

北京
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PEKING REVIEW

32

August 6, 1969

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

This army is powerful because all its members have a conscious discipline; they have come together and they fight not for the private interests of a few individuals or a narrow clique, but for the interests of the broad masses and of the whole nation. The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly.

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I am for the slogan "fear neither hardship nor death."

* * *

Work meticulously. Meticulous care is necessary; to be careless will not do for that often leads to errors.

The People's Army Is Invincible

In Commemoration of the 42nd Anniversary of the Founding of The Chinese People's Liberation Army

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

THE Chinese People's Liberation Army has triumphantly advanced for 42 years along the glorious road of the Chinese people's revolution.

The People's Liberation Army personally founded and led by our great leader Chairman Mao and directly commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin is an invincible heroic army.

Fighting closely together with the people of the whole country, this army defeated the Japanese aggressors, wiped out 8 million Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops and founded the People's Republic of China. After nationwide liberation, it triumphantly waged the war of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, smashed the harassing activities of the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang, repulsed the armed invasion by the Indian reactionaries and defended the socialist motherland. Recently, it dealt Soviet revisionist social-imperialism well-deserved blows for its repeated armed provocations in China's frontier areas and courageously safeguarded the sacred territory of the country.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the army has stood the test of the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. It has shouldered the glorious task of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control and political and military training). Fighting shoulder to shoulder, the army and the revolutionary masses have shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, exposed and smashed its plot to restore capitalism, beat off the repeated counter-attacks by the handful of class enemies, and resolutely defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In this way, the army has performed new historic feats in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao taught recently: "I am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death.'" With its re-

cord of most arduous struggle over the past few decades, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has set a splendid example of fearing neither hardship nor death. Just as Chairman Mao points out, **this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield.**

The reason why the Chinese People's Liberation Army displays such dauntless revolutionary heroism and why it is invincible in all circumstances is that it has all along been nurtured by Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking on army building and has always maintained close relations with the masses, relations like those of fish to water. It is the army of the proletariat, the army of the workers and peasants. It has completely discarded the old tradition of the armed forces of the exploiting classes and has established an entirely new proletarian system and style of work. It is imbued with noble proletarian internationalism. Vice-Chairman Lin has made this scientific generalization: "The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a force armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, a force that serves the people wholeheartedly, and therefore a force that is invincible."

With such a great army, the Chinese people can assuredly carry the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and carry the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction through to the end.

Chairman Mao has always taught us that the People's Liberation Army is a fighting force and at the same time a working force and a production force. In the period of the socialist revolution, the P.L.A. must adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking on army building which he further developed in his "May 7 Directive" and carry forward its glorious tradition of fulfilling the three tasks of fighting battles, doing mass work and engaging in production. Only in this way can our army always maintain the quality of the army of the workers and peasants and give full play to its role as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in

frustrating subversion carried out by the internal and external class enemies, crushing aggression from abroad and smashing the enemy scheme to restore capitalism through "peaceful evolution."

The "three supports and two militaries" forms an important component part of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and constitutes our army's most important mass work in the new situation. Experience shows that success in this work is of great strategic significance to the building and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, it further strengthens the army's close ties with the masses, helps temper and remould the army and heightens its consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, thus raising its fighting capacity in a fundamental way. This is the best way of building the army and of getting prepared against war.

Now, as the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution continues to develop in depth, much work remains to be done. The P.L.A. commanders and fighters must always bear in mind Chairman Mao's great trust in our army, never forget class struggle and never forget to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must bring into play the indomitable spirit of fearing no difficulty, hardship or hazard. They must go on carrying out the proletarian policies of the Party and conscientiously implement this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's: **"Work meticulously. Meticulous care is necessary; to be careless will not do for that often leads to errors."** It is necessary to work in a responsible, down-to-earth, thoroughgoing and painstaking way and do a good job at every stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in every single unit. The Party committees at all levels should conscientiously sum up experience in the work of "three supports and two militaries" and in building the army amid mass struggles in the period of socialist revolution. They should raise their consciousness and integrate the fulfilment of the task of "three supports and two militaries" with the revolutionization of our army in a still better way so that there will be constant creation and progress in our work.

In order to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line still more effectively in fulfilling the arduous and complex tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, those taking part in the work of "three supports and two militaries" must firmly rely on the revolutionary masses. Once divorced from the masses, they will accomplish nothing. This is true at all times — in the past, at present or in the future. They should be modest and prudent, go deep among the masses, listen to their views and use Mao Tsetung Thought to unify their thinking. They should firmly adhere to the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention.*

tion.* They should take a correct attitude towards mass organizations and make consistent efforts to consolidate and promote the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary three-in-one combination. They should energetically support and help consolidate the revolutionary committees at all levels. They should help the committees strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally, guard against and expose the sabotage by the handful of class enemies, and **unite to win still greater victories.**

Chairman Mao says: **"The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force. Even after country-wide victory, our army will remain a fighting force during the historical period in which classes have not been abolished in our country and the imperialist system still exists in the world. On this point there should be no misunderstanding or wavering."** Hit hard by the torrents of worldwide people's revolution, U.S. imperialism and its accomplice Soviet modern revisionism, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, are both desperately stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. They collude and at the same time contend with each other in a vain attempt to dominate and redivide the world. U.S. imperialism has consistently been hostile to the Chinese people; it has forcibly occupied China's territory Taiwan for a long time and has made energetic efforts to set up military bases around China. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is colluding with U.S. imperialism in opposing China, opposing communism and opposing the people. After receiving due punishment for its armed intrusions into China's territory Chenpao Island, it has intensified its threat of aggression against China, gone in for anti-China war mobilization, stepped up its anti-China military deployment, unceasingly aggravated its armed provocations along the Sino-Soviet border and vainly attempted to rig up an "anti-China ring of encirclement." We must never for a moment slacken our vigilance against the danger of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism launching a large-scale war of aggression.

* The Three Main Rules of Discipline are as follows:

- (1) Obey orders in all your actions.
- (2) Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.
- (3) Turn in everything captured.

The Eight Points for Attention are as follows:

- (1) Speak politely.
- (2) Pay fairly for what you buy.
- (3) Return everything you borrow.
- (4) Pay for anything you damage.
- (5) Do not hit or swear at people.
- (6) Do not damage crops.
- (7) Do not take liberties with women.
- (8) Do not ill-treat captives.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique headed by Brezhnev pursues an expansionist policy of aggression abroad. This is the corollary of its all-round restoration of capitalism at home and a big exposure of its reactionary nature. Taking over the mantle of the tsar, it has placed Czechoslovakia under its fascist armed occupation, turned some East European countries and the People's Republic of Mongolia into its colonies, carried out military and economic expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and indulged in ambitious dreams of establishing a social-colonial empire far bigger than the tsarist Russian empire. The despicable crimes of aggression committed by the Soviet revisionist new tsars have met with strong opposition from the people of the world including the Soviet people. We are convinced that the proletariat and the masses of the people of the Soviet Union, the homeland of great Leninism, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will rise up to overthrow the reactionary rule of the tiny clique of the Soviet revisionist renegades, dethrone the new tsars and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army must not underestimate the aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Chairman Mao said long ago: **"We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack."** This principle of ours is a firm and consistent proletarian principle. As far as we are concerned, we do not wish to fight even for a single day. However, if U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism insist on imposing war on us, compelling us to fight, we will certainly keep them company and fight to the finish. We are prepared against the enemies, against their launching a big war, against their launching a war at an early date, against their launching a conventional war and against their launching a large-scale nuclear war. The revolutionary people all over the world have come to see that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are two paper tigers that can be punctured with a mere stroke. Ours is a just cause and all genuine Marxist-Leninists and other revolutionary people in the world are on our side. We have friends all over the globe. The great Chinese people and People's Liberation Army, who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and have emerged stronger from the flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have the determination, confidence and ability to wipe out all the aggressors who dare to invade, and defend our great motherland and her sacred frontiers by people's war.

We have won great victories. We are confronted with glorious but arduous tasks. To meet the need of class struggle in the country and abroad and to constantly increase the fighting strength of our army, all commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's

Liberation Army must respond to the call issued by Vice-Chairman Lin, carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building in a still better way, unswervingly give prominence to proletarian politics, develop the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, continue to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in a vigorous and deep-going way, and arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must **fight self, criticize revisionism**. They must modestly learn from comrades outside the army, from the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. It is necessary to use Mao Tsetung Thought to command our ranks and promote good political and ideological work, good "three-eight" working style,* good military training and good arrangement in everyday life, bringing the "four-good" company movement to a new level. In this way, we shall make still greater achievements in making our army a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Let us hold the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, continue to carry out the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress, fully implement the great 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,"** do a still better job in **supporting the government and cherishing the people and supporting the army and cherishing the people**, strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and build our great socialist motherland into a still more powerful state.

Down with U.S. imperialism! Down with Soviet revisionism! Down with all reaction!

We definitely will liberate Taiwan!

Long live the great Chinese People's Liberation Army!

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

Long live invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the great supreme commander Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

(August 1, 1969)

*The "three-eight" working style means: a firm and correct political orientation; an industrious and simple style of work; flexible strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

The 42nd Anniversary of Founding of Chinese People's Liberation Army Warmly Celebrated

- Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng attended the reception.
- Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Huang Yung-sheng delivered a speech.

THE Ministry of National Defence gave a reception in the Great Hall of the People on August 1, warmly celebrating the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the reception were Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau; Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Huang Yung-sheng and Hsieh Fu-chih, Members of the Political Bureau; and Li Hsueh-feng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Also present were Chen Yi, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Tien-yu, Wen Yu-cheng and Liu Hsien-chuan, leading comrades from the P.L.A.

Among the guests were Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China, and his wife; Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Huynh Anh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Housni Younes, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to China and head of the mission of the P.L.O. in Peking, and his wife; and diplomatic envoys of other countries to China as well as military attaches of various embassies in Peking.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, delivered a speech at the reception which was filled with a revolutionary militant atmosphere. (See below)

Also present on the occasion were Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council; leading comrades from P.L.A. military area commands now in Peking; leading comrades from the general departments of the P.L.A., the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, the services, branches and higher educational institutions of the P.L.A., the Peking Command and the Peking Garrison; representatives of P.L.A. activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, "four-good" units, "five-good" fighters, and heroes and models, representatives of the commanders and fighters supporting industry, supporting agriculture, supporting the broad masses of the Left, exercising military control and giving political and military training, and representatives of the militia and families of martyrs and P.L.A. men; and leading comrades from the government departments concerned and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

On the evening of July 31, the Ministry of National Defence gave a party at which a concert was held for the diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in China to mark the glorious occasion.

Speech by Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng

Distinguished Guests, Friends and Comrades,

The Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China is giving this reception in warm celebration of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the situation in which the armymen and civilians of our country in their hundreds of millions are holding high the banner

of unity for victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party to seize still greater victories.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army personally founded and led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and directly commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao is a heroic people's army. In the

past 42 years, our army, led by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and guided by his proletarian line on army building, has developed and grown in strength, fought heroically and performed immortal meritorious deeds for the Chinese people's revolutionary cause. Together with the revolutionary people of the whole country, our army went through the protracted, complex, fierce and arduous people's revolutionary war, overthrew the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and has won a socialist new China on the battlefield.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our army, carrying forward its glorious tradition of being a fighting force and at the same time a working force and a production force, has taken an active part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland; and waging tit-for-tat struggles against U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys, it has won great victories in the war of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, smashed the harassing activities of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, repulsed the reactionary nationalists' armed invasion and dealt blows at the social-imperialists for their armed provocations, thus triumphantly safeguarding our great motherland.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our army, acting upon the instructions of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, has undertaken the glorious tasks of supporting industry, supporting agriculture, supporting the broad masses of the Left, exercising military control and giving political and military training. Together with the broad revolutionary masses throughout the country, our army has firmly carried out and courageously safeguarded Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, displayed its mighty power as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, tempered and tested itself in acute and complicated class struggles, strengthened its ties with the masses, promoted its ideological revolutionization and made new contributions to the people.

The glorious fighting record of our army has fully proved that this army of ours which is armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and wholeheartedly serves the people is an army that can vanquish all enemies but can never be defeated. Our army owes all its achievements and victories to Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership; they are great victories for Mao Tsetung Thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao has shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and tremendously strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. The revolutionary spirit emanating from the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is propelling the rapid development of our country's socialist construction, and new achievements are being constantly scored in industrial and agricultural production and in science and culture; an invigorating

and thriving revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the country. Our great socialist motherland has never been so unified, so united and so powerful as it is today.

At present, the world revolution has entered a great new era. The revolutionary movements of the people of the world are surging forward. The revolutionary armed struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing daily. The revolutionary force of the people of the world is growing stronger than ever before. U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are bogged down in political and economic crises and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. The capitalist world and the revisionist clique are riddled with contradictions and are in a state of chaos. However, **all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles.** The U.S. imperialists and social-imperialists are stepping up their collusion and contention, making extensive counter-revolutionary deals on a series of international issues in a vain attempt to redivide the world and suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. They have become the common enemies of the people of the world.

U.S. imperialism has up to now forcibly occupied China's territory Taiwan and incessantly dispatched warships and aircraft to intrude into China's territorial waters and airspace and threaten her security. Since March this year, social-imperialism, far from ceasing its armed provocations against China, has worked energetically to whip up an anti-China hysteria, made war mobilization and plotted the so-called "Asian collective security system," in a vain attempt to rig up a new anti-China military alliance. We must seriously deal with the aggressive design and war threats of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack."** As far as our own desire is concerned, we do not want to fight even for a single day. But if U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism should take the Chinese people's forbearance for a sign that China is weak and can be bullied and insist on imposing a war of aggression upon us, we will certainly keep them company and fight to the finish. We have made full preparations, preparations against their launching a big war and against their launching a war at an early date, preparations against their launching a conventional war and against their launching a large-scale nuclear war. The Chinese revolution won out on the battlefield. Under the brilliant leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the direct command of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and the experience gained through decades of war and through tempering in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we are full of confidence in victory and are certain to **resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out** the aggressors who dare to come!

At present, following Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Unite to win still greater victories,**" the people of the whole country are carrying out conscientiously all Chairman Mao's proletarian policies and fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the Party's Ninth National Congress. The commanders and fighters of our army should respond to the call of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building, strengthen Party leadership, give prominence to proletarian politics, raise to a new level the mass movement of studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, carry out the "four-good" company movement in a deep-going way, and bring into full play the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundred-fold, fully realize the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism and the danger of their launching a war and do a still better job in making preparations against war. We must further strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, strictly observe the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, and carry forward the glorious tradition of keeping **army and people united, army and government united, officers and soldiers united, and the whole army united.** We must continue to do a good job in supporting industry, supporting agriculture, supporting the broad masses of the Left, exercising military control and giving political and military training, and in "**supporting the government and cherishing the people**" and, together with the people of the whole country, **carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously** and strive to build our great

motherland into a still more powerful country and our army into a most proletarianized and most militant revolutionary army!

We are determined to liberate Taiwan! We firmly support the Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism; we firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying through to the end the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; we firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism; we firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; and we firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries.

Now I propose a toast

to the brilliant victories won by the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the past 42 years,

to the great victories of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution,

to the friendship among the people of all countries,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions, military attaches and their wives present here,

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here,

to the health of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, the founder of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the health of his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and

we wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!

Comrade Beqir Balluku Sends Message to Comrade Lin Piao

Most Warmly Greeting the 42nd Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, has received a message of greetings from Comrade Beqir Balluku, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence of the People's Republic of Albania, on the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The message reads in full as follows:

August 6, 1969

Peking

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China

Dear Comrade Lin Piao:

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, I,

on behalf of the Albanian people and all commanders and fighters of the Albanian People's Army and in my own name, extend to you and through you to the fraternal Chinese people and the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army the warmest revolutionary salutation and congratulations.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a heroic revolutionary army, a new-type proletarian army, tempered in the fierce class struggle to overthrow the feudal-bourgeois system of slavery.

The protracted and valiant struggle carried out by the great Chinese people and their glorious army under the leadership of the Communist Party of China against the Japanese aggressors, the mercenary army of Chiang Kai-shek and his master, the U.S. imperialists, culminated victoriously in the establishment of the People's Republic of China. This is an event of major historic significance to the future of China and to the triumph of the world socialist revolution.

Over the past 42 years, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the long-tested and far-sighted leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China and the great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, has united as one with the heroic Chinese people, consistently held aloft the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism, Chairman Mao Tsetung's great thought, and resolutely carried out the revolutionary line of the Communist Party in making revolution and in opposing the hostile ambitions of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists and the reactionaries of all countries and heroically defending the victory of socialism.

In the 20 years since the establishment of people's power, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, firmly following the great teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung, has preserved and developed the fine militant tradition of revolution and the proletarian spirit, consistently put proletarian politics to the fore, persevered in implementing the mass line and made ceaseless efforts in strengthening the close brotherly relationship between officers and men and between the army and the people, thus making itself the reliable pillar of the proletarian dictatorship of the People's Republic of China.

The heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army has taken an active part in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and made exceedingly great contributions to the defence of Comrade Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist proletarian line. It has supported the hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses and become a genuine great school for them. Thus, it has resolutely defended the dictatorship of the proletariat and, at the same time, has better steeled and armed itself with the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. At present, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are carrying out with high revolutionary spirit the historic decisions of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. This congress is a congress of unity

and brilliant victory of the great Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, a congress of victory of Chairman Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and a congress of decisive victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. These decisions have further heightened the militant spirit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and enabled it to further develop and widen its achievements and victories.

Great socialist China has become a vast land of labour where the entire Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are carrying out with unprecedented determination Comrade Mao Tsetung's teaching on grasping revolution and promoting production and preparedness against war. Today, great People's China has become a powerful socialist country with modern industry, advanced agriculture, proletarian culture, science and technology rapidly scaling world heights and immense defence capability. She has become an iron bastion of socialism and a strong base area supporting the revolution and the liberation struggle of the people of various countries.

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and revolution, socialist China stands erect like a monolithic and insurmountable bulwark, and before her the schemes and plans for hegemony of the Soviet-U.S. aggressive alliance to enslave the peoples and dominate the world are being defeated and smashed. The all-round and co-ordinated anti-China activities of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists are for ever doomed to ignominious failure. The resolute and crushing counter-blows dealt by the Chinese people and the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army to the Soviet revisionists' criminal provocations on China's Chenpao Island have shown the whole world that People's China is inviolable and impregnable.

The Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army have forged unbreakable ties of militant friendship and iron-like unity with the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and they are overjoyed at the tremendous victories won by the People's Republic of China in socialist construction and in the all-round efforts to strengthen her national defence capability.

Led and nurtured by our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and our great leaders Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Mao Tsetung, our two fraternal armies which today and for ever stand shoulder to shoulder have cemented an unbreakable militant friendship to defend socialism and completely smash the plans of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and the reactionaries of various countries.

Marxism-Leninism and the great cause of the people of all countries and revolution is bound to triumph over the contemporary reactionary forces — imperialism

and modern revisionism — which are crumbling and falling apart.

Dear Comrade Lin Piao, please allow me, on the occasion of Army Day, to express to the fraternal Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army my sincere wishes for new achievements in their socialist construction, in constantly raising their fighting power, in maintaining all-time preparedness and in

strengthening their national defence capability in an all-round way.

Beqir Balluku

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers
and Minister of Defence of the People's
Republic of Albania

Tirana, July 28, 1969

Chairman Mao's Line on Army Building — Beacon Guiding Our Victorious Advance

by the Party branch of a P.L.A. naval hydrographic unit

OUR hydrographic unit is a battle service unit. Our task is to give directions for navigation in battle and to take care of and install and repair the signal lights in the work of preparedness against war. What makes our squadron different from others is that our personnel are scattered. Divided into groups of from 3 to 6, we often carry signal-light equipment, tents and baggage on our shoulders in the teeth of howling winds and roaring waves while climbing steep mountains or going over shoals and reefs. For years now, our footprints could be found along the thousand-*li* east China coast. Through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and energetic revolutionization of our thinking, our squadron fulfilled the arduous task entrusted to us by the leadership and was commended as a "four-good" company for eight successive years. Many times the representatives of our squadron have seen our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin. This is our greatest honour and happiness and a big stimulus which always encourages us in our victorious advance. Today as we celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, we are truly excited and deeply feel that every victory of our squadron stems from invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building. With these, we can cross a thousand hills and ten thousand *li* of waves to light up hundreds of beacons in the East China Sea; although we work in separate groups, with these, which are the red thread that links us along this thousand-*li* coast, our hearts beat as one and our morale is high.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and **"political work is the life-blood of all economic work."** In accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building, prominence must be given to proletarian politics and the stress on building the army politically should come first. But before 1960, as a result of the

interference of the bourgeois military line represented by Peng Teh-huai, we were not very clear on what had to be grasped. Some people said: Our personnel are scattered and attention should be paid to organizational discipline. Some argued that since our task was to install signal lights at sea, emphasis should be laid on technique and on training some more skilled specialists. It was obvious that all this did not conform to Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building. If we did things according to these arguments, our road forward would become narrower and our squadron would become disunited. Installing the signal light on Hsiaoniu reef is a lesson for us.

Hsiaoniu reef is surrounded by strong winds and billowy seas. The work to put up the signal light there was really difficult. Three attempts before 1962 all failed. The conclusion we drew every time was that either our technique was not up to the required level, or our equipment was not up to the job. By the end of 1963, we launched a high tide to study the resolution of the Kutien Conference* and the resolution of the 1960 enlarged meeting of the Central Committee's Military Commission. Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on putting emphasis on building the army politically and Vice-Chairman Lin's instruction on firmly adhering to

*Kutien Conference: Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Fourth Army of the Chinese Red Army held its Ninth Party Congress in Kutien Village, Shanghang County, Fukien Province, in December 1929. The congress adopted the resolution *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* which was written by Chairman Mao. This resolution laid down for the Red Army the proletarian line of building the army politically and based the building of the Red Army on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. With the elimination of all the influences of the old armies, the Red Army became a genuine people's army. For more than the last 40 years, illuminated by Chairman Mao's great proletarian thinking on army building, our people's army has constantly developed and grown in strength and become an invincible heroic army.

the "four firsts"* are the beacon guiding our road of advance. We came to realize that the three failures in installing a signal light on Hsiaoniufu reef were due to paying too much attention to technique and neglecting politics, not persisting in the "four firsts."

In May 1964 we took part in a battle against Hsiaoniufu reef for the fourth time. This time we studied the "three constantly read articles" and firmly grasped the ideological-political work. With lofty aspirations, we overcame the strong gales and high waves by our proletarian revolutionary spirit. It took us only 15 hours to transport more than 60 tons of reinforced cement on to the reef. Just when the foundation for the signal light had been set up, the tide came in, the waves headed for the new foundation and the water pushed away the reef's big rocks which weighed scores of *jin*. The limbs of many of the fighters were cut by the rocks. At this critical point we shouted militant slogans and we linked our arms to keep the water away and protect the newly cemented foundation. As a result, a big 8-metre-high navigation beacon was completed.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the people have great strength and can perform any wonder in the world. All by himself, fighter Lin Fu-chin once went on to a reef to repair the signal light. A strong wind suddenly came up and the small boat which had brought him could not get to him. He was marooned on the small windy reef, surrounded by waves. Despite hunger and fatigue, he held out against the strong wind and big waves for three days and nights alongside the signal light. When he was finally taken out, he said with triumphant joy: When I thought of Chairman Mao's teachings, I was filled with courage and strength.

The success of the installation of a signal light on Hsiaoniufu reef, the exemplary deeds of Lin Fu-chin and many other vivid facts gave our Party branch the strong conviction: To organize our squadron, whose personnel work separately, into a single unit of iron, what is most fundamental for us is to give prominence to proletarian politics, to great Mao Tsetung Thought. Only thus can unity in thinking, will, action and strength be attained. Fighters trained like this can stand up to any difficulty and hardship, just like a signal light which no wind can put out and no wave can submerge and gives light wherever it is set up. Therefore, our Party branch set for itself the task of installing Mao Tsetung Thought as the signal light in the minds of our fighters. No matter how dispersed our personnel are, how heavy the task or how hard our life, to "set

* The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind, as distinguished from ideas in books. That is to say, first place to man, first place to political work, first place to ideological work and first place to living ideas.

up a beacon for our ideology" should be given first place in all work.

To install a navigation signal one has first to lay the foundation. "Setting up a beacon for one's ideology" also needs a foundation, that is, a profound proletarian sentiment towards Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Vice-Chairman Lin said: "Recalling the past sufferings means recalling class sufferings and the sufferings of our nation. We should take this as the starting point in studying Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works." In accordance with this instruction from Vice-Chairman Lin, we have made great efforts in conducting class education through recalling past sufferings in the light of present happiness, and in carrying out education on the struggle between the two lines through revolutionary mass criticism. This has helped all the commanders and fighters to firmly remember class sufferings and never forget to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We have combined revolutionary mass criticism with class education during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. No matter where we are—in tents during the cold winter or sultry summer, on reefs washed by the billows, in pillboxes pestered by mosquitoes and insects, or in small boats tossed by the waves—and no matter how small our group is, even when there are only three to six of us, we always see to it that revolutionary mass criticism is unfailingly carried out. Our slogan is: Use revolutionary mass criticism to blast a way forward in every field of work and to promote the revolutionization of the squadron. Comrades are unanimous in the opinion that the more class education and revolutionary mass criticism we have, the more we hate our class enemies, the greater is our love for Chairman Mao and the better we arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought.

It was through class education and education on the struggle between the two lines that squad leader Chang Chih-chung, who had been cited as a "five-good" fighter for successive years, gradually raised his proletarian consciousness. The first time he was given class education, he recalled his wretched life in the old society which had torn his family apart and brought untold misery to his family members. This aroused his hatred for the class enemies, and he pledged to the Party branch that he would cheerfully serve in the P.L.A. in order to safeguard the people's interests. The second time he received class education, he came to understand that he had set a low standard for himself by merely gladly serving in the P.L.A. He should, instead, set himself the high standard of studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way and serving the people all his life. Through revolutionary mass criticism during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he further understood that, to safeguard our country's red political power, it was of paramount importance to grasp Mao Tsetung Thought. Since then, he has eagerly and earnestly studied and applied Mao

Tsetung Thought in a living way, and enthusiastically propagated Mao Tsetung Thought. Every time he goes forth on duty, he does many things of benefit to the people. There are many fighters like him in our squadron who, nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, have grown up and matured through class education.

To help the comrades "set up a beacon for their ideology," our cadres take the lead in doing ideological work, firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that **"cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined."** Political instructor Yang Pao-kuei has mobilized the masses to run a tabloid and form a correspondence network so that every fighter who is out on duty in different places may study Mao Tsetung Thought well. "The tabloid," the fighters say, "serves as a forum where we can have heart-to-heart talks and it plays the role of a political instructor *in absentia*." Every night when the other fighters have gone to sleep, Yang sits by a lamp to read the letters from the fighters afield. Then, with the questions raised by these fighters in mind, he tries to find answers to them in Chairman Mao's works. Before going to sleep, he has the replies written to every letter he has received. "Our political instructor's heart is linked with ours," said the fighters. "He stays up late so that we may progress ideologically."

Our military cadres also make great efforts in helping the comrades "set up a beacon for their ideology." Squadron leader Ko Hsin-ta is a veteran in charge of navigation signals. During the battle to liberate Yichiangshan Island in 1955, he braved enemy gunfire and was the first to dash on to the island. Holding a signal above his head, he directed the other fighters in making a successful landing. Today, in promoting the revolutionization of the squadron, he is still in the lead. Though his physical condition is weak and he sometimes faints several times a day, he looks the comrades up in the evening to talk with them till late in the night. The fighters have praised him, saying: "Our commander has the whole squadron, but not himself, in mind."

Just as setting up navigation signals in the sea depends on the masses, so does the "setting up of a beacon for one's ideology." Because our fighters work in separate groups, we often bivouac or live in crumbling temples or in caves on isolated islands. For us, not having drinking water or meals is quite common. Therefore, we cannot do ideological work well by depending on cadres and the leadership alone. It is essential to mobilize the masses and get them organized to do ideological work with the Communists as the backbone. Everyone is encouraged to act as political instructor.

New fighter Chang Ken-tung went to sea with veteran fighters only a few days after he joined our squadron. Like many other new fighters, he joined the navy full of enthusiasm, thinking that he would steer a warship at sea. So he was unhappy when he was assigned to our squadron. Knowing what was on his

mind, Chang Yu-tsi, a Communist, helped him recall his family's miserable history in the old society. Together, they studied *Serve the People*. Chang also told the recruit about the hundreds of glittering light-buoys in the East China Sea, each lighted by relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and each reflecting the red hearts of the fighters, who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, in charge of laying these buoys. The more beacons we set up, the greater the number of sentinels safeguarding Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Heart-to-heart talks enabled Chang Ken-tung to link his ordinary but arduous work with the lofty ideal of the revolution. He came to the deep realization that a comfortable environment could not bring up staunch revolutionary fighters; it was only through hard struggle that successors to the revolution could be trained. From then on, he made eager efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and was cited as a "five-good" fighter in his first year in the navy.

We fighters in the company always pay attention to doing ideological work among ourselves in ordinary times, and consequently we are all the more able to help spot and solve each other's current ideological problems in times of crisis. Once when we were putting up light-buoys in a channel, our small boat, which was being tossed about by rapid torrents, was time and again swept off the designated buoy-laying point as we neared it. We rowed back and forth, but just could not manage to reach the point. At this moment, fighter Liu Chien thought: Why set ourselves such high demands? We can just throw ours down! The squad leader figured out what he had in mind just as Liu was about to push the buoy into the water. He immediately recited aloud: **"Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people."** Liu Chien withdrew his arm on hearing this and responded by shouting: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** After dozens of attempts, we finally placed the buoy accurately on the designated point. That night, we held a forum on fighting self and criticizing revisionism which enabled everyone to take a step forward in the revolutionization of our thinking.

Such ideological work is like a refuelling station at the front. This is impossible if we do not mobilize and rely on the masses. We profoundly feel that the more lively and deep-going the ideological work done by the masses, the more flourishing our squadron becomes and the greater the number of meritorious deeds. This constitutes a tremendous motive force for our squadron's advance.

In "setting up a beacon for one's ideology," it is necessary to rely both on the broad masses of fighters and the broad masses of the people. Having set foot on all islands, big and small, in the East China Sea, we have had extensive contacts with the masses of the people. From this inexhaustible source we draw rich nourishment in promoting the revolutionization of our squadron. Following Chairman Mao's teaching **"to**

proceed in all cases from the interests of the people," we propagate Mao Tsetung Thought wherever we go and serve the people well. Some of us have rescued children under enemy gunfire, some have saved state property in the Minchiang River when it was in spate, while others have saved people's lives and property in raging flames and dense smoke. One of our habits in daily life is to join the people in manual labour. In doing mass work, we specially emphasize learning from the masses and making workers and poor and lower-middle peasants our teachers. Wherever we go, we make social investigations, invite old fishermen who suffered most in the old society to relate the history of their families and join the masses in revolutionary mass criticism. During the great cultural revolution, we have taken an active part in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e. support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control, political and military training).

In this way, we have not only forged close fish-and-water ties between the army and the people, but also promoted the revolutionization of our unit.

Over the last few years, we have used invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to "set up a beacon for our ideology" on a big scale and concentrated our efforts to create "four-good" companies in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building and promoting the revolutionization of people's thinking. With the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works surging forward in one high tide after another, the building of our squadron has kept advancing continuously. As a result of giving prominence to Mao Tsetung Thought, our squadron members are like hundreds of shining signal lights on the sea, all connected to the same general source of power. Giving prominence to Mao Tsetung Thought enables us to be of one mind and follow Chairman Mao closely, with all our red hearts turned to Peking.

"Four-Good" Companies March With Big Strides Along the Road of Continued Revolution

IN line with Chairman Mao's thinking on army building, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao issued in 1961 the call to unfold the movement for "four-good" companies throughout the Chinese People's Liberation Army. This movement has been developing with increasing vigour since that time.

The "four goods" are: 1) good in political and ideological work, 2) good in the "three-eight" working style, 3) good in military training, and 4) good in arranging everyday life. The relationship between them is that "good in political and ideological work" — with putting proletarian politics to the fore as the key link, putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command and doing a good job of revolutionizing the companies — commands the other three.

The "four goods" is a graphic generalization of the basic experience of the P.L.A. over decades of building up the companies. It is an important strategic measure of far-reaching significance in the revolutionization of the people's army and in its preparedness against war. The unfolding of the movement for "four-good" companies has enabled Chairman Mao's line on army building to become deeply rooted in the basic units — the companies — and thereby greatly promoting the revolutionization of the P.L.A. and making it into a mighty, impregnable Great Wall for ever.

Guided by Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the movement for "four-good" companies

throughout the P.L.A. has been further developing in depth and is becoming even more vigorous. We describe below the exploits of several P.L.A. companies in the movement to create "four-good" companies in the first half of this year. They vividly reflect the new developments in the revolutionization of the People's Liberation Army.

Red Fighters at the Anti-Revisionist Outpost

CHENPAO Island area, an outpost of the struggle against revisionism, has a heroic fighting collective armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and inspired by the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." It is a frontier guards detachment which has won the Merit for Collectives, First Class, in the Chenpao Island battle of self-defence to repulse the enemy.

This heroic detachment made the battlefield where it crushed the military provocations of the Soviet revisionist new tsars a revolutionary crucible for achieving the "four goods." One night when a heavy snow was falling and northerly winds were howling, it received an urgent assignment in preparedness against war. The Party branch immediately called a meeting of the branch committee members. Studying Chairman Mao's teaching that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything** over and over, they enthusiastically discussed ways to accomplish this diffi-

cult task. They regarded its fulfilment as forming part of the rating for achieving the "four goods." Everyone agreed that the more urgent the task and the more pressing the time the more important it was to correctly handle the relationship between "good political and ideological work" and the remaining "three goods" and to unswervingly put proletarian politics to the fore.

Detachment leader Chan Ching-fu took the detachment to the spot where the Soviet revisionist armed forces had committed the towering crime of encroaching on Chinese territory. There, burning with indignation, they denounced in one voice the fascist atrocities of the Soviet revisionists. The Party branch organized the company's cadres and fighters into a Mao Tsetung Thought study class on the spot. Using invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to unmask the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in the most thorough way, commanders and fighters came to realize that the accomplishment of every single fighting task was closely related to the great objective of fighting imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

Once a squad of the detachment was carrying out a mission on the island when suddenly contact with the upper command was cut off. The squad leader put Li Tsan-jung, a Communist Party member, on the job of re-establishing telephone connection. Li Tsan-jung was utterly devoted to the defence of the sacred territory of the motherland. While checking the telephone lines, he came to the edge of the island. In front of him was a frozen stretch of inland river more than a hundred metres wide. The thick snow there had melted into water about a foot deep. How was he going to tackle the job? Today, he thought, he was re-establishing contact not on an ordinary line but a line which meant fighting the Soviet revisionist new tsars. With this idea uppermost in mind, he crept forward in the icy water of the frozen stretch of the river to re-establish the contact and successfully carried out his mission.

This heroic detachment, holding high Chairman Mao's glorious banner of building the army politically, is marching forward courageously in the storm of the anti-revisionist struggle and has become a detachment of red fighters at the anti-revisionist outpost.

Riding the Waves Forward

BOAT No. 364 of a unit of the South China Sea Fleet, which has been cited as a "Four-Good Boat" for seven years running, faced a new test in the "four-good" campaign during the first half of this year. It was given a tough mission over a long and narrow navigation route.

Commanders and fighters on this boat had been awarded the title of honour of the "Shock Force" for fiercely charging the enemy in the sea battle to liberate Wanshan Islands 19 years ago. Since the beginning of

the period of socialist revolution, this ship's commanders and fighters have been praised as "steel-willed fighters on the sea" for steadily and triumphantly marching ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building.

It was when the Party's Ninth National Congress was being successfully held earlier this year that they received the order to carry out the mission. They immediately weighed anchor and put out to sea. But a violent sea wind was blowing and enormous waves battered the boat from all sides. One moment it was tossed up to the crest of the waves, the next it disappeared into the troughs. According to regulations, a boat this size should not sail in such stormy weather. But the determined commanders and fighters said: "With invincible Mao Tsetung Thought guiding our navigation, there are no violent winds and raging waves that cannot be conquered." The boat's Party group promptly organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's great teaching that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and used Chairman Mao's teachings to unify the thinking of the commanders and fighters and guide the battle. Braving the howling wind and cutting through the surging waves, the boat triumphantly sailed into the designated area at sea.

Flanked by submerged rocks and shoals, the long and narrow route, where the boat was to carry out its mission, was full of twists and turns. Pounded continuously by the wild wind and mighty waves, the boat would be in danger of running on to the reefs or going aground at any moment when it sailed into this route.

The ship failed in its first two attempts to go along the assigned route because the wind was too strong and the route was unfamiliar. The commanders and fighters on board never forgot to put proletarian politics to the fore. To solve living problems in their minds, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "**In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage.**" The first thing they did was to find out where they had lagged behind ideologically, and to increase their courage. Then they held a meeting at which everybody suggested ways and means. With Mao Tsetung Thought showing the way, no difficulties were insurmountable. Succeeding in its third attempt to get on the route, the boat carried out its task with flying colours.

In preliminary selections in the first half of 1969, Boat No. 364 again ranked among the "four-good" units.

An Advanced Thinking and Working Style Wins a Hard Battle

COMING from a frigid no man's land into a torrid region in southern China, the 9th company of a unit of the Railway Corps was given the glorious assignment of building a railway bridge. This was a company which has been cited a "four-good" company for eight consecutive years. It was asked by the leadership to

be sure to finish the piers before the river was in spate. Time was short, the task difficult.

The 9th company is a company with an advanced thinking and working style. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and unswervingly giving prominence to proletarian politics, it had, together with fraternal P.L.A. units, entered the frigid zone and built one railway section after another in snow-covered virgin forests where the temperature dropped to more than 50 degrees C. below zero. Going from that region into a scorching area, its members ran into many difficulties. What should they do? Continue to advance and make revolution, or become frightened and cease to advance? The Party branch promptly organized the cadres and fighters of the whole company to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." Lively discussions followed. The fighters declared firmly: "We fighters in the railway corps, who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, have built smooth-running railroads over icy peaks. We can certainly span the treacherous waters!"

Revolutionary fighters armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are imbued with the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." They are the most courageous and the most fearless. The 2nd squad, working in suffocating heat at the middle of the bridge, sweated profusely though they were stripped to the waist. But they said courageously: "The weather may be hot, but it is not any warmer than our determination to carry out the Party's assignment!" Initially, new fighter Juan Fang-tien was overawed by the 50-metre-high ladder. With the comrades' help, he studied Chairman Mao's works, fought self and displayed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." He not only boldly went up the ladder but did a very fine job.

Invincible Mao Tsetung Thought has imbued the commanders and fighters of the 9th company with inexhaustible wisdom and strength. Working hard together with the bridge-building workers, they set new records in the daily progress of their work and completed the bridge three months ahead of schedule. Full of confidence, they have victoriously advanced to yet another new assignment.

Stand Sentry and Patrol in Defence of The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

A HEAVY machinegun company of a P.L.A. unit at a coastal outpost in Amoy is stationed on a towering, mist-shrouded mountain. The commanders and fighters, with the mainland of the motherland behind them and the enemy-occupied islands across the sea facing them, are vigilantly keeping watch over



Commanders and fighters of the "Red 2nd Company of Iron and Steel" in a unit under the P.L.A. Kwangchow Command are determined to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, bring into play the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," and always follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution all their lives.

the enemy day and night and guarding the motherland's coastal defence. It has been commended as a "four-good" company for eight years in succession.

The company Party branch has consistently used Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm its cadres and fighters, thereby promoting the revolutionization of their thinking and doing an excellent job of preparedness against war. Late on the night of April 24 this year, when the extra good news of the victorious closing of the Ninth Party Congress reached the front positions, the whole company became a scene of jubilation, with every fighter of the coast guards in high spirits and filled with soaring militancy. Lang Ching-han, the leader of the 7th squad on duty at the frontline, told the fighters: "The greater our victory, the more frantic the enemy's disruptive activities. We must hold our rifles firmly in hand and stand sentry and patrol in defence of Chairman Mao and the dictatorship of the proletariat." He led the fighters in patrolling the shore, now crouching on the beach to keep close watch of the sea, now pressing their ears against the rocks to listen carefully to noises in the surroundings. They did not lightly miss a single sound or a single light at sea.

Knowing that some fighters, who had enlisted several years after him, had been promoted to leading posts in the company, company leader Huang Chi-tung once had the idea that "newborn forces have come to the fore in the company and I can now take it easy." Aware of this erroneous idea which flashed through his mind, he studied Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fought bravely against bourgeois

self-interest. He came to realize that the revolution had not come to an end; it would go on. The spirit of continuing to make revolution, therefore, must be vigorously carried forward. From that time on, he actively helped the newly promoted political instructor do political and ideological work well, and at the same time displayed by his own exemplary deeds the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Going wherever the conditions are hardest, he always stands in the van of the company in waging revolutionary struggle.

Carrying the Revolutionary Tradition Forward

THE "Red 2nd Company of Iron and Steel" which is supporting the broad masses of the Left in Kweilin is a company with a glorious revolutionary tradition, having been formed in the time of the Red Army. Over the years, this company has witnessed the replacement of one group of cadres and fighters after another, but the Red Army tradition has been passed down from generation to generation. During the campaign to create "four-good" companies, it has further carried this revolutionary tradition forward.

This year, the company's platoon leader Huang Jung-ken led the 3rd platoon to support the broad masses of the Left in a factory a dozen or so *li* away from the company. The leadership put a bicycle at his disposal because he regularly returned to the company, attending meetings, studying or reporting on his work. But for the past several months, when he returned to the company he always walked instead of using the bicycle or taking the bus.

Why did he not use the bicycle? There is a story behind this. One day shortly after the bicycle was put at his disposal, Huang attended a company meeting and then pedalled back. He met three fighters on the way. One of them, said jokingly: "Platoon leader, let's have a race! See who goes faster, we on 'iron foot' or you on a semi-mechanized vehicle?" This joke gave Huang much food for thought. Tossing in bed that night, he recalled the days when he was squad leader. At that time, the fighters of the "Sharp Dagger" 3rd squad in which he served were scattered throughout several posts at a distance of from several to over 20 *li* away, but he never rode a bike or took a bus when he made his rounds doing ideological work. He told himself at the time: "Since I'm doing ideological work among the fighters from day to day, I must first set strict demands on myself by way of fostering an advanced thinking and work style." Should I throw away the good style of plain living and hard work, a time-honoured tradition developed by the company over the past decades, simply because I have become a platoon leader? Thinking of this, he could no longer lie in bed. So he got up, switched on the light and restudied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao's.

Early next morning, facing the rising sun and walking with big strides, he went to the company's

Party branch to report on his thinking. He said: The fighters are scoring new successes in the campaign for creating "four-good" companies and they are advancing in big strides along the road of continuing to make revolution. Being a cadre, I should always and everywhere march in the van of the fighters and never allow myself to lag behind ideologically.

Since then, Huang has never touched that bicycle. When asked why he chose to go on foot while leaving that bicycle standing around, he replied: "It all depends on hard training that we have a pair of 'iron feet' and an advanced thinking and work style. We must never abandon the revolutionary tradition of plain living and hard work."

Flying Along the Revolutionary Course Charted by Chairman Mao

THE Independent Squadron of an air force unit stationed in the southern part of the motherland is a "four-good" fighting collective which is good in political and ideological work and has a fighting style that can stand any test. This squadron has flown and fought in the motherland north and south and shot intruding U.S.-made Chiang planes out of the sky.

This squadron has all along been built up in accordance with the requirements of the "four goods." It has always put being good in political and ideological work in first place and has taken a firm grip on fostering a brave and tenacious fighting style to make the unit's ideology more and more revolutionary and its wings stronger and stronger.

Not long ago it carried out a combat exercise.

One pitch-black night when people were fast asleep, the sudden ringing of the alarm bell for the combat training exercise sounded. Yang Hsiu-chung, a "five-good" flyer and an activist in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works who was on duty, sprinted to his plane, arranging his gear as he ran. He scrambled into the cockpit and soon had everything ready for action. When the commander gave the signal to go "to the attack," the airfield shook with the roar of his engine. His plane shot into the sky like an arrow. As soon as he started to "attack," Yang flew into a huge mass of dense black clouds. Cherishing boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," Yang overcame all the difficulties caused by such weather and knifed through the clouds and fog in his plane, heading for the "battle zone." Suddenly, a bright dot appeared on the radar screen and the order to "attack" came from the ground. He cleverly estimated the direction and altitude of the "enemy plane" and gave his plane everything it had to get there. But the "enemy plane" craftily kept changing its course and altitude. It darted to the left and then to the right. It suddenly climbed and then dived. It

confused the signals on the radar screen, sometimes losing itself in the radar waves. This was the first time that Yang had come up against such a situation. He bent his every fibre to catch the tricky "enemy plane." Finally, he got a fix on it and held on to it tightly. He raced closer and closer until he was dead on it before firmly pressing the gun button which sent out a burst of roaring cannon fire that wiped out the "enemy plane."

Closely Following Chairman Mao, Serving the People Heart and Soul

— Valiant P.L.A. fighter Ning Hsueh-chin who fears neither
hardship nor death

NURTURED on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, thousands upon thousands of heroic fighters who fear neither hardship nor death are maturing apace.

Ning Hsueh-chin, a Communist and "five-good" fighter of the 7th company of a P.L.A. unit under the Lanchow Command, is one such heroic fighter. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai," he shed his blood in protecting the lives of several young Red Guard fighters.

The Party committee of the Lanchow Command has decided to award a first-class merit to Comrade Ning Hsueh-chin. It has called upon the broad masses of the commanders and fighters to carry forward the P.L.A.'s glorious tradition of fearing neither hardship nor death, emulate Ning's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, fight bravely to translate into action the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Daring to Charge Forward at the Crucial Moment

"We must take a correct attitude towards the question of life and death. We must foster a revolutionary outlook on life and fear neither hardship nor death. We live and die for the revolution. When revolution requires it, we must dare to step forward and show not the slightest fear before danger. To sacrifice our lives for the people's liberation cause is 'weightier than Mount Tai' and 'a worthy death,' as Chairman Mao teaches."

— Excerpt from Comrade Ning Hsueh-chin's diary

On the evening of November 29, 1968, red flags fluttered over the Sian Railway Station and firecrackers exploded when Chairman Mao's instruction calling on intellectuals to be "re-educated" by the workers, peasants and soldiers was broadcast repeatedly over the loud-speaker. Holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the comrades of the Independent Squadron are full of militancy and determined to follow more closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, to grasp revolution and promote preparedness against war, to firmly establish the thinking of being ready to fight a war at any moment, to build a bastion of iron in the sky and be prepared at all times to smash the war provocations of the imperialists, revisionists and the reactionaries!

carrying knapsacks on their backs, columns of young Red Guards marched with firm strides into the station. They were going to the vast expanse of the rural areas to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and to temper themselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

P.L.A. fighter Ning Hsueh-chin was on sentry duty at the station. Seeing the educated youths determinedly embarking on the road indicated by Chairman Mao, he said gladly to himself: "With these youngsters developing as successors to the revolutionary cause, we can be sure that our Party will never turn revisionist and our state will never change its political colour. We revolutionary fighters should follow Chairman Mao even more closely, fear no hardship or danger, dare to charge forward at any crucial moment, and stand up to all tests. We should stand sentry and fight well in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

A deafening sound ripped the air. It was the No. 70 express from Urumchi sounding its whistle, announcing its approach.

A group of Red Guards were walking on the tracks alongside another train. Upon hearing the roar of the approaching engine and dazzled by its powerful headlight, the young Red Guards, caught in a web of tracks, could not make out on which line the express was coming in. Greatly dismayed, they ran about helter-skelter.

Aware of the peril, Ning Hsueh-chin cried out: "The train's coming in on the No. 6 track! Keep clear of it!" As he shouted, he ran towards the Red Guards and directed their escape.

The train rolled in, 70 metres, then 60 metres, nearer and nearer to the station.

Red Guard Ning Jung-shan, who had already run to one side of the No. 6 track, spotted his classmate Wang An-hsiang still on the other side. He ran back to pull

him over. Now, both were in the line of danger and an accident was imminent.

"Stand where you are!" shouted Ning Hsueh-chin. He rushed forward and shoved the two Red Guards to safety.

At this moment, Ning turned his head and saw another Red Guard, Liu Hsueh-tung, running about the tracks. The train, rumbling in, was then only some 10 metres away. Liu Hsueh-tung's life hung by a thread.

In a flash, Ning recalled Chairman Mao's great teaching "**To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai.**" This was his signal for action. Ning dashed towards Liu without a moment's delay.

As Ning ran, the huge engine, heavy smoke, dazzling light and air waves bore down upon him. Ning did not blanch. Summoning all his energy, he caught up with Liu Hsueh-tung and pushed Liu clear of the track with a thrust of his body. The dark train had already loomed quite close to Ning before he was able to jump clear. The engine-driver put on the emergency brakes. But the forward motion of the train was still strong and it hurtled Ning 10 metres away. His head was badly wounded, and he fell into a deep coma. As soon as the news spread, his fellow-fighters in the P.L.A. company, the railway workers, young Red Guard fighters and passengers hurried over and gathered around him. When they called his name anxiously, he gasped in a very faint voice: "How . . . how . . . are the Red Guards?"

An ambulance rushed Ning to a nearby hospital. A crowd of people followed him there. Rolling up their sleeves, they held out their arms as they volunteered to donate their blood. Though comrades at the hospital repeatedly assured them there was sufficient blood in the blood bank, they lingered on a long time, reluctant to leave.

Serving the People Wholeheartedly

"We are revolutionary fighters. We should serve the people wholeheartedly. Serving the people should be unconditional and unreserved, with no thought of reward. Otherwise, it isn't wholehearted."

— *Excerpt from Comrade Ning Hsueh-chin's diary*

Ning Hsueh-chin is a heroic proletarian fighter who has matured in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Twenty-three years ago, he was born in a poor peasant's home in Chienan County, Hopei Province. In August 1965, fired with the lofty ideal of safeguarding Chairman Mao and the motherland, he entered that great school of Mao Tsetung Thought — the P.L.A. Soon, the movement to emulate Chairman Mao's good fighter Wang Chieh swept the army, followed by the drive to learn from the steel-willed fighter Mai Hsien-teh. Ning was deeply moved by these heroes and their exploits. He came to understand that only by arming himself with

Mao Tsetung Thought and fostering the ideal of emancipating all mankind could he become fearless of hardship and death. From then on, he used Chairman Mao's teaching "**serve the people wholeheartedly**" as the criterion for all his actions. In his daily life and work, he enthusiastically did everything that was of benefit to the people and to the revolution.

One day, as Ning was busy maintaining order at the railway platform, he discovered several old women standing in the midst of a pile of bundles. Their train had already pulled in, but they had not yet gone through the underground passage to reach it. Chairman Mao has taught: "**Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him.**" Inspired by Comrade Bethune's spirit, Ning immediately went up to the grannies and said gently: "Come, give me your bundles. Lean on me." He helped them to board the train one by one, inquired after their destinations, and asked the train conductor to take care of them on the way.

Back on the platform, he found another old woman, who had just got off the train, sitting on her bundle and looking helplessly at the overhead bridge leading out of the station. Warm-heartedly, Ning took up the bundle, carried the old woman on his back over the bridge and all the way to a bus station. The old woman, clasping his hands, said: "Comrade, thank you! My own son couldn't have been kinder!"

"You shouldn't thank me, thank Chairman Mao. It's he who teaches us to do so," Ning answered.

In all his actions, Ning showed his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, his great love for the masses of the people and his utter devotion to the revolutionary cause.

Late one night, the No. 53 express from Shanghai to Urumchi drew into the Sian Station, and a seriously ill young woman was helped off the train. Ning Hsueh-chin, who was on duty, and his comrade-in-arms Chang Hsueh-liang went up, inquired into the situation, and immediately helped the sick woman out of the station. As the last bus had long since passed, they put her on a pedicab which took her to the hospital.

Vice-Chairman Lin says: "We must make the propagation and implementation of Mao Tsetung Thought our lifetime job." Ning Hsueh-chin realizes that to work well for the revolution, the most important thing is to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought among the masses, to organize them and arm them with it. This is the fundamental task. On the night of October 15 last year, Chairman Mao's latest instructions on consolidating and building the Party were made public. Filled with excitement, Ning sat beside a radio. Though he had only a primary school education, he listened attentively to the broadcast and took down the instructions word by word. So that people should learn Chairman Mao's latest instructions

well, he broadcast the instructions to the incoming and out-going passengers through his megaphone. That night, he also cut stencils and mimeographed copies which he distributed to the passengers. Between trains, he organized the waiting passengers to study them. Together, they scathingly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line on Party building and praised Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building.

It is impossible to keep count of the deeds Ning Hsueh-chin has performed for the revolution and the masses during his days and nights of standing duty. But his spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly has left a deep impression on people's minds and he has set an example of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely."

"I'll Fight to My Last Breath!"

"To fear neither hardship nor death and never to change colour, one must always study the 'three constantly read articles' and voluntarily fight self and criticize revisionism. One must make revolution consciously and thoroughly."

— *Excerpt from Comrade Ning Hsueh-chin's diary*

After Ning Hsueh-chin was injured and sent to hospital, the Party and the people showered him with concern and honour. The walls of his ward were covered with big-character posters and pledges expressing determination to learn from him. The revolutionary masses sent him many letters of solicitude, and the local press, radio and television stations often publicized his exploits. And there was an endless stream of visitors who came to see him and give him their regards.

In the past, Ning had performed many good deeds without telling people his name. He had been cited many times for his exploits, but he never became conceited. Now, how did he react to all the care and praise lavished on him?

One day, a group of young Red Guards came to his ward and asked Ning to relate his heroic feat of saving his class brothers. Ning promptly consented and began to talk with gusto. The more the young fighters listened, the more excited they became, but they were puzzled, too. At the end, they cried out in one voice: "But you've told us the story of the hero Nien Szu-wang!" Ning replied solemnly: "That's right. We should all learn from Chairman Mao's good fighter Comrade Nien Szu-wang. There's nothing much to say about myself."

Ning Hsueh-chin regarded the honour the Party and the people gave him in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is not hard for one to do a bit of good. What is hard is to do good all one's life and never do anything bad, to act consistently in the interests of the broad masses, the young people and the revolution, and to engage in arduous struggle for decades on end. That is the hardest thing of all!" He took this quotation as his yardstick. Every time he studied it, he was stirred and would say: "Chairman Mao, dear Chairman Mao! It's you who gave me my all. It's you who liberated

me from the whiplash of the landlords, and it's your brilliant thought which has nurtured me into a man. To have received a few injuries is nothing. Compared to the Party's concern and the education you have given me, and compared to the heavy task of the world revolution, I have done far too little. I will never fall short of your teachings. To safeguard you and your revolutionary line and bring about the emancipation of all mankind, I'll fight to my last breath!"

"I'll fight to my last breath!"—this is the new militant oath taken by Ning Hsueh-chin as he closely follows Chairman Mao on the road of continuing the revolution.

In March this year, when news came that the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists had invaded China's Chenpao Island, Ning couldn't restrain his wrath. He wrote: "We will never allow the sacred territory of the motherland to be invaded, no matter what the cost may be. Not a tree, not even a blade of grass of our motherland can be taken away from us! We will struggle to the end against Soviet revisionism. We will never rest until we have defeated imperialism, revisionism and all reaction!" He immediately sent in a request to leave the hospital and return to his unit. But the doctors firmly refused and the leadership of his unit would not hear of it, for his wounds had not yet healed.

Compelled to remain, Ning Hsueh-chin, whose determination to safeguard the motherland had been fully roused by the armed provocations of the Soviet revisionists, decided to do all he could at the hospital: cleaning up the wards, helping the other patients to make up the beds. . . . He took it on himself to do anything and everything beneficial to the people. When he saw that some of the patients, who had difficulty moving, could not go to the barbershop, he borrowed a barber's kit and cut their hair.

Stirred by the news of the grand opening of the Ninth Party Congress, Ning could no longer restrain himself. He asked the doctors every day to let him go. He said: "I want to fight, to do my share in fulfilling the militant tasks put forward by the congress." After repeated requests, the doctors reluctantly agreed. But they advised him again and again to take a good rest back in the company. By this time, his company had been transferred from duty at the railway station to productive labour at a farm. The very next day after Ning's return, he asked to join the company in cutting firewood on the hills. When the comrades wouldn't let him go, he quietly stuffed a rope in his pocket and followed them. Because he had not fully recovered, cutting firewood was very difficult for him. Once more, the comrades urged him to rest, but he wouldn't listen. He worked with a will though he was so tired that he felt faint and a cold sweat broke out. After the evening meal, he reported for sentinel duty at the tools shed of a work-site. When the leadership and the comrades pressed him to go back to rest, he said: "U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are

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If the Army and the People Are United as One, Who in the World Can Match Them?

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the army must become one with the people" and carrying forward the glorious tradition of "supporting the government and cherishing the people," the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who are boundlessly loyal to the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, have closely united and fought together with the broad masses of the people in the revolutionary struggle. From the frontline of coastal defence to the anti-revisionist outposts, the army and the people support each other and fight shoulder to shoulder. They form an impregnable bastion of iron under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought. Throughout China's vast land, there are plenty of moving scenes in which the army cherishes the people and the people support the army. Holding aloft the banner of unity of the Ninth Party Congress, army men and civilians in China, united in one mind and making joint efforts, are advancing along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao to win new and still greater victories.

Hearts of Army men and Civilians on Karakoram Mountains Beat as One

THE snow-capped Karakoram Mountains average 6,000 metres above sea level. In order to let the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought light every corner of the plateau, the P.L.A. comrades of an army station, who are posted in this mountain area all year round, have organized many propaganda teams which braved wind and snow to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought in the settlements of Tibetan herdsmen scattered in the deep mountain valleys. In this way the army men bring Chairman Mao's words to the hearts of the herdsmen. Unable at first to speak Tibetan, they modestly learnt it from the Tibetan herdsmen. They also helped the herdsmen run study classes to carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions. The army men and the herdsmen helped and learnt from each other, advanced together and thus established a profound, militant friendship.

The Tibetan settlements are widely dispersed and communications are very poor in this area. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab

Liu Shao-chi was responsible for the shortage of medical personnel and medicine in the pastoral areas. When the local herdsmen fell sick, they were unable to get prompt medical treatment. But now the comrades of the station have organized a medical group which tours the pastoral areas and brings medicine to the herdsmen's doors. Wherever the group has gone, it has first studied, together with the herdsmen, Chairman Mao's teachings on medical and health work and relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by Liu Shao-chi. This has enabled the flames of revolutionary mass criticism to spread all over the snow-capped mountains and the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought to light the grassland.

One day when comrades of the station's clinic were told that herdsman Ahwang's child had suddenly fallen ill, they immediately ran a dozen *li* along a mountain path to Ahwang's tent to treat him. To ensure his early recovery, the fighters carried him back to their station where they gave him medicine, injections and nursed him carefully. After some two weeks of treatment, the child was restored to health. With tears in his eyes, Ahwang shook hands with the army men and said: "You are truly good fighters of Chairman Mao."

With a warm love for the People's Liberation Army, the local Tibetan herdsmen gave enormous help to the station to solve the many problems it faced. When the station was first built, the herdsmen, of their own accord, helped level the ground, pitch tents and build the surrounding wall. Water was scarce on the mountains, so the herdsmen, braving the windstorms on the plateau, guided the fighters here and there to find water sources. Coal used by the station has to be brought in from the outside. Whenever snow blocked the road and coal could not be brought in, the herdsmen would send it fuel.

The comrades of the station have a livestock farm on the mountains. A short time ago, the farm's cattle sheds collapsed during a blizzard and several hundred head of cattle stampeded. When this became known to the herdsmen, they joined the army men to search for the cattle during the night. After fighting valiantly for three days and nights, the army men and herdsmen finally rounded up all the cattle without a single loss.

The army cherishes the people and the people support the army; the army and the people are united as one. This is a true picture of the profound relationship,

like that of fish to water, existing between the army-men and the people on the Karakoram Mountains.

"Army-People Village" Under the Wuchih Mountains

AMID the rugged hills under the Wuchih Mountains on Hainan Island, there is a village of the Miao people. Fighting shoulder to shoulder, the P.L.A. commanders and fighters stationed here and the commune members of this village have formed "red pairs," helping and learning from each other. To express the profound fish-to-water relationship between the army and the people, founded on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought, the Miao commune members changed the name of their village to the "Army-People Village."

Everywhere in the village there are moving scenes of the army-men and Miao commune members together studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. The commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. company have consistently used Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the poor and lower-middle peasants, so as to help them to continue to make revolution and always go forward. At the end of last year, some commune members of the village began to take things easy after having reaped good harvests for several years running. The company's commanders and fighters decided to use Mao Tsetung Thought to help the commune members put such living ideological problems right and raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Deputy company commander Tsai Fu-ching led the fighters in holding informal talks with one household after another and in engaging in deep-going and painstaking ideological and political work. One day they went to the home of an old peasant. They recalled with him the past sufferings as contrasted with the present happiness. The more they talked, the more the old man warmed up. He said: "Our revolution has not come to an end, and millions upon millions of class brothers in the world are still suffering and in need of our assistance. We must never pause on the road of revolution." Some commune members thought that their grain yield had reached the "highest limit." The commanders and fighters together with commune members worked out plans to increase yields. Outside the "Army-People Village" was a tract of waste land which could be turned into paddyfields. The company mobilized all its commanders and fighters to help the commune members open up the land, using its own tools. As a result of the company's assistance, the acreage growing early rice reached an all-time high this year in the village.

The company's commanders and fighters helped the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Miao village foster the thinking of continuing the revolution; the latter also helped the P.L.A. cadres and fighters to keep on advancing in the new situation. As a veteran fighter

was leaving for a new fighting post, the old poor-peasant woman who formed a "red pair" with him gave him the worn-out wooden bowl which she had used for begging decades ago and reminded him never to forget the sufferings caused by class exploitation and oppression. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the village presented the company with some old clothes made of tree bark that they had worn in the old society and samples of the wild plants and bitter berries they had eaten at that time. They said with feeling: "If we did not make revolution in the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants would have no power and would lose our lives. If we do not continue the revolution today, we poor and lower-middle peasants will lose power, and our lives as well. We give these mementos to you, our kinsmen, because we want you never to forget the past and always closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution." When a group of veteran soldiers of the company were about to be demobilized in the spring of 1969, the village's poor and lower-middle peasants carefully selected the best timber from the forests to make shoulder poles which they gave to these soldiers. As he was dispatching them, Chiang Ya-erh, a production team leader, said with emotion: "Though small are the poles of our Wuchih Mountains, they can carry a good weight! They express the feelings of us poor and lower-middle Miao peasants. We hope our kinsmen will follow Chairman Mao's teachings still better and shoulder the heavy task of continuing the revolution in their new posts."

"Red Cherish-the-People Flotilla" On Fukien Front

ON the turbulent sea east of Chungwu on the Fukien front is a flotilla of the people's navy armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. It patrols the seas day and night in all weathers to safeguard the motherland. The speedboats of this flotilla often go to the Shihpa Islands and the neighbouring fishing grounds to warmly propagate great Mao Tsetung Thought among the fishermen. The latter praise them as the "Red Cherish-the-People Flotilla."

In the past few years, in the scorching summer or in the typhoon season, the seamen of the flotilla have always raced in their speedboats to bring Chairman Mao's latest instructions to every islet and fishing ground. Once when one boat had just set out to disseminate Chairman Mao's latest instructions, the weather suddenly changed and a gale, stronger than 7th-force, was blowing on the sea. The small boat, unable to withstand very strong winds, danced on the waves and swung violently. The wind and waves knocked over the few seamen on the front deck, but they stubbornly stood up again. With the heroism of "vanquishing all enemies," they battled the surging waves for a whole day and night and finally brought Chairman Mao's words to every islet around.

In order to bring Chairman Mao's latest instructions to the heart of every single fisherman, the seamen of the flotilla often changed their course so as to reach even a single fishing boat or a single fisherman. They never felt tired while spreading Mao Tsetung Thought. One night when they were on their return journey, they discovered fishermen's fires dotting an uninhabited island. They guessed that this must have become the temporary shelter of fishermen unable to return to port. They changed their course without delay and headed for the isolated island where they studied Chairman Mao's latest instructions with the fishermen.

Wherever they went, the seamen would have chats with the poor and lower-middle fishermen. They joined the latter in recalling the past sufferings in contrast with today's happiness, in reviewing the history of the struggle between the two lines on the islands and in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. They said: "We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, be closely united and valiantly advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao!"

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the army men and civilians have consolidated their joint defence and are doing their work of preparedness against war still better. On Shihpa Islands, each family has become an outpost and everyone is a sentinel. The army men and civilians stand shoulder to shoulder on sentry and patrol duty day and night. They are vigilantly guarding the coast and are ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade.

"Bridge Linking Hearts of Army and People" at Foot of Wumeng Mountain

A NEW stone bridge spanning the rapid currents of a river at the foot of the Wumeng Mountain is affectionately called the "bridge linking the hearts of the army and the people."

Previously, lacking a bridge, the people of various nationalities living in this area had to cross the stream on bamboo rafts and inflated ox hide boats, so they faced many difficulties in ferrying across.

In order to do a better job of spreading Mao Tsetung Thought among the people of various nationalities in the border areas, the commanders and fighters of a P.L.A. unit together with the masses along the river overcame all sorts of difficulties to build a stone bridge over the river. Since then, the army men and civilians on both banks have been able to study Chairman Mao's latest instructions and run Mao Tsetung Thought study classes



Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" a P.L.A. unit stationed at an outpost in the South China Sea of the motherland and the local people of Li nationality are determined to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all aggressors who dare to come.

jointly. The stone bridge has closely linked the hearts of the army men and civilians on both banks who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao.

In June this year, there was a rainstorm that lasted more than ten days. Rolling mountain torrents dashed against the bridge and broke it. Looking at the P.L.A. barracks on the south bank, the poor and lower-middle peasants on the north bank recalled so many things that had happened: It was our kinsmen the P.L.A. men who crossed the bridge and brought the great leader Chairman Mao's words to the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities. They also helped us, the people of various nationalities, implement Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies and enabled us, the people in the border areas, to unite as one and closely follow Chairman Mao in our valiant advance. Acting according to Chairman Mao's teaching that "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," our kinsmen, the P.L.A. men, sent mobile medical teams to treat us the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities. Through their efforts, people who had been blind for many years can now see the great image of Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts; the deaf can now hear Chairman Mao's words and former mutes can now shout "Long live Chairman Mao!" The more they thought about these things, the less the poor and lower-middle peasants could restrain their feelings. They said: "This is not an ordinary stone bridge! It is a bridge which links the hearts of the army and the people. We must make every effort to rebuild the bridge quickly."

Meanwhile, the sixth company of a P.L.A. unit was also holding an emergency meeting. The deputy company commander Li Chih-hai pointed out that the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities had several hundred *mu* of farmland on the south bank, and the lack of the stone bridge would hamper them in grasping revolution and promoting production. Besides, he said, "our army unit must also keep daily contact with these peasants on the other bank. We must rebuild the stone bridge as fast as possible."

The army-men and civilians set to work to rebuild the bridge speedily. The commanders and fighters undertook the main tasks of construction. But they had no blueprint. At the risk of their lives, the P.L.A. army-men swam across the rapid stream to consult with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the opposite bank. When they required timber for the scaffolding, an old poor peasant of Lisu nationality brought all the timber he had readied for building his own house. In order to get stones for the bridge piers, the army-men and civilians together blasted rocks on the mountains. Old man Ahpeng of Pai nationality is a stone mason. For two nights he worked on the stones. Observing the commanders and fighters hard at work, production team leader Li Chin-shan held the hand of deputy company commander Li Chih-hai and said: "The army-men have worked for several days without rest. Since you shoulder the task of preparedness against war, how about letting us erect the bridge piers?" Li Chih-hai replied: "Better let us do it. When the army and the people unite to build up the border areas of our great motherland, it's the best preparedness against war." With these words he led several fighters to jump into the river to install the bridge piers. Li Chin-shan likewise led several young commune members in plunging into the river to help. The army-men and civilians worked shoulder to shoulder for seven days and nights. A new stone bridge again spans the rapid stream.

Army and People Closely United at Anti-Revisionist Frontline

FOLLOWING Chairman Mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories," commanders and fighters of a frontier post at the anti-revisionist frontline of China's northwestern borders have united still more closely with the local herdsmen. Together, they have built an indestructible bastion of iron in the motherland's border regions and are ready to smash the armed provocations of the Soviet revisionist new tsars at any time.

Not only do the heroic frontier guards and herdsmen live together on the same mountain and drink water out of the same river, but they guard the border areas together. Fearing neither storms nor the Soviet revisionists' provocations, they use Mao Tsetung Thought to link their hearts and forge themselves into a powerful bulwark of unity and militancy in the anti-revisionist struggle. The post frequently sends out Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams. Crossing mountains and rivers and going deep into the pastoral areas, the team

members have joined the herdsmen in studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions, exchanging experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. The commanders and fighters have also actively passed on to the militia the army's experience in political work.

One day, the political instructor of the frontier post travelled more than five kilometres to a settlement to give militiamen a political lecture. Leading them to a frontline position, he gave them anti-revisionist education by showing them the evidence of the crimes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in encroaching upon China's territory, so that they could see more clearly the aggressive nature of the Soviet revisionist new tsars. With bitter hatred for this clique, they angrily denounced the crimes of aggression committed by the Soviet revisionist new tsars. They declared: "The Soviet revisionist new tsars have increasingly disrupted the status quo of the Sino-Soviet boundary. They have created border incidents again and again, beat and kidnapped unarmed Chinese herdsmen. They will come to no good end! As Chairman Mao has pointed out: 'Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun.' We people of various nationalities in the border region, along with the Liberation Army, are determined to rally closely around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader and combine our efforts to defend the western gate of our motherland."

People of various nationalities in the border region love the Liberation Army ardently. When the post's supply of water or vegetables runs low, the herdsmen help fetch water or on their own send the best vegetables to the army-men. In the spring of 1969, when the post ran out of firewood, Kao Fu-sheng, the militia's deputy company commander, led seven or eight herdsmen to the mountains through snow more than a metre deep. They chopped firewood in excess of 10,000 *jin* and immediately forwarded it to the post. Noting that in the course of their duties, the soldiers had over-worn their clothing and soiled their shoes and socks, the herdswomen, unbeknown to the soldiers, took them away to mend and clean.

During the celebration of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army, the heroic army-men and civilians in the border region sat together to restudy the important instructions Chairman Mao gave at the Ninth Party Congress. They resolved to arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, further strengthen the unity of the army and people, continue to display the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and perform new meritorious services in defence of the great socialist motherland.

Song of Victory Through Unity

—Moving stories of unity among the army-men and civilians in the
Chenpao Island area during their struggles

THE frontier guards and inhabitants in the Chenpao Island area, which is an anti-revisionist outpost, are united as one in their fight to defend the sacred territory of our great socialist motherland and to smash the armed provocations of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

More Concerned About Collective Than About Oneself

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **“At no time and in no circumstances should a Communist place his personal interests first; he should subordinate them to the interests of the nation and of the masses.”** Firmly bearing this teaching in mind, the commanders and fighters of the frontier guards defending our country in this anti-revisionist outpost day and night look upon the interests of the revolution as their very life at all times, subordinating individual interests to those of the people.

Sun Yao-min, a Communist Party member and deputy squad leader of a detachment of the Chinese frontier guards, went one day to Chenpao Island together with his comrades-in-arms to carry out an assignment. The Wusuli River was beginning to thaw. While walking on the ice alongside a steel cable, they suddenly heard a loud cracking sound. A large block of ice in front of them had split, creating a fissure more than a metre wide impeding their way forward. At this time, Sun Yao-min recalled the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: **“Communists in the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies should set an example in fighting bravely.”** He was at once filled with courage and strength. He pledged to himself: The comrades must pass safely at all costs and triumphantly fulfil the glorious task of defending our motherland. Without the slightest hesitation he lay prostrate on the steel cable and so formed a “bridge” with his own body for the comrades to cross over. Fully aware of what his comrades were thinking, he instructed them firmly: “Comrades, don't hesitate. Cross over quickly to defend our great socialist motherland!” At his insistent urging, the comrades began their way over his body. Sun pressed his chest and abdomen tight against the cable and soon his uniform was soaked through with the icy cold water. But he persisted, never moving an inch,

till all the comrades had crossed safely. This enabled them to proceed and successfully carry out their assignment.

Showing More Concern for the Comrades-in-Arms Than for Oneself

On another occasion, when a detachment of the Chinese frontier guards was on normal patrol duty on Chenpao Island, they were faced with a sudden barrage of heavy artillery fire from the troops of the Soviet revisionists. Completely ignoring his own safety, detachment leader Li Chi-yun stood unflinchingly amidst the gun-fire and ordered the fighters behind him to hit the ground at once. The shells exploded to his right and left, quite close to him. When Pang Chi-hsueh, leader of the fourth squad, saw this, he jumped up and rushed to Li Chi-yun's side, pushed Li to the ground and fell across his body. Li promptly reacted: “Never mind about me. Look after the comrades!” With this, he gave a heave and rolled over to protect Pang. “But you are our commander!” cried Pang. “You have to direct the battle.” With all his force he rolled over to shield Li again.

It was in this spirit that the comrades, following Chairman Mao's teaching that a Communist **“should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself,”** maintained and carried forward even amidst gun-fire our army's fine tradition of cadres taking good care of the fighters and of fighters protecting the cadres.

Letting Others Have the Convenience

In the counter-attack in self-defence against Soviet revisionist aggression on March 2 and 15, members of a mess squad of a detachment of the Chinese frontier guards, who had been collectively awarded an order of merit, defied the enemy's gun-fire as they walked over the snow and ice, bringing piping hot food to the soldiers engaged in a fierce battle at the front. When they came to the positions held by the third platoon, they found comrades from another detachment also there. Without a thought, they shared the food and apples they had brought with these comrades-in-arms, and a bigger share to boot than what they gave to the

fighters of their own detachment. When the comrades of their fraternal detachment refused to accept more, they said: "We are class brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder. Even if we had only one apple we would give you half." Greatly moved, the comrades of the fraternal detachment replied: "What you have brought is not only apples, but invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and the solicitude of the comrades-in-arms and people of our motherland. We will fight more bravely and hit hard at the Soviet revisionist aggressors."

Armymen and Civilians United as One

The armed aggression by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has further increased the tension on the Sino-Soviet border. To help safeguard the frontier of our motherland it was urgent that a telecommunications line be laid in the Chenpao Island area. The line had to pass through snow-covered dense forests and a deeply frozen swamp. Time was pressing and the task was arduous. When the revolutionary committee of a village in the locality heard of the project, it immediately mobilized the militiamen and masses of the whole village and requested the frontier guards time and again to let them lend a hand. When the request was approved, the militiamen and masses pledged to do their best to help the frontier guards speedily lay a top-quality anti-revisionist telecommunications line.

When the intense work began, they sang at the top of their voices "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory**" — a militant song. Braving the severe cold while treading on snow and ice, they battled tenaciously against the mountain's frozen soil. It was extremely difficult to transport the poles over the high mountain and slippery road. But by holding on to the small trees to secure their footing as they climbed up step by step, the militiamen overcame this difficulty. The frozen soil on the surface of the swamp was as hard as rock. But with hammers and steel chisels they broke through layer after layer of soil. Thanks to their joint efforts, the armymen and civilians succeeded in putting up an anti-revisionist telecommunications line after more than ten days and nights of hard struggle.

On March 15, as soon as the militiamen heard the news that the Soviet revisionists had again

intruded and were the first to open fire, wounding and killing our frontier guards, they rushed to the battlefield to give first aid to their class brothers. One militiaman, on learning that the frontier guards who were compelled to fight back in self-defence had had no water to drink for quite a long time, immediately handed his remaining half flask of water to them. The frontier guards knew that he was also very thirsty, so they told him to keep the water for himself. But the militiaman insisted that the fighters drink it. So they "banded" about for a while, and the half flask of water was finally passed to a leading member of the frontier patrol detachment. The leading member wrote on a piece of paper this quotation from Chairman Mao: "**The army and the people are the foundation of victory,**" and sent it back with the half flask of water to the fighters holding the positions. When they received this quotation from Chairman Mao and the half flask of water, they were all moved to tears. They passed the water round, but no one drank it, not even a mouthful. In the end, it was the wounded soldiers who drank the water.

Under the guidance of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the broad masses of armymen and civilians fighting in the Chenpao Island area are united as one, depending on each other like fish and water. Relying on this great unity, they severely punished the Soviet revisionist intruders and triumphantly defended the sacred territory of our great motherland.



Guarding the Chenpao Island area day and night, P.L.A. frontier guard fighters have raised their vigilance a hundred-fold in safeguarding the motherland's sacred territory.

Chairman Mao's Military Writings Published In More Foreign Languages

Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung in a Portuguese language edition, *Chairman Mao Tsetung on People's War* in Bengali, Hausa and Mongolian translations and *Chairman Mao's Six Military Writings* in Vietnamese have been published by the Foreign Languages Press in Peking recently.

So far, the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung* has been published in English, French, Indonesian, Persian, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Portuguese. *Chairman Mao Tsetung On People's War* has been published in Arabic, Bengali, Burmese, English, French, German, Hausa, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Mongolian, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Tamil, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese and Esperanto. *Chairman*

Mao's Six Military Writings, which includes *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*, *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*, *On Protracted War*, *Problems of War and Strategy*, *Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One* and *The Present Situation and Our Tasks* (Sections 1,2,3), has been published in Arabic, Burmese, Thai and Vietnamese.

In addition, a booklet containing four articles by Chairman Mao — *Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?*, *The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains*, *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire* — has been published in English, French and Vietnamese.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Resolutely Take the Path of People's War Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

— Report on the peasants' armed struggle by the Srikakulam District Committee of the Indian Communist revolutionaries in Andhra Pradesh

THE monthly *Liberation* published in its May issue a report on the peasants' armed struggle by the Srikakulam District Committee of the Indian Communist revolutionaries in Andhra Pradesh. The report calls on the Indian revolutionaries and the people to resolutely take the path of people's war pointed out by Chairman Mao, arouse the peasants, unfold guerrilla warfare, establish rural revolutionary bases and finally seize the cities to accomplish the national-democratic revolution.

The report points out: Today we are in the midst of armed struggle. The path we follow is that of people's war. The method we adopt at present is that of guerrilla struggle. We know that the building up of revolutionary rural base areas and the seizure of towns at the end are the primary tasks to be achieved through

people's war. We can raise the consciousness of the peasants only by intensifying armed class struggle in villages and thereby annihilating the class enemies. This method of people's war is necessarily applicable against the ruling classes in all semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries, especially those of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This method of protracted armed struggle was first victorious in semi-colonial and semi-feudal China. It is Chairman Mao who mapped out this revolutionary path of people's war. There is none other than the path of people's war indicated by Chairman Mao. Since the victory of people's war in China, people in the Asian, African and Latin American countries firmly believe that it is only people's war that is to be adopted in these countries for their liberation. The material conditions in these countries also make the people realize this truth. Today, guerrilla

struggles on the lines of people's war based on Chairman Mao's thought are getting intensified in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The walls built up by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in these countries are cracking. The present era is most favourable to the people's revolutions in oppressed countries. In these conditions any single spark anywhere against the reactionary ruling classes will start a prairie fire and all the reactionary ruling classes will be consumed by that fire. So it is the central task of a revolutionary Party and individual to make conditions suitable for the kindling of that spark.

The report points out: India is a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. People's war is inevitable in this country and it has already started: the armed struggle that raged in Naxalbari in 1967 inaugurated the people's war. Among many contradictions in our country the one between the feudal landlords and the peasantry is most acute, and this is no doubt the principal contradiction today. Only by resolving this contradiction can we advance towards a bright future. This contradiction can be resolved through the revolutionary armed struggle of the peasantry under the leadership of the proletariat. That means, we are in the stage of democratic revolution. We have to complete the stage of democratic revolution through peasant revolution headed by the proletariat. This is the immediate task before us in this country.

The report says: Firmly believing in Chairman Mao's dictum "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,**" we decided that the struggle for seizure of political power is possible only by taking firm hold of the gun. In a leaflet we appealed to the people "to support the peasant struggle, to build up rural revolutionary base areas" and declared that the Communist Party with the help of other progressive forces will do its best to make the peasant revolution a success and that the district peasantry have taken up Chairman Mao's thought as their guide.

The report calls for the deep-going study of Marxism-Leninism. Especially, it says, one should never forget the study and application of the thought of Chairman Mao.

The report says: People, mainly peasants, have risen like a storm and it is now blowing like a whirlwind. We have to take this forward through to the end. We have to continue the class struggle on guerrilla lines in a much bigger way. The District Committee firmly believes that our cadres and members will carry out this task with discipline. It also believes that they will lead the fighting people in annihilating the enemies with death-defying spirit.

But now the situation is different, the report says. Militant peasants from the villages are coming forward with great enthusiasm to join the guerrilla squads. The number of squads which are quite active is increasing day by day. We have made many new changes in the organization of squads. After our taking up the gun there was great enthusiasm among the people. On December 20, 1968, in the Balleruguda struggle of Aviri area, the victories achieved by the people roused great enthusiasm in all the nooks and corners of the agency. It also roused the fighting spirit of the cadres.

On December 20, 1968, the police entered the Aviri area to make raids. The resistance put up by the people shook the whole mountains.

The report says: After our taking up the gun and giving the call for people's war the hearts of the police in the agency area trembled. When the police began to die in the hands of the guerrillas the morale of the police was shattered. Hearing the roar of the guns midway the police become nervous. They feel afraid whenever they have to travel along village routes. Unlike on the previous occasion, the police are not able to go for searches in groups of twenty or twenty-five. The truth of Chairman Mao's saying that all reactionaries in the world are paper tigers is proved to us within a short span of time. Yet the enemy may concentrate its big forces and try to attack us. Our cadres and people should develop such mental calibre as to face the difficulties with undaunted courage and learn such tactics as to beat back the enemy's offensive on the lines of protracted war from now onward.

The report says: The present conditions are very hopeful for carrying our struggle forward. We have reviewed our movement, the present situation and the conditions we faced before and during the struggle. Basing on this, we formulate our tactics of struggle and advance along the path of struggle. We achieved many victories within a very short period of time. Let us be prepared for more arduous struggles in the future. In this context all of us must make efforts to help every Party member and cadre to observe discipline, make sacrifice and stand firm.

In conclusion, the report says: We place tremendous confidence in our nation. This nation following the thought of Mao Tsetung has begun its struggle against the reactionary ruling classes. We must remember that we have become participants in this great struggle. Whether we live or die, it must be for the people, revolution is our ultimate goal. There is nothing greater in life than this. Let us build up a revolutionary base area. Let us build up the people's army, because "**without a people's army the people have nothing**" as Chairman Mao said.

Indian People's Armed Forces Are Growing Stronger in Battle

THE Indian revolutionary people's armed struggles, led or supported by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), are developing and getting stronger in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. In the course of their struggle, the Indian revolutionary people constantly sum up their experience and have raised their political consciousness. Their grasp of the truth that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"** is becoming more and more firm.

Following the armed struggle started by the peasants in Naxalbari and other areas in 1967 which shook the whole of India, the revolutionary peasants of Andhra Pradesh in the southeastern part of the country took up arms in 1968 to resist the brutal rule of the Indian reactionaries. According to the Indian bourgeois press, their struggle has now expanded from the remote mountainous area inhabited by the Girijans in Srikakulam District to 19 taluks on the broad plains of Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur, Warangal and Khammam Districts.

Since the beginning of 1969, the revolutionary peasants of Srikakulam District have scored many victories in countering the "combing" operations of the reactionary landlord armed bands and the reactionary police. The people's forces have been growing stronger day by day. Adopting flexible strategy and tactics, they skilfully pounded the enemy out on "combing" operations. They fought heroically and skilfully and armed themselves with weapons seized from the enemy. According to the Indian bourgeois press, the Girijan armed forces in Srikakulam District have in their possession large quantities of explosives and many guns in addition to spears, bows and arrows and axes.

It was reported that recently the guerrilla units in Srikakulam District made frequent, successful attacks on the reactionary police. Within two days in early June, the guerrillas in Sompeta and Parvathipuram areas of the district launched four comparatively large-scale attacks on the reactionary police, dealing them telling blows. On June 5, using home-made weapons, a guerrilla unit in Parvathipuram area, made a surprise attack on the reactionary police sent there on "combing" operations.

In late May, the peasants' armed forces in Bhadrachalam area of Khammam District raided a local police station and the residence of a police inspector at night.

They killed two reactionary policemen on the spot and wounded four others.

The peasants' armed forces in Srikakulam District also made frequent attacks on the estates of landlords, seized their weapons and property and executed landlords who had committed heinous crimes and had blood debts on their hands. On May 11, the armed peasants of Pathapatnam area executed a despot-landlord. On May 19, the armed peasants in Sompeta area put to death two big landlords who had committed monstrous crimes, and seized their property.

The continuous development of the peasants' armed struggle in Andhra Pradesh has struck terror into the hearts of the reactionary authorities. The Indian bourgeois paper, *Statesman*, said on July 5 that there has been an "alarming increase" in the armed struggle of the peasants in Andhra Pradesh. In the past, the reactionary police in Srikakulam District carried out "combing" operations day and night, but now, they dare not go out for such operations by day even in groups of 20 to 30 men. They dare not carry out activities at night even in greater numbers.

The armed struggle of the peasants in Uttar Pradesh is also forging ahead. In the last two months, the guerrillas in Pallia area, Lakhimpur District, repeatedly ambushed the reactionary police sent out on "combing" operations and won one victory after another. Recently the guerrillas raided three houses of the reactionary police and captured some guns. Despite wanton suppression by the police hurriedly dispatched by the reactionary local regime, the strength of the peasant guerrillas has more than doubled. In Unnao District, the peasants' armed forces recently killed a despot-landlord, who had led reactionary landlord armed bands in a counter-attack on the peasants, as well as a notorious usurer. In Nainital District, the armed peasants launched one attack after another on the local despot-landlords and their lackeys, and on the reactionary officers who were guilty of many crimes. In seven days they sent an armed squad to dozens of villages to mobilize the masses to launch a campaign to boycott the deceitful bourgeois election.

The peasants' armed struggle in Punjab has spread from Bhatinda District to three other districts — Rupar, Sangrur and Hoshiarpur. On April 30, the peasants' armed forces in Rupar District courageously raided a police station, killing two reactionary police officers on the spot.

While persisting in their armed struggle, the Indian Communist revolutionaries made timely summations of their experience and applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solve the problems arising in their revolutionary practice.

In a recent report on the peasants' armed struggle in Srikakulam District, the Indian Communist revolutionaries issued a call to launch guerrilla warfare on a still larger scale, build up rural revolutionary base areas and create a people's army.

Putting into practice Chairman Mao's great teaching "to learn warfare through warfare," the Indian Communist revolutionaries criticized and repudiated the erroneous viewpoint that the guerrillas can start a struggle only after they have received "special military training." They explained this with a local proverb: "Unless we go into the water, the depth of it is not known." They hold that guerrilla warfare should

be learnt in the course of heroic and indomitable battle against the enemy and guerrilla units will grow rapidly in the course of fighting.

The Indian peasants' armed struggle has won energetic support from the broad masses of the people. Group after group of peasants have joined the guerrilla units with great enthusiasm. Where there is a guerrilla unit, there are masses who bring them rice, vegetables and fruit. Thanks to cover provided by the masses, the guerrillas can carry out activities near police barracks without being discovered by the enemy.

With mounting militancy, the revolutionary Indian people are courageously pressing forward along the road of armed struggle. They encourage one another by saying that "whether we live or die, it must be for the people" and that they will dare to fight and dare to win as before, and carry on their heroic fight with the revolutionary spirit of not fearing death.

Take the Road of Armed Struggle Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

WORLD revolution has now entered a great new era. The truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is being grasped by ever broader masses of the oppressed people and nations. Through their own practice in struggle, they have gradually come to see that the "parliamentary road" and "peaceful transition" advocated by the revisionists are pure humbug. They keenly feel that to win genuine freedom and emancipation they must not pin their hopes on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will triumph in their revolution only by strengthening their militant unity and resolutely taking the road of armed struggle.

The Only Road for Winning Liberation

Gazing with deep feeling at the brilliant portrait of Chairman Mao, an African friend who came to China for the first time told his Chinese friends with excitement: "Chairman Mao understands us African people perfectly and he firmly supports our struggle. We, oppressed and enslaved people of Africa, regard Chairman Mao as our great saviour. Chairman Mao is not only the great leader of the Chinese people but also the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world."

After his arrival in China, this African friend visited two exhibitions on the Chinese revolutionary struggle. He said: "These exhibitions gave me a great education; they helped me understand many truths about revolution and the wisdom and greatness of

Chairman Mao. From the Chingkang Mountains to Peking, every victory of the Chinese people was won under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Chinese people have set a brilliant example for all the oppressed nations and people, giving them enormous inspiration. The only way for the oppressed people and nations to achieve complete independence and emancipation is to follow the road of 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' pointed out by Chairman Mao."

War Has Educated the People

One night, when someone working at a port administration boarded a foreign ship to perform his duty, he was immediately greeted by an Arab seaman of over 40 who shouted "Long live Mao Tsetung!" and walked up to give him a warm handshake.

This Arab seaman has regularly and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works for several years. He told his Chinese friend: "Chairman Mao's works were written for the broad masses of the labouring people of the world. Every word and every sentence of Chairman Mao's writings are the truth. By studying Chairman Mao's works, I know now how to defeat imperialism and the reactionaries." He then told how the Arab people fought aggression by U.S. imperialism and its running dog Israel. He said: "Through war, people can see clearly who are their real friends, who are their false friends and who are their enemies.

Through events in the Middle East, we Arab people have realized that China is our real friend and that Soviet revisionism is a false friend because it has sold out the interests of the Arab people. We have also realized that there is only one way to deal with imperialism and the reactionaries, and that is to get united and armed and fight them resolutely. Only in this way can we defeat them and win genuine freedom for the Arab people."

Oppose Counter-Revolutionary Violence With Revolutionary Violence

The east is red.

The sun rises.

China has brought forth a Mao Tsetung.

*He works for the people's happiness,
(hu er hai yao!)*

He is the people's great saviour.

This song rang from a Japanese ship calling at a Chinese port.

A young Japanese seaman on deck sang these words in Chinese to express his profound love for Chairman Mao. For the last three years, this seaman has been diligently studying Chairman Mao's works. He has learnt many truths about revolution through his study and he cherishes a more ardent love for Chairman Mao. He told his Chinese friends: "Mao Tsetung Thought is the beacon guiding the revolution to victory. This has been completely proved by the victory of the Chinese revolution. Victory in our revolution is certain so long as we integrate Chairman Mao's teachings with the concrete practice of revolution in our country." He expressed the greatest indignation at the heinous crimes of the reactionary Sato government and the Miyamoto revisionist clique who are working hand in glove to ruthlessly suppress the Japanese people's revolution. He said: "In the face of the reactionaries' frenzied attack, we have no alternative but to

be closely united and counter the reactionaries' onslaught with revolutionary violence till final victory."

Fully Confident of Victory for the Revolution

To the sound of warm applause, five Indonesian youths sang a revolutionary song they themselves had composed, at a get-together with Chinese friends. The words of the song are:

The seizure of power by armed force

Is an incontrovertible truth.

All talk about the "parliamentary road" and "non-violence"

Is only harmful counter-revolutionary revisionist stuff. . . .

These Indonesian youths said that the Indonesian people have learnt at the cost of blood that "peaceful transition," the "parliamentary road" and the "doctrine of non-violence" all lead to the forfeiture of the revolution, the ruining of the Party and the country. To win complete victory for the Indonesian revolution, it is imperative to follow the road of armed struggle as pointed out by Chairman Mao, i.e., to rely on the masses, build rural base areas, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize the cities. They also said that after studying Chairman Mao's brilliant theses on armed struggle over and over, they are fully confident of victory for Indonesia's revolution. These Indonesian youths expressed their firm conviction in their song:

*We are the young generation of the revolution in
the country of a thousand islands.*

*Our loyalty to Mao Tsetung Thought will never
change.*

*The great teacher Mao Tsetung guides the way,
And we hold high the red banner and take up the
guns!*

(Continued from p. 20.)

engaging in arms expansion and war preparations. They have extended their claws of aggression into our borders. I must keep in training and get ready for combat!"

Whenever Chairman Mao's latest instructions are made public, Ning Hsueh-chin studies them over and over and resolutely acts on them. Every time he is given a new assignment, he always conscientiously analyses all the problems that may arise, and solves whatever ideological problems he may have. Whenever there are new developments in the situation of the class

struggle at home and abroad, he follows Chairman Mao's teachings to heighten his revolutionary vigilance, ready at all times, if necessary, to lay down his life in defence of Chairman Mao and the motherland. In this manner Ning Hsueh-chin uses Mao Tsetung Thought to fight self and criticize revisionism, make continuous and thoroughgoing revolution, always closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and make new contributions for the people.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, Ning Hsueh-chin, the valiant fighter who fears neither hardship nor death, is steadily maturing.

ROUND THE WORLD

Countless U.S. Imperialist Crimes of Aggression Against the Philippines

U.S. imperialism has long been carrying out sinister activities in the Philippines so as to turn it into a base for aggression in the Western Pacific. It has tied the Philippines to the U.S. war chariot by means of such unequal treaties as the U.S.-Philippine "bases agreement," "military aid agreement" and "mutual defence agreement." It has over 20 army, naval and air bases in the Philippines at which more than 32,000 U.S. troops are stationed. Among them, Clark Field and Subic and Mactan military bases are vital U.S. strongholds in the Far East. In the war of aggression against Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism uses its bases in the Philippines as the springboard for attacks on Viet Nam. Vast numbers of U.S. aggressor troops and war materiel have been transported through the Philippines to south Viet Nam. Wounded American troops as well as American corpses are shipped to the Philippines. Moreover, providing money and arms to the reactionary Philippine government, U.S. imperialism has forced the Philippine people to serve as cannon fodder in its war of aggression against Viet Nam.

The "joint U.S. military advisory group" in the Philippines exercises direct and overall control over the Philippine troops. The U.S. military bases are actually a "state within a state," where the Philippine national flag is not allowed to be flown. U.S. military personnel in the Philippines enjoy "extraterritoriality." For a long time now they have been killing Filipinos, raping, smuggling, evading taxes, riding roughshod over the people and committing countless crimes at will inside and outside U.S. bases. In June this year, an American soldier shot and killed a Philippine worker at the Subic naval base. The murderer even shouted to the corpse of his victim that he had shot him down like a "wild boar."

This is an outrageous insult to the Philippine nation by the U.S. imperialists.

U.S. imperialism has all along been ruthlessly exploiting and plundering the Philippines. It forced the Philippines to revise the constitution and enact the so-called "parity rights" amendment to it so that Americans can enjoy special privileges in exploiting Philippine natural resources. U.S. investment in the Philippines accounted for about 60 per cent of its total investments in Southeast Asia. Important strategic materials of the Philippines, such as petroleum, iron and non-ferrous metal, are now almost completely controlled by U.S. monopoly capital. U.S. imperialism has squeezed huge profits from the Philippines. According to official U.S. statistics, the rate of profit from U.S. investments in the Philippines is over 25 per cent higher than the average rate of profit from U.S. overseas investments in general. A report published by the Philippine National Economic Council in May this year disclosed that during the ten years from 1956 to 1965, 108 U.S. companies remitted home more than 380 million U.S. dollars, or six times the total U.S. investment in the Philippines during the same period. Every U.S. dollar squeezed out of the country by U.S. imperialism is stained with the blood and sweat of the Philippine working people.

As a result of ruthless U.S. imperialist exploitation and plunder, the number of unemployed has reached 2.5 million in the Philippines, which has a population of over 30 million. Seventy per cent of the country's peasants are landless and always struggling on the verge of starvation.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries."** The Philippine people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition have been persistently carrying on a prolonged

anti-U.S. struggle. They strongly demand the abrogation of all unequal treaties with the United States and the dismantling of all U.S. military bases. Angry shouts of "Yankees, go home!" are resounding throughout the Philippine islands more and more frequently.

U.S. Imperialism Speeds Up Manufacture of Chemical And Germ Weapons

Disregarding universal condemnation, the U.S. imperialists, who are in an impasse, have been speeding up their research, manufacture and testing of inhuman chemical and germ weapons as part of their wild arms expansion and war preparations. They have stored large quantities of such weapons in Far Eastern areas, including Okinawa, the Philippines, south Korea and Taiwan, on which the Chiang Kai-shek gang is entrenched. By raising the spectre of germs and poison gas, U.S. imperialism is making a last-ditch struggle in a futile attempt to suppress the surging revolutionary movements of the peoples of various countries.

This criminal U.S. imperialist scheme has been brought to light by an incident on Okinawa. On July 8, a number of people were injured by a leaking container of lethal gas at a U.S. military base there. A U.S. Defence Department statement published on July 22 by the U.S. Information Service, a mouthpiece of U.S. imperialism, admitted that the noxious gas leakage "occurred during routine maintenance operations conducted by members of the 267th chemical company." This is added proof of the presence of inhuman chemical weapons and chemical warfare units employing such weapons at U.S. imperialist military bases on Okinawa. As disclosed recently in Japanese press reports, U.S. imperialism has stationed special troops equipped with chemical, bacteriological and radiological weapons in four secret bases in Okinawa and has chemical warfare companies attached to U.S. army and navy units stationed there.

A Western news agency report from Washington on July 20 also revealed that "the United States has stored

nerve gas and other chemical weapons at a number of points in the Far East besides Okinawa, including the Philippines, south Korea and Taiwan" and that "the United States is helping train the Philippine army in the use of poison gas." It added that "West Germany similarly is used as a storage point for nerve gas weapons."

To stockpile large quantities of chemical and germ weapons abroad, U.S. imperialism has established many bases and testing grounds at home to accelerate the manufacture and testing of such weapons. As admitted by U.S. papers, the reactionary authorities of more than 50 universities and schools in the United States have contracted to do research and manufacture such weapons. Even "prison-inmates" are used as guinea-pigs to test such weapons at Fort Detrick, one of the U.S. army's six major chemical and bacteriological warfare bases. According to obviously minimized official U.S. figures, U.S. budgetary spending on the chemical and bacteriological warfare programme will reach as high as 350 million dollars this fiscal year, or some one million a day, seven times the sum in the 1950 budget.

U.S. imperialism is "emulating" its counter-revolutionary partner Soviet revisionism in the production of such inhuman lethal weapons. Member of the U.S. House Appropriations and Armed Services Committees Robert Sikes said recently that the United States is spending a "comparatively small amount" on chemical and germ weapons as compared with the Soviet revisionists and that the United States should "expand" its "capabilities" in the manufacture of such weapons. Some people in U.S. ruling circles have proposed that "some agreement should be worked out" with the Soviet revisionists in this respect.

This criminal act of U.S. imperialism has met with strong protests from the American people. Ignoring brutal suppression by U.S. ruling circles, progressive American students have waged incessant struggles against the use of universities by the reactionary authorities to conduct chemical and germ warfare experi-

ments in order to serve the U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression. In Japan, U.S. imperialism was also furiously condemned by the Japanese people after the disclosure of the secret storing of lethal gas on Okinawa.

U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger. Neither atom and hydrogen bombs, nor chemical and germ weapons can save it from its inevitable doom. Should U.S. imperialism dare to use inhuman chemical and germ weapons to slaughter the people, it can only arouse the people of Asia and the whole world to still more vehement opposition and speed up its extinction.

Soviet Revisionists Intensify Militarist Education at Home

While frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, the Kremlin has spared no effort recently in instilling reactionary militarist ideas into the minds of the Soviet people in a vain attempt to turn them into docile tools for aggression. This arises from the counter-revolutionary needs of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism which is redoubling its repression of the people at home and stepping up expansion and aggression abroad.

To keep the broad masses of the Soviet people under still more rigid control, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has sought to cover up what in essence is aggression. Behaving exactly like Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo in their time, it has been wildly advertising and whipping up national chauvinistic sentiments in the Soviet Union. Revisionist chieftains trooped forth in person to call and supervise party, government, military, trade union and Komsomol meetings for this purpose. They howled for strengthening militarist education which, they asserted, "should be given a particularly important and particularly predominant place." Through these meetings, they put into effect a series of reactionary measures for instituting large-scale militarist education throughout the country.

The Soviet revisionists brazenly call these criminal measures "military

Hsinhua News Agency Authorized to Refute Rumour

Following is the text of a statement of the Hsinhua News Agency refuting the rumour that China had issued "stamps featuring revolutionary leaders and groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America."

The *East African Standard* and the *Daily Nation* published in Kenya, the *Tanzania Standard* published in Tanzania and the *Uganda Argus* published in Uganda successively carried on July 15 and 16, 1969 an entirely groundless news story, alleging that the People's Republic of China had issued "a set of eight stamps featuring revolutionary leaders and groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America" and that profiles of "Tanzanian Minister for Commerce and Industries Mohamed Babu," "Odinga of the Kenya People's Union" and others were printed on the stamps. The *Daily Nation* even printed a picture of the "stamp" with the profile of "Odinga."

The Hsinhua News Agency is hereby authorized to declare: The department concerned of the People's Republic of China has never issued so-called "stamps featuring revolutionary leaders and groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America." The above-mentioned news story is a sheer fabrication. The picture of the stamp printed by the *Daily Nation* is an even more despicable forgery. This extremely vile and clumsy fabrication has fully revealed the ulterior motive behind it and will be sternly condemned by all people who uphold justice.

(Hsinhua news dispatch, July 28)

patriotic" education. But this is only to conceal the real nature of the militarist education they are enforcing. To hoodwink the Soviet people, they fly the banner of "defending the fatherland" and "defending the socialist community." Using this "military patriotic" camouflage, the revisionist renegade clique in the Kremlin works overtime to indoctrinate and drug Soviet youth with fascism and militarism.

"It is an honour to enlist for military service." "he is no hero who stays out of the service," etc. make up part of the basic content of its militarist education. Today this education is a "basic course" in schools, and the Komsomol in the grip of Soviet revisionism is used as an instrument to push it. This clique has decided that youth all over the country must undergo "basic military training." Apart from schools, military "training points" are set up wherever there are 15 or more young people above the age of 16. These youngsters receive compulsory militarist education and military training four to six hours a week. Military expenditure is growing all the time, large numbers of young people are inducted into the service against their wishes, and the ground forces, marine corps and paratroops are being expanded. In addition, the revisionist clique is exerting bigger efforts to give Soviet citizens fascist education in "war preparations."

The entire propaganda apparatus — press, radio, television, cinema and publishing houses — has been

set in motion in this criminal scheme of ramming militarist ideas down the throats of the Soviet people. Even clubs for recreational activities have to toe the line and hold "war games" in co-ordination with militarist education. Soviet "writers" are particularly called on to crank out more "war literature," and scribes are instructed to write "literary works" with Soviet revisionism's shameless invasion of the Chinese territory of Chenpao Island as the "stirring theme" to poison the minds of the Soviet people.

Unscrupulous boasting about the "destructive power" of rocket-nuclear weapons is another important content of the militarist education that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is bent on giving to the Soviet youth and soldiers. It makes a fetish of weaponry, fondly hoping in this way to boost its sagging morale. The Soviet revisionist press has shamelessly bragged that "the possession of rocket-nuclear weapons is in itself a powerful factor for strengthening the spiritual potentialities of the Soviet armed forces"

and "a source for fostering the mental factor." That the Soviet revisionist renegades should make much of the so-called weapons of mass destruction as a moral prop and their last hope does not just show how barren and exhausted they are spiritually; it also proves to the hilt the feeble paper-tiger nature of social-imperialism.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's militarist hysteria is a big exposure of the true nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and a telling revelation that, bogged down in a political-economic crisis and beset with difficulties at home and abroad, it cannot find a way out. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique's attempt to use militarism to stave off extinction in its last-ditch struggle can only hasten its doom.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 32
August 6, 1969

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

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

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