

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 11, 1969

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**Celebrating the 48th Anniversary of
The Founding of the Communist
Party of China**

**The Chinese Government Lodges
Strong Protest With the
Soviet Government**

China Reaps Rich Wheat and Barley Harvest

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Without the efforts of the Chinese Communist Party, without the Chinese Communists as the mainstay of the Chinese people, China can never achieve independence and liberation, or industrialization and the modernization of her agriculture.

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Armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and ideology, the Communist Party of China has brought a new style of work to the Chinese people, a style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practicing self-criticism.

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People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices! It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off.

Celebrating the 48th Anniversary of the Founding Of the Communist Party of China

In the joyful days of celebrating the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the masses of Communist Party members on all fronts and in the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the masses of the people throughout the country are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the July 1 editorial of "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao." They are warmly eulogizing our great leader Chairman Mao and the great Communist Party of China. They express their determination to arm themselves with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, continue to make revolution, and always maintain revolutionary vitality. Following are articles written by a Party branch and two revolutionary committees in commemoration of the occasion. — Ed.

Without the Communist Party of China, There Would Be No New China

ON the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* jointly published an important editorial which made known our great leader Chairman Mao's latest instructions. We sons and daughters of Ching kangshan look up to the city of Peking, sing heartily *The East Is Red* and sincerely wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

The Ching kang Mountains were the first revolutionary base area personally established by our great leader Chairman Mao. In 1927, Chairman Mao led the forces of the Autumn Harvest Uprising to Sanwan Village, Yunghsin County, where the "Sanwan reorganization," an action of great historic significance, was carried out. The system whereby **"the Party branch is organized on a company basis"** was established and the absolute leadership of the Party over the army ensured. With the courage and perseverance of a great proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao broke through the obstruction of the opportunists and reinstated and rebuilt the Party organizations in the Ching kang Mountains. From then on, the Ching kangshan people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party,

expropriated the local tyrants and distributed the land. The red base areas quickly expanded, and victories were won through armed struggle.

In the early days of the struggle in the Ching kang Mountains, there appeared the interference from "Left" and Right opportunism, and putschism and flightism, which ran counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and brought great losses to the red base areas and the Red Army. At this critical juncture, Chairman Mao waged a resolute struggle against the "Left" and Right opportunism, and personally led the Party consolidation in the base areas. The opportunists were cleared out of the Party and the advanced elements of the proletariat were admitted. After consolidation, the Party organizations became even more militant. They again led the Ching kangshan people in fighting resolutely against the enemy. As a result, the revolutionary base areas which had been lost were regained and the revolutionary armed forces enlarged. Red political power was consolidated and further developed and the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and of seizing political power by armed force was opened up. The history of the struggle in the Ching kang Mountains is the history of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the "Left" and Right opportunist lines within the Party. It profoundly testifies to the fact that marching forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolution will succeed and develop; departing from it, the revolution will fail and regress.

For the past 48 years, the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has been in resolute battle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines represented by the three renegade cliques of Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi, and has won one great victory after another. For the past 20 years, we people of Ching kangshan, led by the Chinese Communist Party armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, have been fighting against nature and against the class enemies, and have won a number of great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. We have changed the poor and backward state in our region. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we Ching kangshan people, again led by the Chinese Communist Party armed with Mao

Tsetung Thought, have used invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as our weapon to launch fierce attacks against the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Kiangsi Province, seized back that portion of power usurped by them and established a revolutionary committee. Historical experience has made us understand deeply the great truth: Without the Communist Party of China armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, there would be no socialist New China.

As we enthusiastically celebrate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, we sons and daughters of Chingkangshan, full of revolutionary ardour, are determined to arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, inherit and carry forward the Chingkangshan revolutionary spirit personally fostered by Chairman Mao, and turn Chingkangshan—the first revolutionary red base area set up by Chairman Mao—into a great red school of Mao Tsetung Thought.

(The Revolutionary Committee of the Chingkangshan Region in Kiangsi Province.)

Mao Tsetung Thought Is the Soul of Party Building

THE glorious road traversed by the great Communist Party of China in the past 48 years testifies to the fact that every victory of the Communist Party of China is a great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung Thought is the soul of Party consolidation and Party building. Without great Mao Tsetung Thought, there would be no great Communist Party of China.

The growth of the Party branch at our Tachai brigade also depended entirely on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought.

The Tachai Party branch was established in 1947 in the land reform movement. In line with Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building, its first group of Party members were deeply rooted among the poor peasants who **"have always been the main force in the bitter fight in the countryside."** Till today, all 17 Party members of the brigade are poor or lower-middle peasants, each having a blood and tear drenched personal history of past suffering. In the old society, the 7 members of the Party branch committee were either farm hands or beggars, who had neither a room to live in, nor a piece of land to till. Chairman Mao and the Communist Party rescued them from this misery. Therefore, they have the greatest love for Chairman Mao and the deepest loyalty to Mao Tsetung Thought, and follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line most closely.

The correct roots our Party branch has struck laid a good foundation for Party building. But upon becoming

a Party member, what weapon should he acquire to arm himself and remould his world outlook? Precisely, Mao Tsetung Thought. In the course of making revolution, we have seen that some Party members have joined the Communist Party organizationally but have not yet joined the Party wholly ideologically. They still carry a lot of non-proletarian ideas in their heads, and lack initiative in continuing the revolution and in making thoroughgoing revolution. So some Party members who were very active in the stage of the democratic revolution cannot come through the socialist revolution well; some Party members can follow the Party in ordinary times, but do not have a firm stand during the crucial moment in the storm of class struggle. All this shows that no one becomes a Party member at birth. The first requirement in Party building is to build the Party ideologically. But how is this done? By making Mao Tsetung Thought the very being of the Party members, by remoulding their world outlook with Mao Tsetung Thought.

For over 20 years, our Tachai Party branch has persisted in using Mao Tsetung Thought to arm the Party members, teaching them to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest so that they can pass the test of the socialist revolution. We have constantly educated them to be loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tsetung Thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line—that is, to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest. In engaging in socialist revolution and in making revolution against the bourgeoisie, it is necessary to make revolution against self-interest. If Communist Party members do not rid themselves of self-interest, they will be incapable of leading the broad masses to make revolution against the bourgeoisie.

In the course of studying Mao Tsetung Thought, our Tachai Party branch takes firm hold of applying Mao Tsetung Thought as instructed by Vice-Chairman Lin. "Application" means revolution, and incessant application means continuous revolution. All of us Party members, especially all the Party branch committee members, are both the vanguards in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works as well as the masses' organizers in this study. We study and apply before the masses do. Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, the secretary of our Party branch, and Comrade Chia Chintai, an old hero, are pace-setters in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works in our brigade. There are 10 such pace-setters in Tachai, 9 of whom are Party members and one is a Communist Youth Leaguer. As a result of persisting in arming every Party member with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Party branch has become a militant command leading the broad masses in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

As we commemorate the 48th anniversary of the birth of our Party and hail the publication of Chairman Mao's latest instructions, our Tachai Party branch is determined to further unfold the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought

and use it to further arm all the Party members and revolutionary masses, thoroughly criticize the revisionist line on Party building of the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end.

*(The Tachai Brigade's Party Branch,
Hsiyang County, Shansi Province.)*

Always Retaining Youthful Vitality and Continuing in Making Revolution

THE July 1 editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* relays the great leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction: **"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."** This wise instruction of Chairman Mao's has pointed out for us the direction of advance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolutionary committee of our plant was established at a time when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had won decisive victories. After its establishment, an extremely important and serious question confronting the revolutionary committee was: should we lead the masses to continue the revolution or should we be satisfied with the success already gained and cease to advance?

Since some achievements had been made in both revolution and production following the establishment of the revolutionary committee, some committee members began to think that they had "reached the end of the revolution" and became complacent, so they failed to discern the new trends of the class struggle. In February last year, a handful of class enemies who had hidden themselves in the revolutionary mass organizations did their utmost to stir up bourgeois factionalism and sow discord between the mass organizations, thus affecting both revolution and production. The class enemies provided us with education through their negative example and we raised the level of our consciousness in the class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines. Boldly and immediately we aroused the masses and launched a fierce attack against the class enemies. The handful of class enemies were ferreted out. The revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination were further consolidated, and both revolution and production took on a brand-new look.

After the old contradictions were resolved, new ones appeared. In March this year, when the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation was developing in depth and had gained relatively big success, some of the revolutionary committee members again became complacent and relaxed ideologically. They thought that they had done enough in respect to

revolution and it was time to put the stress on grasping production. They therefore paid more attention to tackling routine matters and less to ideological work. They stayed in their offices more and went to the grass-roots levels less. They made decisions on their own more and consulted the masses less. Hence, the pace of the struggle-criticism-transformation slowed down, and criticisms from the masses grew. The revolutionary workers criticized them saying: "Some revolutionary committee members claim that they are modest but they really are conceited. They bask in their glories and stop advancing." This penetrating criticism from the masses touched us where it hurt. Helped by the P.L.A. men's propaganda team, we quickly called an enlarged meeting of the plant's revolutionary committee and carried out a rectification. We examined our erroneous ideas and drew up 7 rules to improve our style of work. After that, the revolutionary committee members went deep among the masses to modestly ask their opinions and consciously accept their supervision. Meanwhile, we engaged in investigations and study in a big way, grasped typical examples and set up models for the whole plant to follow, directing the general with the particular. Through this method, our work was more solidly grounded than before, and the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation again spurred forward.

The practice of struggle in the two years or more since the establishment of the revolutionary committee has made us realize keenly that big efforts have to be made before the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great cultural revolution can be completed. The revolutionary load facing us is not lighter. Therefore, the better the situation, the more we must not forget class struggle, the more we must be **"modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness."** The more the revolution develops, the more diligently we must study **Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the more we must use the materialist-dialectics of one dividing into two to analyse and resolve contradictions.** In a word, we must vigorously eradicate the idea that we have reached "the end of the revolution" and persevere in continuing the revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us to **"fight self, criticize revisionism."** To do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation in the plant, one must first get rid of the ideas of "self" in the depths of one's mind. "Self" is the kernel of the bourgeois world outlook, the deadly enemy in our way as we continue the revolution. Only by eliminating self-interests and fostering devotion to public interests can one always retain a youthful vitality and continue the revolution. Only so can struggle-criticism-transformation be carried out well and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution be carried through to the end.

*(The Revolutionary Committee of the
Tsitsihar Rolling Stock Plant in Hei-
lungkiang Province.)*

The Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest With the Soviet Government

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China, in a note to the Soviet Embassy in China on July 8, lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Government against its directing Soviet frontier troops to intrude on July 8 into China's territory the Pacha Island area on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Heilung River in Fuyuan County of Heilungkiang Province, China, for armed provocation.

The full text of the note follows:

Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in China:

At 08:30 hours on July 8, 1969, Soviet frontier troops on board two vessels intruded into China's territory the Pacha Island area on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Heilung River in Fuyuan County of Heilungkiang Province, China. At 08:40 hours, they landed on the Island and unwarrantedly fired at the Chinese inhabitants and militiamen engaged in production on the Island. Driven beyond the limits of forbearance, our militiamen were compelled to fight back in self-defence, driving the intruders out of Chinese territory. At 10:40 hours, a Soviet gunboat intruded into the vicinity of Pacha Island and frantically opened fire on the Island. At 16:20 hours, two Soviet gunboats again intruded into the above area, and Soviet frontier troops landed on the Island and burnt down one of our civilian houses.

Between 11:20 and 16:20 hours, Soviet aircraft intruded in six sorties into the airspace above the Island and the Pacha Village on the Chinese bank and circled over there at low altitude for threats.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government against its fresh act of intruding into Chinese territory and provoking an armed conflict in disregard of the Chinese Government's repeated warnings.

The Chinese Government demands that the Soviet Government, in deed and not in mere words, immediately stop its encroachment upon Chinese territory and immediately stop its armed provocations. The Chinese Government reserves the right to demand compensation from the Soviet Government for the losses.

The Chinese Government sternly warns the Soviet Government: Should you continue to cling obstinately to your policy of aggression and armed provocation against China, you will certainly receive severer punishment from the Chinese people; and the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
the People's Republic of China

Peking, July 8, 1969

Soviet Frontier Troops Flagrantly Intrude Into China's Territory the Pacha Island Area for Armed Provocation

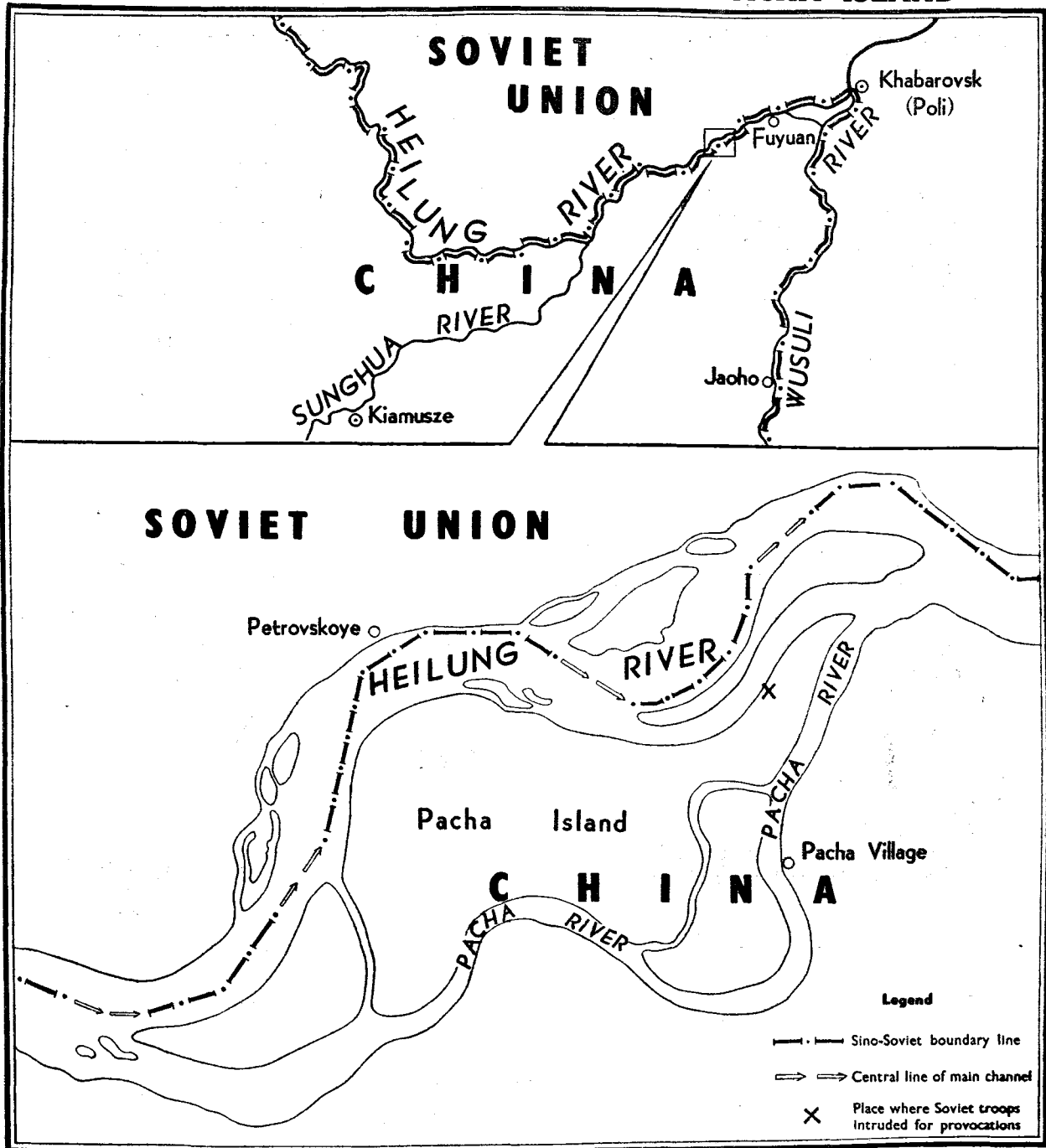
At 08:30 hours on July 8, under the direction of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, Soviet frontier troops on board two vessels flagrantly intruded into China's territory the Pacha Island area on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Heilung River in Fuyuan County, Heilungkiang Province. The intruders fired at the Chinese inhabitants engaged in production on the Island. Driven beyond the limits of forbearance, the heroic Chinese militiamen there were compelled to fight back in self-defence and drove the intruders out of the Chinese territory.

But the Soviet frontier troops were not reconciled to their defeat. They flagrantly sent a gunboat to wantonly fire on the Pacha Island area with heavy machineguns and cannon for six minutes. Later, they sent aircraft to intrude in six sorties into the airspace above the Pacha Island area and the Pacha Village on the Chinese bank.

The aircraft circled over there at low altitude to reconnoitre and make threats. At 16:20 hours, a group of Soviet soldiers forcibly landed on Pacha Island and set fire to one of the civilian houses and a forest. The big fire continued up to late into the night. At 21:00 hours, two Soviet gunboats were still remaining at the mouth of the Pacha River, an inland waterway of China, and carried out armed threats against China.

This armed provocation is another proof of the policy of aggression pursued by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique towards China. We thereby sternly warn the Soviet revisionist renegade clique: The 700 million Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, are not to be bullied. Should you cling to your own course and continue to act recklessly you will certainly receive severer punishment.

SKETCH MAP SHOWING SINO-SOVIET BOUNDARY LINE IN AREA AROUND CHINESE TERRITORY PACHA ISLAND



The unequal "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun" and "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" imposed on China by tsarist Russian imperialism stipulated that the boundary line between China and Russia runs along the Heilung River. According to established principles of international law, in the case of navigable boundary rivers, the central line of the main channel shall form the boundary line and determine the ownership of islands. Pacha Island is situated on the Chinese side of the central line of the main channel of the Heilung River and has always been under China's jurisdiction. It is indisputably Chinese territory.

From 08:30 to 16:20 hours on July 8, 1969, five Soviet vessels successively intruded into China's territory the Pacha Island area and were the first to open fire unwarrantedly on the Chinese inhabitants and militiamen engaged in production on the island. Furthermore, Soviet aircraft intruded in six sorties into the air space over the island and Pacha Village for provocations. The Chinese militiamen fought back in self-defence against the intruding Soviet troops who carried out provocations.

A Party Branch Full of Vitality

THE second section of the Muchengchien Colliery in Peking has 25 Communist Party members, who comprise 17 per cent of the workers and cadres in this section. In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's great programme for Party consolidation and Party building: "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," and assisted by People's Liberation Army men stationed in the colliery to support the Left and led by the colliery's leading group for Party consolidation, open-door Party consolidation was carried out. After ideological and organizational consolidation, a new Party branch committee was born in April 1968.

In building the Party fully in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Party branch has become a vigorous, united, militant and strong bulwark in the past year.

Firmly Putting Proletarian Politics to the Fore

Many things had to be done after the Party branch was established. But what was to be grasped primarily? After repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's line on Party building and army building and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's series of policies and principles on building the army politically, it realized that what had to be grasped primarily and how to do this was not a question of method, but a fundamental question of "what banner is to be raised and what road should be taken." The members unanimously agreed that the Party branch must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, put proletarian politics to the fore and adhere to the socialist orientation. Thus, they firmly grasped the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and conscientiously carried out his latest instructions.

In putting proletarian politics to the fore, they paid attention to the correct handling of the following four relations:

1) Put politics in command of work on the job in handling the relationship between politics and work. In concrete work, some comrades considered that ideological-political work was the business of the Party branch secretary, while their main task was to carry out production in the pit well. The Party branch felt that this kind of thinking was a manifestation of overlook-

ing proletarian politics, a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. In connection with this problem, it organized the Party members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great teachings **politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and "**political work is the life-blood of all economic work,**" and to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "putting production first" and "relying on specialists to run the factories" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. As a result, they came to a deeper understanding that the relationship between revolution and production was one of commanding and being commanded. The primary task of the Party branch was to grasp political-ideological leadership well, to constantly raise the political consciousness of the workers and staff, and to use revolution to command and promote production.

By studying the P.L.A.'s experience in political work in unfolding the "four-good" company* and "five-good" fighter** campaigns, the Party branch started a drive to evaluate four-good teams or groups and five-good coal-miners, which forcefully promoted the ideological revolutionization of the workers and cadres. In 1968, six of the section's seven teams were cited as four-good collectives. The enthusiasm of the workers and staff soared and production went up.

2) Persist in making class struggle the key link to promote production in handling the relationship between class struggle and the struggle for production. There was one team that always lagged behind in revolution and production. A Party branch committee member went to the team to get first-hand experience. He went down into the pits and visited the miners' living quarters. He studied and worked with the workers and made great efforts to grasp class struggle. A small clique, which had engaged in counter-revolutionary activities for a long time, was finally unearthed after mobilizing the miners. They ferreted out its ring-leader and criticized him. This made the revolutionary masses more conscious of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Chairman Mao's statement:

* "Four-good" companies are companies which are good in political-ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

** "Five-good" fighters are fighters who excel in political-ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military technique, in fulfilling combat missions, and in keeping fit.

"Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved" has been fully justified and the outlook of the workers in this team was transformed as a result of grasping class struggle as the key link. Production rose and the team entered the ranks of the advanced and became a four-good team.

3) In handling the relationship between ideological education and rules and regulations, the Party branch always started out by giving the masses ideological education to raise their political consciousness, so that they voluntarily abide by the various regulations. For a long time in the past, work in the section was lax at the beginning of every month and intense at the end. Having analysed the situation, the Party branch concluded that one of the important reasons for this was the miners' irregular attendance at work. They organized the workers to study the "three constantly read articles," to compare past suffering with today's happiness, and to hold forums to exchange experiences in studying Chairman Mao's works. Making the idea of **servicing the people "wholly" and "entirely"** their criterion, the revolutionary masses examined themselves and criticized their bourgeois individualist ideas of "self," and fostered the idea of mining coal for the revolution. The revolutionization of their thinking resulted in a higher rate of attendance. The phenomenon of the work being by turns lax and intense disappeared. During this year's Spring Festival, over 96 per cent of the miners insisted on working through the holidays to show their warm greeting for the then forthcoming Ninth Party Congress. Their enthusiasm was very high. The section, which had fulfilled its 1968 production plan 40 days ahead of schedule, has topped its production quota every month so far this year.

4) In handling the relationship between helping a person raise his ideological consciousness and helping him raise his technical level, the Party branch always put the former in first place. When 37 senior middle school graduates were sent to work in this section last August, how to lead these "new recruits" was a matter of great importance. Some comrades said: "Let's teach them skills. Give me one and I guarantee he'll master the work in a year." Some of the educated youth were also anxious to learn a trade when they came to the colliery. In this situation, the Party branch guided the revolutionary workers and cadres to unfold a big debate on how to handle the relationship between giving ideological education and teaching skills. The debate helped them understand that "in cutting coal, it is necessary to open up the galleries first; in helping people, one must put ideological education first." Ideological-political work must be put in first place. Party members and veteran workers formed "red pairs for mutual help" with the newcomers. They gave the young people a proletarian re-education by telling them the history of the colliery, describing their sufferings in the old society, and reviewing the struggle between the two lines during the great cultural revolution. By adhering to grasping revolution and promoting production, these

educated youth have been developing into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Party Members' Vanguard Role

Educated in the Party consolidation movement, the majority of the Party members markedly raised their level of consciousness in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines. However, the Party branch committee held that, as the revolution is constantly advancing, political-ideological work must not cease. In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching **"Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles,"** it organized the Party members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building, examine themselves in the light of the brilliant thinking embodied in the "three constantly read articles," relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-chi's "six sinister theories" in connection with concrete problems in their daily work and problems current in their minds, and further foster the proletarian world outlook of fearing neither hardship nor death and of continuing the revolution. Team No. 1 is an advanced unit. Some people thought that "there is no class struggle in an advanced team." The Party group in the team promptly organized a discussion on this question through which they all came to a clearer understanding of the fact that classes and class struggle exist throughout the historical period of socialism.



During the movement to consolidate the Party organization at the Muchengchien Colliery on Peking's outskirts, a Party member talks over Chairman Mao's instructions on the question of consolidating and building the Party with the revolutionary miners.

An advanced team has all the more reason to do a good job of standing guard in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. There was one bad egg in this team who had secretly spread reactionary talk and tried to reverse the correct decision passed on his landlord family. When the team's Party group learnt of this, it immediately mobilized the masses and exposed him. Criticism of this scoundrel further raised the whole team's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

This section's Party members all come from workers' families, or families of poor or lower-middle peasants or other working people. There are no limits to their love for Chairman Mao and they follow his great strategic plan very closely. Whenever a new instruction of Chairman Mao's is made public, they study it earnestly and firmly implement it. Many comrades stay up late into the night copying it down, learning and memorizing it. Some go without food or sleep to propagate it in the pits, in the workers' dormitories or in the residential quarters of the workers' families.

Many Party members go wherever the work is most difficult or the situation most dangerous. With them in the lead, the workers of the whole section have exerted their efforts to produce more coal for the revolution and deal heavy blows at the armed provocations of the Soviet revisionists by concrete action. The Party members in team No. 1 have united the comrades of the whole team to diligently study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, closely follow his great strategic plan, resist the anarchist ideas which appeared for a time and persevere in grasping revolution and promoting production. They have motivated the whole colliery through their model actions. In production, they always set the example by their good work and plunge ahead boldly. Once when six pairs of pit props showed signs of collapsing, a Party member rushed up and pulled away two workers at the spot, saying: "This place is dangerous, let me do the work!" The props were soon repaired, guaranteeing the resumption of normal production. Because of their exemplary conduct, the Party members are praised and supported by the masses.

Revolutionary Leading Body

Of the five committee members in the second section's Party branch, four are new people who came to the fore during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. All five joined the Party after the liberation of the country. They constantly make strict demands on themselves in accordance with the Party's **style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism** and promote the ideological revolutionization of the leading body.

They put the conscientious study of Mao Tsetung Thought in first place and established a system of

study to ensure this. They look for the answers to both their current ideological and work problems in Chairman Mao's works.

To get rid of the erroneous ideas in their minds, they continually engage in criticism and self-criticism and carry out the process of **"getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh"** ideologically. One of the committee members of the Party branch for a time had the erroneous idea that being a cadre was a thankless job. The comrades helped him at one meeting. One veteran worker said: "You're a cadre of many years' standing. Watch out that you don't make revolution with ideas of 'self.' Once you pause on the road of revolution, you may fall out of the ranks!" Hearing these sincere words from the old worker, he made a profound self-examination of his mistaken ideas in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching **"We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution."** From then on, he devoted himself to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, constantly eliminated bourgeois ideas of "self" and vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production.

When the Party branch committee members have differences of opinion, they place the problems on the table and unify their thinking and action by using Mao Tsetung Thought. At the time the new Party branch was first established, those committee members who had been cadres were afraid of committing mistakes again and did not dare work boldly, whereas some newcomers on the committee, thinking that their educational level was low, relied on the Party branch secretary in all matters, big or small. In view of this, they organized a special study of such brilliant works of Chairman Mao's as *On Strengthening the Party Committee System* and *Methods of Work of Party Committees*. They examined and corrected their erroneous ideas and further clarified in their minds the principle of collective leadership and personal responsibility in accordance with the division of work. All important questions are collectively discussed and decided on by the Party branch committee, but each committee member implements those decisions which affect his own division of work. In this way everyone can play his full role.

The members of this Party branch committee pay great attention to mutual care and help and strengthening unity. Of the new committee members, three are veteran workers who had suffered greatly in the old society and have a deep-seated class hatred; they have plenty of revolutionary spirit and drive, but lack experience in leading work and have a low educational level. The veteran cadres on the committee give them a free hand in the work so that they are trained and tempered in practice, and help them study Chairman Mao's works and raise their theoretical level and work ability. On the other hand, the veteran cadres are not so bold in work, so the new committee members help them conquer considerations of self and support them in working boldly.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party," the committee members maintain close ties with the masses. Three of them stick to working on the shift together with the workers, while the other two take part in labour as often as they can. They frequently go to the dormitories to get the opinions of the workers and their families, and help them solve ideological problems and concrete difficulties. They talk things over with the masses and concentrate the correct ideas, which they then hold fast to. In the course of struggle-criticism-transformation, they criticize and change whatever is bourgeois and revisionist, and uphold and develop whatever is proletarian and socialist. They encourage and support all new-born things. Formerly, the capitalist roaders, in order to restrict the workers, set up an office at the pit head to check the workers' attendance on the job. Now, in accordance with the suggestions of a workers' investigation team, the Party

branch committee, with this problem in mind, studied the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" put forward by Chairman Mao as well as the principle of "cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians." They abolished this office and had each of the production shifts select two workers to take over the task. The workers say: "Having us workers take part in management is wonderful. In this way, the attendance record can be kept punctually and accurately, and it saves manpower and trouble."

In the past year, the leading body of this Party branch has steadily advanced on the road of ideological revolutionization. Its members vie with each other to shoulder tasks and tackle difficulties. The revolutionary masses have dubbed them "Good in ideology, high in consciousness, closely united, and full of drive — a really fine leading body!"

Warm Revolutionary Greetings to the Glorious Communist Party of China

— July 1 editorial of Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit*

THE Chinese Communists and all the fraternal Chinese people celebrate today an event of great historic importance, the 48th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Communist Party of China. By its struggle and distinguished revolutionary activity, the Communist Party of China, since the day of its creation, has become the sole leader of the working class, labouring peasantry and all the other exploited masses and the real representative of their vital interests. Its militant road which is full of fierce, protracted and difficult, but at the same time glorious battles crowned with brilliant victories, is directly connected with the name and historic role of the founder and leader of the Party, the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung. For nearly three decades, Chairman Mao Tsetung led the Chinese Communists and people in the armed struggle against the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, the Japanese militarists and the U.S. imperialists, a struggle which led to the victory of world historic importance, to the creation, in the heart of Asia, of the People's Republic of China whose glorious 20th anniversary will be celebrated this year with grandeur by the Chinese people. In these 20 years, Comrade Mao Tsetung led and is successfully leading the Party and the entire Chinese people in the new battles of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China, in the

great struggle of the international communist movement of our time against U.S.-led imperialism, against modern revisionism with the Soviet renegade clique at its head, against the reactionaries of various countries. In these victorious battles, the Communist Party of China has been tempered and strengthened and has become the biggest shock brigade in the struggle for the victory of the cause of revolution and socialism, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism on a world scale.

In its militant and triumphant march the Communist Party of China for almost half a century has waged a fierce, unwavering and uncompromising struggle against deviationists and enemies of all descriptions. This is a struggle between the two lines, the two classes, a struggle of the Marxist-Leninist line of Chairman Mao against the Right or "Left" opportunist lines of the enemies. The aim of this struggle is to solve the great and fundamental question: On what road should China advance, the capitalist or the socialist road? The enemies of the Party strove to undermine the revolution and deny the proletariat the right to lead the Chinese revolution. They advocated reformism and capitulation. They opposed socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They pursued the capitalist and revisionist road. But the Communist Party

of China, headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, exposed and smashed its enemies, in particular the three most dangerous renegade cliques of Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi.

The fraternal Chinese people are celebrating the 48th anniversary of the founding of their Communist Party in the excellent atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism created by the important decisions of the historic Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China which has written a brilliant page in the Party history, affirmed the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and the decisive victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The victory of this revolution has provided valuable experience for the building and consolidation of the Party in the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao Tsetung's instruction that **"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"** has become the political orientation for the consolidation and building of the Party as a vanguard detachment of the proletariat. The new Party Constitution, which was unanimously adopted at the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China, is the fruit of the integration of Chairman Mao's wise leadership with the broad masses, a living manifestation of democratic centralism and the Party mass line. The implementation of the Constitution will make the Party still stronger and more militant, with iron-like unity of thought and action.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, unprecedented in history, initiated and led with wisdom and far-sightedness by Comrade Mao Tsetung, crushed the counter-revolutionary plot of the sinister gang headed by the renegade and scab Liu Shao-chi, smashed to smithereens the dreams and plans of imperialism, revisionism and reaction to liquidate the Party and to take the bastion of China from within. The decisive victory of this revolution saved the Party and the People's Republic of China from the danger of bourgeois and revisionist degeneration. It made China for ever red and strengthened her hundreds of times as the most powerful fortress of revolution and socialism in the world.

Magnificent victories were achieved in particular during these last three years in revolution and production. The People's Republic of China on this anniversary of the founding of the Party and on the threshold of the 20th anniversary of its birth has become a powerful socialist colossus, with modern industry, with advanced agriculture, with proletarian and revolutionary culture, with science and technology which have advanced and are rapidly advancing towards the highest peaks of world level and with a tremendous defensive might which is capable of annihilating at any time and

under any circumstances whatever aggressor or coalition of aggressors that would dare to touch it.

The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China gloriously raised still higher the red banner of revolution and socialism, further steeled the Party as well as its unity of thought and action, on the basis of the victorious ideas of the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung. The heroic Communist Party of China has emerged from this congress ideologically stronger, more tempered in the waves of class struggle, purer, more united around the proletarian revolutionary leadership headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung. The very important decisions of this congress, the unanimous election to the head of the Party of its great founder and leader, the strategist of genius of revolution, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung, the election of Comrade Lin Piao as Vice-Chairman of the Party and the election of the new Central Committee, made up of revolutionaries tested in fierce class battles and in the flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are a sure guarantee that the great Chinese people, led by their Communist Party, will always march forward victoriously in still more rapid strides on the glorious road of revolution and socialism. The documents of this congress are a precious treasure and a contribution of great value to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. The ideas of Comrade Mao Tsetung about the continuation of revolution in conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat are a new experience very rich in content and of great value to Marxism-Leninism.

The glorious Communist Party of China, in its entire 48-year-long activity, has always remained true to the principles of proletarian internationalism. This historic truth was expressed with a new force at the Ninth Party Congress. The declaration of this congress that **"the Communist Party of China, nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao, will always uphold proletarian internationalism and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world"** encourages, inspires and strengthens the forces of all the Communists, of the revolutionary peoples, in order to broaden and lead forward always the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, for the victory of the cause of revolution and socialism, and of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: **"It is a great luck for the international communist movement and for all the peoples that there exist the Communist Party of China, the People's Republic of China and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung. They have the historic merit of having become the most powerful and insurmountable obstacle on the way of realization of the aims of imperialism, revisionism and all the reactionaries and have dealt and are dealing the most telling blows to their criminal plans."**

The brilliant victories of the Chinese people and their Communist Party in revolution and production,

(Continued on p. 30.)

China Reaps Rich Wheat and Barley Harvest

FOLLOWING the successive abundant harvests of the last few years, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other people's commune members and revolutionary cadres have reaped another rich wheat and barley harvest this year. This was made possible by displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principles: "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members are overjoyed at this good harvest, which they attribute to the brilliant leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao. They regard it as a victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and as one of the big fruits of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

All China's major wheat-growing areas in the Yellow and Huai River valleys had a considerably larger crop in 1969 than they did last year. Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Honan and other provinces in these valleys all had an excellent harvest. The wheat crop in Peking and Tientsin and Hopei Province set an all-time record in total output and in per-mu yield. China's another important wheat and barley growing area in the Yangtse River valley, including the provinces of Kiangsu, Hupeh and Hunan and the Shanghai municipality, also brought in rich or fairly good harvests this year.

A number of exemplary communes and production brigades in both the northern and southern parts of the country distinguished themselves by producing exceedingly high yields or by achieving high yields on former low-yielding land.

In the course of their struggle to win a rich harvest this year, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, under the leadership of the local revolutionary committees at all levels and out of their profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao and boundless loyalty to him, carried the campaign to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way to new heights and persisted in placing Mao Tsetung Thought in command of all their work. Keeping the problems they encountered in revolution and production in mind, they ran different types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes in diligently studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. Using brilliant Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they turned the fields into battlefields for revolutionary mass criticism and relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi so as to clear away its poisonous influence. The deepening of the mass campaign in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought



The Nantientzu Production Brigade of Shanhsien County, Shantung Province, reaps a rich wheat harvest this year. Cadres and commune members at work on threshing ground.

and revolutionary mass criticism have greatly enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, resulting in firmly putting revolution in command of production and laying solid ideological foundations for gaining a good harvest.

Natural disasters brought difficulties in various degrees to production in both southern and northern China during the growing season. But the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and are led by the revolutionary committees at all levels and assisted by the People's Liberation Army men supporting agriculture, fought a stubborn battle against natural disasters and finally overcame the effects of the bad weather and different kinds of pests to reap an excellent harvest. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Be resolute, fear no sacri-**

ce and surmount every difficulty to win victory," they displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking: "**Take agriculture as the foundation**" of the national economy, the revolutionary masses in industrial, finance and trade departments all over China consider supporting agriculture their glorious duty. For more than the last six months, in order to do a better job in supporting agriculture, they have carried out investigations in a planned way in the communes and production brigades to find out what production needs were. They promptly organized the production and the supply of agricultural goods such as chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pumping equipment and farm machinery. All this contributed to this year's abundant wheat and barley harvest.

Grasp Revolution and Promote Production

THE workers at the Peking General Knitwear Mill have put revolution in command of production and vigorously pushed it forward. The mill completed its production quota for the first half of this year 41 days ahead of schedule.

The 1969 production plan sets the mill's highest annual output, which is double the peak reached before the great cultural revolution.

The mill has added neither equipment nor workers since the great cultural revolution. The big leap forward in production results from the workers' living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything. This vividly demonstrates how a spiritual force has been transformed into tremendous material strength.

The workers and their families conscientiously study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and strive to be his good fighters. However busy they are on the job, the workers persevere in studying Chairman Mao's works every day. Before the shift begins, they first study Chairman Mao's works collectively and then go to work with Chairman Mao's teachings in mind. When the shift is over, they use Chairman Mao's teachings to sum up their day's work. Mao Tsetung Thought study classes have been organized in the workshops, dormitories and families.

Using Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the workers sharply criticized the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" spread by the arch renegade Liu

Shao-chi. They took firm hold of class struggle and greatly consolidated their new-born red political power. They also scathingly criticized the revisionist trash of "relying on specialists to run the factories," "putting profit in command" and "material incentives" pushed by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents. As a result, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has taken deep root in people's minds. The workers are filled with hatred at the mention of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. They say: "The arch renegade Liu Shao-chi tried to use money to corrupt our revolutionary will so as to divorce us from proletarian politics and get us to pay no attention to state power. If not for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, our socialist motherland would change its political colour and we workers would be back in the abyss of suffering. We must study Mao Tsetung Thought conscientiously so as to make our contributions to the victory of China's socialist revolution and to the emancipation of the oppressed people of the world." The workers study the "three constantly read articles" and regard them as their maxim, and always firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings on serving the people "**wholly**" and "**entirely.**" They say with pride: "While working in the mill we have the world in mind. By producing more cloth and knitwear, we are increasing our loyalty to Chairman Mao, hitting out harder at imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and contributing more to the world revolution."

Racing against time, the workers in every workshop brought their revolutionary drive into full play. They consider the workshop a battlefield. Work shifts

and work teams challenged one another and the more advanced helped the less advanced. Many workers offered to let other workers use their better equipment. This revolutionary drive soared in the campaign to make contributions in honour of the Party's Ninth National Congress. New production records were chalked up every day and some work shifts and teams doubled or more than doubled output in this period.

An emulation drive was launched among all the workshops, work shifts and work teams in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, in the "three-eight" working style* and in grasping revolution and promoting production. The emulation itself was a living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Recently elected an advanced team. one team in the sewing workshop is made up mainly of women who have many children. These mothers led a miserable life and received little schooling in the old society. But with a boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, they eagerly study Chairman Mao's works. Whenever they come across words they do not know, they ask their children to teach them. They put into practice everything they have mastered. All along, the team has maintained a high production record. It seemed to them for a time that they had tapped all production potential. However, after studying Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing,**" they broke down the former division of labour and everyone mastered two or more skills needed by the team. Concerted efforts enabled the team to double its output compared with the corresponding period last year.

The workers in the mill have resolutely responded to every call issued by Chairman Mao. After our great leader Chairman Mao's instruction "**the working class must exercise leadership in everything**" was made public last August, a large number of the mill's workers went into various fields in the superstructure to exercise leadership in struggle-criticism-transformation there. For a time more than half the workers left the mill for this purpose. Those remaining declared with spirit: "Though we have fewer people now, production tasks must not be cut back." The busier they were, the more diligently they studied Chairman Mao's works. After studying Chairman Mao's instruction: "**Political work is the life-blood of all economic work,**" they took firm hold of the mill's struggle-criticism-transformation movement. By bringing their revolutionary enthusiasm into full play, the workers topped their production quota every month

*The "three-eight" working style: The Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, has fostered a fine tradition. This fine tradition is summed up by Chairman Mao in three phrases and eight additional characters, meaning firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

and fulfilled their 1968 production plan 78 days ahead of schedule, to set an all-time high record.

During the time when the number of workers remaining in the mill was the smallest, the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and worked hard and diligently in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest).**" The workers declared: "We are working for the revolution and the people, so we are happy to do any job, no matter how hard and tiring it is."

As a result of revolutionary mass criticism, the workers changed the revisionist rules and regulations which the arch scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents had used to shackle their initiative. The division of labour in the knitting workshop used to be quite rigid, with everybody tied to a certain post. If one worker was away no one could replace her and her machines stood idle. This division of labour prevented the workers from exchanging experiences and passing on their skills, thus seriously affecting production. In the great leap forward in 1958, the workers dumped this regulation and began to co-operate in tending their machines. However, this was nipped in the bud because power in those days was not in the hands of the workers. Now the workers are again co-operating in running the machines. The old barriers resulting from the strict division of labour have been thrown aside. Maintenance workers learn to handle machines and operators also do maintenance work. The spirit of communist co-operation is now given full play. When anybody runs into difficulty, everybody helps him out; if a snag occurs in one production procedure, everyone comes to help solve the problem. This has greatly released the productive forces.

Technical matters in the past were controlled by a few bourgeois "experts." Seeking fame and fortune, they paid no attention to raising production efficiency and improving work conditions. Although much money was spent, nothing was achieved in technical innovations.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the working class has boundless wisdom and ingenuity. Now that they hold the power over technical matters, the workers have embarked on technical revolution and technical innovation energetically and in a solid way and have raised production efficiency considerably. For example, the workers in the bleaching and dyeing workshop adopted the method of waxing by air pressure, eliminating the old procedure of heavy dehydration work before drying. Efficiency was raised sixfold and a large quantity of raw material saved.

In the past, the mill's reactionary technical "authorities" stood in awe of the foreign equipment, and some machine parts had to be imported. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings, the workers long wanted to become self-reliant, but these "authorities" had no faith

in their creative power and refused to let them trial produce the machine parts on their own. During the great cultural revolution, acting on Chairman Mao's great instruction "**practise frugality in carrying out revolution,**" they used indigenous methods to successfully trial produce, from scrap, castings of steel melted in electric arc furnaces. They were thus able to make machine parts by self-reliance.

The workers strove to raise the quality of the products by every means. They said: "Every inch of cloth

we weave and every piece of knitwear we make should embody the outlook of the working class, which is armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, and the superiority of socialism."

Holding high the great banner of the Party's Ninth National Congress, the banner of unity and victory, the workers at the mill are bringing about a new upsurge of "**grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war**" in an effort to win still greater victories.

Heroic Fighters Conquer Snow-Capped Mountains and Deserts

COMMANDERS and fighters of a People's Liberation Army unit's eighth telecommunication line construction company, an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought under the Sinkiang Military Area Command and a "four-good" company for seven consecutive years, have worked hard during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to put up telecommunication lines north and south of the Tianshan Mountains. Their efforts have helped the revolutionary people of Sinkiang's various nationalities receive the great leader Chairman Mao's instructions without delay. They braved more than 40 degrees C. below zero during blizzards to cross ice- and snow-capped peaks, and went across scorching 45 degrees C. deserts and uninhabited plains. Fearing neither hardship nor death, these heroic fighters armed with Mao Tsetung Thought put up numerous telecommunication lines after overcoming a series of difficulties, thereby making new contributions to the people.

They once climbed an ice-capped peak 4,000 metres above sea level in the Tianshan Mountains in the teeth of a blizzard. Snow piled up more than a metre at the work site, while an eighth or ninth force gale carrying snow swept over the area.

The fighters carried heavy poles and went over ice and through snow to get up to the summit. They sang the quotation from Chairman Mao "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,**" which is set to music, as they went. The steep mountain-side and slippery path called for great efforts and involved danger in every step they took. But the fighters thought nothing of it. They had only one thought in mind—to put up the lines as quickly as possible so as to link the frontier areas with Peking at the earliest possible date.

Boring holes on the rocky mountain-side to put up the poles is a very arduous job. The fighters pasted

posters with quotations from Chairman Mao on the precipices and inscribed quotations on their hammer-handles. Mao Tsetung Thought commanded them in swinging their hammers and holding their steel billets; it commanded them in their battle. One blow of the hammer on the steel billet only left a white spot on the slate, and another blow brought only some sparks. When one steel billet was broken, they got another. When strong vibrations cracked the part of the hand between the thumb and the index finger, they wrapped it and then carried on. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and fearing neither hardship nor death, they overcame all kinds of difficulties and completed their task ahead of time.

The eighth company was assigned a new task last year, putting up a telecommunication line across an extensive desert.

This vast desert was known as a place where people who went into it never came out alive. Temperatures often are above 45 degrees C. in summer. Sand and pebbles churned up by rising winds fill the air and blot out the sky. Under such circumstances, men, vehicles and horses have great difficulty in making their way. Some bourgeois technical "authorities" in the posts and telecommunications departments were upset whenever this area was mentioned, saying: "That's no place to go—there isn't a living soul for a thousand li!"

There is no place the heroic fighters armed with Mao Tsetung Thought cannot go into. Before setting out, the eighth company's cadres and fighters relentlessly criticized the philosophy of survival advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. Standing in front of a portrait of Chairman Mao, they solemnly vowed: "We will struggle for your revolutionary line as long as we live and are ready to sacrifice our lives to defend it! We are determined to fulfil

this task which the Party and the people have given us. Using your brilliant thought as our weapon, we will certainly conquer this big desert!"

The cadres and fighters made the desert a big classroom for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, a furnace in which to temper their revolutionary will and a battlefield to fight self-interest and criticize revisionism. The blazing sun during the day left each grain of sand scorching hot. Yet whenever they took a break at the work site, the fighters eagerly studied Chairman Mao's works. At night they gathered around kerosene lamps in the suffocatingly hot tents to tell one another of the gains they had made in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. They used Mao Tsetung Thought to conquer the cruel heat, sandstorm and fatigue, and steadily made their way to the heart of the desert.

They had to pay for every kilometre of telecommunication line they put up in the desert with extra efforts. In digging holes for the poles, two fighters were confronted by flowing sand. When they removed one spadeful of this dry sand, the surrounding sand would all but fill in the space. After they removed out two spadefuls of sand, the spot remained almost unchanged. They could not dig a hole for quite a long time. The only way to conquer the flowing sand was by water. But how precious water was in such a place! Despite their thirst, the fighters poured their two canteens of drinking water into the sand hole and continued digging. But two canteens of water did not help. Later when they discovered some muddy water on the other side of a sand dune, they carried water in their tool bags to pour on the sand. But the water dripped out of the bag, and to get back with some of it, they had to run fast. After struggling continually for hours, they had only completed one hole.

Finally conquered, the big desert is spanned by shining wire.

The revolutionary spirit of the proletariat is manifested in all the actions of the eighth company's cadres and fighters. At noon one day in March 1967, when the first platoon was busy getting material and equipment ready for putting up an important telecommunication line, the men suddenly noticed that some nearby anti-corrosion oil had caught fire. As a strong wind was blowing, the blaze spread instantaneously. The comrades knew that if the fire was not put out quickly the nearby anti-corrosion oil in dozens of containers would explode and the 1,000 or so poles piled on the ground would be burnt to ashes.

Loudly reciting "when we die for the people it is a worthy death," they immediately rushed to the blaze and rolled aside the hot containers.

Rolling away a container whose spout was on fire, Communist Chang Kuang-ling had his face splashed by boiling oil. Ignoring the pain, he kept on rolling it away, even though it might explode at any moment. Many fighters' hands and faces were blistered, but they endured the agony and continued the fight. After half an hour's intense battle, they finally put out the fire and saved state property from being damaged.

On the afternoon of July 22, 1968, while the company was studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions, there was a sudden phone call from the comrades at a storage yard for poles five kilometres away. Unexpected mountain floods were rushing towards the storage yard. The eighth company immediately ran to the rescue. When they arrived at the yard, it was already flooded. Cadres and fighters jumped into the water to save the material. The cold mountain water turned their lips blue and many of them had their legs and feet cut by rocks in the water. But "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." None of the commanders and fighters yielded. After a heroic battle of more than three hours, they and the fraternal units succeeded in moving more than 20 tons of cement to a safe place and thus prevented losses to state property.

Tremendously inspired by the spirit of the Party's Ninth National Congress, the heroic fighters of the eighth company have become even more daring and militant. They have set out on new tasks and are determined to make more new contributions to the people.



Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Founded

THE Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) was founded on April 22, 1969. This was announced by the All India Co-ordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries in a communique issued on the same day.

The Communique said: "The All India Co-ordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries, which met in a plenary session from 19th to 22nd April, 1969, announces the formation of the revolutionary Party, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), based on the thought of Mao Tsetung on 22nd April 1969, the one-hundredth birthday of great Lenin — a task it set itself eighteen months ago, in November 1967."

According to the May issue of the monthly *Liberation*, Kanu Sanyal announced the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) at the May Day rally in Calcutta. The announcement was met with prolonged and tumultuous cheers by the masses attending the rally.

In his address, Kanu Sanyal said: Our Party was formed on a memorable day of the international com-

munist movement — the 100th birthday of the great Lenin. When our Party was born, the historic Ninth National Congress of the great Communist Party of China was in session under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao Tsetung. I firmly believe that the great Indian people will warmly welcome this event, will realize the formation of this Party as a historic step forward for the Indian revolution. On the other hand, I am also convinced that the announcement of the formation of the Party will strike terrible fear in the hearts of all the enemies of the people — open or disguised.

Sanyal said: "Chairman Mao has said: **'Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve which dares to make sun and moon shine in the new sky.'** We will certainly be able to make a new sun and a new moon shine in the sky of our great motherland — India. It is certain that our great people of India, led by the newly-formed Communist Party, will march forward in unison with the people of all other countries and build a free, happy and prosperous India free from exploitation of man by man."

Political Resolution of the Communist Party Of India (Marxist-Leninist)

Adopted at the Plenary Session of the All India Co-ordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries

- The resolution points out that the history of the Communist Party of India is the history of struggle between the line of class struggle and the line of class collaboration and treachery, between the proletarian revolutionary ranks and the bourgeois reactionary leadership, and that the line of rejecting the parliamentary path and adopting the path of revolutionary struggle is wholly correct.
- It points out that the revolutionary Communist Party will build a revolutionary united front on the basis of worker-peasant alliance, lead the Indian people in carrying out a people's democratic revolution the main content of which is the agrarian revolution, and seize power through armed struggle. It calls on the Indian revolutionaries to unite with the people of various countries to destroy world imperialism and its chief accomplice, modern revisionism.

THE May issue of the Indian monthly *Liberation* published the "Political Resolution of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)" adopted at the Plenary Session of the All India Co-ordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries held from April 19 to 22, 1969.

The resolution pointed out that the most important task today is to build up a revolutionary Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought. It also pointed out that the nature of the Indian revolution at the present stage is a people's democratic revolution the main content of which is the

agrarian revolution. It is the responsibility of the working class as the leader of the revolution to unite with the peasantry — the main force of the revolution — and to advance towards seizure of power through armed struggle. The resolution said that to fulfil this task the revolutionary Communist Party must study Mao Tsetung Thought. It called on the Indian revolutionaries to unite with the great people of China and the people of various countries to destroy world imperialism and its chief accomplice, modern revisionism.

The resolution said: The events of the last eighteen months since we repudiated the neo-revisionists prove beyond doubt that the line of rejecting the parliamentary path and adopting the path of revolutionary struggle is wholly correct.

It said: "We stated that India is a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, that the Indian state is the state of the big landlords and comprador-bureaucrat capitalists, and that its government is a lackey of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. The abject dependence of Indian economy on 'aid' from imperialist countries, chiefly from U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the thousands of collaboration agreements, imperialist plunder of our country through unequal trade and 'aid,' the utter dependence for food on Public Law 480 etc. go to prove the semi-colonial character of our society.

"The increasing concentration of land in the hands of a few landlords, the expropriation of almost the total surplus produced by the toiling peasantry in the form of rent, the complete landlessness of about 40 per cent of the rural population, the back-breaking usurious exploitation, the ever-growing evictions of the poor peasantry coupled with the brutal social oppression — including lynching of 'harijans,' reminiscent of the mediaeval ages — and the complete backwardness of the technique of production clearly demonstrate the semi-feudal character of our society.

"The fleecing of the Indian people by extracting the highest rate of profit, the concentration of much of India's wealth in the hands of 75 comprador-bureaucrat capitalists, the utilization of the state sector in the interest of foreign monopolies and domestic big business, and the unbridled freedom of the landlords to plunder and oppress the peasantry with the help of the state machinery — all go to prove that it is the big landlords and comprador-bureaucrat capitalists who run the state.

"The political, economic, cultural and military grip of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism on the Indian state, the dovetailing of its foreign policy with the U.S.-Soviet global strategy of encircling socialist China and suppressing the national liberation struggles, . . . the total support given by the Indian Government to the Soviet armed provocation against China, the tacit approval of Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia and its active collaboration with the

U.S. imperialists against the national liberation struggle of Viet Nam clearly show that the Indian Government is a lackey of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism."

The resolution said: "The Indian revolution at this stage is the democratic revolution of the new type — the people's democratic revolution — the main content of which is the agrarian revolution, the abolition of feudalism in the countryside. To destroy feudalism, one of the two main props (comprador-bureaucrat capitalism being the other) of imperialism in our country, the Indian people will have to wage a bitter, protracted struggle against U.S. and Soviet imperialism too."

Referring to the situation of the world revolution and the Indian revolution, the resolution said: "A very excellent revolutionary situation prevails in the world today. The U.S. imperialists and their chief accomplice, the Soviet revisionists, are facing increasing difficulty in their dirty efforts to redivide and enslave the whole world. The growing intensity of the armed struggles in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation is destroying the very foundations of imperialist rule.

"A new upsurge of struggles of the working class and the toiling peasantry has overtaken the capitalist countries and the reactionary ruling classes are facing insoluble contradictions at home.

"An unprecedented wave of struggle of the Afro-American people against racial oppression coupled with working class action is dealing powerful blows at the rule of the monopolists in the United States. The revisionists headed by the Soviet Union are also confronted with an acute crisis and the people in the countries ruled by them are rising in revolt against the restoration of capitalism and national subjugation and for the restoration of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"On the other hand, socialist China is performing miracles of socialist construction. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in every sphere of life and created conditions for the emergence of the socialist man. The victories of the cultural revolution have culminated in the triumph of the historic Ninth National Congress of the great Communist Party of China. The thought of Chairman Mao is winning ever new victories. The international class struggle has grown more intense than before and the doom of imperialism and all other reaction is near. The world has entered a new era in history — the era of Chairman Mao's thought."

The resolution said: "The revolutionary situation in India is quite excellent. Today, the ruling classes are enmeshed in a deeper economic and political crisis than ever before. Contradictions between imperialism and the people, between feudalism and peasants, between capital and labour, and between different sec-

tions of the ruling classes are growing sharper and sharper every day."

It continued: "Everywhere in India the people are rising in bitter struggles to remove the four mountains that weigh upon them heavily. These mountains are U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, feudalism and comprador-bureaucrat capital."

Armed peasant struggles, which started in Naxalbari, are spreading to ever newer areas, the resolution said. The resistance of our people, both in the rural and in the urban areas, is fast developing and bringing about a new upsurge in the agrarian revolution — the main content of the democratic revolution.

The resolution said: The reactionary ruling classes are resorting to brutal repression in order to beat back the rising tide of people's struggles. The ruling classes are every day arming themselves with all sorts of draconic legislative powers to crush the class struggle. National chauvinism is being fanned against socialist China and neighbouring Pakistan to dupe the people and suppress their struggles.

It said: In such a situation when revolutionary struggles are advancing rapidly and when the ruling classes are making frantic efforts to suppress them, the revisionists have come forward to serve as the lackeys of imperialism and domestic reaction. By presenting the so-called "united front" governments as "organs of struggles," by raising the slogan of "providing relief to the people," they are trying to create illusions among the people in order to blunt their revolutionary consciousness and divert them from the path of revolutionary struggle. These "united front" governments are in essence the answer of the reactionary ruling classes to the challenge thrown out by the people. There is no doubt now that these lackeys of foreign and domestic reaction are only trying their best to dampen the revolutionary spirit of our toiling people in order to save their masters from the fiery wrath of the people.

Reviewing the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Communist Party of India since its founding, the resolution said: "The history of the Communist Party of India is the history of struggle between the line of class struggle and the line of class collaboration and treachery, between the proletarian revolutionary ranks and the bourgeois reactionary leadership. An appraisal of Party history will show that the leadership has always acted as conscious traitors to the revolutionary cause of our people."

It said: "With the great victory of the anti-fascist war, in which the Soviet people led by Stalin played the most outstanding role, and the glorious victory of the Chinese people, led by Comrade Mao Tsetung, over Japanese imperialism, the fascist imperialist powers met with their doom, thus severely weakening imperialism as a whole. The world-shaking victory of the great

Chinese revolution under the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung breached the imperialist front in the East and the world balance of forces underwent a change. It is during the anti-Japanese war of resistance that Comrade Mao Tsetung's theory of people's war was fully developed: it charted a new path — the path that all the peoples of colonial and semi-colonial countries like India must pursue to liberate themselves from the yoke of imperialism and domestic reaction. A storm of revolutionary struggles raged over various countries of Asia where the people followed the road indicated by Chairman Mao, the road of people's war. The pent-up wrath of the Indian people found expression in a widespread, heroic revolt against the rule of the imperialists. Led by the working class, India's peasantry took to the path of armed struggle; the peasants of Punnapravayalar put up resistance against the reactionary armed forces; the peasants of Telangana rose arms in hand against the rule of the feudal lords; the peasants of Bengal waged the *tebhaga* struggle [struggle for rent reduction] against feudal exploitation. There was an upsurge of working class struggle all over the country. The revolt spread even among the ranks of the police, the army and the navy. But the revisionist leadership acted as the lackey of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries and betrayed these great struggles."

The resolution said: The Second Congress of the Party witnessed the revolt of the ranks against the sordid betrayal. The Ranadive clique utilized this revolt to seize the leadership of the Party. The Secretariat of the Andhra Provincial Committee, which was then leading the Telangana struggle, correctly pointed out that the Indian revolution could win victory only by following the road blazed by China — the road of people's war. The Ranadive clique opposed this correct formulation of the Andhra Secretariat and adopted the Trotskyite theory of accomplishing both the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution at one stroke. Thus, this clique diverted the attention of the Party ranks from the agrarian revolution — the basic task of the democratic revolution. Though the Ranadive clique followed this wrong and suicidal policy, the peasant revolutionaries of Telangana did not deviate from the path of struggle. They carried this struggle forward by adopting the tactics of guerrilla war. But the same treacherous policy was restored by this clique with the adoption of the programme of 1951.

It said: The programme and the tactical line of 1951 were adopted on the understanding that the Indian big bourgeoisie has a dual character. By this dual character was meant that the Indian big bourgeoisie has an anti-imperialist role as well as a proneness to compromise with imperialism. In other words, the Indian big bourgeoisie is regarded as the national bourgeoisie. This enabled the revisionist leadership to describe the Indian state as an independent bourgeois state. Taking advantage of this theory, the Dange clique adopted the political line that feudalism does no longer exist in India

and capitalism has developed in agriculture. Thus, Nehru was described as the representative of the progressive bourgeoisie. The Dange clique adopted a liquidationist policy as they held that India's national democratic government would be set up by forming an alliance with the bourgeoisie. At the same time they preached that the more Soviet "aid" India received, the more secure would be India's freedom. That is, Soviet "aid" would enable India to move out of the orbit of imperialist domination. The treacherous revisionist leadership of the Communist Party of India opposed every kind of revolutionary struggle. They forced Telangana's revolutionary peasants to surrender arms and stabbed the struggles of the peasants in India in the back wherever they rose in revolt.

The resolution said: When, in 1962, the Indian Government launched an attack against the Chinese frontier guards, the treacherous role of the Dange clique was clearly exposed before the Party ranks. The Party members rebelled against the renegade Dange clique. Taking advantage of this revolt, the Ranadive clique again seized the leadership of the Party, as in 1948. No sooner had the Seventh Congress been over than it was declared on behalf of the Politbureau that the Party did not entertain any thought of armed struggle and that the Party would pursue the legal, parliamentary path. So, no revolutionary party but another bourgeois party emerged out of the Seventh Congress. And this party has today forged unity with world reaction by allying itself with the renegade Dange clique and has become a party hostile to the Indian masses—an instrument for suppressing the liberation struggle of the Indian people. Yet this period has witnessed increasing collaboration between Soviet and U.S. imperialism for joint world domination. Bourgeois dictatorship has been set up in the Soviet Union. In collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is opposing every national liberation struggle in the world and has tightened its neo-colonial grip on India. Despite all this, the Ranadive clique not only sings praises of the Soviet Union as a "socialist state" but is also loud in praise of Soviet "aid." Though the character of the Indian big bourgeoisie is essentially comprador and bureaucratic, the Ranadive clique propagates the lie that they are independent and sovereign and thus tries to make India's revolutionary struggle an appendage to the bourgeoisie. By underestimating the feudal exploitation of the peasant masses they belittle the importance of the agrarian revolution and seek to lead the peasant struggles along the path of compromise. So, the most important task today is to build up a revolutionary Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tsetung. Today the sparks of Naxalbari have spread to many states of India and will soon spread to newer and newer areas. Without overthrowing the enemies of the Indian people—U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, India's comprador-bureaucratic capital and feudalism—there can be no solution of any of the problems of the Indian

people, the reign of darkness over India cannot be ended, nor can India advance one step along the road of progress.

On the task of struggle confronting the revolution, the resolution pointed out: "While this revolutionary Party is formed in India, it should be borne in mind that the Indian Party may commit both Right and 'Left' deviations because the party of India's working class has never before given serious consideration to the role of the peasantry in the agrarian revolution. Chairman Mao has taught us: **'Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution. The basic reason why all previous revolutionary struggles in China achieved so little was their failure to unite with real friends in order to attack real enemies. A revolutionary party is the guide of the masses, and no revolution ever succeeds when the revolutionary party leads them astray. To ensure that we will definitely achieve success in our revolution and will not lead the masses astray, we must pay attention to uniting with our real friends in order to attack our real enemies. To distinguish real friends from real enemies, we must make a general analysis of the economic status of the various classes in Chinese society and of their respective attitudes towards the revolution.'** If the poor and landless peasants, who constitute the majority of the peasantry, the firm ally of the working class, unite with the middle peasants, then the vastest section of the Indian people will be united and the democratic revolution will inevitably win victory. It is the responsibility of the working class as the leader of the revolution to unite with the peasantry—the main force of the revolution—and to advance towards seizure of power through armed struggle. It is on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance that a revolutionary united front of all revolutionary classes will be built up. As the party of the working class, the Communist Party must take upon itself the chief responsibility of organizing the peasantry and advancing towards seizure of power through armed struggle. To fulfil this task the revolutionary Communist Party must study Chairman Mao's thought, for it is only Chairman Mao's thought that can bring the peasant masses into the revolutionary front and Chairman Mao's theory of people's war is the only means by which an apparently weak revolutionary force can wage successful struggles against an apparently powerful enemy and can win victory. The basic tactic of struggle of the revolutionary peasantry led by the working class is guerrilla warfare. We must bear in mind the Chairman's teaching: **'Guerrilla warfare is basic, but lose no chance for mobile warfare under favourable conditions.'** Our tactics as described by Comrade Lin Biao are: 'You fight in your way and we fight in ours; we fight when we can win and move away when we can't.' The task of the party of the working class is not merely to master these tactics but also to rally all the other revolutionary classes behind the basic programme of the agrarian revolution. The revolutionary

Party will be able to carry out this task only when it educates itself in the thought of Chairman Mao, adopts the style of work taught by him and practises self-criticism."

The resolution said: "The U.S. and Soviet imperialists are using India as a main base for carrying out their strategy for joint world domination. India is also the centre of conspiracies against socialist China, the base of world revolution, the hope of the exploited people of the whole world. That is why it is not merely the patriotic duty of the Indian people to accomplish the Indian revolution, it is also their internationalist duty. The international significance of the Indian revolution is very great. Great Lenin dreamed of the day when revolutionary India would unite with revolutionary China and bring about the collapse of the world imperialist system. That is why at the time of the forma-

tion of the Party the Indian revolutionaries must resolve that they shall unite with the great people of China and thus forge unity with the liberation struggles of the various countries, that they shall build up a revolutionary united front and destroy world imperialism and its chief accomplice, modern revisionism. Chairman Mao has given the call:

"People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices! It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."

"Our task is to prepare ourselves to respond to this call."

Frustrated Nixon in Frantic Arms Drive For War

- **Nixon's military budget is biggest U.S. military budget in the post-war years. While conventional armaments are being beefed up, emphasis is on the development of nuclear armaments.**
- **Nixon actively collaborates with Soviet revisionism to rig up an anti-China ring, and is making further moves for aggression and war in Asia.**

Richard Nixon went into the White House, flying the "peace" banner. Less than six months in office, he has completely shown the cloven hoof. He is a war-maker, a "god of plague." The performance of this boss of U.S. imperialism in some six months makes it all too clear that his "peace" slogan is nothing but a smokescreen by which he covers up the traces of his increasingly rabid arms drive for war.

Nixon is a faithful agent of the U.S. monopolist merchants of death. He gained notoriety in the fifties as a war-monger for his frequent anti-communist, counter-revolutionary antics and open war clamouring. Then suddenly, in the days before and after taking over the U.S. administration, he changed his tune and began singing "peace" hymns. He did so because the unprecedentedly serious crisis confronting the United States at home and abroad has aroused the American people's increasing dissatisfaction with the reactionary policies of the ruling clique and also because the ruling clique itself is divided and in great confusion. To "ease" con-

traditions and hoodwink the people, Nixon was driven to mouthing "peace," "unity" and other such sweet reasonableness.

But Nixon is no "angel of peace," however hard he may try to dress up and pass himself off as one.

He gave the show away when he spoke on June 4. U.S. imperialism, he blustered, would continue to accept "obligations" throughout the world and "fulfil" its "responsibilities . . . toward protecting freedom beyond its shores" and that for this purpose, U.S. "arms must be mighty, ready for instant action."

Jacking Up Military Spending to Well Over 80,000 Million Dollars

As a matter of fact, this was not the first time Nixon revealed his true colours. The budget he made in mid April for fiscal year 1969-70 told a lot. In this budget, military expenditure is as high as 84,200 million U.S. dollars, setting a new record for U.S.

military spending since the end of World War II. Compared with fiscal year 1968-69, military expenditure for fiscal 1970, outlays for the war of aggression against Viet Nam excluded, is higher by more than 4,000 million dollars. There are many indications that this is only a beginning, as Nixon himself made it clear on June 4 that in regard to military expenses his principle was to spend "too much" rather than "too little." Earlier, U.S. Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird also vehemently declared that even if the U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam ended, "we are not going to come up with a low defence budget." "It is going to cost a lot of money," he said.

When the Nixon Administration took over, it at once organized a special team to work out a large-scale and long-term plan for arms expansion and war preparations. The team was put under the direction of Deputy Defence Secretary David Packard, founder and partner of the Hewlett-Packard Company, a California munition firm which used to make electronic products. The Packard team, reports say, has recently submitted to Nixon its "study" in which several "options" are listed. Among other things, it proposes spending more on strategic nuclear weapons, from the present figure of about 10,000 million dollars a year to 16,000 million dollars. It also proposes raising expenditures for conventional arms from the present 30,000 million dollars a year to 85,000 million dollars.

Quickening Tempo of Nuclear Weapon Development

The U.S.-Soviet nuclear monopoly has long since gone bankrupt. But the Nixon Administration is bent on maintaining this fantasy and continuing its collusion with Soviet revisionism in carrying out a nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against the Chinese people and the people of other countries. It has set about establishing a so-called anti-ballistic missile system spearheaded against China. At the same time, it is energetically going in for renovating nuclear-weapon carriers, replacing "Minuteman II" with "Minuteman III" intercontinental missiles and equipping Polaris nuclear-powered submarines with "Poseidon" intermediate range ballistic missiles. These new missiles will carry MIRVs. In addition, it is planning to replace B-52s with advanced strategic B-1A bombers.

U.S. imperialism is quickening the tempo of nuclear-weapon development. It has carried out 11 underground nuclear tests since the beginning of this year, and is planning more large-scale underground tests at the new testing sites on Amchitka Island in Alaska, this autumn. It also plans to expand the eight existing nuclear-weapon plants and to establish a new nuclear plant mainly to manufacture MIRVs. For all this, Nixon is asking the U.S. Congress to appropriate some 2,440 million dollars for the atomic energy programme in fiscal year 1969-70. The major part of the money

is to be used for developing and manufacturing nuclear weapons.

Beefing Up Conventional Armaments for Suppressing Revolutions

In the face of the surging revolutionary armed struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American people, U.S. imperialism, adamant in pushing its counter-revolutionary global strategy, has been steadily strengthening its conventional armaments side by side with its all-out effort to develop nuclear armaments. In Nixon's new military budget, expenditures on "general purpose forces" in fiscal 1970 account for 31,000 million dollars. The expenditure on conventional armaments other than that earmarked for the war of aggression against Viet Nam is 1,900 million dollars more than the previous year. This is used mainly for purchasing planes, warships and other military hardware to massacre the revolutionary people of the world.

Intensifying Activities for Aggression in Asia

What warrants attention is that the Nixon Administration, while frantically stepping up its arms drive at home for war, has been intensifying its military activities for aggression in Asia, with the spearhead pointed primarily at socialist China. Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 19, U.S. Secretary of Defence Laird howled and slandered China as "still constituting the most dangerous potential for threatening the peace in Asia." He regarded China as enemy No. 1 of U.S. imperialism.

Since taking office, the Nixon Administration in the last few months has gone further in collaborating with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. It has been lining up the reactionaries of various Asian countries for a military ring of encirclement against China. At the same time, it has been busily engaged in military activities and military deployment in Asia. Staging a show of force in the vicinity of Seoul, south Korea, in mid March, U.S. aggressive forces held what they called by far the longest distance air-lift exercise. Recently, U.S. imperialism again mustered some of its SEATO lackeys for a large-scale naval manoeuvre off the Asian coast. Reports say U.S. imperialism is at present planning to reorganize and expand its military set-up on Okinawa and to make this military base play a bigger role. U.S. imperialism has indicated that it is going to increase its military "aid" to the south Korean puppet regime. Converting Thailand into a big military base during its war of aggression against Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism has intensified this process since Nixon took office. An additional sum of at least 1,000 million dollars, AP revealed, will be allocated by the Nixon Administration to speed up construction of strategic highways, air-fields and other military installations in Thailand. All this shows that, like his predecessors, Nixon who doggedly persists in U.S. policy of aggression against Asia

and is bent on hanging on to Asia, is an obstinate enemy of the Chinese people as well as the people of other Asian countries.

Doomed Despite Last-Ditch Struggle

In an impasse, Nixon is pursuing a frantic policy of arms expansion and war preparations. But this will bring him no relief. On the contrary, it will further sharpen the various contradictions and difficulties gripping U.S. imperialism. Nixon's lot will definitely not be better, but worse than his predecessors'.

In the Kremlin, that gang of renegades which tries its utmost to put a gloss of respectability on the ferocious chieftain of U.S. imperialism, has paraded Nixon

as a person belonging to the "more moderate wing." But this can do Nixon no good except to expose still further the gang's own shameless features as renegades. The fact is that both U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and both find themselves up a blind alley. Both are intensifying arms expansion and war preparations and are making a still more desperate effort in ganging up against the Chinese people and all the revolutionary people in the world. Nevertheless, the revolutionary people the world over are maintaining sharp vigilance against the desperate attempts by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism to save themselves through military adventure. No sabre-rattling can save U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism from their doom.

Soviet Revisionist New Tsars Use "Aid" to Stretch Their Claws Into Asia, Africa and Latin America

TAKING the cunning schemes of U.S. imperialism as its example, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has in recent years made heavy inroads in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the name of providing economic and military "aid." In this way it has carried out expansion and aggression in a number of countries in these continents. Such "aid" is an important component part of the Soviet revisionists' plot to collude and contend with U.S. imperialism in a vain attempt to redivide the world; it is one of the important ways they ruthlessly enslave and exploit Asian, African and Latin American people.

Like U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism is a wolf in sheep's clothing. While doling out some cranky machines and arms to Asian, African and Latin American countries, it plunders fabulous wealth from them, inflicting untold misery on the people of these countries. The larger the "aid," the more wretched their plight. The chieftains of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique recently spread all sorts of fallacies, trying to make the people of these countries believe that without Soviet "aid" it would be utterly impossible for their countries to develop. This is extremely absurd gangster logic. Now let us tear the wrappings off Soviet revisionism's so-called "aid" and see what dirty stuff it contains.

"Aid" in Name, Domination in Fact

In providing "aid," Soviet revisionism aims not only at fleecing Asian, African and Latin American people; what is more important, it wants to dominate the recipient countries politically so as to establish a

colonial rule of the new tsars. Its "aid" is adapted to and closely co-ordinated with its counter-revolutionary global strategy. Since it regards Southeast Asia and the Middle East as important strategic areas for its expansion abroad, it gives priority to these regions in its "aid" programme in order to tighten its grip as much as possible.

Through its military "aid," Soviet revisionism controls the armed forces and key military departments of the recipient countries, takes their military training and operation plans into its own hands, enjoys various military privileges and establishes military bases there. In some of the recipient countries, military personnel and "advisers" from the Soviet Union have deeply penetrated army battalions and companies, air force squadrons and navy warships. Soviet economic "aid" is tied to all kinds of harsh political conditions. Soviet revisionism has also overtly and covertly built ports and strategic highways in a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries and opened air lines to them. All this is done to open up land, air and sea routes in order to realize its fond dream of building a colonial empire.

India is one of the countries that receive the biggest amount of Soviet revisionist "aid." Reality vividly shows that the reactionary Indian Government, in the shackles of this "aid," has sold out national interests and become a lackey of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Soviet revisionism is India's biggest supplier of arms and its second biggest creditor after U.S. imperialism. It controls many vital economic sectors in India, including one-fourth of the latter's iron and steel

industry, half of its oil refining industry, and one-fifth of its electric power industry.

Soviet revisionism not only controls India's arms production under the pretext of supplying it with aircraft and building aircraft plants and other military industries, but has seized India's naval bases through helping expand its navy, thus seriously encroaching upon India's sovereignty.

The more the reactionary Indian Government depends on Soviet revisionism's "aid," the more tightly it is controlled politically by the latter. Internationally, the reactionary Indian Government follows Soviet revisionism, serving as a bell-wether in opposing China. On such important international issues as Viet Nam and the Middle East, it has gone all out to serve as an accomplice of Soviet revisionism in its intrigues, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, to betray and suppress the Asian, African and Latin American people's liberation struggle. When Soviet revisionists' armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia met with unanimous condemnation from the world's people, the reactionary Indian Government tried to absolve Soviet revisionism of its crime. Even a Western bourgeois paper said: "India, under the rule of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has sunken deeply into the Soviet bloc" and has "lost its independence."

In Southeast Asia, Soviet revisionism uses its military and economic "aid" directly to serve its vile motive of opposing China and to form, in league with U.S. imperialism, an encirclement of China. Besides supplying large quantities of arms to the reactionary Indian Government for attacking China, Soviet revisionism also does everything possible to utilize its "aid" to surreptitiously plot its anti-China actions in Southeast Asia.

In the Middle East, in order to extinguish the flames of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people, Soviet revisionism uses large amounts of military and economic "aid" to put pressure on the recipient countries, trying to coerce them into accepting the "political solution" fraud it has cooked up with U.S. imperialism to betray the Palestinian and other Arab people's interests.

These barbarous and sinister undertakings of Soviet revisionism in controlling and intervening in Asian, African and Latin American countries, violating their independence and trampling upon their sovereignty, differ in no way from those of U.S. imperialism and all other new and old colonialism. Its allegations such as "helping Asian, African and Latin American countries safeguard their national independence" and "developing national economy" are all lies to fool the people.

"Aid" in Name, Suppression in Fact

The Soviet revisionists hobnob with some of the most reactionary ruling groups, the puppet regimes of the U.S. and British imperialists in Asia, Africa and Latin America, providing them with military aid and

directly supporting them in suppressing the local people's revolutionary movements. Thus their hands are stained with the blood of the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The lesson learnt in blood has enabled the Asian, African and Latin American people to understand still more profoundly the great truth that to oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose revisionism.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has flagrantly provided large quantities of weapons to the Suharto fascist military regime of Indonesia, a loyal lackey of U.S. imperialism. Ninety per cent of the warships of the navy and half of the aircraft of the air force of the reactionary Indonesian regime were supplied by Soviet revisionism which has sunk so low as to train the extremely reactionary Suharto regime's "anti-guerrilla troops" to slaughter more frenziedly the revolutionary Indonesian people. High-ranking officers of Soviet revisionism and the military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Indonesia went to East Java to plot with the fascist officers of the Suharto regime to suppress the armed forces of the Indonesian people.

Ganging up with the U.S. and British imperialists, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique supports the Nigerian federal military government in its large-scale slaughter of the Biafran people who have announced their secession from the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Since the outbreak of the war in August 1967, Soviet revisionism, openly providing the federal military government with large numbers of military aircraft, warships, bombs, rockets and other military equipment and dispatching large numbers of military personnel, has helped it massacre the Biafran people. By providing the federal military government with generous "aid," Soviet revisionism is attempting to infiltrate this country with the largest population in Africa and pave the way for establishing a bridgehead for aggression and expansion in West Africa. The shocking crimes committed by Soviet revisionism against the Biafran people have been strongly condemned by the African people.

In Latin America, the counter-revolutionary undertakings of the Soviet revisionists find striking expression in their collaboration with the notorious Brazilian pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and the reactionary government of Colombia. The loans provided by the Soviet revisionists for the reactionary Brazilian regime and Soviet investments in Brazil totalled nearly 200 million U.S. dollars by 1968. At a time when the reactionary Lleras regime of Colombia instituted a reign of terror to suppress the revolutionary forces, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique sent a "government trade delegation" as an expression of support for that regime. By agreement, the Soviet revisionists are to supply that reactionary regime with 3,000 jeeps, of which 200 arrived in Colombia in June last year. The Colombian authorities immediately equipped them with U.S.-made radios and turned them over to the Bogota police for use in suppressing the revolutionary mass struggle.

In supporting the reactionaries of various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in wantonly suppressing the people's revolutionary movement, Soviet revisionism has fully revealed itself as the sworn enemy of the people of these continents. Soviet revisionism, U.S. imperialism and all new and old colonialism are birds of a feather.

"Aid" in Name, Plunder in Fact

Through its "aid," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique ruthlessly exploits the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and plunders the rich resources of those regions.

By pressing for payments of loans and interest, by selling dear and buying cheap and other contemptible means, the Soviet revisionists have seized large amounts of important materials and natural resources from Asian, African and Latin American countries. Ninety-five per cent of their imported rubber and 92 per cent of imported cotton are carried off from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Soviet revisionism covets petroleum in the Middle East, copper in Chile, tin in Bolivia, fruit and wine in North Africa and meat in East Africa. It has provided "aid" for an Asian country to exploit natural gas with the harsh condition that three-quarters of the gas produced be supplied to the Soviet Union. Its military "aid" to the Nigerian federal military government is to be repaid, by stipulation, with cocoa.

The Soviet revisionists dump old machines and equipment in Asia, Africa and Latin America, usually at prices 20 or 30 per cent higher than those on the world market. Many of the machines and equipment supplied by the Soviet revisionists are long out-of-date. Although the Soviet revisionists only ask a nominal 2.5 per cent rate of interest on their loans, the actual high rate of interest is felt in the high prices for the goods they supply. This is in essence disguised usury. Moreover, the interest is to be paid a year after delivery of the equipment. The Soviet revisionists who use "aid" as a means of dumping also make it a rule that their loans must be spent on Soviet goods. They really leave no stone unturned in bleeding the people white.

The Soviet revisionists plunder by hook or by crook immense wealth created by the labouring people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are the biggest and most ruthless exploiters of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

New Tsars Will Suffer for Their Misdeeds

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's expansion in Asian, African and Latin American regions reveals its social-imperialist nature of aggression as well as its feebleness which is characteristic of a paper tiger. Its "aid" to Asian, African and Latin American countries consists mostly of items for heavy industry, such as mining, metallurgy and power plants. This is because the lopsided development of its economy has resulted

in large stockpiles of machines and equipment — products of heavy industry — and it is anxiously looking for markets abroad to dump these outdated machines in an effort to extricate itself from the difficulties in production at the expense of the Asian, African and Latin American people. Besides, owing to the all-round capitalist restoration by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, industrial and agricultural production has been seriously disrupted. Finding the going tougher and tougher, the Soviet revisionists are trying to stretch their sinister claws farther and farther. But actually they are overreaching themselves. The Soviet revisionist clique is meeting fierce competition from the United States and other imperialist countries in its expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Therefore, it is confronted with many difficulties in carrying out neo-colonialist expansion in these regions.

However, the most fundamental difficulty the Soviet revisionist clique has to face in its colonial expansion is the strong resistance of the Asian, African and Latin American people. They have been taught by the Soviet revisionists by negative example. They have seen through the crimes of the Soviet revisionists who use their so-called "aid" to control Asian, African and Latin American countries, to suppress the people's liberation struggle in these countries and to plunder their wealth. The people in these regions have risen to expose the imperialist nature of Soviet "aid" and have unfolded various forms of struggle against the Soviet revisionist new tsars. For instance, in India, one of the countries receiving the largest amount of Soviet "aid," many progressive papers and periodicals have strongly condemned the Soviet revisionists for ruthlessly exploiting the Indian people. In Soviet "aid" plants, the Indian workers have risen up against the suppression and exploitation by the Soviet revisionists and the domestic reactionaries.

Just like the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionist new tsars put a new noose round their own neck whenever they carry out plunder and aggression in Asia, Africa and Latin America and hand the other end of the rope to the local people. The farther their sinister claws of aggression stretch out, the more difficulties and stronger resistance they will meet, and the tighter the noose round their own neck will become.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun."** The national-liberation movement of the people in Asian, African and Latin American countries is surging forward and gaining momentum, and the people's revolutionary armed struggle there is in the ascendant, spreading like a prairie fire. The day is not far off when Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism will be buried.

C.P.S.U. Turned Into Tool of Fascist Dictatorship By Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has made the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (C.P.S.U.), which had a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, degenerate into a revisionist party and bourgeois party. It has made the C.P.S.U. a tool for capitalist restoration at home and for aggression and expansion abroad, and a tool in imposing a fascist dictatorship on the broad masses of C.P.S.U. members and Soviet people.

From Khrushchov to Brezhnev and company, every renegade in the Soviet revisionist clique has been or is a person in power taking the capitalist road who has long concealed himself in the C.P.S.U. After the death of the great Marxist-Leninist Stalin, they staged a palace coup, usurped the leadership of the Party founded by Lenin and Stalin and turned the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world into a fascist state under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

No sooner had the clique taken over than it used the power usurped to wantonly smear and undermine the C.P.S.U., the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system to realize its aim of restoring capitalism. All this was done under the pretext of "opposing the cult of the individual." It betrayed Lenin's theory on Party building, that the Party is the vanguard of the proletariat, and, under the bourgeois signboards of the "party of the entire people" and the "state of the whole people," turned the C.P.S.U. into a tool for pursuing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Domestically, it has adopted one "resolution" or "programme" after another in the name of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and taken a series of other measures to frantically undermine the socialist system and restore capitalism in an all-round way. Acting in accordance with the capitalist law of seeking maximum profits, the clique has introduced a comprehensive, so-called "new economic system" with the profit principle as its core. It shamelessly howls that the "profit rate is the expression of the sense of duty" of C.P.S.U. members and brazenly calls on them to make "profits" for it. Externally, the clique has betrayed proletarian internationalism and wildly follows a policy of aggression and expansion in the hope of building up a colonial empire with the Soviet revisionist new tsars as the overlords. These renegades have also stepped up fascist indoctrination and thought control of the broad masses of the Soviet people, Soviet Communist Party members and Soviet troops. With redoubled efforts, they have enforced militarist education in an attempt to drive the Soviet people, Party members and soldiers to die for them in aggression abroad.

To push its counter-revolutionary political line, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has unscrupulously carried out a counter-revolutionary, revisionist organizational line within the C.P.S.U. On the one hand, it has ruthlessly attacked and persecuted cadres and Party members loyal to Marxism-Leninism, and on the other hand it has enlisted deserters and turncoats and recruited a horde of renegades, enemy agents and capitalist roaders. It has "rehabilitated" class enemies of every description, who had been punished by organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat and expelled from the Party, and "reinstated their Party membership." To control the leadership of C.P.S.U. organizations, from local to the central levels, it has promoted a large number of representatives of the bourgeoisie and counter-revolutionary revisionists to leading posts in them. While letting "specialists assume leading Party posts," it has replaced a large number of cadres of worker or peasant origin on the pretext that "lack of education" disqualifies them from responsible posts. As the Soviet revisionist press has disclosed, up to the beginning of 1967, so-called "specialists" and "intellectuals" with a higher education accounted for 97.6 per cent of all the secretaries of the C.P.S.U. regional committees, committees of territories and central committees of union republics. Of the more than 187,000 persons holding an associate doctor or higher degree in the Soviet Union, over 94,300 have been brought into the Party. In many places, there is not even a rank-and-file worker among those newly admitted into the Party.

The handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road, who control C.P.S.U. organizations at various levels, now dictate all the activities of these organizations, from routine elections to the adoption of resolutions, while the broad masses of C.P.S.U. members and cadres are stripped of all democratic rights.

These regressive actions of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have aroused ever stronger discontent and resistance from the masses of C.P.S.U. members and Soviet people. To step up its repression of them, this clique has adopted many measures to impose a reign of fascist terror within the Party, in addition to restoring the Ministry of the Interior, increasing the size of the militia [the police], setting up more concentration camps, "lunatic asylums" and prisons and enacting a series of "laws and decrees" to strengthen the machinery of the fascist dictatorship. Brezhnev and company rave about the necessity to strengthen "iron discipline" so as to force the broad masses of Party members to obey

their fascist orders. They have ordered local C.P.S.U. organizations, particularly those in remote areas and in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, to hold special discussions on the so-called "question of improving the intelligence work of the Party" and intensify "daily supervision" of C.P.S.U. members. Besides, they have set up so-called "organs of people's control" and formed "control teams" and "control posts" in all departments and in every corner of the country. Anyone showing the slightest discontent with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique or resistance to it is charged with "slandering" the "Soviet state," "disrupting public order," "organizing and taking an active part in group activities" and other crimes, and is subject to arrest or imprisonment or otherwise ruthlessly suppressed.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party

and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique can usurp the C.P.S.U. leadership and run wild for a time, but it can never do away with the revolutionary tradition and revolutionary will of the broad masses of Party members and Soviet people. Seeing the renegade features of the new tsars in the Kremlin more and more clearly, they are determined to carry on the cause of socialist revolution initiated by Lenin and Stalin, and fight for the re-establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a proletarian Party in the Soviet Union and for the overthrow of the rule of the Soviet revisionist new tsars. This great aim of the Soviet proletariat is bound to be realized. The new tsars in the Kremlin can never escape the same end as the old tsars.

Mimicking His Master, Lackey Carries On the Tradition

— Real Nature of So-called "Special Relationship" Advanced by Indian Expansionists

THE Indian expansionists have invented a theory of so-called "special relationship" in order to control their neighbours and unleash aggression against them. This gangster theory was put forth by Indian Minister of External Affairs Dinesh Singh during his visit to Nepal early in June when he said: "We have a special relationship with Nepal, bound by history and tradition."

According to this "special relationship," India may keep a military advisory group and military personnel in Nepal and let them stay on; India may intrude into Nepalese territory — Susta — and she may obstruct and undermine Nepal's foreign trade by taking advantage of her geographical situation. Objection to all this means sabotaging this "special relationship," and India will impose a "blockade," and so on and so forth. To put it bluntly, what the "special relationship" theory advanced by the Indian expansionists means is that India's relations with neighbouring countries are not relations of equality between sovereign states, but a "special relationship" of inequality, namely, relations between a big country with "unlimited sovereignty" and a small country with "limited sovereignty."

As stressed by the Indian Minister of External Affairs, the essence of the "history and tradition" of such a "special relationship" lies in the fact that the Indian expansionists want to inherit and maintain the colonial privileges which British imperialism wrested from Nepal during its aggression against her in the past.

After India's "independence," Nehru openly declared that India regarded the Himalayas as her security border. In 1952, Indian Deputy Prime Minister Patel put it still more blatantly when he said that it was necessary to send troops to take over Nepal and treat her as an independent member of the Indian Commonwealth with the same status as Kashmir. This is the so-called "history and tradition" which Dinesh Singh wants to maintain.

Backed by their masters, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the Indian expansionists are putting on the airs of a big power, bullying neighbours and brazenly trampling underfoot the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. They are peddling this theory of "special relationship" while paying lip-service to "friendship" with neighbouring countries. For all their fine words, they stop at no crime. This is real effrontery!

Whether they are colonialists or neo-colonialists, or Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, the imperialists have invariably invented all kinds of gangster theories to serve their purpose of aggression and expansion. Dulles wanted other countries "to subordinate national interests to the interests of the world community." Brezhnev and his like clamour that in the "interests of the socialist community," the sovereignty of other

countries can only be "limited," while their own sovereignty is "unlimited." Now the Indian expansionists are saying that their relations with neighbouring countries can only be a kind of "special relationship" because this is in "the interests of India's security." All this means that since you are their neighbour who has a "special relationship" with them, you must surrender your sovereignty to them and accept the theory of "limited sovereignty." Obviously, the lackey is mimicking his master, so alike are their theories!

Lately, Nepalese Prime Minister Bista has sternly refuted this theory of "special relationship." "It is not possible," he said, "that Nepal should compromise its sovereignty or accept what may be called limited sovereignty for India's so-called security." His words

obviously are sound and reasonable and reflect the Nepalese people's anger at the Indian expansionists.

The Chinese Government and people have always held that, big or small, nations should build their mutual relations on the principle of equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Chinese people firmly support the Nepalese people's just struggle against the Indian expansionists and the just struggles waged by the people of all countries subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the Indian expansionists that both have fostered. We are convinced that the Nepalese people will certainly triumph in the struggle to safeguard their own national independence and state sovereignty.

Nepal's Public Opinion Supports Bista in Condemning Indian Government's Expansionist Policy

NEPALESE Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista, in an interview with the correspondent of *Rising Nepal* on the evening of June 24, spoke on questions concerning relations between Nepal and India.

On the question of the "special relations" between India and Nepal often mentioned by Indian External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh, Bista said that the relations between Nepal and India have benefited both sides. "The impression that Nepal alone has benefited from this is not correct. But to our way of thinking, it is not possible that Nepal should compromise its sovereignty or accept what may be called limited sovereignty for India's so-called security. The theory of special relations with Nepal outside geographical, social, and economic realities is out of step with modern developments in our relations."

In the interview, Bista pointed out that Indian personnel in the checkpoints at the northern border and the Indian military group in Nepal should all be withdrawn. He said: "His Majesty's Government feels that they can and should be withdrawn." He added, "The purpose for which they (the Indian military group) came being complete, they should be withdrawn."

Public opinion in Nepal expressed support for Bista in denouncing India's expansionist policy towards Nepal.

Nepalese papers reported that at a mass meeting in Bhaktapur city in protest against India's expansionist policy speakers denounced the reactionary Indian

authorities for impairing Nepal's independence and sovereignty. India, they pointed out, has created disturbances not only in the Susta area of Nepal, but also along the 500-mile-long open border in the south. It has all along been encroaching upon Nepalese territory. They called on the people to remain alert and vigilant against India's expansionist policy so as to safeguard Nepal's independence and sovereignty. The mass meeting was attended by local youth, students, peasants, and other residents.

At a mass meeting in Lalitpur city early last month to condemn the Indian expansionist policy, resolutions were adopted demanding that India put an end to its disturbances in the Susta area and other territories along the Nepal-India border and that the Indian personnel withdraw from the northern border checkpoints.

Rising Nepal said in its June 29 editorial that "no country will accept any relations detrimental to her territorial integrity and sovereignty."

An editorial of *Motherland* on June 26 said: "Nepal has always wanted to have the best of relations with India but the response from New Delhi has been discouraging." After listing India's interventions in Nepal's internal affairs, the editorial pointed out: "The Nepalese people want to run their own affairs."

Motherland published on July 2 a reader's letter demanding the withdrawal of the Indian personnel from the northern checkpoints and the Indian military

group from Nepal. The letter pointed out: "No sovereign country will tolerate the stationing of foreign military personnel on its soil against its wishes."

Samaj, in a recent editorial referring to India's attitude towards Nepal in connection with the Koshi, Gandaki and other irrigation projects, wrote: "India is utilizing these water resources for itself, while the fields in Nepal remain dry." Exposing India's economic exploitation of Nepal, the editorial said: "We may point out that India charges higher prices for the daily necessities produced in India, such as sugar, kerosene, gasoline, iron, textiles and salt. These commodities are sold in Nepal at prices 20 per cent higher than on the international market. This gives a fair idea of the extent of profits reaped by India in its exports to Nepal valued at 750 million rupees every year." The editorial said: "To maintain its monopoly in trade with Nepal, India refused to provide transit facilities for Nepal's trade with any third country so as to obstruct Nepal's industrial development."

Public bodies in Nepal have recently issued statements and passed resolutions expressing all-out support for the statement issued by Prime Minister Bista.

The chairman of the Gulmi district branch of a Nepalese youth organization issued a statement, saying: "Susta is an integral part of Nepal. The Indian personnel stationed at the northern checkpoints should be withdrawn." The statement stressed that "the

Nepalese people will safeguard Nepal's sovereignty at all costs."

The president of the Nepal labour organization said in a statement that India should withdraw her military liaison group and her personnel in checkpoints in Nepal. Nepal would not allow interference in her internal affairs or tolerate violations of her sovereignty.

The statement stressed: "Nepal would in no case give up even an inch of her land either in Susta or in other regions of her territory."

Nepalese college and university teachers who took part in a seminar on June 26 passed a resolution declaring that they will not let national sovereignty and territorial integrity be undermined in the name of "friendship."

A joint statement has been issued by the chairman of the Bagmati zonal assembly and the chairmen of the Bagmati zonal units of the Nepal peasant organization, the Nepal women organization and the Nepal servicemen organization to protest against the Indian Government's expansionist policy towards Nepal.

"Questions of sovereignty and national integrity are matters of utmost importance to any patriot," the statement said. "Any move to harm national sovereignty would be met with determination and courage," it added. Referring to India's intrusion into Nepalese territory Susta, the statement said, "Susta belongs to Nepal and even an inch of our land is dearer to us than our own lives."

(Continued from p. 12.)

their tremendous contribution to the struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism in the world, win the admiration of the Marxist-Leninists, all the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces and gladden them immeasurably. They terrify and infuriate the enemies, the imperialists and revisionists. Infuriated by the brilliant victories of People's China, the chiefs of U.S. imperialism and their partners — the Brezhnev-Kosygin renegade clique — have recently intensified their all-round anti-China campaign. The hysterical shouts and attacks of the revisionist Brezhnev and his lackeys during the farce of the renegades and traitors in Moscow against the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, the deliberate provocations of the Soviet revisionists on the Chinese border, the new U.S.-Soviet joint and co-ordinated plans for the "fire encirclement" of China clearly show the objectives of these enemies of the Chinese people, of revolution and socialism. At the same time they testify not to their strength but to their weakness and despair resulting from their defeats. The same fate of irrevocable failure lies in store for all the plots of these enemies. There is no force on earth that can hamper the glorious Communist Party of China, the Chinese giant of 700 million in the struggle for revolution, socialism and communism.

The Albanian Communists and our entire people who are bound by an unbreakable friendship with the Chinese Communists and people send them warm revolutionary greetings on this anniversary of the founding of the glorious Communist Party of China. We are proud that in the struggle for revolution and socialism, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, we are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Communist Party of China. The Albanian Communists and our entire people will preserve and ever more strengthen the great friendship and militant unity with the Chinese Communists and the fraternal Chinese people. This friendship and unity are unbreakable because they have been forged by our Marxist-Leninist Parties headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Mao Tsetung, because they have as a granite-like basis the all-conquering teachings of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. On this anniversary of the founding of the heroic Communist Party of China, we wholeheartedly wish the Chinese Communists and the entire fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the Party headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung new and still more brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction to make great People's China a still more powerful fortress and support of revolution in the world.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 28
July 11, 1969

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

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2922 Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

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Published by **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

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