movement was started, based on purifying the class ranks, to consolidate the Party organization in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "The Party organization should be com-

posed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." In the course of consolidating the Party organization, Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building was roundly criticized, a handful of class enemies who had wormed their way into the Party were expelled and many outstanding workers who had come to the fore in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution were admitted into the Party. As a result, the Party organization is purer and more vigorous than ever and the outlook of the Party members has undergone a profound change.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, the handful of Party capitalist roaders in the mill actively pushed the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in running enterprises, which led to a cumbersome administrative structure that was unwieldy and overlapping. They introduced such revisionist practices as "material incentives," "putting profit in command" and "relying on specialists to run the factories" and concocted a long list of rules and regulations to bind the worker masses hand and foot in a vain bid to restore capitalism.

Directed by Chairman Mao's teaching "put destruction first, and in the process you have construction," the workers, under the leadership of the mill's revolutionary committee, scrapped the overstuffed administrative structure which had repressed the masses and hampered the development of the productive forces, and created an entirely new management system. The original 12 sections and offices were streamlined into four groups and the number of administrative personnel was reduced from more than 700 to something over 100. The office cadres consciously went to the frontline of production to accept re-education from the working class and increased their role in production and technology. A two-level administration — the mill and the work shift or group — replaced the former four-level administration and exercised all-round leadership in both revolution and production. Ninety-five per cent of the 100-odd cadres in the new leading body are of worker origin. Organizationally this ensures working class leadership. These worker-cadres maintain the fine qualities of the working people. They take part in physical labour regularly, consult the masses on mill matters and, along with them, solve important problems at the mill. They are simultaneously the vanguard and the pupils of the masses. This marks a complete break with the bureaucratic style of work of the capitalist roaders who sat up on high and divorced themselves from the masses.

The new leading body has resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, followed the mass line in a thoroughgoing way and vigorously launched mass movements. In the past, the handful of capitalist roaders formulated rules and regulations to control, restrict and repress the workers. There were more than 120 kinds of rules and regulations at the

mill level alone, running to 200,000 Chinese characters. Even such trifles as the location of towels and teacups were a subject of red tape. The workers had to obtain the approval of the chief engineer himself before they could punch even a small hole on the machine in the process of technical innovation. Any suggestion for technical innovation had to pass through several departments for approval. The workers said angrily: "Liu Shao-chi treated us workers as beasts of burden, controlling us, holding us in check and blocking our every move. He was nothing but a big foreman and despot who represented the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries."

In compliance with the workers' demands, the mill's revolutionary committee abolished the revisionist rules and regulations which had fettered them. Now the workers take a direct hand in management. Three-in-one technical groups with the workers as the main body and with revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians taking part have been set up by every work shift or group at the basic level to solve all problems involving technology, machinery and operation.

Previously, the capitalist roaders relied on three mechanical devices — computers, typewriters and telephones — when they mapped out a production plan. They relied on a few cadres shut up in their office to devise it. Today, the leadership explains to the workers the political significance of the plan. After the workers discuss it, their opinions are then pooled by the leadership. The workers say: "We workers are the ones most familiar with production and our word should count most. Our socialist enthusiasm and creativeness cannot be calculated by a computer!"

### Tremendous Development in Production

Like a locomotive, the great cultural revolution is leading production forward in high gear. The working class is now the master of the state and the workers are bringing their wisdom into full play. In the past two years and more, the mill has introduced 135 major innovations and solved many key technical problems which had long remained unsolved before the great cultural revolution. These enabled the mill to set record outputs of cotton yarn and cloth. In 1968 its cotton cloth and cotton yarn production was 13.1 per cent and 15.4 per cent higher respectively than that of 1966. The total output value of cotton cloth and cotton yarn in the first quarter of this year was 16.14 per cent above that of the corresponding period of last year. Workers of this mill recently set new speed records in spinning and weaving, surpassing by far those achieved in capitalist countries. Proudly the workers say: "Chairman Mao has the greatest faith in us, the working class. He says: 'The working class must exercise leadership in everything.' By our concrete action, we prove that the working class is quite capable of exercising leadership in everything."

# Mao Tsetung Thought Is the Source Of Courage and Wisdom

*Under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, major revolutionary changes have taken place in medicine as on every other front in China since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Inspiring news continuously pours in. Wonders have been achieved. Big tumours have been successfully removed, and the "forbidden zone" of curing deaf-mutes opened up. Here are three more reports, including one on curing the after-effects of infantile paralysis and one on the "incurable" Keshan Disease, which seriously menaced the lives of many people. All forcefully testify to the truth of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's wise thesis: "Once they [the masses] master Mao Tsetung Thought, they will become the wisest and the most courageous people, capable of exerting inexhaustible strength!" — P.R. Ed.*

## P.L.A. Hospital Cures After-Effects Of Infantile Paralysis

**R**EVOLUTIONARY medical workers at a People's Liberation Army hospital, relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, have succeeded in curing the after-effects of infantile paralysis, which has long been considered "incurable."

Of the 3,340 cases treated, over 90 per cent showed marked improvement. More than one thousand victims of the disease who had been crippled or paralysed for several years or even a decade or more can now stand up and are taking part in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In August last year, the hospital cured a child who had been paralysed for four years. A reactionary bourgeois medical authority had diagnosed his case as "incurable." As the good news of his recovery spread, many patients stricken with paralysis came to the hospital from all parts of the country. Most were diagnosed as suffering from the after-effects of infantile paralysis.

As is reported, many countries have established special institutions to do research on this disease once known as "irremediable," but no effective treatment has yet been discovered. Chen Meng-yu, head of the hospital's department of physiotherapy, and his colleagues were not discouraged by this. They studied again and again this teaching of Chairman Mao's: "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly."

They realized that in medical work, there existed a struggle between the two lines — Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by the renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents. The latter ignored the interests of the people and did not put its emphasis on the treatment of common and recurrent diseases. As members of the people's army, they felt they should resolutely follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and take the needs of the people as the criteria of their action. They resolved, therefore, to make a break-through in this hitherto unsolved worldwide medical problem.

Under the leadership of the hospital Party committee, the medical workers studied Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions on medical and health work and carried out investigations among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

They met Tung Lien-fang, a woman worker at the Changchun Garment Factory, whose two children had contracted infantile paralysis six years earlier. Distraught, she had taken her children to a big hospital. After a hasty examination, a doctor there told her: "This disease is incurable. No use seeing any more doctors." The children, who suffered greatly, became emaciated and could not take care of themselves. The mother often had to stay home from work to look after them.

Another worker, Uncle Han, had toiled for the landlords from his youth. He did not marry until he was 40. His only child contracted infantile paralysis at the age of three. That was 14 years ago. Uncle Han consulted countless doctors about it, but all to no avail. In addition to paralysis of the left leg, the right leg was getting numb too. Uncle Han said in bitter anger: "This is a crime committed by Liu Shao-chi who pushed a bourgeois reactionary line in medical work!"

Listening to such accusations from the patients and their families, the medical workers received an education by living examples in the struggle between the two lines. They pledged to the great leader Chairman Mao that they would defend his line in medical and health work by concrete action and restore as many ailing class brothers to health as possible.

The medical workers began to experiment with acupuncture treatment for the after-effects of infantile paralysis. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from



the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." This made them realize that the acupuncture points known today were found by their predecessors through clinical treatment of countless cases of diseases, but that the process of finding new points had certainly not come to an end. They believed that they should "go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."

To lessen the suffering of their class brothers, the medical workers decided to locate new acupuncture points for treating the after-effects of infantile paralysis by experimenting on their own bodies. They declared: "A little pain for us may bring happiness to a great many. We will never insert a needle in a class brother without being sure of what we are doing."

For many days after coming home from work, Chen Meng-yu, using different types of acupuncture needles, tried them out in different ways on his own legs. Once, ignoring the pain, he inserted a big syringe needle into an acupuncture point. His leg received an electric shock and he began to sweat profusely. When he twirled the needle around energetically at the spot, his leg felt numb and heavy for a long time. He was overjoyed and told his comrades this new discovery. Forgetting all pain, Chen Meng-yu continued the experiment with his comrades. Through practice, they eventually discovered nine new acupuncture points and created advanced experience in curing the after-effects of infantile paralysis.

The medical workers firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching: "These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." They regarded the suffering of their class brothers as their own. They constantly examined their work using the criteria of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely."

Ma Li-hua was paralysed in both legs. After careful medical treatment, the calves of her legs gradually turned from cool to warm and gained strength. But it was still very difficult for her to stand up.

When this poor peasant's daughter came to the hospital the sixth time, she said to a nurse as she lay in bed for treatment: "All the children who came for treatment at the same time as I did can now run, but I can't even walk! How am I going to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution?"

These words kept the nurse awake that night. Wanting to "follow Chairman Mao in making revolution," he reflected, expressed the loyalty of the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants to the great leader Chairman Mao and their lofty ideal and desire to serve

the revolution wholeheartedly. As a medical worker serving the people, he should help them fulfil their wish as soon as possible.

He examined Ma Li-hua's case history and studied Chairman Mao's works with the question of how to make her walk again in mind. He found that in his diagnosis and in treating her, he had paid attention only to those symptoms that were common to other patients and not to the peculiarity of her case. This showed, he thought, that he still did not truly serve the people "wholly" and "entirely." Having found his shortcoming and raised his political understanding, he and his comrades carefully studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

With this teaching of Chairman Mao's as their guide, they carefully restudied and analysed Ma Li-hua's case, summed up the experience and lessons gained in the first stage of treatment, and discovered why she could not walk. After further treatment, Ma Li-hua finally walked again.

Following the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao: "We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the Chinese people heart and soul," the medical workers of the hospital today are making constant efforts to sum up their experience and are advancing courageously with even bigger strides along Chairman Mao's line in medical and health work.



A member of a P.L.A. medical team happily talking with the family of a baby who was cured of the after-effects of infantile paralysis by this team. They are praising the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary medical line.

## Treatment Found for "Incurable" Keshan Disease

**T**HE Keshan Disease,\* which was once regarded as "incurable," has now been conquered by a new remedy discovered by an ordinary peasant in Inner Mongolia.

According to incomplete statistics, around 90 per cent of the cases treated with the new remedy has proved effective in five areas where the disease is prevalent in Inner Mongolia, Heilungkiang and Shensi.

In old China, the Keshan Disease had a high mortality rate. Upon its outbreak in a locality, many working people would flee from their homes and wander from place to place hoping to avoid it. They regarded the Keshan Disease and the landlords both as their deadly enemies.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has always been concerned about the afflictions of the working people. After liberation he issued a series of important instructions calling on the nation to **"get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions."** In response to this call, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary medical workers waged a stubborn struggle against the Keshan Disease. Every year the state sent large quantities of medicine to the affected areas and patients were treated free of charge or at reduced rates. Through these measures the endemic area was brought under control and its size reduced, and the incidence decreased.

But meanwhile, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the health departments followed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work which did not serve the workers and peasants. They alleged that the Keshan Disease was incurable. No cure was found for it up to the cultural revolution.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, educated by great Mao Tsetung Thought, Liu Shao-hsien, a poor peasant and a Communist who lives in a ravine in the northern part of Inner Mongolia, displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act, and discovered a cure for this disease. The new remedy is both cheap to prepare from ingredients which are in abundant supply and simple to use.

Comrade Liu Shao-hsien was filled with deep proletarian feelings for his class brothers and sisters suffering from Keshan Disease, and was determined to fight against it. He went deep among the masses and collected the local folk prescriptions and made bold experiments.

\* An endemic disease named after Keshan County in Heilungkiang Province, northeast China, where it was first discovered. This is a systemic disease manifested mainly by lesions of the heart muscle. It often results in heart failure caused by atrophy of the heart muscle. Keshan Disease has been prevalent for a very long time in certain north China provinces, posing a serious threat to the people's lives.

At first he didn't have much success but he bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and persevered in his experiments, encouraging himself with Chairman Mao's words **"be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."**

During this period he further received the encouragement of the leading comrades of the revolutionary committee, the active support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the warm help of the revolutionary medical workers. His confidence was heightened. He summarized the experience and lessons gained from his many failures and after repeated analysis worked out a new prescription. In order to discover whether it had any ill effects, he took the medicine himself before treating anyone else. Some comrades, fearing that he would harm himself, advised against it. But he replied: Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death."** Then he took the medicine. Half an hour passed without any ill effects. Later Wang Shu-chen, who had been sick with the Keshan Disease, took a dose. The next day she felt better. After treatment for three consecutive months, the swelling in her abdomen disappeared and she could resume working as normal. After a thorough examination, the revolutionary medical workers concluded that her disease was completely cured. Thus a stubborn bastion, Keshan Disease, was smashed.

The news of the success of the new remedy spread quickly throughout the areas where Keshan Disease is common. It has been widely popularized and has produced very good results.

A poor-peasant woman commune member had been afflicted with Keshan Disease for more than ten years without being able to cure it. Her case had been diagnosed as incurable by one bourgeois medical "authority." She was also fully cured after three months' treatment with the new remedy, at minimal cost. Now she is enthusiastically working in her commune and diligently studying Chairman Mao's works. She says: "It is Chairman Mao who pulled me back from the brink of death and gave me a second life. I am determined always to study Chairman Mao's works, carry out his teachings and follow him in making revolution."

## Huge Pelvic Tumour Removed From Poor-Peasant Woman

**G**UIDED by Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical work, a simple hospital for road builders in a mountainous area successfully removed a huge pelvic tumour from a poor-peasant woman. This marks another great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought.

This is a hospital under the No. 1 Highway Engineering Administration of the Ministry of Communica-

tions. It is on a construction site in mountainous Fanchih County, Shansi Province. On January 9 this year, 25-year-old Chang Hsiu-hsiu, on the brink of death, was carried to the hospital. She had been bed-ridden for many days, taking neither food nor drink and unable to relieve herself. Her condition was critical. Examination showed that a tumour in her pelvis was heavily pressing on her urethra and colon and an operation was imperative.

This small worksite hospital had no gynaecologist. It had only one surgeon. Some among the staff were afraid they couldn't handle such a major operation. To ease their misgivings, the revolutionary leading group of the hospital organized the staff to restudy Chairman Mao's great teaching to "**heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism.**" They criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work, which did not serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Through such study and criticism, the whole hospital came to understand profoundly that whether they admitted Chang Hsiu-hsiu and whether they treated the poor and lower-middle peasants were important tests of whether they carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and the profound class feeling that all workers and peasants are their brothers and sisters, they took the patient in.

After careful examination the tumour proved to be benign, but its great size and deep location presented many difficulties. The top of the tumour pushed against the navel and its bottom protruded. Neighbouring organs could easily be damaged in an operation. While a few of the medical workers were uneasy about undertaking such an operation, some others completely ignored the difficulties and were overconfident of easy victory. The patient Chang Hsiu-hsiu herself was very worried.

The hospital's revolutionary leading group reported this situation to the No. 1 Highway Engineering Administration's revolutionary committee. Comrade Wang Chin-hsia, chairman of the administration's revolutionary committee and a P.L.A. representative, solemnly pointed out that it should "use Mao Tsetung Thought to direct the battle, take Comrade Bethune as your model, and do ideological work well among the medical workers and the patient." The hospital revolutionary leading group realized that to make the operation a success, it was necessary first of all to arm the medical workers and the patient with Mao Tsetung Thought so that they could rid themselves of their mental burdens. A Mao Tsetung Thought study class was organized in the whole hospital to ensure good ideological-political work.

The revolutionary leading group went to the patient's home village to make investigations. They found that as a result of the counter-revolutionary revision-

ist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, the Tungkoumen brigade had very poor medical service. Both Chang Hsiu-hsiu's parents died of diseases that had not been promptly treated. Chang Hsiu-hsiu's tumour had grown to its present state due to lack of treatment.

Using these facts as living teaching material, the leading group took the medical personnel into the ward, where they joined Chang Hsiu-hsiu in studying Chairman Mao's instructions and undertaking revolutionary mass criticism. As a result, they greatly increased their hatred for Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work and deepened their love for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They strengthened their class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Their confidence in curing Chang Hsiu-hsiu grew. With profound feelings they said to her: "We will follow Chairman Mao's teachings and try by every means to cure you!" With tears in her eyes, Chang Hsiu-hsiu replied: "You are really Chairman Mao's good doctors!"

The medical workers organized five fighting groups. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "**strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously,**" they went over every detail and set forth all the problems that might arise. Lacking the regular apparatus, they improvised an anaesthetic device. They used dry-cell battery light since they did not have a special lamp for inspecting the abdominal cavity. Working in co-ordination, they drew up a well-thought-out plan for the operation and made full preparations.

The operation was carried out on January 15. Since the hospital had no blood bank, more than 200 road builders on the nearby construction site hurried to the hospital each offering to be a donor. They said: "To defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to save the life of a poor-peasant class sister, we will give all the blood needed. We workers are live blood banks."

Members of the Tungkoumen brigade crossed the hills to bring the patient and the blood donors a big quantity of chickens, mutton, eggs, walnuts and other good things. They said: "This is a little gift from all the poor and lower-middle peasants of our village."

All this greatly touched the whole hospital staff. Before the operation began, the revolutionary leading group led the staff in restudying our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**"

The first difficulty they faced after the abdomen had been opened was that it was very hard to distinguish between the tumour and the surrounding tissue because there were many adhesions. Then the political agitation group led the others in reciting Chairman Mao's teaching: "**This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield.**" The doctors felt fresh strength and encour-



aged each other with these words: "Surmount every difficulty to win victory!" Referring to the chart for the operation which they had prepared beforehand, they began to separate the tumour from the surrounding tissue with the utmost care. More and more of the tumour was exposed.

Suddenly, the patient began to choke with phlegm. Her breathing was laboured and her blood pressure dropped. Instantly, tension gripped the operating room. At this moment, people both inside and outside the operating room read in unison: "What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work." The doctors and nurses quickly gave her emergency relief according to their pre-arrangements. The patient was soon out of danger and the operation went on.

The medical workers had been in the operating room for nearly 10 hours. Only a tiny fragment of the tumour remained to be separated. But it was deep in the abdomen and attached to an artery. Some of the doctors and nurses hesitated. If this bit was left untouched, they thought, it might grow again. But if they removed it, violent bleeding might result and the operation, already nearing success, would all be in vain. What kind of thinking should they rely on to win complete victory? At this moment, the political agitation group passed on to them this inspiring teaching of Chairman Mao's "Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. Every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests." Having studied this supreme directive, the medical workers worked with redoubled care. At last they

overcame this last obstacle and were completely successful.

When the good news was announced, the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and members of the hospital staff who had waited outside the operating room for a dozen hours or more broke into cheers. Raising their arms, they shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" and "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" The peasants of the Tungkoumen brigade, grabbing the hands of the medical workers, said with joy: "You've brought us poor and lower-middle peasants the solicitude of Chairman Mao! We poor and lower-middle peasants pledge always to study Chairman Mao's works, observe his teachings and closely follow him, and vigorously grasp revolution and promote production and transform our brigade into a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought."

The patient soon regained consciousness thanks to careful attention. When she opened her eyes and saw the portrait of Chairman Mao on the wall, she said through tears: "Dear, dear Chairman Mao! The heavens and earth are great, but they cannot compare with your goodness! Dear are my father and mother, but you are dearer!"

Thirty-eight days after the operation, Chang Hsiu-hsiu left the hospital. She steadily improved. Now she looks a picture of health and can take part in ordinary manual labour. She says to everybody she meets: "The revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has saved my life. I pledge to be a good commune member of Chairman Mao's and always remain loyal to him!"

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

# Argentine People Will Take the Road of New Democratic Revolution

— Excerpts from article published by "No Transar," organ of the Argentine Communist Vanguard

THE only effective way to resolve the misery of the Argentine people is to wage a new democratic revolution, says an article published recently in *No Transar*, organ of the Argentine Communist Vanguard. The article points out that in the present stage of world revolution, only the working class, through a revolutionary Communist Party, can lead a revolution of this type and bring it to victory.

It says: "Our people are subjected to domination by the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, who

are the owners of the principal industries, big banks and large tracts of land. They control our internal and foreign trade, and manipulate the big newspapers, news agencies and television media. They direct university education and many literary and cultural institutions. They install and kick out governments. They train and bribe chiefs of the armed forces and high-ranking officials."

To carry out their plans, the article continues, the imperialists are using a handful of figureheads under

their direct control and agents patronized by the monopolies. In addition, they have ganged up with the local big exploiters, big landlords, big factory owners and stock exchange tycoons.

"It is unimaginable," the article stresses, "that the masses of the people can resolve their fundamental problems without overthrowing and eliminating the confederacy of the foreign monopolies and their local associates. Unless the agents of imperialism and the oligarchs are overthrown, unless the people take power into their own hands, there can be no national independence, no democracy for the people, no actual betterment of the working people's living conditions, no land for the peasants, and no bread and work for all. For this reason, we revolutionary Communists hold that the Argentine revolution, in its present stage, faces two great tasks: carry out a national revolution in order to achieve genuine national independence and put an end to imperialist domination of our economy, our politics and our culture; and carry out a democratic revolution to get rid of the oligarchs and the local associates of imperialism, who, together with the imperialists, have monopolized the land, industries and banks, and exploited and oppressed the working people and the producers."

After analysing the inseparability of the national revolution and the democratic revolution, the article says that wide sections of the people, urban and rural workers, poor and middle peasants, handicraftsmen, small traders and the majority of the professionals,

students and intellectuals in general have a vital interest in the revolution. At certain times and under certain conditions the rich peasants and the national bourgeoisie can also take part in the revolution. It adds that the national bourgeoisie in Argentina can only carry out certain democratic and anti-imperialist reforms, but is incapable of expropriating the property of the imperialist monopolies and the oligarchs, driving out their agents in the army and the bureaucratic state apparatus, and arming the masses to defend the revolution. This is because the national bourgeoisie is weak both economically and politically.

The article points out: "The tasks of the national-democratic revolution cannot be undertaken by the weak hands of the bourgeoisie. Only the proletariat, at the head of a united front, can take up these tasks, make them its own and carry them through to the end. And the proletariat is not leading the revolution so as to hand it over to the bourgeoisie in the end. The aim of this type of revolution is not to bring about the establishment of an independent capitalist society — an aim which the bourgeoisie cannot accomplish. The aim of this revolution is to establish a new democratic society with a united government of all the revolutionary classes led by the proletariat and its party."

In conclusion, the article says that the new democratic revolution in Argentina is part of the world proletarian socialist revolution and will enjoy the support of the revolutionary socialist countries and the world proletariat. Its future lies in its transformation in a continuous process into a socialist revolution.

## Unite All Forces That Can Be United to Overthrow the Main Enemy

— Excerpts from article by the Ecuadorian weekly "En Marcha" on the united front

A RECENT article entitled "The United Front" published in the weekly *En Marcha*, organ of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador, points out that "the united front policy is of vital importance on how to arouse the entire people to oppose their enemies and defeat them. Without this weapon it is impossible to unite the great majority of the people or to isolate their principal enemies."

The article says that in its present stage the Ecuadorian revolution is a revolution by the broad masses under the leadership of the proletariat, a revolution directed against U.S. imperialism, the comprador bourgeoisie and the big landlords.

It continues: "The broad masses include all those who are oppressed, molested and enslaved by imperialism, the comprador bourgeoisie and the big landlords. In other words, they are the workers, peasants, students,

handicraftsmen, small or medium traders, professionals, intellectuals and other patriots who are ready to cooperate in the revolution. All these social forces should be united and formed into a broad united front against the three main enemies of the Ecuadorian people. The aim of the revolution in its present stage is to overthrow imperialist domination, eliminate savage exploitation by the landlords and the oligarchs and establish a revolutionary democratic republic of a new type in which the working people's will and interests prevail and the working people, who constitute the absolute majority of the people, guide and determine the nation's destiny."

Analysing the national bourgeoisie in Ecuador, the article says: "As their firms and business are constantly menaced by foreign capital and by the international monopolies of U.S. imperialism, this social sector, for all its weakness, wavering and flabbiness,

July 4, 1969

may struggle against imperialism when the workers and peasants become the principal and leading force in the fight."

It stresses: "The participation of the national bourgeoisie in the united front can become a fact only when it is based on a firm worker-peasant alliance. But we do not unite with the national bourgeoisie in order to place ourselves under their command and allow them to lead the united front which, instead, should always be under the firm leadership of the proletariat. We unite with the national bourgeoisie because they constitute a social sector which is economically important and may temporarily fight imperialism, or at least remain neutral."

The article points out that the proletariat must not only keep a firm hold on the leadership of the united front but also adopt a clear-cut and flexible policy so as to ensure participation by all social sectors interested in the revolution.

"A closed-door and sectarian attitude can never lead to the formation of the united front but, on the

contrary, will drag the revolutionary forces into increasing isolation from the people and make it easy for the enemy to destroy them."

The article notes that the united front will come into being in Ecuador in the course of the struggle against the mortal enemies of the Ecuadorian people — U.S. imperialism, the big landlords and the comprador bourgeoisie. In one form or another, all the social forces taking part in the struggle have to be included in the united front. But it must be made clear that opportunists and renegades, and revisionists of every description, must never be admitted into the ranks of this front because they serve neither the people nor the revolution, but the enemy.

In conclusion, the article points out that within the united front, the policy of unity-criticism-unity must be adopted towards allies. Their mistakes, vacillations and weaknesses are to be pointed out, all this done with the desire for unity, so that unity will be more consolidated and the struggle will develop in greater depth.

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## "System of Collective Security in Asia" — Soviet Revisionism's Tattered Flag for Anti-China Military Alliance

— The counter-revolutionary "treaties" and "alliances" sponsored by U.S. imperialism in Asia have long since fallen to pieces. Soviet revisionism, following the same course, will surely go down in shameful defeat.

SOVIET revisionist social-imperialism has run down a blind alley in opposing China. Recently, it has picked up from the garbage heap of the notorious warmonger Dulles some trash — the so-called "system of collective security in Asia." It vainly hopes to use this to control the Asian countries, to push forward its social-imperialist policy of aggression and expansion in Asia, and to oppose still more frantically the great socialist China and the revolutionary movement of the Asian peoples. Invoking the ghost of Dulles to get out of their predicament, Brezhnev and his like have simply made themselves a shameful and sorry sight.

The so-called "system of collective security in Asia" is nothing more than an anti-China military alliance. It is another frenzied step taken by Soviet revisionism in its collusion with U.S. imperialism in recent years to rig up a ring of encirclement around China and to make war clamours and threats of aggression against China.

The brilliant victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the surging revolutionary armed struggles of the Asian peoples have filled the handful of renegades and scabs such as Brezhnev with mortal fear and bitter hatred. In their efforts to find a way out, they have carried out military provocations on the Sino-Soviet border, and, at the same time, sent delegations to various Asian countries in an attempt to form a new anti-China military bloc by coercion and cajolery. On May 29, the Soviet revisionist mouthpiece *Izvestia* published a commentary which slanderously charged China with "creating trouble" in Asia. It directed India and singled out some Southeast Asian countries by name to set up a so-called system of "collective security." More recently, Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev himself clamoured that "the course of events is also putting on the agenda the task of creating a system of collective security in Asia." Since its intrusions into China's territory Chenpao Island in March this



year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has sent out more than 20 delegations, including those headed by its chieftains Kosygin and Podgorny, on merry-go-round trips and conspiratorial missions to countries and regions around China. In mid June, it hurriedly summoned its ambassadors to the Asian countries and the United States back to Moscow for secret consultations. This feverish eagerness on the part of the Soviet revisionist renegades to establish a system of "collective security" shows precisely their feeling of extreme insecurity, battered as they are by the storms of the people's revolution throughout the world. Even the Japanese bourgeois paper *Asahi Shimbun* considered this an indication that the Soviet revisionists "are seized with ill-disguised anxiety and uneasiness" in their efforts "to intensify their diplomacy of containing China."

It has become a standard practice for the imperialists to try and patch up "holy alliances," "military blocs," "collective security systems," etc. The Russian tsars ganged up with practically all the monarchs of Europe when they organized a "holy alliance" to "contain" the influence of the French bourgeois revolution. To block the dissemination of Bolshevism, the U.S., British and French imperialists also plotted to build a "great wall" around the Soviet Union led by the great Lenin. After the founding of the great People's Republic of China, U.S. imperialism rigged up military alliances such as the "Southeast Asia Treaty Organization" to "contain" China. Dulles, the frenzied advocate and author of "collective security," said bluntly that "the cornerstone of security for the free nations must be a collective system of defence." All these "alliances" and "treaties" failed to stem the advance of revolution. They have either fallen by the wayside or are disintegrating. Their authors, Dulles and company, have been swept on to the garbage heap of history by the people.

In peddling the sinister ware of a "system of collective security in Asia," the Soviet revisionists also aim at stepping up their counter-revolutionary collusion with U.S. imperialism on a global scale. As is well known, U.S. imperialism has for many years been directing its pawn, the reactionary Sato government of Japan, to establish a crescent anti-China encirclement in Asia. Now, the Soviet revisionists have instructed their loyal lackeys, the Indian reactionaries, to prepare for a "system of collective security in Asia" by acting as the legman and hooking up with U.S. imperialism in jointly opposing China and suppressing the revolutionary movement of the people of various Asian countries. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are working hand in glove in opposing China, opposing communism and opposing the people, in suppressing the national-liberation movement and in launching wars of aggression. No wonder the Associated Press reported on June 18 that the United States had "displayed official interest" in the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's criminal move of plotting a "system of collective security in Asia."

In its efforts to rig up a "system of collective security in Asia," Soviet revisionist social-imperialism

has completely exposed its expansionist designs. Since the term "military alliance" has become too repulsive, the Soviet revisionists have cloaked their plot with "economic co-operation." This is done to cover up the true nature of their anti-China military alliance and their rapacious designs of political control and economic plunder of the Asian countries. This, it is hoped, will dupe a number of countries. Through the "Council for Mutual Economic Aid" and the "Warsaw Treaty," Soviet revisionism has turned a number of East European countries and Mongolia into its colonies and military bases. Now, it is trying to play the same trick on Asia. Through "economic co-operation" with a number of Asian countries, Soviet revisionism has already plundered large quantities of minerals and other raw materials from these countries and dumped its obsolete goods at high prices there. It has fattened at the expense of others. It has also tightened its political and military control over India by providing it with "aid." Quite a few Asian countries have learnt from their own experience what kind of stuff the Soviet revisionists' "economic co-operation" is.

The Asian countries have from the very beginning cold-shouldered the Soviet revisionists' sinister ware of a "system of collective security in Asia." Though the latter have shouted themselves hoarse in hawking it, customers are few. Some countries have openly expressed their opposition to it while others, full of misgivings, are wary of being taken in. In these circumstances, the Soviet revisionists have found it necessary to order their running dog, the renegade Dange, to make a fanfare hawking their junk so as to breathe some life into the whole show.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us that the diehards **"always get the opposite of what they want. They invariably start by doing others harm but end by ruining themselves."** Today, it is not imperialism, revisionism and reaction but the proletariat and the broad masses of the revolutionary people of the world that determine the destiny of the world. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism may hatch all sorts of plots and set up all kinds of anti-China military alliances as they like, but they will never succeed in their attempt to "contain" China, control the Asian countries and put out the raging fire of the people's revolution in Asia. In many Southeast Asian countries, the people have taken up arms and are fighting a dauntless battle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and their lackeys. The broad masses of the revolutionary people repudiate and will have nothing to do with these criminal moves against China. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's efforts in rigging up an anti-China military alliance cannot harm China in the least. Its attempt to use this military bloc to control the Asian countries and put down the Asian people's revolution can only push this revolution to a new high. Like Nixon and company, Brezhnev and company are besieged ring upon ring by the revolutionary people of Asia and the rest of the world. They cannot escape complete destruction.

# Veil of "Internationalism" Cannot Cover Up New Tsars' Gangster Features

**T**HE Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which has been feverishly pushing the policy of social-imperialism and carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere, has, like U.S. imperialism, become the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world in the present era. This gang of renegades are using all kinds of tricks to cover themselves up and are trying their utmost to describe their social-imperialist acts for establishing world hegemony as the manifestation of "internationalism." The Soviet revisionists' arguments in defence of their criminal action of armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia have most clearly revealed what their "internationalism" consists of.

In the wake of its armed invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has set off its propaganda machine to publicize its so-called "internationalism." Some of the clique's chieftains have also glibly talked such nonsense and shamelessly decked themselves out as "internationalists." They alleged that proceeding from the "principle of internationalism," they "can never be indifferent" to the "destiny" of the members of the "socialist community," and that it is their "highest internationalist duty" to serve as the patriarch of the "community." Thus, all their outrages in Czechoslovakia should be considered a "lofty manifestation of internationalism." They have blatantly threatened that whoever does not follow such "internationalist" "arrangements" will be "playing into the hands of the stranglers of socialism," and so on and so forth.

Stalin said: **"But no matter how much crows may deck themselves in peacocks' feathers, they will not cease to be crows."** Let us see what kind of "internationalist" actions the new tsars in the Kremlin have taken towards Czechoslovakia, one of their "fraternal countries."

On August 20, 1968, the Soviet revisionists sent several hundred thousand troops to launch a surprise attack on Czechoslovakia and placed it under fascist military occupation. This is the "lofty manifestation" of their "internationalism"!

Soon afterwards, they kidnapped the leading members of their "fraternal party" and "fraternal country" and carried them off to Moscow and, with the help of bayonets, compelled them to accept terms of national

betrayal. This is how they perform their "internationalist duty"!

To give their prolonged military occupation of Czechoslovakia a cloak of "legality," they compelled the Czechoslovak revisionist clique to sign an unequal treaty last October. This is the embodiment of their "internationalist" friendship!

Engaging in mass arrests and ruthless suppression of the Czechoslovak people, the Soviet revisionists have imposed a rule of white terror in Czechoslovakia. This is their "internationalist" "solicitude" for the Czechoslovak people!

After its armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique came forth with the so-called theories of "limited sovereignty" and "international dictatorship" as well as other fascist fallacies to justify its aggression. This shows how it has "creatively developed" its "theory" of "internationalism"!

To strengthen their fascist rule in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet revisionists, again with the help of bayonets, staged the farce of "swapping horses" in Czechoslovakia last April. And this is a new "development" of their "internationalist spirit"!

Lenin once said: **"In the market-place it often happens that the vendor who shouts loudest and calls God to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale."**

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique is just such a bunch of hypocrites. It has labelled all its naked imperialist acts in Czechoslovakia "internationalism," and shamelessly peddled its goods to the people of the world. This only serves to show its sheer hypocrisy and baseness. While completely betraying proletarian internationalism and carrying out aggression and plunder everywhere, this gang of social-imperialists pretentiously talks about "internationalism." This is a gross insult to proletarian internationalism!

What merits attention is that this renegade clique, which once raised a hue and cry about the significance of its armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia from the "internationalist" point of view, has recently kept mum about this "lofty manifestation of internationalism." What is more, it has tried its utmost to

prevent others from again bringing up the Czechoslovak question. For this purpose, hurried missions were sent to many places to persuade others to accept its views. It even instructed the Husak clique to adopt a "decision" in the name of the Czechoslovak revisionists, declaring that they "definitely do not agree" to the "discussion" "in any form" of the Czechoslovak question by others.

Why has the Soviet revisionist renegade clique made a complete about-face on the Czechoslovak question? What after all has happened?

It turns out that the Soviet revisionists' social-imperialist actions in Czechoslovakia have aroused strong resistance from the Czechoslovak people and indignant condemnation from the revolutionary people of the world, the Soviet people included. These actions have also led to the further disintegration of the whole modern revisionist bloc and the unprecedented isolation of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Czechoslovakia has become a tighter and tighter noose around the neck of Soviet revisionism. Under the cover of "internationalism," the Soviet revisionists have gone to great

pains to absolve themselves from blame, defending and whitewashing themselves with all sorts of excuses. But all their arguments are useless; they are full of holes and can only serve to further expose their ugly features. In these circumstances, finding themselves in a fix, they had to make a new move. Not only have they themselves avoided mentioning the Czechoslovak question, they have also told their "fraternal parties" and "fraternal countries" that for the sake of maintaining "solidarity" with Soviet revisionism, they should never bring up the question again, warning that whoever raised this question would be "interfering" in the "internal affairs" of Czechoslovakia and undermining "solidarity" with the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists. All this fully shows the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's guilty conscience and embarrassment over the armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia.

The facts are relentless. No disguise can make a "saviour" out of a gangster. Whatever tricks the Soviet revisionist renegade clique uses, it can never escape condemnation and punishment by the revolutionary people of the world for its social-imperialist crimes.

## **The New Tsars — Common Enemy of the People of All Nationalities in the Soviet Union**

by Hung Chuan-yu

**F**OR some time now, the Soviet revisionist chieftains and their press and radio have been bellowing: It is imperative to "sharpen our weapons against all kinds of theories of 'national communism'" and to wage an "irreconcilable struggle against national exceptionalism, against the manifestations of localism." They have stressed that right now the fight "against nationalism" is of "particular significance." And they have made loud noises about how publicizing national "friendship" must be made "the centre of attention." All this shows that national contradictions have become more and more acute in the Soviet Union which is under the reactionary rule of the revisionist new tsars, and the national question has become an extremely serious problem confronting the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

The Soviet Union is a multi-national country. Its more than 100 minority nationalities comprise about one half of the country's total population. Before the October Revolution, many non-Russian nationalities in tsarist Russia were deprived of all political rights and constantly subjected to all kinds of discrimination and

insults. Nearly all government posts in the national regions were held by Russian officials, and the language and culture of the national minorities were suppressed in every way. The tsarist government contemptuously referred to the national minorities as "aliens." It looked down on them as an "inferior race." It persecuted the oppressed nations and tribes in every sphere of activity, deliberately fanned up national disputes and hatred and incited one nation against another. "Tsardom was a hangman and torturer of the non-Russian peoples." [See *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)*] As Lenin pointed out, "Russia is a prison of peoples."

Led by the great Lenin and Stalin, the October Revolution founded the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world, smashed the tsar's prison of peoples and enabled a number of nationalities formerly oppressed by tsarist Russia to embark on the road of socialism.

A change took place after Stalin's death. The Khrushchov-Brezhnev revisionist clique usurped the

state and party leadership, completely betrayed the national policy of Lenin and Stalin and, taking over the mantle of the old tsar, ruthlessly oppressed the national minorities.

Frantically pushing the reactionary policy of social-chauvinism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been sowing the seeds of hatred and creating disputes among the different nationalities, the Russian and non-Russian nationalities in particular. In the Soviet Union today, the national minorities once again have been reduced to a position of being exploited and oppressed. Their national languages are subjected to all sorts of discrimination, their national cultures are being unscrupulously suppressed and their national histories are arbitrarily tampered with and distorted. They are crudely deprived of the minimum rights of national autonomy. The Soviet revisionists have gone so far as to promote the religious forces and restore feudal oppression among the national minorities. To achieve their ulterior political aims, they have forcibly moved a number of national minorities off their land. Whoever dares oppose their national oppression is arrested, imprisoned or even killed by troops, police and secret agents. The people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union are living in an atmosphere of white terror.

The great Soviet people of all nationalities can no longer tolerate the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's fascist rule. Deep suffering has spurred their awakening, and barbarous oppression has driven them to resistance. In the last few years, revolutionary mass movements against national oppression have broken out in many union republics and in many national minority regions.

In 1962, armed struggles against repression occurred in such national minority regions as the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and southern Siberia. Revolutionary masses, who raided the arsenals of the Soviet revisionists to seize arms and ammunition to arm themselves, were brutally put down. Many were shot dead by the Soviet revisionists' troops and police.

In the summer of 1963, the Ukrainian people organized large-scale demonstrations against the Soviet revisionist new tsars' policy of national oppression, and for national equality. Soldiers of the Ukrainian military district refused to carry out the Soviet revisionist authorities' orders to slaughter their class brothers. These authorities then brought in troops from two other military districts to carry out a ruthless suppression.

The people of Azerbaijan launched a struggle against national oppression in 1965.

In 1967, car drivers in Chimkent, capital of south Kazakhstan, demonstrated in protest against the unwarranted killing of a taxi driver by the police. The demonstrators attacked the city police headquarters and burned down two police sub-stations. Several dozen demonstrators were killed on the spot when the Soviet revisionist authorities sent tanks, armoured cars

and large numbers of troops and police to suppress them.

In the same year, the Ukrainian people unfolded a large-scale struggle to demand respect for their national language and culture and to oppose the distortion of Ukrainian national history. The security organs of the Soviet revisionists made massive fascist arrests, which spread from Lvov to Kiev and Odessa. The arrested were subjected to secret interrogation and thrown into hellish concentration camps to be murdered or interned for a long time.

In 1968, the national minorities in Kazakhstan and in Taishet and Tulun areas of the Russian S.F.S.R. launched large-scale revolutionary mass movements and were barbarously suppressed by the Soviet revisionists' troops and police.

In April last year, Tartars in Uzbekistan held an out-door meeting in Chirchik commemorating the anniversary of Lenin's birth to oppose maltreatment by the Soviet revisionist new tsars and to demand their legitimate national rights. The Soviet revisionist authorities sent police, state security units and fire-brigades, under the command of high-ranking officers, to carry out a systematic ruthless suppression of the defenceless citizens, mostly women and children. The delegates they sent to Moscow to lodge a protest with the Soviet revisionists were beaten up and arrested in front of the entrance of the Central Committee building of the Soviet revisionist party. Some Russian workers, intellectuals and servicemen who had shown sympathy for the just struggle of the Tartar people were also persecuted by the Soviet revisionist authorities.

In recent years, the national minorities in the union republics along the Baltic coast, such as Lithuania and Estonia, have organized various meetings and produced publications strongly protesting the fascist rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

The struggle of the oppressed nationalities in the Soviet Union against the revisionist new tsars is a reflection of the daily deepening of the politico-economic crisis besetting Soviet revisionism. It has dealt heavy blows at the Soviet revisionist new tsars who are bogged down in difficulties at home and abroad, and has caused consternation and disquiet among them. The Soviet revisionist new tsars have resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics: barbarous persecution and suppression on the one hand and despicable lying and deception on the other. Gloomy picture of national oppression in the Soviet Union today is the same as in the days of the old tsars. "Wherever you go there is whispering, plotting; everywhere there is blood lust, everywhere the stench of the informer, everywhere hatred, everywhere mutterings, everywhere groans. . ." (opinion of a Russian quoted by Lenin in his *On the Question of National Policy*.) The Soviet revisionist new tsars, which have so shockingly persecuted the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union, have the audacity to claim that not a single nationality has been discriminated



against to any extent in the Soviet Union and that all nationalities are "equal." Bloody facts have nailed the lie of this bunch of renegades, torn away their figleaf about "friendship" and "equality" of the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union, and completely exposed their diabolical features as the butchers of the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union, "sharpening their weapons" against the latter.

The Soviet revisionist new tsars clamour for "irreconcilable struggle" against "nationalism." This is nothing but a smoke-bomb. What they call "nationalism" actually means the legitimate demands of the oppressed nationalities in the Soviet Union and their struggle against the Soviet revisionist new tsars. What they mean by "irreconcilable struggle" against "nationalism" is in fact the stepping up of suppression of the Soviet people of all nationalities. It is precisely behind the smokescreen of the struggle "against nationalism" that they have revived the old tsars' policy of national oppression in a more brutal and more reactionary form, provoked national disputes, trampled on the principle of the equality of all nationalities and split the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat, so as to cover up the relentless class struggle they have engaged in against the proletariat and the broad masses in the Soviet Union and to conceal their crime of carrying out national oppression and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

To drape their fascist bourgeois rule with "Leninist" trappings, the Soviet revisionist new tsars allege that they are "true to the Leninist national policy." This is a shameless lie.

Proceeding from a profound class analysis, the great Lenin held that the solution of the national question should be subordinated to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat. Before the Russian proletariat seized power, he repeatedly stressed that **"Russia is a prison of peoples . . . because of the military-feudal character of tsarism."** Therefore, all nations oppressed by tsarism have the right to national self-determination and freedom of secession so as to shake off the tsar's oppression. Following the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin held that the national policy of a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat must not merely be a formal proclamation of national equality as had been done in the bourgeois state; instead, it must aim at true emancipation of the oppressed nations, resolutely fight all national oppression and big Russian chauvinism; no violence whatever should be used against the toiling masses of the formerly oppressed nations; and it is imperative to help them develop their economy, language and culture, so as to clear away the distrust and alienation among the nationalities left over from the era of capitalism and arrive at actual equality of all nationalities. Lenin stressed the need to bring about a closer union of all the nationalities and build true solidarity among them in the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the bourgeoisie. Summing up his own practical experience, Lenin

pointed out that the proletarian Party's **"entire policy on the national and the colonial questions should rest primarily on a closer union of the proletarians and the working masses of all nations and countries for a joint revolutionary struggle to overthrow the land-owners and the bourgeoisie. This union alone will guarantee victory over capitalism, without which the abolition of national oppression and inequality is impossible."** Stalin pointed out that **"the national question can be solved only in connection with and on the basis of the proletarian revolution"** and that **"the national question is a part of the general question of the proletarian revolution, a part of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat."**

These principles of Lenin and Stalin on the national question have been completely undermined by the Soviet revisionist new tsars. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has betrayed the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has stepped up the all-round restoration of capitalism, revived national oppression and fanned up national antagonisms, held down the formerly oppressed nations politically, economically and culturally, and brutally suppressed their toiling masses. Having done so many foul and evil things, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is disqualified from talking about the national policy of Lenin and Stalin.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle."**

National oppression in the Soviet Union today is an inevitable outcome of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialist system. At home, the Soviet revisionists have brought about an all-round restoration of capitalism and imposed fascist rule on the people, thus daily sharpening the class contradiction and the national contradiction in the country. To get out of their predicament, they have to resort to violence against the people of all nationalities and use bayonets to maintain their reactionary rule. The contradiction between all nationalities in the Soviet Union and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a class contradiction. The struggle of these nationalities against national oppression by the new tsars is a component part of the overall struggle of the Soviet people against the Soviet revisionists' fascist bourgeois dictatorship.

Stalin said that the oppressed nations **"cannot be emancipated without the overthrow of the power of capital."** We are convinced that so long as the oppressed nations in the Soviet Union, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, unite with the proletariat and the broad masses of the working people in the country and, with the support of the revolutionary people the world over, dare to struggle, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave, they will certainly be able to overthrow the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionist new tsars, re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and win their emancipation.

# Soviet Agriculture Seriously Undermined

— Evil consequences of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's outrages  
in bringing about all-round restoration of capitalism in the countryside

WITH the Soviet revisionist renegade clique enforcing all-round restoration of capitalism in agriculture for many years, the relations of production in the Soviet countryside have retrogressed from those of socialism to those of capitalism, and the socialist state and collective farms have degenerated. The productive forces in Soviet agriculture have been seriously undermined and agricultural production is in a state of decline.

## Vicious Development of Private Economy

Since usurping the Party and state leadership in the Soviet Union, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has vigorously fostered the privileged bourgeois stratum in the countryside and developed the private sector of the rural economy. As a result, the countryside has been flooded with capitalist forces. The great part of the fruits of the labour of the agricultural workers and collective farmers has been appropriated by the privileged stratum. The peasant masses have once again been plunged into the miserable position of being exploited and oppressed.

Although the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has resorted to "material incentives" on the one hand and various kinds of high-handed measures on the other in the "state farms" and "collective farms," it has failed to make the peasants to exert themselves for the clique. The Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev has had to admit that in the "state farms" and "collective farms" of the Soviet Union today, "the people are indifferent to raising social production."

Because of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's vigorous encouragement, private plots and private side-occupations are being viciously developed in the Soviet countryside. It has been revealed that as early as in 1964, about one-third of the entire agricultural labour

force engaged in private economy, while in the "collective farms," able-bodied members used two-thirds of their labour on private plots. The Soviet revisionist Board of Statistics disclosed in a communique that in 1967 potatoes produced by private side-occupations in the Soviet Union made up 63 per cent of the total national output; vegetables, 41 per cent; meat, 38 per cent; eggs, 63 per cent.

At the same time, as a result of the revisionist line pursued by the Soviet revisionist clique in cities and the countryside, young people and adults have left the countryside in large numbers, thus further aggravating the shortage of rural labour force.

## Large Tracts of Land Become Barren

Soil has become more impoverished day by day and huge tracts of land have become barren in the Soviet Union as a result of increased exploitation of the rural toilers by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, decreased labour power in the countryside and the desperate plunder of land resources in disregard of future consequences by the handful of privileged bourgeois elements in control of the Soviet agricultural departments.

The Soviet revisionist journal *Selyskaya Zhizny* cried in alarm in many articles and editorials last year that in the utilization of land in the Soviet Union, "there is often unjustifiable mismanagement and waste that brings about irretrievable losses." In some areas, "large tracts of land have become pastures, grasslands and waste land. Some farm land has become marshes and overgrown with brush." The Soviet revisionist press revealed that in many places in the North Kazakhstan Region, Chelyabinsk Region, Kherson Region, Vitebsk Region and the Maritime Territory, large tracts of farm land have become "cultivation grounds for weeds" or "true marshes."

With the breakdown of the public sector of the economy in the Soviet Union, the series of soil conservation measures taken by the state and the collective farms in the past have been seriously undermined. Today, soil erosion has become a very serious problem in the Soviet Union. The Soviet revisionist press admitted that "erosion has become more serious in recent years. In the spring of 1968, active erosion areas have greatly expanded." In the Soviet Union as a whole, "some 50 to 60 million hectares of land (approximately one-quarter of the cultivated area in the country) is affected by erosion." In Kazakhstan and Siberia "several million hectares of land have become waste land as a result of erosion or salinization." In the Ukraine, Moldavian S.S.R., the central black-earth zone, the Volga river valley and other areas in the European part of the Soviet Union, there are also the phenomena of "erosion by water, ruination of large areas of valuable farm land and an abrupt drop in land fertility."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique once bragged about its land reclamation as an "achievement." But the actual situation is none too good. "The more waste land is reclaimed, the more wasted it becomes." The irrational land reclamation has brought disastrous consequences to agriculture. According to the Director of the Agricultural Bureau in Ferghana Region, "the collective and state farms did not gather in a single grain or had a very low yield (on the newly reclaimed land) in three years." The Soviet revisionist press also painted a very gloomy picture. In the newly reclaimed areas, it said, "the sky is darkened with sand," "the sun is nowhere to be seen," "sand even fills up the water ditches and water sources," and "there is serious drought and no harvest is possible."

With large tracts of land becoming barren, the cultivated area and the area sown to crops in the Soviet Union have been decreasing constantly. The Soviet revisionist press has to admit that "the cultivated area in some places continues to shrink due to various reasons." "In the non-black-earth zone in the European part of the Russian S.F.S.R. alone, the cultivated area is several million hectares less than in 1940." In the Soviet Union, "the cultivated area per capita has markedly dwindled" in the past few years. In 1967, it was 18 per cent less than in 1958.

The decrease in the area under crops is even more serious than that in the cultivated area. The Soviet

revisionist journal *Economics of Agriculture* admitted that "on the whole, the area under grain crops since 1964 has dropped." "In the past three years," it said, "the area sown to grain crops in the whole country dwindled by 11 million hectares."

### Heavy Breakdowns of Agricultural Machines

Because the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has energetically pushed the "new economic system" with capitalist profit-seeking as its core, a handful of privileged bourgeois elements in control of the agricultural machine factories are solely concerned with making money, not scrupling at doing shoddy work and using inferior materials, thus turning out low-quality farming machines with a high rate of mechanical breakdowns. The Soviet revisionist press admitted that many manufactured farm machines in the Soviet Union "are imperfect and unreliable in operation." "The farming machines provided for agriculture," it said, "are of very poor quality" and "many of them have broken down before their terms of guaranteed service are up."

Those machines which are still serviceable are operating with declining efficiency. The Soviet revisionist paper *Pravda* disclosed that throughout the Soviet Union, "10 to 15 per cent of the tractors are constantly out of order while the rest lost 20 to 25 per cent of their work time because of mechanical troubles."

The paper admitted that more than half of the grain combine harvesters in Saratov Region were not repaired when harvesting time was drawing near in 1967. In the collective and state farms in Rostov Region, tractors and combines run 19 and 22 per cent respectively below the daily working capacity. *Selyskaya Zhizny* also disclosed that in the Soviet countryside, "many cars cannot run owing to lack of spare parts."

### Agricultural Production Increasingly in a Mess

The all-round restoration of capitalism in agriculture by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is bringing increasingly serious damage to Soviet agricultural production.

The Soviet revisionist journal *Economics of Agriculture* lamented in an article last year that eight out of the 15 union republics had not fulfilled their grain production targets for the first two years of the five-year

plan. It said, "The grain economy is especially unsatisfactory in the Uzbek S.S.R. where the grain production target for these two years was only fulfilled by 66.3 per cent; in the Tajik S.S.R., by 67.7 per cent." The journal also revealed that in the Soviet Union "some important grain-producing areas including regions in the central black-earth zone where land is fertile and climate favourable, fell far short of the planned targets." The Soviet revisionist paper *Izvestia* admitted in a report at the end of last year that in the central black-earth zone, which is a major grain-producing area in the Soviet Union, the state procurement plan for wheat in 1968 was only fulfilled by 73 per cent; that of rye, 21 per cent. In the Ukraine, an area where grain production conditions are comparatively good, half of the administrative districts, as revealed by the paper *Pravda Ukrainy*, had for several years running failed to fulfil the grain harvest plan.

At present, the production level of some grain crops in the Soviet Union is extremely low. According to the *Statistics Yearbook* published by the Soviet revisionists last year, the production level of crops like spring wheat and buckwheat is about the same as in the time of tsarist Russia. In 1966, the year which the Soviet revisionists bragged about as a year of "bumper harvest," the per hectare yield of buckwheat throughout the country was even lower than that in 1913 during the time of tsarist Russia. The Soviet revisionist journal *Economic Gazette* in its 5th issue this year had to admit that grain output was low in large numbers of collective and state farms throughout the Soviet Union at present. It pointed out in particular that the per hectare yield in cereal crops was very low in Kazakhstan, a main grain-producing area in the country.

The Soviet revisionist Board of Statistics admitted in a communique that the gross output of vegetables in the Soviet Union in 1968 was two million tons less than that in 1967, or a drop of 10 per cent. The per hectare yield of vegetables went down by nine per cent. The vegetable procurement plan was not fulfilled. The area sown to vegetables in 1967 was seven per cent less than in 1940.

The production of raw cotton in the Uzbek S.S.R. which accounts for over two-thirds of Soviet raw cotton output has declined in recent years. Figures released by the Soviet revisionist Board of Statistics in its com-

munique show that the raw cotton output in the Uzbek S.S.R. in 1967 was lower than that in 1966 and the output in 1968 was lower than that in 1967. The Azerbaijan S.S.R. was once the second largest cotton-producing area in the Soviet Union, next only to the Uzbek S.S.R. But when the Soviet revisionist chieftains wanted to procure cotton from this republic, the result, as Brezhnev said, was that nothing was obtained. The Soviet revisionist Board of Statistics had to admit in a communique that the per hectare output of raw cotton in the Soviet Union in 1968 was lower than that in 1967. In the Ukraine, one of the Soviet Union's flax-producing areas, "flax output has dropped sharply." In the past few years, "the procurement plan for flax products in the whole republic was seldom fulfilled." The *Statistics Yearbook* published by the Soviet revisionists last year admitted that in recent years, the per hectare yield of flax in the Soviet Union remained at the tsarist Russian level.

A number of agricultural products have conspicuously declined in quality in the Soviet Union. *Sovietskaya Rossiya* revealed that the country's sugar producing rate of beets in 1966 dropped by eight per cent as compared with the average annual rate between 1961 and 1965. The 1966 sugar producing rate of beets in the Krasnodar Territory, where the rate dropped drastically, came to only 57 per cent of the national average rate between 1961 and 1965. The Soviet revisionist journal *Economics of Agriculture* admitted that the quality of state-purchased potatoes, vegetables and fruits was not high and large amounts of the produce were not up to standard.

### The Renegade Clique Will Be Tried by History

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Retgression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend. There is no exception to this rule either in modern or in ancient times, in China or elsewhere." The criminal action of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in bringing about all-round capitalist restoration in the interests of the privileged bourgeois stratum will only educate the Soviet people by negative example and arouse their revolutionary consciousness. The wheel of history cannot be turned back. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, in persisting in its outrageous action, will eventually be crushed by the wheel of history.



## Premier Chou En-lai Receives Minister Tran Buu Kiem

Premier Chou En-lai on the evening of June 26 received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Tran Buu Kiem, Minister of the Office of the President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and his entourage.

Nguyen Van Quang, Head of the Permanent Mission to China of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, was present on the occasion.

Also present were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and leading members of departments concerned, Han Nien-lung, Li Chiang and others.

## Documentary on Ninth Party Congress Now Being Shown

The full-length colour documentary film *The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China* has been completed. It began showing on July 1 in Peking. The film very vividly records the whole course of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China personally presided over by our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. It faithfully re-presents the most magnificent and historic scenes during the entire congress.

In this film we have the happiness of seeing again and again the brilliant image of the great leader Chairman Mao and hearing his extremely important and inspiring words. The voice of Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao resounds as he delivers the political report to the congress. There are scenes in which the congress, personally presided over by Chairman Mao, unanimously adopts the political report made by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Constitution of the

Communist Party of China, and many other moving scenes.

The film also shows the delegates holding group discussions.

It also records the grand parades and other celebration activities held by the hundreds of millions of army-men and civilians all over the country.

The film reflects, too, the warm greetings to this congress of our Party from the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, many other fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations and from many friendly countries, foreign progressive organizations and friendly groups and personages.

## Albanian Documentary "Warm Greetings" Being Shown Throughout China

*Warm Greetings* is an Albanian documentary film showing how the people of Albania enthusiastically celebrated the triumphant convening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Dubbed into Chinese by the Shanghai Revolutionary Film Dubbing Studio, this documentary has been shown in Peking and throughout the country since June 22.

The film records the moving scenes of the Albanian Communists and working people, heroic fighters in the European forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, partaking of the festivities at stirring rallies and parades in Tirana the capital and other parts of Albania in honour of the triumphant Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It shows how workers, People's Army fighters, office workers, students and residents converged on Scanderbeg Square in the heart of Tirana for a mammoth celebration rally. They held aloft portraits of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people,

and of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and carried Albanian and Chinese national flags as well as red flags and placards. There was a shot of the paraders streaming to the Chinese Embassy where they presented their letters of greetings. In the celebration festivities the Albanian comrades most warmly cheered and hailed the lasting and unbreakable militant friendship between the Albanian Party of Labour and the Chinese Communist Party and between the people of the two countries. They wished a long, long life to Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The film once again demonstrates that the glorious Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha and the heroic Albanian people are the closest and most steadfast comrades-in-arms of the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese people. "A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near." China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but the people of the two countries are at one heart and soul.

## Peking Rally Welcomes Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung Who Have Crossed Over to the Mainland

More than 1,000 people from all circles in Peking held a meeting on the afternoon of June 28 in warm welcome of Huang Tien-ming, former captain instructor, and Chu Ching-jung, former cadet, of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's air force, who had revolted against the Chiang gang and crossed over to the mainland of the motherland with their plane.

On behalf of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the people in the capital, Yang Chun-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee,

(Continued on p. 34.)

# ROUND THE WORLD

## Nixon's "Withdrawal" Plan —New Outright Swindle

Recent war cries and acts by military and government chieftains of U.S. imperialism have revealed that U.S. imperialist boss Nixon's much-vaunted "withdrawal" programme of U.S. forces from south Viet Nam to be an outright swindle.

After working out new plots with the chieftain of the south Viet Nam puppet clique Nguyen Van Thieu at Midway Island, Nixon sanctimoniously announced with a straight face on June 8 that the United States will "withdraw" before the end of August 25,000 men from its over 540,000 aggressive forces in south Viet Nam (not including the U.S. 7th Fleet off the coast of Viet Nam and military personnel at U.S. air bases in Thailand).

However, the day after Nixon trotted out his "withdrawal" gambit, U.S. Secretary of Defence Laird hurriedly stepped forth to explain that the 25,000 troops to be "withdrawn" will be "replaced by (newly increased) south Vietnamese (puppet) troops" and therefore the "withdrawal" will not affect the strength of U.S. aggressor forces in Viet Nam.

Recent developments have further exposed Nixon's "withdrawal" swindle. U.S. brasshats and big-wigs of the U.S. aggressor forces in Viet Nam disclosed that the 25,000 U.S. troops they plan to withdraw are all surplus units. Laird admitted that these troops, including a large number of reserve and rear service units, had stayed in south Viet Nam beyond their terms of service and therefore should be transferred. According to a June 17 announcement by the command of the U.S. aggressor forces in south Viet Nam, the first batch of troops to be "withdrawn" will be 2,000 army reserves and National Guardsmen, including 10 medical detachments, two postal units and two transportation companies. Besides, the U.S. press revealed that part of the 25,000 U.S. forces to be

"withdrawn" will be transferred to Midway Island, Okinawa and Japan proper, ready at any time to return to the south Vietnamese battlefield.

There is an insidious motive behind Nixon's "withdrawal" fraud. Since assuming office, this new chieftain of U.S. imperialism has completely taken over the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of his predecessor Johnson on the Viet Nam question. The only difference is that while stepping up military expansion and war preparations, Nixon lays more emphasis on expanding and strengthening the south Vietnamese puppet troops in an attempt to ease the financial difficulties caused by enormous war expenditures for aggression in Viet Nam and to allay condemnation by public opinion at home and abroad of the policy of aggression against Viet Nam. Meanwhile, this does not prevent him from trying to attain the strategic aim of permanently occupying south Viet Nam.

U.S. newspapers made it known that the south Vietnamese puppet troops have already been increased from 650,000 men in January 1968 to 857,000 men in April this year, and will increase to 875,000 by the end of this year. The day after Nixon announced his "withdrawal" plan, Laird immediately asked the U.S. Congress for a supplementary appropriation of 156 million U.S. dollars to strengthen the south Vietnamese puppet troops, bringing military allocations for this purpose to well over 1,000 million U.S. dollars. It was reported that U.S. military circles recently asked the Congress for an appropriation of 4,258 million U.S. dollars as "aid" to the Saigon puppet troops and the United States' satellite troops in south Viet Nam in fiscal 1970, in preparation for escalating the war of aggression against Viet Nam. At the same time, the U.S. forces of aggression in south Viet Nam are transferring large quantities of weapons and equipment, including artillery, aircraft and warships, to the south Vietnamese puppet troops,

for the purpose of greatly expanding their numerical strength and increasing their fire power.

These facts show that the treacherous Nixon Administration will never stray from its central purpose. It will not withdraw its aggressor troops and satellite forces from south Viet Nam unconditionally and completely, nor will it ever give up its criminal aim of occupying south Viet Nam permanently. Nixon's "withdrawal" plan is only a new fraud to deceive people. However, this cheap swindle can fool nobody. No matter how desperately U.S. imperialism may struggle to get out of the blind alley of its war of aggression in Viet Nam, it can never escape miserable failure.

## India's Reactionary Prime Minister Conspires in Japan

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited Japan during June 23-28. This hasty trip took place soon after Soviet revisionism came up with its sinister anti-China programme for setting up an "Asian collective security system." The trip's aim was to make counter-revolutionary contacts with the reactionary Sato government to help U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in their futile attempt to slap together a counter-revolutionary military alliance in Asia against China, communism and the people.

This act of collaboration between the Indian and Japanese reactionary governments was stage-managed jointly by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. U.S. imperialism has long wanted to see its "general manager in Asia," the Japanese reactionaries, team up with the Indian reactionaries in serving its policy of aggression. At the same time, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been making greater use of Indian-Japanese collusion to benefit its social-imperialist policy in Asia. The "co-operation" between Gandhi and Sato makes it still clearer that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will hereafter take full advantage of the services of the Indian and Japanese reactionaries in opposing socialist China

and suppressing the national-liberation movement in Southeast Asia.

Reports say that the primary objective of Gandhi's Japan visit was to take up with the Japanese reactionaries the question of effecting the Soviet revisionists' plot for an "Asian collective security system." In talks with the Japanese Prime Minister, the Indian Prime Minister, speaking as if she were the agent for the Soviet revisionists, had the brass to peddle the Kremlin's plot. Kosygin, she said, had talked about this "proposal" with her during his visit to New Delhi and how its aim is to "contain" China's "influence in Asia." Sato jumped at the Soviet revisionist chieftain's "proposal." After the talks, Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi declared he would visit Moscow in September to discuss the "Asian collective security system" with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

During their talks, Sato briefed Gandhi on the activities of the "Asian and Pacific Council," in which U.S. imperialism directed the show and Japan played the star role. The Indian Prime Minister promptly showed a "positive" attitude towards such activities. She told pressmen later that "India is prepared to co-operate with the projected system" even though it is not included in "Pacific Asia."

She also discussed with Sato and other reactionary Japanese politicians the general situation in Asia, including China and Viet Nam. It was reported that during the talks Gandhi and Sato "found themselves in agreement on many basic issues concerning Asia." At a subsequent press conference, Gandhi was very pleased with herself as she announced that Japan and India must "co-operate closely" and "help each other"—that is, in serving the policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to oppose China and commit aggression in Asia. Availing herself of the platform provided by the Japanese reactionaries during her visit, she conducted a hysterical campaign against

China. She maligned and slandered China, standing truth on its head as she sought the favour of her U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist masters.

Gandhi left Tokyo for Djakarta on June 28 to make counter-revolutionary contacts with the Suharto fascist military regime. Since the Soviet revisionists' new anti-China programme for an "Asian collective security system" is already being cold-shouldered or opposed by some Asian countries, the Indian reactionaries, by working overtime to peddle the Kremlin's sinister programme, will only further expose themselves as loyal lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

### **"Anti-Imperialist Warrior" Reduced to Size: Punny Clown Toadying to Imperialism**

Carrying 900 tons of strategic titanium, the 15,000-ton Soviet freighter *S.S. Orsha* docked at the American port of Seattle on June 26 and unloaded metal the Soviet Union had sold to the United States, according to U.S. agency reports.

Titanium is a rare metal. Of high strength but light in weight, it is essential in aircraft manufacturing. As a rare metal, U.S. news reports say, it is "often in short supply" in the United States. After processing, the Soviet titanium will be ready for "use by the aircraft industry and U.S. defence aerospace programs."

According to a U.S. Information Agency official, this was the first time in 19 years that a Soviet freighter unloaded in an American port. For the first time in 19 years! The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has seen fit to send the U.S. imperialists titanium which is "often in short supply" and essential to U.S. imperialism for the prosecution of its policy of war and aggression. This is the measure of the Soviet revisionists' friendship and concern for the U.S. imperialists.

It is a case of a woman of easy virtue pining for a monument to be erected to her chastity. On the one hand, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique wants to redouble its collaboration with U.S. imperialism to carry on their rotten deals: on the other hand, it dresses itself up as an "anti-imperialist" warrior. Driven by an ulterior, insidious motive, this clique has recently suddenly raised a howl about "anti-imperialism" and shouted itself hoarse about the "danger of a new world war." At the same time, it crossed the ocean to bring to U.S. imperialism's door-step its much needed strategic metal titanium.

The record shows that while the Soviet revisionist renegade clique only feigns "anti-imperialism" it is ganging up with U.S. imperialism in deadly earnest. The "war danger" baloney is nothing but an effort to condition public opinion to its social-imperialist policy of aggression. For this clique, "united action against imperialism" is actually synonymous with "united action with imperialism."

This record of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in itself is a crystal clear expose of the nature of social-imperialism. While the Kremlin traitors hand out scraps as a gesture of helping the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, they simultaneously provide U.S. imperialism with titanium for making modern aircraft to slaughter the Vietnamese people. Does this not show up the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as following in the footsteps of the imperialists, and that it is a gang of out-and-out social-imperialists?

In its collaboration with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been guilty of every crime, and the people of the world will not let it go unpunished.

**CORRECTION:** In issue No. 26, the sentence in line 5, first column, on page 21 should read: "Beginning midnight June 4, 27,000. . ."

(Continued from p. 31.)

extended a warm welcome to them. He said: Their action of freeing themselves from the reactionary U.S.-Chiang rule and resolutely crossing over to the mainland of the motherland with their plane represents the will of the more than 10 million patriotic compatriots in Taiwan Province. It shows that the compatriots in Taiwan, who are in an abyss of suffering, ardently love our great leader Chairman Mao, yearn for the powerful socialist motherland and are increasingly dissatisfied with the dark U.S.-Chiang rule. It also shows that the tremendous victory of the motherland's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has greatly supported and inspired the compatriots in Taiwan in their struggle against the U.S.-Chiang rule.

Yang Chun-sheng strongly condemned the heinous crimes of U.S.

imperialism in forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan, and of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in currying favour with U.S. imperialism and betraying the country. "We are determined, together with our compatriots in Taiwan, to liberate our motherland's sacred territory Taiwan, drive U.S. imperialism out of Taiwan Province and the Taiwan Straits area, and accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland," he said.

Han Pao-jui, representative of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, young Red Guards and revolutionary masses in Peking, and Hsu Ting-tse, a former airman of the Chiang gang who had revolted and crossed over and now deputy regiment commander of a P.L.A. air force unit, spoke at the meeting.

Huang Tien-ming made his speech amidst warm applause. He expressed

hearty gratitude for the warm welcome accorded them by the people of the capital. Citing his numerous personal experiences, Huang Tien-ming bared the U.S. imperialists' towering crimes of forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan. He said that he would study Chairman Mao's works diligently, raise his ideological consciousness ceaselessly, and take an active part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland.

In recognition of the revolutionary action of Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung in revolting and crossing over with their plane, the Ministry of National Defence gave them duly deserved awards in accordance with the regulations on rewarding the Chiang air force personnel who revolt and cross over or surrender.

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### IN THIS ISSUE

#### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- Long Live the Communist Party of China** — Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao" 7
- Wang Ping-wen, Outstanding Communist in Defence of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 10
- Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill — "Red Bulwark" of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in Shanghai 12
- Mao Tsetung Thought Is the Source of Courage and Wisdom 16
- Argentine People Will Take the Road of New Democratic Revolution — Excerpts from article published by "No Transar," organ of the Argentine Communist Vanguard 20
- Unite All Forces That Can Be United to Overthrow the Main Enemy — Excerpts from article by the Ecuadorian weekly "En Marcha" on the united front 21
- "System of Collective Security in Asia" — Soviet Revisionism's Tattered Flag for Anti-China Military Alliance 22

- Veil of "Internationalism" Cannot Cover Up New Tsars' Gangster Features 24
- The New Tsars — Common Enemy of the People of All Nationalities in the Soviet Union — by Hung Chuan-yu 25
- Soviet Agriculture Seriously Undermined 28

#### THE WEEK

- Premier Chou En-lai Receives Minister Tran Bui Kiem; Documentary on Ninth Party Congress Now Being Shown; Albanian Documentary "Warm Greetings" Being Shown Throughout China; Peking Rally Welcomes Huang Tien-ming and Chu Ching-jung Who Have Crossed Over to the Mainland 31

#### ROUND THE WORLD

- Nixon's "Withdrawal" Plan — New Outright Swindle; India's Reactionary Prime Minister Conspires in Japan; "Anti-Imperialist Warrior" Reduced to Size; Punny Clown Toadying to Imperialism 32

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# The Constitution of the Communist Party of China

(Adopted by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China on April 14, 1969)

*In Albanian, Arabic, Bengali, Burmese, English, French, German, Hausa, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Mongolian, Pashto, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tamil, Thai, Turkish, Urdu, Vietnamese and Esperanto*

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(April 28, 1969)

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