

PEKING REVIEW

50

December 8, 1967

北
京
周
報

**The Great Leader Chairman Mao and
Vice-Chairman Lin Receive
Revolutionary Fighters**

Inscription by Vice-Chairman Lin

For First Congress of Activists in the Study of
Chairman Mao's Works in the Navy

**Celebrating 23rd Anniversary
Of Albania's Liberation**

大海航行靠舵手
平革争锋毛泽东思想

林彪一九六七
十一月
廿九日

Facsimile of an inscription written by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, for the first congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the navy. It reads:

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman

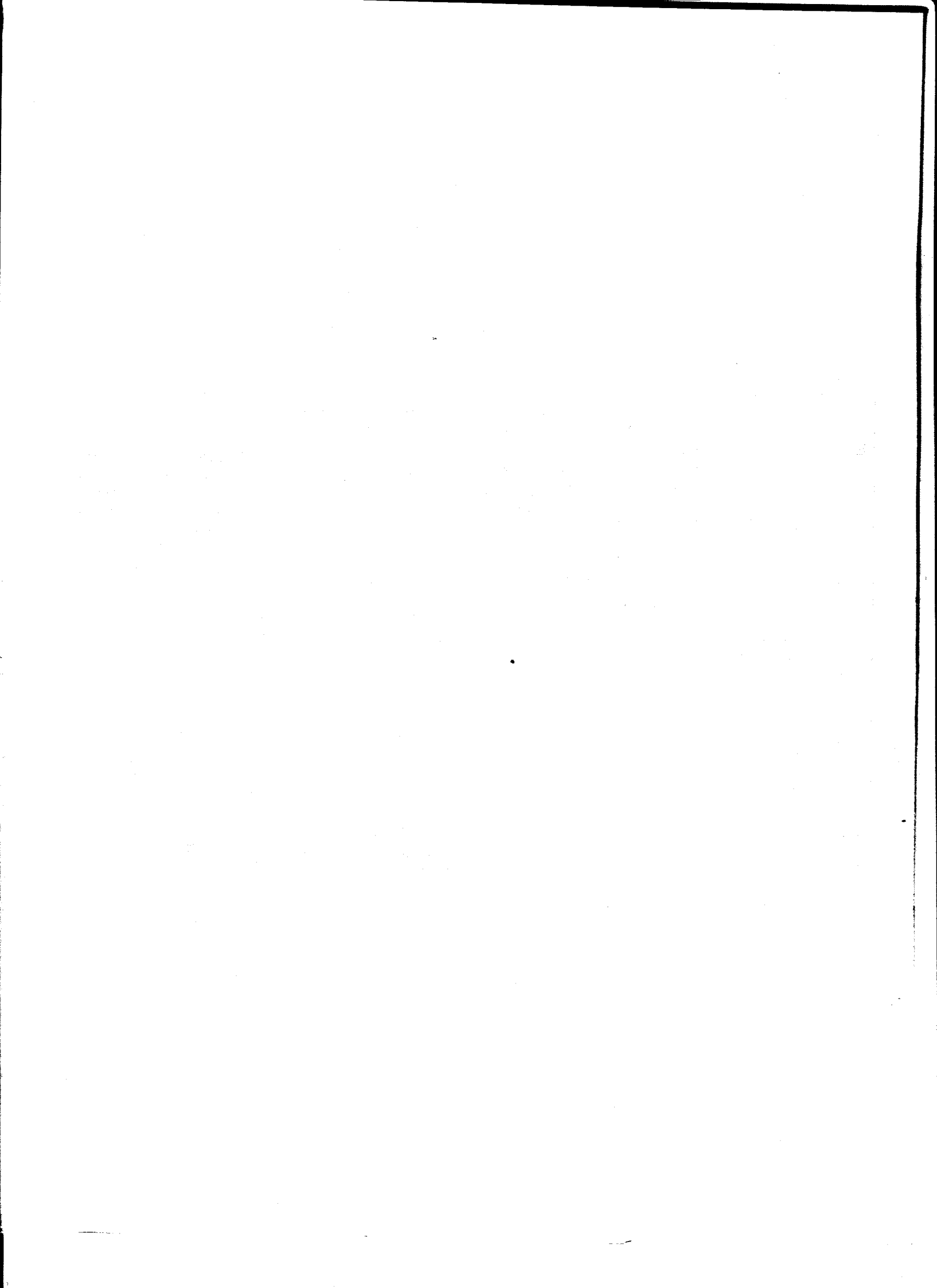
Making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought

Lin Piao

November 29, 1967



Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao! A long life to him! A long, long life to him!



The Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Revolutionary Fighters

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, the red sun that shines most brightly in our hearts, and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms, and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching, Chi Pen-yu and Yao Wen-yuan, on the evening of December 3 received delegates to the first congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, delegates to the conference of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the units of the P.L.A. communications corps stationed in Peking, and comrades who had taken part in the work of receiving the revolutionary masses and other work during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." Our great helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received the revolutionary fighters at a time when the P.L.A. commanders and fighters and the hundreds of millions of revolutionaries in the country are enthusiastically acclaiming the above inscription by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao for the first congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the P.L.A. navy. This is the greatest solicitude shown to the armed forces and people throughout the country by our great helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and it gives them the greatest encouragement and happiness.

The revolutionary fighters gathered in the reception hall waiting for that happiest moment, holding their copies of the red-covered revolutionary treasured book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and singing with deep emotion: "Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the red sun in our hearts, we have so much to tell you from the bottom of our hearts and we have so many enthusiastic songs

to sing to you. Millions of red hearts are throbbing with excitement, and millions of smiling faces are turned to the red sun. . . ."

"Here comes Chairman Mao! Here comes Chairman Mao!" Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao, in excellent health, walked briskly into the reception hall together with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and others and cordially met all present.

The hall was at once filled with great joy. The revolutionary fighters, who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought, turned to the great leader Chairman Mao, waved their red treasured books and cheered with great feeling again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" They also shouted: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and win new merits in the great proletarian cultural revolution movement!" "Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" and "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

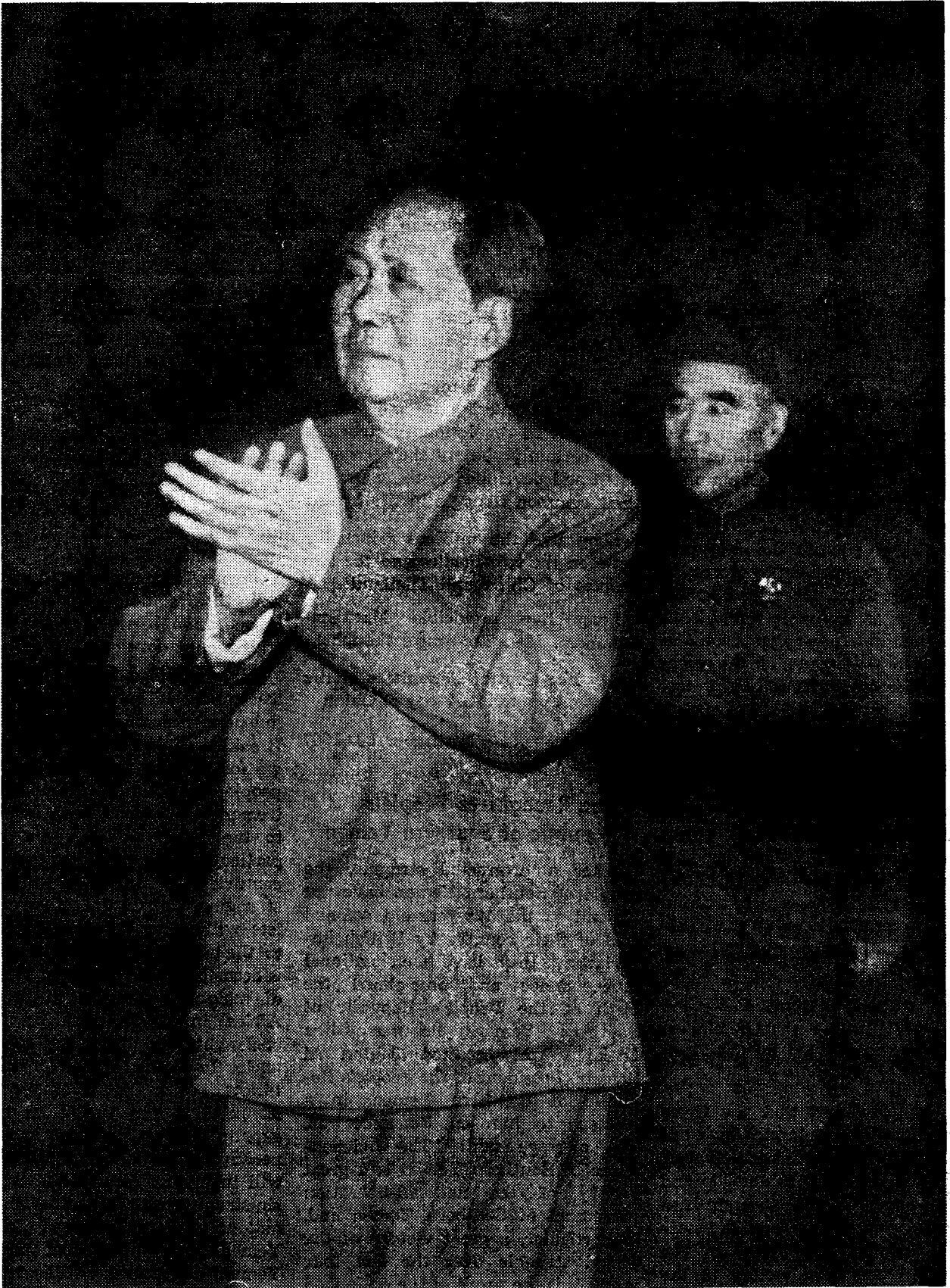
Smiling, Chairman Mao cordially waved to all the comrades present and applauded. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching and others waved their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and cordially greeted everyone present.

When the reception came to an end, the revolutionary fighters were still overwhelmed with boundless joy. They shouted slogans and sang the

song *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. They wished Chairman Mao a long, long life. They expressed the determination to respond to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's call to push the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new high, always closely follow the great helmsman Chairman Mao and always make revolution in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Among those present at the reception were Comrades Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Wu Fa-hsien, Wang Tung-hsing, Yeh Chun, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Chiu Hui-tso, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Li Tso-peng, Wang Hung-kun, Chao Chi-min, Chou Hsi-han, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Liu Chin-ping, Chiang Wen and Huang Wen-ming.





Above: The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao greet the delegates

Left: The great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Comrade Chou En-lai with the delegates

December 8, 1967

Resolute Support for Armed Struggle Led By Communist Party of Thailand

— C.P.C. Central Committee greets Thailand C.P. on 25th anniversary

**The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Thailand.**

Dear Comrades:

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people warmly greet the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Thailand.

Holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Communist Party of Thailand has adhered to the revolutionary road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by force of arms. At present, it is leading the Thai people in a heroic struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and to overthrow the rule of the reactionary Thanom government.

The Communist Party of Thailand, defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism, has taken a firm proletarian internationalist stand and together with other fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties has waged a resolute struggle against modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre, making important contributions to the cause of the international communist movement.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people firmly support the armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand.

We are convinced that the Communist Party of Thailand, which has persevered in waging a people's war, will certainly be able to develop and grow stronger in the struggle and unite the whole Party and the people of various nationalities in the country to win final victory in the people's war.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people sincerely thank the Communist Party and people of Thailand for their boundless love

and respect for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of the world, for their high appraisal of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and for their warm praise and active support for the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country. The militant friendship cemented by the Chinese and Thai Parties and peoples in protracted revolutionary struggles will certainly be further consolidated and developed in the course of their common struggle in the future.

Long live the militant friendship between the two Parties and the two peoples of China and Thailand!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

**The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China**

November 30, 1967

China Recognizes People's Republic of Southern Yemen

After a protracted struggle, the people of Southern Yemen have put an end to the 129-year-old colonial rule of their country by British imperialism; they have won national independence and proclaimed the birth of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen. Premier Chou En-lai warmly greeted Qahtan Al Sha'abi, President of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, in a message to him on November 30. The message said: "The independence of Southern Yemen is a great victory of the national-liberation movement of Southern Yemen and, in particular, a great victory of the armed struggle over the last four years; it is the result of the prolonged struggle against imperialism and colonialism waged by the people of Southern Yemen. The Chinese Government and people have always sympathized with and supported the

struggle of the people of Southern Yemen. We wish the people of Southern Yemen, who have a glorious anti-imperialist tradition, new successes after independence in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguarding national independence."

Foreign Minister Chen Yi also sent a message on November 30 to the Foreign Minister of Southern Yemen, informing him that the Government of the People's Republic of China had decided to recognize the People's Republic of Southern Yemen. The message expressed the hope that relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries would develop.

Renmin Ribao in an editorial on December 1 warmly greeted the independence of Southern Yemen. It said that the victory of the struggle for national independence by the people of Southern Yemen was a tremendous support and inspiration to the Asian and African peoples, particularly the people of other Arab countries, in their anti-imperialist struggles. It added: "The imperialists will never reconcile themselves to their defeat. British imperialism is accustomed to employing the tactics of making a 'retreat' in Asia and Africa in preparation for further onslaughts and using neo-colonialist tricks to defend its colonialist interests. U.S. neo-colonialism, for its part, is also trying its best to expand its own positions at the expense of the old colonialists. Both will inevitably resort to all kinds of sinister schemes to undermine the national independence of Southern Yemen. The people of Southern Yemen, therefore, still face an arduous task in fighting against imperialism. We believe that, having won independence, they will unite as one, persist in their struggle against

(Continued on p. 37.)

Combine the Study of Mao Tse-tung's Thought With Application So As to Get Quick Results

SAILING the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought."

This inscription, written by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, for the congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the navy of the People's Liberation Army, has immensely inspired hundreds of millions of armymen and people throughout the country, urging them to follow their great helmsman Chairman Mao closely and creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought still better in the course of struggles in the great cultural revolution.

The Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party points out: "The method of studying Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works with problems in mind, studying and applying his works in a creative way, combining study with practice, studying first what is urgently needed so as to get quick results, and of making great efforts in applying what one studies has proved effective and universally suitable and should be further popularized throughout the Party and the country."

It is essential to get quick results in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought; that is, the "arrow" of Mao Tse-tung's thought must be used to shoot at the "target" of practice in current revolutionary struggles.

Integration of theory and practice is one of the three great and fine traditions of our Party. Whoever is a revolutionary in the full sense must combine theory with practice; whoever is a revolutionary in speech alone is bound to separate theory from practice.

Chairman Mao has consistently taught us: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it."

In studying Chairman Mao's works and his latest instructions, one must apply them to get quick results by promptly translating them into action and implementing them in a resolute, all-round manner with no reservations, linking them up with one's own living reality and the reality in one's unit and in society.

The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, young Red Guard fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals must diligently and closely follow and get a profound grasp of Chairman Mao's every word and instruction, relate them to existing

reality and act in accordance with them. This is the way to give full expression to one's boundless love and esteem for, confidence in and loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao.

Whether one applies Chairman Mao's works or not after studying them, whether one carries out Chairman Mao's latest instructions or not after studying them — this is a question of class feeling and one's fundamental attitude towards Chairman Mao, towards Mao Tse-tung's thought and towards Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. True, it takes time for one to be able to apply them well. However, a true proletarian revolutionary always strives hard to apply what he has studied, carries it out bit by bit, combines study with application, gets quick results and constantly remoulds his ideology. Such a comrade is a true revolutionary.

There are some people whose deeds do not correspond to their words, who profess agreement but act otherwise. They talk smartly at a meeting, but after the meeting they act differently. To justify their petty-bourgeois "small group" partisanship, they even go so far as to take a pragmatic attitude by distorting meanings and only accepting what they need. Such an attitude is completely wrong.

Such a divergence between words and deeds is precisely what Chairman Mao pointed out over 20 years ago: "They talk constantly about 'linking,' but actually they mean 'separating,' because they make no effort at linking." "Merely talking about linking theory and practice without actually doing anything about it is of no use, even if one goes on talking for a hundred years."

Application and the solving of problems means to fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism.

We must fight self-interest by dealing with, on the high plane of the struggle between the two classes and two lines, all the living ideas that come up in the course of revolutionary mass criticism, the revolutionary great alliance, the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination and struggle-criticism-transformation in the various units. We can get quick results in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought only by using it to overcome bourgeois self-interest and petty-bourgeois "small group" partisanship.

(Editorial of "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao," December 4.)

The Nation Acclaims Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's Inscription

THE commanders and fighters of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are greatly inspired by the inscription written by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao: "Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought" (see inside cover). Vice-Chairman Lin Piao wrote this inscription on November 29 specially for the first congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the navy.

To celebrate the occasion, the activists attending the congress and commanders and fighters from the leading organs of the navy and naval units in Peking held a grand rally on November 30. All present voiced their firm determination to respond to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's call to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to carry the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works to new heights, to follow closely the great helmsman Chairman Mao, and always drive ahead unswervingly in the storms of class struggle.

Commanders and fighters of all headquarters, all services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and of the leading organ of the Peking Military Command and proletarian revolutionaries in the capital sent representatives to join the navy in their jubilant celebration. The more than 4,000 activists attending the congress held forums the very evening they learnt the happy news about Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's inscription. Many wrote pledges of loyalty to Chairman Mao.

When the congress met in the afternoon of November 30, thunderous applause greeted the reading of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's inscription by Wang Hung-kun, a leading member of the navy, who then presented plaques inscribed with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's words to representatives of naval units and delegations. The presentations were accompanied with rousing cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" and "Salute Vice-Chairman Lin Piao!"

Addressing the meeting, Li Tso-peng, a leading member of the navy, declared: "Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has written an inscription for the congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the navy. This is a great, happy and inspiring event in the political life of the navy, and also of the entire Party, the entire army and the entire country. It is further proof of the immense solicitude shown the commanders and fighters of the navy by our great helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-

arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. It gives us the greatest inspiration, education and stimulus."

He pointed out: "Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's inscription — Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought — indicates the orientation that the entire P.L.A. must always hold to in army building. Inspired as we are by the solicitude and close attention of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, we naval commanders and fighters have all along held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, put proletarian politics in the forefront, persisted in the principle of 'four firsts,' made great efforts to cultivate the 'three-eight' working style, developed democracy in the political, economic and military fields and promoted the movement to create 'four-good' companies.* We have waged a resolute struggle against the bourgeois reactionary **military line pushed by the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching**, and won one great victory after another in defending and carrying out Chairman Mao's brilliant thought in army building. All these achievements of ours must be attributed to our great helmsman Chairman Mao and to the immensely brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung."

"Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's inscription should be conscientiously studied and resolutely carried out," Li Tso-peng stressed. "We should take Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as our example and be always loyal to Chairman Mao, to his thought and to his proletarian revolutionary line. We should respond to our great leader Chairman Mao's call to **'fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism'** and use Mao Tse-tung's thought as our weapon to make revolution deep down in our souls, thoroughly remould our world outlook, and utterly discredit and repudiate the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov. We should closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, fulfil our tasks of 'helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training' in a better way, effectively carry out the great policy of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work, and promoting preparedness against war, in order to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and build the navy into a mighty sea fortress."

Mai Hsien-teh, an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works and a well-known combat hero, declared that "Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's inscription expresses what is in our hearts. Before the people of the whole world I cheer: Chairman Mao is the very red

*See *Peking Review*, No. 3, 1967, p. 10.

sun shining most brightly in our hearts. Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman and the helmsman is our great leader Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao is at the helm guiding the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought; the victory of the Chinese revolution depends on following Mao Tse-tung's thought and so does the victory of the world revolution."

A letter to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, our great supreme commander Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, was read out at the meeting. On behalf of all commanders and fighters in the navy, it expressed their determination to take the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works as their supreme task. They pledged that they would always study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters.

On December 1, the Party committee of the navy adopted a decision on studying and carrying out the call embodied in Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's great inscription. The decision calls upon all navy personnel to take Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as their example and be always loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao; to bring about a new, still higher tide in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works; closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, take **"fighting self-interest, repudiating revisionism"** as the key link, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end; resolutely implement Chairman Mao's military thinking and his line on army building; and turn the navy into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The happy news of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's inscription caused joy throughout the nation. The hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, cadres and young Red Guard fighters unanimously welcomed it as a tremendous inspiration to the entire Party, and to all the people of the nation and the revolutionary people of the world. With feelings of boundless love for, boundless faith in, boundless veneration for and boundless loyalty to their great leader Chairman Mao, they expressed their determination to learn from the brilliant example of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, to be always loyal to Chairman Mao, his thought and his proletarian revolutionary line, to always follow closely their great helmsman Chairman Mao, and always make revolution under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When they got the happy news, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army studied Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's inscription and held forums to discuss it. They unanimously pointed out that this inscription was an honour not only for the navy but for all the armed forces and the people of the whole nation, and that it expressed the greatest solicitude for, and gave the greatest inspiration, encouragement and education not only to the navy but to all the armed forces and the people of the whole nation. They unanimously acclaimed Mao Tse-tung's thought as the fundamental guarantee for all success and expressed their determination to take Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as their example, to be always loyal to Chairman Mao, his thought and his proletarian revolutionary line, and always be Chairman Mao's good fighters.

GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

P.L.A. Air Force Party Committee in Full Session

A RECENT plenary meeting of the Communist Party Committee of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army summed up the experience gained and lessons drawn so far in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the leading organs of the air force and in the work of helping the Left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training.

The meeting conscientiously studied our great leader Chairman Mao's latest instructions and thoroughly discussed how to follow out his injunction to **"fight self-interest and repudiate revisionism,"** so as to enable people to remould their world outlook thoroughly by making a revolution that touches their very souls and to ensure that the leadership at all levels in the air force remain for ever loyal to Chairman Mao,

to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and to the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao.

The meeting was held at a time when an unprecedentedly excellent situation prevails throughout the country in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao showed deep interest in the meeting and received the comrades who attended. This greatly encouraged and inspired them.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled."** All comrades who attended the meeting unanimously agreed that ideological revolutionization of the leading cadres was the key for ensuring that the air force would remain for ever loyal to our great supreme commander Chair-

man Mao. The task before them was to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and step up the attack on revisionism and self-interest. On the one hand, it was necessary to continue with the mass criticism to thoroughly discredit China's Khrushchov and his agents Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching; on the other hand, it was imperative to launch an offensive against self-interest and thoroughly remould one's world outlook, so as to vigorously establish the absolute authority of our great supreme commander Chairman Mao and the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The meeting held that the great proletarian cultural revolution was a great revolution that touched everyone to his very soul and was aimed at remoulding people's world outlook; that the central task in the remoulding of one's world outlook was thoroughly to destroy self-interest, dig out the roots of revisionism and foster devotion to the public interest; and that the fundamental criterion of public interest was boundless, absolute and eternal loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao has stressed that "our attitude towards Mao Tse-tung's thought is a very important question. What we must grasp hold of is precisely this question of our attitude towards Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought." Speakers at the meeting declared: Chairman Mao is our supreme leader and supreme commander, the highest authority of the proletariat, the Lenin of the present era; Mao Tse-tung's thought is the banner of our time and living Marxism-Leninism at its highest. To follow Chairman Mao is revolutionary, is evidence of the greatest devotion to the public interest and is the best thing possible; to oppose Chairman Mao is counter-revolutionary, is the most selfish and the worst thing possible.

They pointed out that the history of our Party and army in the past decades was a history of the struggle of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao against "Left" and Right opportunist lines of all kinds. The focal point of that struggle had always been the attitude adopted towards Chairman Mao, towards Mao Tse-tung's thought and towards Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This struggle would continue throughout the transitional period of socialism. The outcome of this struggle would decide the future and destiny of our Party, our country and the whole world.

The plenary meeting pointed out that in order to follow Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought closely, one must conscientiously study and apply Chairman Mao's works and his latest instructions in a creative way; profoundly understand and grasp Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles, methods and policies for carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and transform one's own subjective world while transforming the objective world.

The meeting affirmed that so long as one adhered to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction that "we must study the 'three constantly read articles' as maxims,"

engraved these three articles on one's mind and took them as a yardstick for one's actions, one would be able to rub away little by little the "self-interest" in one's mind, clear away the mud and dirt from the depths of one's soul, and really establish the proletarian world outlook.

Criticism and self-criticism is an effective weapon for remoulding one's world outlook. Making full use of this weapon, the meeting waged a resolute struggle against revisionism and self-interest. It was agreed that whether a leading cadre had a correct attitude towards criticism and self-criticism or not showed whether or not he had the revolutionary spirit and took a principled stand. As for a leading group, this showed whether or not it had fighting power and vitality. "Revisionism is a calamity, its root is self-interest," the meeting stressed. It was, therefore, imperative to fight against self-interest, and no reformism or opportunism was permissible in this respect.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "From now on, cadres should go in turn to the lower levels and see what's happening; they should persist in the mass line, always consult the masses and be their pupils." The meeting demanded that leading cadres at all levels in the air force follow Chairman Mao's teachings and plunge themselves into the heat of the mass struggle. There was the best battlefield for remoulding one's world outlook. The great proletarian cultural revolution in the past year or more had proved once again that the fundamental way for leading cadres to revolutionize their ideology was to go among the masses, to see the world and brave the storm and plunge into the movement involving hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses. This was a fundamental measure in fighting and preventing revisionism. Going into the midst of the masses meant going to where the class struggle was most acute and fierce. There the struggle always involved the fight between self-interest and the public interest and touched people to their very souls.

Resolutely responding to the great call of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, those attending the meeting are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, win new merit in the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and turn the air force into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

How the Peking Teachers' University Worked Out Its Programme for Revolutionizing Education

In our No. 47 issue (p. 10) we published the proposals put forward by the educational reform group of the Peking Teachers' University concerning examina-

tions and other questions. These proposals called for the abolition of the established examination system which was aimed at testing the students' memories and making them repeat mechanically what they were taught, and the adoption in its place of the method of examination in the form of debate; the abolition of the system which made a student repeat a year if he failed the examinations; and the abolition of entrance examinations and the adoption of the method of recommendation combined with selection in recruiting new students.

This programme was the result of investigations made by the proletarian revolutionaries of the Peking Teachers' University in factories and on farms. There they joined with the masses of workers and peasants in criticizing and repudiating the revisionist educational line pushed by China's Khrushchov and in studying together their programme for transforming education. Following publication in "Renmin Ribao," this programme and those suggested by other schools have evoked widespread discussions and they are helping to push forward the campaign for transforming education now being unfolded in the country. The following is a summary of an article written by the educational reform group of the Department of Education of the Peking Teachers' University. — Ed.

IN transforming education, our point of departure is to take Chairman Mao's thinking on education as our supreme guide. At the same time, we carry out investigations, find out what the masses think and learn from them.

After our group was set up to undertake these tasks early last July, a number of students and teachers left for factories, villages and other schools where they made an intensive two-month investigation.

The Old Educational System Must Be Transformed Thoroughly

Chairman Mao teaches: "The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue." Before we made extensive investigations among the masses, we had failed to grasp properly this instruction of Chairman Mao's because of the way we had been poisoned by the old educational system. Our investigations and participation in the criticism and repudiation of the old system by the masses have enabled us to gain a systematic knowledge of the bourgeois educational line and this in turn has deepened our understanding of Chairman Mao's directive and strengthened our resolve to carry forward the educational revolution.

The criminal results of the revisionist line pushed in education by China's Khrushchov found their concentrated expression in the top priority given to efforts to enable students to go up the educational ladder. This

means that the orientation of the schools and colleges was erroneous.

In one Peking middle school, some of the teachers went so far as to propagate the idea: "The first thing is to climb up the educational ladder." They told students that if they did not study well they would have to be content with jobs such as serving in shops. In order to get a high proportion of their students into college, some teachers employed the method of drastic weeding out. They kicked out those with poor marks and those who were regarded as "unruly." As a result, one class of more than 50 had only some 30 students left at the time of graduation. Most of those eliminated were children of workers and peasants.

In another Peking middle school, there was this popular saying: "School marks are the source of life for the students; exams are the magic weapon in the hands of the teachers." In order to win good marks and go up the ladder, the students pored over their textbooks from morning till night to the detriment of their health.

The curriculum, teaching material and teaching methods were devised in such a way that they stifled the students' initiative and left them little energy for the study of Chairman Mao's works and participation in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The students were so busy with lessons, memorizing texts, doing homework and vying for marks that they had little opportunity to develop independent thinking. As time went by, their thinking stagnated and they gradually lost the power of analysis. Their health was also affected.

During our investigations, the workers and peasants all condemned the old educational system, maintaining that it served the exploiting classes and could only train successors for the bourgeoisie. They were extremely indignant that the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road opposed the educational policy outlined by Chairman Mao, and that these people refused to give prominence to Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry out the Party's class line. They complained that under the old system, theory was divorced from reality, the period of schooling was too long and much of the content was superfluous and over-elaborate.

Workers and Peasants Are Masters

Our investigations became in effect a process of criticism and repudiation to destroy the old educational system. The criticism and repudiation made by the workers, peasants and revolutionary teachers and students helped us cleanse our own minds of bourgeois concepts of education, and provided us with an ideological foundation for carrying out the revolution in education.

Our tentative programme was revised and finalized with the help of workers and peasants, who have proved themselves best at studying and applying Chairman Mao's thinking on education.

One instance of how they helped was over the practice of leaving a student to spend a second year in the same class. Formerly this was common practice when students failed some of their examinations. When we first came across suggestions that this system be abolished, we rejected them on the grounds of maintaining standards. We did work out what we called "rational methods" for overcoming the defects of this system. We proposed that students, teachers and leadership should get together to decide whether a student should repeat a year or, as an alternative, be required to restudy the particular subject or subjects in which he had failed. Our suggestions were rejected by the masses. After analysing their comments, we came to see that our suggestions were reformist and eclectic. The old system of promoting a student to a higher class or retaining him in the same class, like those of examinations and recruiting new students, were in fact instruments with which bourgeois intellectuals exercised a dictatorship in education. It was none other than these systems that served to exclude large numbers of children from worker and peasant families from middle school and college, that gave prominence to academic

study at the expense of politics, that shackled the students and stifled their initiative. These systems must be abolished and the main thing for a school must be to give prominence to politics and to rely on consciousness in study.

Chairman Mao says: "Present-day examinations use the method of dealing with enemies. They are surprise attacks, full of out-of-the-way and catch questions. They are nothing but a method of testing official stereotyped writing." The workers and peasants pointed out that the purpose of examinations should be to promote study, not to test the students' memory. On the basis of their suggestions, we proposed that examinations should be conducted in the form of debates, and should not require the memorizing of texts.

Chairman Mao's Thinking on Education Is Our Guide

Stalin said: "Practice gropes in the dark if its path is not illumined by revolutionary theory." Before

(Continued on p. 18.)

Celebrating 23rd Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

Long Live Sino-Albanian Friendship Built by Chairman Mao and Comrade Hoxha

VASIL NATHANAILL, the Albanian Ambassador to China, gave a grand reception here in Peking on the evening of November 29 at which the 23rd anniversary of the liberation of Albania was warmly celebrated. Twenty-three years ago, on November 29, 1944, the Albanian people, having driven beyond the borders of their motherland the fascist Italian and German invaders who had occupied it and having toppled the feudal-capitalist exploiters, succeeded in taking state power into their own hands.

The reception was attended by leading members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee and other comrades from various departments concerned. Among them were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chiang Ching, Chi Pen-yu, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-chen, Hsieh Fuchih and Yang Cheng-wu.

Also present were Shefget Peci, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

and Minister Without Portfolio, and the delegation of the Albania-China Friendship Association he led.

The reception was permeated with the warm atmosphere of the militant friendship which exists between the peoples of the two countries. Both Chinese and Albanian comrades present, animated by the friendship of proletarian internationalism, warmly praised the great Sino-Albanian friendship which has been personally built by Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Enver Hoxha. They also warmly congratulated each other on the brilliant victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and the revolutionization movement in Albania. They also expressed their determination to ensure that the people of the two countries will always be united and fight shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism.

Comrade Chou En-lai, on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, on behalf of the Chinese Communist

Party, Government and people, extended the heartiest congratulations to Comrade Enver Hoxha, great leader of the Albanian people and the close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, to the glorious Albanian Party of Labour, to the Government of the Albanian People's Republic and the fraternal people of Albania.

Ambassador Nathanaili Says: The Brilliant Achievements Scored in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Are of Tremendous Historic Significance to All Revolutionary Movements in the World

Ambassador Nathanaili, who spoke first, gave an account of the brilliant victories won by the Albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. These great successes, the Ambassador noted, were achieved in the course of ceaseless struggle against the difficulties caused by the backward economy and technology left over from the past, and against all kinds of sabotage and economic and military blockades carried out by U.S.-led imperialism and its hangers-on — Khrushchov and Tito revisionism. Throughout these 23 years, the Albanian Party's slogan "Rifle in one hand and pick in the other" has prevailed. The revisionist leading clique of the C.P.S.U. has failed shamefully in its attempt to bring the Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour to their knees.

Excellent situation in Albania's revolutionization movement.

Speaking of the movement for revolutionization being successfully unfolded in his country, the Ambassador said that the implementation of the historic resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Party and the Party's other revolutionary measures has fully aroused the masses of the working people in Albania. Their implementation has also dealt crushing blows to harmful tendencies that would result in the emergence and growth of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. The Albanian Party, he added, is determined to carry through the proletarian revolution in all fields so that socialist Albania will remain for ever "a great beacon of socialism in Europe" as Chairman Mao has said.

Ambassador Nathanaili, warmly praising the militant friendship between Albania and China, declared that no force on earth could undermine this friendship, that it is unbreakable because it has been forged by our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and by Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Enver Hoxha, the great leaders of our two countries, and that this friendship will be daily strengthened. The immortal words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's historic message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour a year ago, which is the highest expression of this friendship, said the Ambassador, are now engraved with bright radiance in the hearts of all the Albanian people: "China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are

ours." "Comrades, please rest assured that come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together." The Albanian people, Party and Government feel happy in this friendship and proud of it; they are determined to protect it against any enemy disruption and will continue to strengthen it under all circumstances.

The Albanian Ambassador warmly praised the tremendous victories won in China's great proletarian cultural revolution. This revolution, he said, initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the faithful successor to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our time, is of tremendous historic significance not only to China's destiny, but to the peoples striving for freedom and independence, to all revolutionary and liberation movements and to the international communist movement. The great cultural revolution has mobilized the 700 million Chinese people to study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is of great theoretical and practical significance in the further enriching of scientific socialism.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, he said, the great Chinese people have demonstrated to the whole world that the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the banner of the October Revolution and the banner of the Chinese revolution will for ever fly high over revolutionary China in all their purity. The existence of the powerful, revolutionary People's China led by the great, outstanding Marxist-Leninist, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is a decisive factor in the defence of revolution and an important factor in the struggle of the peoples and oppressed nations for liberation. The Ambassador then quoted Comrade Enver Hoxha, great leader of the Albanian people: "We the Albanian Communists point out with full confidence that especially under the present circumstances, the existence of the powerful, revolutionary People's Republic of China, the existence of the militant and staunch great Chinese Communist Party headed by its outstanding leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, which is loyal to Marxism-Leninism, are a tremendous blessing to the people's freedom, world peace, Marxism-Leninism and the destiny of socialism."

The Ambassador made it clear that imperialism and revisionism have never been able to isolate the People's Republic of Albania by geographical encirclement. Just like great China on the coast of the Pacific, Albania on the coast of the Adriatic will always hold high the red banner of revolution and remain for ever a staunch fighter in support of the oppressed and freedom-loving peoples.

Comrade Chou En-lai Says: Albania Is a Great Beacon of Socialism, Which Illuminates the Road of Advance for the European People Struggling for Liberation

In his speech, Comrade Chou En-lai praised the Albanian people who, led by the Party of Labour, have

held aloft the militant banner of opposing imperialism headed by the United States; praised the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people who have held aloft the great banner of opposing modern revisionism and made tremendous contributions to the defence of Marxism-Leninism; praised the Albanian Party and people who have persevered in the road of socialism, who have constantly consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and scored brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Comrade Chou En-lai also praised the Albanian people who have, under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, unfolded a great and vigorous movement for revolutionization.

This revolutionization movement, said Comrade Chou En-lai, demonstrates that the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha has creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism in the light of the concrete conditions of its own country. This is of immense significance for the prevention of revisionism and capitalist restoration in Albania. The Albanian people, Comrade Chou En-lai said, are courageous and heroic people; the Albanian Party of Labour is a glorious Marxist-Leninist Party; Comrade Enver Hoxha, the respected and beloved leader of the Albanian Party and people, a great Marxist-Leninist. Albania is a great beacon of socialism, which constantly shines with bright radiance and illuminates the road of advance for the European people in their struggle for liberation.

Excellent situation in China's great cultural revolution.

In the past year and more, Comrade Chou En-lai said, the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao has won decisive victory. As our great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"The situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution throughout the country is not just good but excellent. The entire situation is better than ever before."** The tasks confronting us at present are: to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, extensively organize classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and intensively unfold the movement to "fight self-interest, repudiate revisionism," overcome the influence of various non-proletarian ideas either from the Right or from the "Left," further promote the revolutionary mass-criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one combination," do a good job in the "struggle-criticism-transformation"* in every unit, take firm hold of revolution and promote production and preparedness against war, do the work still better in all fields, and at the same time maintain revolutionary vigilance and see through and expose the disruptive activities of class enemies, there-

* Struggle against the capitalist roaders; criticism of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; transformation of education, literature and art, and of all other parts of the superstructure not corresponding to the socialist economic base. — *Ed.*

by carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

An excellent situation prevails in the world today.

This was declared by Comrade Chou En-lai in his speech. The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, he said, is speeding up the process of the great upheaval, great division and great reorganization of the various political forces in the world. The international class alignment is becoming clearer and clearer. The ranks of the world's Marxist-Leninists are constantly expanding. The revolutionary consciousness of the people of all countries is higher than ever before. With each passing day, the ferocious features and inherent weakness of imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction are being revealed more and more clearly. They are beset with mounting difficulties and sharpening contradictions, and are finding it harder and harder to get along.

Emerging ever stronger from their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out, the heroic Vietnamese people have won one brilliant victory after another and hold the initiative in the war firmly in their hands. U.S. imperialism has landed itself in an exceedingly difficult and unprecedentedly passive position. The victories of the Vietnamese people's war are promoting the armed struggles being waged by the people of the world, particularly by the people of Southeast Asia, against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Not reconciled to its defeat in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is working harder than ever in collusion with Soviet modern revisionism in a vain attempt to stamp out the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of expanding the war in Vietnam and promoting peace talks plots. The recent wanton bombings of north Vietnam by U.S. imperialism and the military conference in Washington are new steps taken by the Johnson Administration to step up the employment of its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. But whatever tricks U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism may play, they will suffer ignominious defeat at the hands of the heroic Vietnamese people. Not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, the Chinese people are determined to give all-out support to the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until the U.S. aggressors are thoroughly defeated.

Comrade Chou En-lai strongly condemned imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the renegade clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre and the reactionaries of all countries for their further collaboration with each other to stir up an anti-Chinese adverse current in the hope of checking the tremendous impact of China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Of late, he noted, U.S. imperialism has instigated the reactionaries of Indonesia and other countries to step up their activities against China, and at the same

time it has directed the chieftain of Japanese militarism, Sato, to run hither and thither to advocate the setting up of a so-called "Asian and Pacific community" aimed at forming a ring around China in co-ordination with Soviet revisionism. After using the occasion of "celebrating" the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution to carry out unbridled anti-Chinese activities, the Brezhnev-Kosygin revisionist renegade clique of the C.P.S.U. and a handful of scabs are now actively manoeuvring to hold another sinister meeting. The upshot of such a perverse course pursued by imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries will be like lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet. This adverse current of reaction, after all, cannot alter the main current of the excellent international situation.

Comrade Chou En-lai said: The world belongs to the people. We are convinced that, provided we follow the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, we will certainly build a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without exploitation of man by man, that is, provided we hold aloft the banner of opposing imperialism, unite with all those who oppose imperialism and colonialism, firmly support the armed struggles of the Vietnamese people and of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary movements of the people of all countries, carry the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys through to the end, hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, unite with all the revolutionary Marxist-Leninists and carry the struggle against modern revisionism with the renegade clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre through to the end.

Comrade Chou En-lai warmly hailed the unbreakable Sino-Albanian friendship which has been built up personally by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Enver Hoxha, and which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He said, Comrade Mao Tse-tung solemnly stated in his message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour: **"Comrades, please rest assured that come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."** The Chinese people will always follow Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings and firmly support the Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and firmly support them in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. Whether opposing Albania or China, imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction must take account of China and Albania together.

The speeches of both Ambassador Nathanaili and Comrade Chou En-lai were from time to time interrupted by thunderous and warm applause.

Grand Celebration Meeting in Peking

On the eve of this glorious festive day of the heroic Albanian people, revolutionary masses in the Chinese capital held a big meeting warmly celebrating the occasion. The rally was attended by Li Fu-chun, Yao Wen-

yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Hsieh Fu-chih, Kuo Mo-jo and other leading comrades. It was also attended by the Albania-China Friendship Association delegation led by Comrade S. Peci and the Albanian Ambassador V. Nathanaili. When the Albanian comrades entered the hall, there were prolonged cheers of "Mao Tse-tung — Enver!" "Enver — Mao Tse-tung!" The meeting began with all those present reading aloud in unison the following quotation from Chairman Mao:

"'A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours. You are not like those false friends and double-dealers who have 'honey on their lips and murder in their hearts,' and neither are we. Our militant revolutionary friendship has stood the test of violent storms."

This was followed by reading aloud in unison a quotation from Comrade Enver Hoxha:

"The fraternal monolithic friendship between our Party, Government and people on the one hand and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people on the other will be evergreen. Neither the long distance of thousands of miles, nor high mountains and oceans can block us. We shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times."

The meeting, with Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, presiding, was addressed by Hsieh Fu-chih, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Warmly praising the brilliant achievements won in all fields by the Albanian people under the leadership of the Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, he highly appraised the movement for revolutionization in Albania.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih referred to Sino-Albanian friendship as a revolutionary friendship, the class friendship of the proletariat and the greatest and most valuable friendship in the world. He said that the Chinese people will without fail follow this teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao: **"Let the Parties and peoples of China and Albania unite, let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country! A new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation is certain to be built."** For the fulfilment of this glorious historic task, continued Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, the Chinese people would fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Albanian people and the revolutionary people of the whole world through to the end.

A comrade, representing the conference of the representatives of Peking workers, the conference of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants in the Peking municipality, the Red Guards congress of the

Peking universities and colleges and that of the middle schools also spoke. He wished a long, long life to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world and the very red sun that shines brightly in our hearts! He also wished a long, long life to Comrade Enver Hoxha, great Marxist-Leninist, great leader of the Albanian people and the closest comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people!

Comrade Peci, who headed the Albania-China Friendship Association delegation, also spoke at the rally. He warmly hailed the brilliant victory in China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Today, he said, China has become the main bulwark of revolution and socialism and the invincible standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism. The 700 million Chinese people armed with the great revolutionary thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung were invincible. China would always march on towards the bright peaks of socialism and communism, and would for ever hold high the banner of revolution and Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Peci said that the unbreakable friendship and unity between the Albanian and Chinese peoples had brought joy and inspiration to all revolutionary peoples and genuine Marxist-Leninists while it had struck terror into the hearts of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. Our two Parties, peoples and countries, said Comrade Peci, united for ever, will always hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and wage resolute struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, against modern revisionism with the traitorous Brezhnev-Kosygin ruling clique as its centre and against international reaction.

The seven-member Albania-China Friendship Association delegation which he led arrived in Peking on November 23 at the invitation of the China-Albania Friendship Association to take part in the Chinese people's activities celebrating Albania's 23rd National Day.

(Continued from p.14.)

going out to undertake investigations, we studied Chairman Mao's May 7th directive of 1966 and his other writings on education. This gave us a clear-cut political orientation in our work. In the May 7th directive, Chairman Mao says: "While their [the students'] main task is to study, they should, in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie. The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue."

We referred to Chairman Mao's teachings again and again when we came up against problems during our investigations. In tackling the problem of promoting a student to a higher class, Chairman Mao's teachings

The delegation was feted on the 24th by Comrade Li Fu-chun, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier. The speeches given at the banquet made the point that Sino-Albanian unity is the strongest in the world.

In Peking, the delegation visited the Exhibition on the Revolutionary Rebel Spirit of Peking Red Guards. Its members also celebrated Albania's liberation anniversary together with the workers and their families of the Peking February 7 Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant and the Peking Shihchingshan Power Plant; with members of the Sino-Albanian Friendship People's Commune on Peking's outskirts; with the commanders and fighters of a People's Liberation Army unit stationed in Peking; as well as the revolutionary students and teachers of the Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute. The delegation also attended the reception given by the China-Albania Friendship Association to mark the premiere of the Albanian feature film *Storm and Thunder Along the Seashore*, which is being shown in Peking and elsewhere in the country.

Advancing Victoriously, the Chinese and Albanian Peoples Will Fight Side by Side For Ever

Earlier, the 18th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Albania was marked both in Peking and Tirana. Receptions were given respectively by the Chinese Embassy in Albania and the Albanian Embassy in China. The Albanian papers, *Zeri i Popullit* and *Bashkimi* published articles by their editorial departments stressing the point that the militant Sino-Albanian friendship built by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Enver Hoxha is unbreakable and that China's great proletarian cultural revolution has brought fresh courage and strength to the people of the world.

helped us reach a correct understanding of the relations between man and system.

From the bourgeois point of view, system means authority and the adoption of compulsory methods to make the students study. But the results obtained are the opposite of what is intended. From the proletarian point of view, the human factor and political-ideological work come before everything else, while system is secondary and supplementary.

Only by arousing people's initiative and consciousness, is it possible to teach and study well. Therefore, in transforming the systems of promoting a student to a higher class or retaining him in the same class, examinations and recruiting new students, it is essential first of all to do away with blind faith in these systems. In working out new systems, the most important and fundamental thing is to give prominence to politics, to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Albanian People Are Marching Triumphantly Forward on Road of Revolutionization

—Celebrating the 23rd anniversary of Albania's liberation

TODAY is the 23rd anniversary of the liberation of Albania. We Chinese people extend our warm congratulations to our closest comrades-in-arms, the Albanian people.

In the past 23 years, under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian people, encircled by imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction, have won one radiant victory after another by holding high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, adhering to the Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary line, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, sticking to the road of socialism and persevering in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

This year, the Albanian people are celebrating their liberation day in the high tide of the seething and stirring movement of revolutionization.

The Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, has creatively applied the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the revolutionary practice of its own country and initiated and guided the mass movement of revolutionization. In recent years, the Albanian Party of Labour has adopted a series of important revolutionization measures in the political, economic, military, cultural and other fields. Since the Party's Fifth Congress last year, the Albanian people's revolutionization movement has further developed in depth. Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech in February this year and the proclamation of the Party's Central Committee and the Government in April have pushed the movement to a new height.

The revolutionization movement now being vigorously unfolded in Albania is a great mass movement. In this movement, the Albanian Party of Labour has carried through the Marxist-Leninist mass line by showing firm faith in the masses, relying on them, boldly arousing them and actively bringing their revolutionary initiative into full play.

This revolution combats bureaucracy and special privileges for cadres which are manifestations of aloofness from the masses.

This revolution sweeps away all backward customs and habits and religious superstitions that poison peo-

ple's minds and remnants of old ideas of discrimination against women, publicizes atheism, and promotes new customs and habits and the complete emancipation of women.

This revolution combats the individualist ideology of the bourgeoisie and fosters the proletarian world outlook and communist morality of placing the collective interest above personal interest.

This revolution destroys in a big way the decadent culture of the exploiting classes, builds up a new culture of the proletariat, stresses the intensification of class education and political education and advocates the introduction of the rifle and the pick to the stage of literature and art.

In the course of the revolutionization movement, the Albanian Party of Labour has, with the support of the broad masses of the people, instituted a series of reforms of great importance such as cadres taking part in labour, the rotation of cadres, narrowing the gap in the wage scale and reducing private plots and livestock. In short, the revolutionization movement in Albania is to realize the revolutionization of people's thinking and the revolutionization of Party and state life.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out: "To recognize or to deny that there is class struggle in socialist society is a question of principle; it is the line of demarcation between Marxist-Leninists and revisionists, between revolutionaries and traitors to the revolution. Anything that suggests abandonment of the class struggle can bring fatal consequences to the fate of socialism. It therefore stands to reason that while we strive to increase production and develop culture and education, and while we carry on the struggle against external enemies, the imperialists and revisionists, we must not in any way relax or forget the class struggle at home. Otherwise, history will severely punish us." Albania's revolutionization movement is precisely meant to eliminate the breeding ground of revisionism and block the road to the restoration of capitalism so that socialist Albania may retain its bright red colour.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour last year: "The Soviet Union,

Yugoslavia and every other country where the modern revisionist clique is in power have either changed colour or are in the process of doing so. Capitalism has been or is being restored there, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been or is being changed into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Against this adverse current of counter-revolutionary revisionism, heroic socialist Albania has stood firm. Persevering in the Marxist-Leninist, the revolutionary line, you have adopted a series of measures of revolutionization and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Taking the path of socialism, you are building your country independently and have won brilliant victories. You have contributed valuable experience to the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Tremendous achievements have been scored in the Albanian revolutionization movement. The socialist consciousness of the masses of the people has been raised to an unprecedented level, and remarkable changes have taken place in their mental outlook. A new, vigorous revolutionary atmosphere is prevailing everywhere on the land of Albania. Its industrial and agricultural production plans of last year and the first half of this year have both been overfulfilled. In the mountainous areas where agricultural collectivization had not yet been realized, agricultural producers' co-operatives were set up in the short space of three months, thus accomplishing agricultural co-operation in the whole country. Albania's national defence has been further strengthened. As a result of all these tremendous achievements, brighter prospects have opened up for accelerating the development of Albanian economy and culture, and for defending and strengthening socialist Albania.

Like a lofty mountain, socialist Albania as a red base area towers majestically over Europe. The great

successes which the country has won in its revolutionization movement have further strengthened and consolidated this red base area. They have not only shattered the dreams of the imperialists and modern revisionists to carry out subversion and restore capitalism in Albania, but have also enabled heroic Albania to play a more effective role as a powerful shock brigade of the world revolution. This is a heavy blow to the imperialists headed by the United States and the modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionist ruling clique as the centre, and is a great support and inspiration for the revolutionary peoples of the world in the midst of their struggles.

We Chinese people, who are victoriously carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, feel immensely inspired and encouraged by the great victories of the Albanian people in their revolutionization movement. We highly evaluate and firmly support this movement led by the Albanian Party of Labour. We shall earnestly learn from the Albanian people their revolutionary spirit and experience.

The militant friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between the two Parties and peoples of China and Albania has stood the test of violent storms. We Chinese people are proud of having such close comrades-in-arms as the heroic Albanian people and consider as our own every success they have achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. We are convinced that the Albanian people will win more splendid victories in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. Albania, the great beacon of socialism in Europe, is certain to shine more brilliantly than ever!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 29.)

China's Great Influence in the World Is Irresistible

AT the current United Nations General Assembly session, U.S. imperialism has, as before, manoeuvred its followers into adopting an illegal resolution to continue to deprive China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. This is something to be expected. The United Nations under the control of U.S. imperialism can by no means do anything good.

The annual voting at the U.N. General Assembly on the so-called question of "China's representation" has become a regular occasion for the exposure of the nature of the United Nations. China is not only a member of the United Nations but is also one of its founder members. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people and is naturally entitled to its legitimate rights in the United Nations. However, through the control it exercises over the United Nations, the United States has year after year excluded the People's Republic of China from this international body and allowed the

elements of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to usurp China's seat. This most clearly shows that the United Nations acts only at the dictate of the United States and is nothing but an instrument of the United States in pushing its policies of aggression and war.

The United States resorted to the same tricks as before at the U.N. General Assembly. It set the voting machine in motion, unjustifiably vetoing the draft resolution put forward by 12 countries, namely, Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, the Congo (B), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rumania, Syria and the Sudan, for immediately restoring to China its legitimate rights and kicking out the Chiang Kai-shek bandits. The "important question" resolution brought up by the United States and such of its stooges as Japan, Thailand and the Philippines was passed. Without any justification, this resolution treats the question of restoring to China its legitimate representation as one of acceptance of a new member state requiring a two-thirds majority. Such out-

rageous behaviour by the United States has met with strong opposition and stern condemnation from the representatives of the member states upholding justice. Despite the phoney majority under its control, the United States cannot cover up its increasing unpopularity resulting from its arbitrary actions. Because the draft resolution presented by Albania, Cambodia and 10 other countries reflects the general desire of the people of all countries, its unjustifiable vetoing has become a forceful exposure of U.S. imperialism.

In order to obstruct the restoration to China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations, the United States has established a second defence-line: It made Italy and some of its other satellites resuscitate a motion, already voted down last year, for setting up a "committee" to explore the so-called "question of China's representation," which is actually another attempt to create "two Chinas." The United States went so far as to openly vote for the motion. This shows that Washington will never reconcile itself to the failure of its "two Chinas" scheme. But all such tricks of the United States are doomed to defeat.

The Soviet modern revisionist leading clique played a most disgusting role in the U.S.-directed anti-China farce. On the one hand, it hypocritically expressed "support" for the restoration to China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations; on the other hand, it poured out a torrent of anti-China lies and thereby supplied the United States and its lackeys with ammunition to attack China. With ulterior motives, the Soviet revisionist representative in his statement actually mentioned in the same breath the question of restoring China's legitimate rights and that of admitting the Democratic Republic of Germany as a new member of the United Nations. This is obviously meant to aid and abet the U.S. imperialists in their plot to create "two Chinas" in the United Nations. It once more exposes the features of the Soviet revisionist clique as an insidious and despicable ally of the United States in opposing China.

U.S. imperialism and its followers have been trying by a thousand and one ways to prevent the restoration to China of its legitimate representation in the United Nations. They fancy themselves clever, but this does not harm a single hair of the Chinese people. The United Nations has long been discredited as a result of the treachery of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Speaking frankly, the Chinese people are not at all in-

terested in sitting in the United Nations, a body manipulated by the United States, a place for playing power politics, a stock exchange for the United States and the Soviet Union to strike political bargains, and an organ to serve the U.S. policies of aggression and war.

Although the People's Republic of China has been barred from the United Nations for 18 years, our cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction has prospered daily all the same. Particularly in the past year and more when decisive victories have been scored in the great proletarian cultural revolution, socialist China has become more powerful than ever. Its international prestige has been enhanced to an unprecedented level. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung has spread all over the world. The hearts of the world's revolutionary people are turned to China, the centre of world revolution. No force whatsoever can prevent the People's Republic of China from playing its great role and exerting its great influence in international affairs.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"The truth of Marxism-Leninism is on our side. So is the international proletariat. So are the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. And so are the masses of people who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population. We have friends all over the world. We are not afraid of being isolated and we shall never be isolated. We are invincible."** All the anti-China miserable creatures who resort to all sorts of tricks in an attempt to isolate China in reality only isolate themselves.

China asks nothing of the United Nations. But the people of all countries will absolutely not tolerate for long the domination of the United Nations by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet modern revisionists. The United Nations can never become an international organization worthy of its name, unless it rids itself of U.S. imperialist control, rectifies all the errors it has committed, reorganizes and remodels itself thoroughly, abandons its power politics and puts into effect the principle of equality among nations, big or small. If these just demands of the people of the world cannot be met, then all those nations which uphold justice will have every right to set up a new and revolutionary United Nations. The situation in which the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist clique make use of the United Nations to do all kinds of evil things will certainly be brought to an end.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, November 30.)

A Sign of the Further Decline of Imperialism

THE latest and third devaluation of the pound has created great chaos in the capitalist world's financial and monetary system. It has also made the position of the U.S. dollar shaky. This is a sign of the further decline of imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has wisely pointed out on many occasions: **"The imperial-**

ist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions" and " 'earthquakes' will occur in it."

The pound devaluation is a violent "earthquake" caused by contradictions inherent in the imperialist system.

The pound and the dollar are two mainstays of the monetary system of the capitalist world. British and

U.S. imperialism have taken advantage of the position of the pound and the dollar as "world currencies" to exploit the peoples of the various countries and at the same time wage a fierce monetary war against other imperialist powers for domination. The devaluation of the pound and the shaky position of the dollar are a reflection of the further sharpening of the contradictions and conflicts in the capitalist world today.

Imperialism is facing a deepening political and economic crisis. The development of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world, those of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in particular, has greatly weakened imperialism headed by the United States. The capitalist world market is shrinking. Since the latter half of last year, industrial production in a number of capitalist countries has declined, their exports have sharply decreased, their international payments deficits have piled up, their unemployment situation has worsened and their commodity prices have risen. A new and grave economic crisis is imminent for the capitalist world. This has sharpened the cut-throat fight among the imperialist countries for world markets. In these circumstances, imperialism finds the going tougher and tougher and British imperialism, which is extremely weak, is the hardest hit and therefore in the most precarious position.

British imperialism is a colonial power of a highly parasitical nature. The crumbling of its colonial structure since the end of World War II has caused its drastic decline both politically and economically. To maintain its "big-nation status," it has intensified the exploitation of its people at home and trailed behind the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression abroad. The result, however, has been worsening economic conditions for itself, prolonged stagnation in production, a chronic unfavourable balance in foreign trade and enormous deficits in international payments. The pound, as a token of the "position of strength" of British imperialism, has been hit by one crisis after another. This year, as huge deficits have continued to turn up in Britain's international payments and the country's finance and economy reached the brink of collapse, the pound faced a new and graver crisis. It was in such straitened circumstances that the British Government was compelled to devalue the pound. This shows clearly that senile and decrepit British imperialism is really breathing its last.

In the capitalist world's monetary system, the pound and the dollar are both mutually competitive and interdependent. Therefore, the United States has helped tide over the pound more than one crisis. But today the U.S. economy is itself in a precarious situation. U.S. financial deficits have assumed unprecedented proportions as a result of the war of aggression against Vietnam. Its gold reserves are dwindling daily and the dollar itself is shaky. While powerless to back up the pound by itself, it is at the same time afraid that a big devaluation of the pound will be fatal to the dollar.

That is why it has decided to let the pound devalue "moderately" so as to maintain the dollar at its present value for the time being. This is another patent proof that U.S. imperialism which is outwardly strong but inwardly brittle is sliding hopelessly downhill and getting weaker and weaker with each passing day.

One of the important reasons for the devaluation of the pound is that West European countries represented by France have taken advantage of the sterling crisis to exert pressure upon Britain and intensify their rivalry with the United States for the domination of Europe. In order to edge U.S. influence out of Europe and compete with the United States and Britain for markets in the world, France has launched fierce attacks on the dollar and the pound, in addition to its withdrawal from the NATO integrated military structure and its rejection of the entry of Britain — a junior partner of the United States — into the "Common Market." It has dealt one blow after another at the pound and the dollar by demanding a return to the gold standard in the capitalist world, demanding gold from the United States for its dollar holdings and pulling out of the international gold pool which is a prop to the pound and the dollar. In the latest sterling crisis, France refused to extend any sizable loan to Britain, thus compelling the latter to devalue the pound. France's purpose is to strike at the dollar through striking at the pound. This shows that the contradictions among the imperialist countries are sharpening with the deepening of their political and economic crisis.

Another important reason for the pound devaluation is that the hard-pressed British economy has been reduced to worse straits as a result of the closing of the Suez Canal in the midst of the Arab people's struggle against the Israeli aggressor, which is supported by both the United States and Britain, the struggle of the Chinese patriots in Hongkong against British imperialist violence, and the strikes by British dockers. This fact demonstrates clearly that the peoples' anti-imperialist struggle has greatly weakened the foundations of the rule of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and that the world's revolutionary peoples are the grave-diggers of the imperialist system.

The pound devaluation can in no way extricate British imperialism from its predicament. On the contrary, it will only accelerate its decline and further sharpen the diverse contradictions and conflicts in the capitalist world. There has been a frantic rush for gold and silver in the wake of the sterling devaluation and the dollar is under heavy pressure. De Gaulle has reiterated his refusal to let Britain enter the "Common Market." He openly denounced the United States for its ambition to control Europe, and unleashed attacks on the dollar's position. One after another, other capitalist countries have taken measures to strengthen their hand in the scramble for world markets. The imperialist camp is steadily falling apart. What is more,

(Continued on p. 31.)



Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Lights the Whole World

3rd Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Historic Statement Acclaimed

ON the occasion of the third anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting the People of the Congo(L) Against U.S. Aggression" (November 28, 1964), the revolutionary people of the Congo(K)* and the whole continent of Africa and foreign friends in China have, with enormous revolutionary enthusiasm, acclaimed it as a document of great historic importance issued by the great teacher of the world's revolutionary people. They hailed the tremendous victories won in the struggles against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs by the revolutionary people of the world under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Follow Chairman Mao Closely and There Will Be Victory

K. Joseph, a Congolese (K) friend, told Hsinhua: "Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. He is the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world. He helps all the revolutionary people of the world who are fighting imperialism. He has raised the morale of the people of the world, encouraging them to battle and overcome all difficulties in order to wipe out all paper tigers. The lofty thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory." Joseph added that he will study Chairman Mao's works still more conscientiously in order to become a good student of Chairman Mao. He said that he will propagate the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung everywhere.

J. Baptiste, a fighter from the western front in the Congo(K), said: "Chairman Mao's statement has convinced me that the lofty and correct thought of Mao Tse-tung is an all-powerful weapon for defeating imperialism and all reactionaries and for carrying the world revolution through to the end." He stressed: "Follow Chairman Mao closely and there will be victory! Follow Chairman Mao closely and we shall defeat the U.S. imperialists!"

Four young Congolese(K) fighters, in an interview with Hsinhua in Dar-es-Salaam, said that "Chairman Mao is the saviour of our revolution." They expressed

their common wish: "Let the great thought of Mao Tse-tung take root in our hearts. We shall be ever more determined to carry the revolutionary armed struggle through to the end, until the liberation of our Congolese(K) people." They warmly wished Chairman Mao a long, long life.

A Torch That Lights Up the Road of Struggle for the World's Revolutionary People

A Congolese(B) friend, Zoungou Nombo, declared: "The great historic statement issued in support of the struggle of our Congolese(K) brothers by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Lenin of our time and the leader of world revolution who enjoys great prestige, is a weapon supplied by the Chinese people for the revolutionary struggle of the Congolese(K) and other African peoples. It proves that Chairman Mao is the true champion of the struggle of the peoples of the world." "Following closely Chairman Mao's statement and grasping the truths in it, we'll never fear taking a stand against this or that imperialist and colonialist bloc." The result will be as Chairman Mao has predicted: **Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.**

O. Ndongo, a fighter in Equatorial Guinea, said that Chairman Mao's statement shows that he "is not only the great leader of the Chinese people but also the great leader of all the revolutionary people of the world. The people of Equatorial Guinea, who are also suffering from imperialist domination, regard the statement as if it had been made for them. They are convinced that the people of the Congo(K) will certainly win final victory."

Angolan fighter M. Regobert said that Chairman Mao's statement is the guide of the Congolese(K) people in their just struggle for genuine liberation. It is also a beacon light for the fighting people of Angola. He stressed: "Chairman Mao is like the bright star which shows us the way at night; thanks to this bright star, we are able to march in the darkness with confidence."

Cameroon fighter W. Kalubi said that Chairman Mao's statement has provided a spiritual weapon for

* The Congolese capital Leopoldville was renamed Kinshasa in June 1966. Hence Congo (K) instead of Congo (L).

the fighting Congolese(K) people and the revolutionary people of the world. It is a powerful support for all the revolutionary peoples, the Congolese(K) people in particular; it is a torch that lights up the road of struggle for the revolutionary people throughout the world.

Sithole Coremo, chief representative of the Mozambique Revolutionary Committee in Cairo, pointed out in a statement that in the three years since Chairman Mao's statement the Congolese people have been forging ahead in their struggle for complete freedom. He stressed that a firm struggle must be carried out against U.S. imperialism. "The exploited and oppressed people of the world will never enjoy peace as long as U.S.-led imperialism exists," he said.

D.M. Sibeko, chief representative of the South African Pan-Africanist Congress in Dar-es-Salaam, in his statement praised Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the red sun in the hearts of all revolutionaries in the world, for his unequalled proletarian internationalism and his concern for the African revolution. He quoted Chairman Mao's statement that "**the purpose of U.S. imperialism is not only to control the Congo, but also once again to enmesh the whole of Africa — particularly the newly independent African countries — this time in the toils of U.S. neo-colonialism.**" Sibeko added: "This correct analysis made by Chairman Mao has been vindicated over and over again in the past three years." His statement concluded with the slogans: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the victories of the great cultural revolution!" "Down with the leading clique of revisionists and their attempts to split the anti-imperialist forces!" "Victory for the fighting people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and the Afro-Americans in the United States!" and "Monsters of all kinds must be destroyed!"

Unite and Struggle Under The Great Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

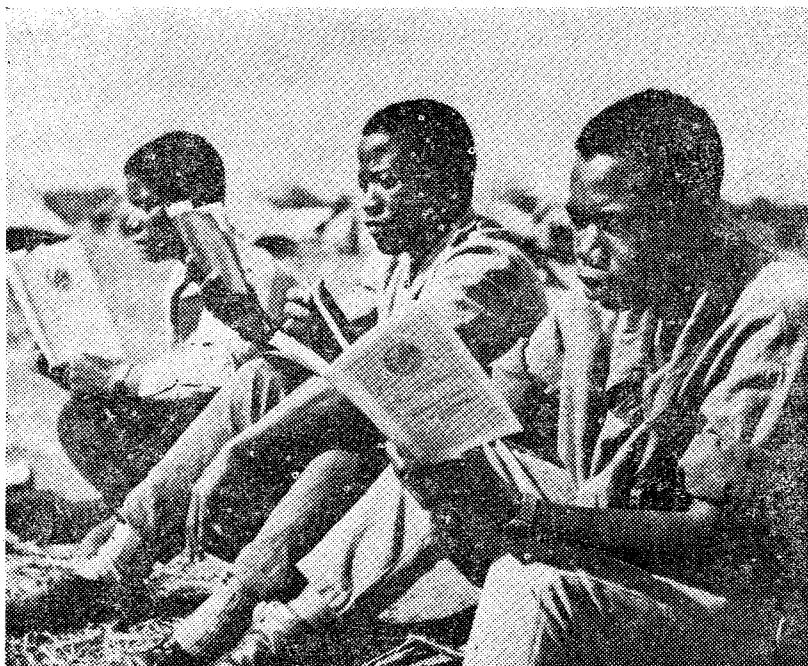
Speaking of the great historic significance of this statement by Chairman Mao, foreign friends in China could not restrain themselves from shouting "Long live Chairman Mao!" They said that they would hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world, they would take courage, dare to fight, defy difficulties, advance wave upon wave, launch fierce attacks on imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and destroy every kind of monster.

Hamid Mahmoud Wafi, a Sudanese friend, said that the statement which was issued in the East and shook the whole world, was a heavy blow to all reactionary forces. He declared that, illuminated by the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, the whole

of Africa was seething and boiling over, and the clarion call to oppose imperialism and modern revisionism was sounding everywhere. The African people were well aware that only by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought and following Chairman Mao's teachings on people's war could they win victory in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. African revolutionaries, he said, had boundless love for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Today, many carried Chairman Mao's red books with them constantly for they knew that these were the invincible weapon for the people's revolution, and by applying them, world revolution could be won and imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction could be defeated.

Palestinian friend Basem Hakim said that Chairman Mao's statement is a great Marxist document and an ideological weapon for the people of the world to use in their struggles. It is like a beacon lighting up the road forward for the oppressed people of the whole world. He angrily condemned U.S.-Soviet collaboration in suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the Arab people and of the people of the world. He said that in the fight against Israeli attacks and in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Arab people fully realized that only by uniting as one, taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon and persisting in people's war could they defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israel. In opposing U.S. imperialism, it is imperative to oppose Soviet modern revisionism.

Natuko Fuzikawa, leader of the Japanese "Haguruma" Theatre, said that Chairman Mao's statement gave the oppressed nations and people of the world unlimited courage to struggle. She declared that the Japanese people, under the leadership of the Left of the Japanese Communist Party, along with the people



Mozambique freedom fighters studying Chairman Mao's works

of the world, would resolutely hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and advance courageously along the road of struggle pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Colombian friend Leopoldo Cruz said that Chairman Mao's statement pointed the way forward for the people of the world and called on them to unite as one and to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. From Chairman Mao's teachings, the people of the world have further learnt that the only way to defeat U.S. imperialism is to take up the gun and wage revolutionary struggle. With Chairman Mao's call, the world struggle against U.S. imperialism has been surging ever higher, the national-liberation movement is developing vigorously, and an excellent revolution-

ary situation prevails in the world. The awakening Latin American people, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's instructions, will unite and persist in struggle to bury imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries.

Friends from Italy, Mme. Maria and Giuseppe Regis, pointed out that Chairman Mao's statement has been welcomed by the people of the world. It is directing the victorious struggles being waged by the world's revolutionary people against imperialism and revisionism. They said that Chairman Mao is the great teacher of all revolutionaries. Only by uniting under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, can the revolutionary people of the world advance from one victory to the next, defeat all enemies and achieve complete liberation.

Holding High the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought, the Thai People's Armed Forces Advance Courageously

by NITA (THAILAND)

THE armed forces of the Thai people, led by the Communist Party of Thailand, fired the first shot of armed struggle in Na Kae District in 1965. The tiny sparks of the people's armed struggle have now set northeastern, southern, central and northern Thailand ablaze. The fact that the Thai people's forces have been able to persist and grow is mainly because, from the very first day of their existence, they have taken the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung as their guide, relied on the peasants, established rural base areas to surround the cities from the countryside and prepare for the final seizure of political power throughout the country.

U.S. imperialism turned Thailand into a new-type colony many years ago and has since been using it as a military base for bombing Vietnam, carrying out aggression against Laos and threatening Southeast Asia and China. The reactionary Thai ruling clique has persisted in selling out state sovereignty and national interests and serving as a willing pawn for U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia. Ruthlessly fleeced by the Thanom-Prapas clique, the Thai people are deep in misery. Rich in natural resources, Thailand is known as the "land of rice and fish," but large numbers of people are suffering from starvation. Several hundred thousand were underfed last year. Many people in the northeast live on bamboo shoots, wild tubers and even dead rats. The Thai people have risen in struggle! The workers have gone on strike, peasants have seized land, students have boycotted classes — struggles have broken

out wave upon wave. Leaflets exposing the U.S.-Thai reactionary rule have been distributed in the streets of Bangkok. The revolutionary Thai people have taken up arms to fight! "Drive out U.S. imperialism!" Red flags are fluttering over Pu Pan mountain, a guerrilla base in the northeast. "Down with Thanom!" The battle-cry of the Thai people is shaking the earth.

Led by the Communist Party of Thailand, our fighters have steadily raised their class consciousness because they have studied Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era.

The Thai people's forces attach great importance to ideological work among the fighters, giving them political and ideological education in many forms. Through the movement for "pouring out grievances" (against the reactionaries) the class and political consciousness of the fighters has been heightened and their world outlook remoulded. The spirit of thoroughgoing revolution has been fostered in the mind of every fighter. This has led to the emergence of many outstanding "armed work teams" and "armed propaganda teams" and model fighters from among the ranks of the people's forces. Those fighters who have studied Mao Tse-tung's works well can recite the "three constantly read articles" by heart and creatively study and apply them in everyday life.

Following Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching, "to learn warfare through warfare," the people's forces

have attached importance to summing up experience after every battle or campaign against the enemy "encirclement and suppression" operations. We have realized that the better we grasp and apply the military thinking of Mao Tse-tung, the greater will our victories be in battle.

The Thai people's forces are well-disciplined. They observe the Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention. Our fighters are required to be good fighters, producers and mass workers.

Thanks to the political work, which is regarded as the life-blood of all work, the morale of the Thai people's forces is high. Although armed to the teeth with modern weapons, the U.S. imperialists and their running dog, the Thanom-Praphas clique, have proved to be paper tigers in every battle with the people's forces.

The people's war led by the Communist Party of Thailand has adopted as its guiding principles Chairman Mao Tse-tung's military thinking as enunciated in his *On Protracted War*.

The Thai people's forces follow Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings: "Our strategy is 'pit one against ten' and our tactics are 'pit ten against one,'" and "make wiping out the enemy's effective strength our main objective; do not make holding or seizing a city or place our main objective." Ever since the people's forces started guerrilla warfare, they have time and again defeated the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns by concentrating a superior force to launch surprise attacks on dispersed enemy forces and wipe them out one by one.

The people's forces have also put into practice Chairman Mao's 16-character formula: "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue." With such guerrilla tactics, the people's forces have dealt heavy blows at the enemy's army, police and the reactionary "National Defence Volunteers Corps." The commanding officer of the first joint command of the government, army and police, which directs the suppression in Nakorn Panom and Sakon Nakorn provinces, at a press interview on July 14 this year, wailed: "The Communists actively apply Mao Tse-tung's 16-character tactics. They often attack at night, at meal time or during weekends."

The people's forces follow Chairman Mao's teaching that "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously." Before each military action, they make all-round preparations, both ideologically and militarily; they always see to it that there is a clear assessment of one's own strength—subjective strength—and the enemy's strength—objective strength, and of the condition of the masses and the terrain of the area where combat is to take place. The tactics to be adopted in every action are repeatedly explained and made clear to all concerned, and, at the same time, every fighter is duly

provided with arms and ammunition, food and other supplies. Plans of operations are fully discussed among the fighters in a democratic way. By doing so, we can carry out what Chairman Mao teaches us: "Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat."

Following Chairman Mao's teaching about "re-generation through our own efforts," the people's forces use captured enemy weapons and ammunition as much as possible. They engage both in combat and in production. They are mostly self-sufficient in food.

Thanks to their application of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thinking on people's war, the people's forces have won one victory after another in battle and smashed many large-scale enemy "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. By employing the tactics of ambush, making surprise raids on enemy posts or destroying enemy communication and transportation lines, the people's forces have consistently held the initiative and achieved brilliant results in the last two years. They have engaged the enemy on more than 500 occasions and put out of action over 1,000 enemy troops and police, including puppet colonels and a number of U.S. troops, according to recent incomplete figures.

At present, the people's forces are active in north-eastern, southern, central and northern Thailand, over large areas in 28 out of the country's 71 provinces.

I will cite in the following an example to show that one can get quick results from even a little bit of knowledge of Mao Tse-tung's thought if one really grasps it and applies it well.

Fighter Sam, aged 35, comes from a poverty-stricken family. After a short period of political and military training in the people's forces, he began to see the essential difference between the reactionary troops who oppress the people and the people's forces and realized that the people's army has three tasks, i.e., fighting, mass work and production. In the course of fighting, he always bears in mind Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching that to destroy the enemy is to preserve oneself and that the people's forces can grow and expand only by wiping out the enemy's effective strength.

One day, an opportunity arose for him to test how well he had grasped the thought of Mao Tse-tung. A number of reactionary policemen, guided by their agent in the village, were searching the locality for the people's forces. Comrade Sam, who was standing guard, was the first to detect the enemies. He immediately took shelter and asked his comrade to alert the base camp. Remembering Chairman Mao's teachings on "wiping out the enemy's effective strength," "wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction, . . ." he trained his gun on the approaching enemies. As soon as they came within range, he opened fire, knocked down the agent with the first shot, and

killed two and wounded one with three more shots. The rest bolted for their lives. Since then, Sam has been known as a "crack shot."

It is by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought that the Thai people's forces have been able to expand. Under the powerful impact of the great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution, the commanders and fighters have placed still greater emphasis and importance on their efforts to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought by studying and applying his works in a creative way so as to remould their own world outlook and temper themselves into red fighters who will never change their political colour, and thus prevent the emergence of revisionism in their ranks. This is why we most firmly support China's great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao. We are convinced that China, the base of world revolution, will never change its colour and will grow stronger and stronger with each passing day.

The initial victories won by the Thai people's forces prove that both the U.S. imperialists and the Thanom-Prapas puppet clique are paper tigers. The Thai

people are fully confident that they can thoroughly defeat them.

The declaration published on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Thailand points out, "The enemy forces are superior to ours for the time being, and consequently we shall have to undergo a process of arduous and prolonged struggle full of sacrifices and twists and turns. We must closely rely on all the forces of the people of the country and mobilize them to join in the struggle."

Thus, we Thai people must take advantage of the excellent situation at home and abroad, redouble our efforts to expand the patriotic forces to combat U.S. imperialism and the domestic reactionaries, strive to learn from the rich experience gained by other peoples who are carrying on armed struggles, and fight a people's war to thoroughly defeat the U.S. imperialists and their running dog — the Thanom-Prapas clique.

The Thai people are determined to fight on shoulder to shoulder with the other oppressed nations and peoples of the world and advance courageously along the road of people's war charted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Repudiating China's Khrushchov

"Leader of the Workers' Movement" Or No. 1 Scab?

"Renmin Ribao" published this article with the following editor's note: In betraying the fundamental interests of the proletariat and selling out the workers' movement, the old and new revisionists, from Bernstein to Khrushchov and his like, have always adopted the counter-revolutionary tactics of peddling counter-revolutionary economism and syndicalism and advocating the theory of "trade unions of the entire people" and the theory of "spontaneity" in the workers' movement.

In this respect China's Khrushchov is no less active than his predecessors. In a vain attempt to restore capitalism in China, he uses precisely these counter-revolutionary revisionist "theories" to oppose the leading role of proletarian political parties and Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, in the workers' movement and to undermine the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Thorough criticism and repudiation of China's Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is of great and far-reaching significance to the victorious advance of the workers' movement of China and of the world along the proletarian revolutionary line pointed

out by Chairman Mao. This is a glorious task of the Chinese working class."

CHINA'S Khrushchov reversed history and depicted himself as "a leader of the workers' movement." However, numerous facts prove that he was never "a leader of the workers' movement" but from head to foot the No. 1 scab betraying the interests of the working class. What he pushed in the workers' movement is a counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The heart of this revisionist line is economism and syndicalism. Before the liberation of China, it served to maintain the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and opposed the seizure of political power by armed struggle. After liberation it persistently followed the capitalist road and opposed the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Before the working class takes political power, should it engage only in legal economic struggles begging for small immediate "benefits" from the ruling class,

or should it completely overthrow reactionary rule and take political power into its own hands? This is a focal point in the struggle between Marxists on the one side and revisionists and reformists on the other.

Marxists have always held that the fundamental question of revolution is that of political power. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power." "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution." "Armed struggle by the Chinese Communist Party takes the form of peasant war under proletarian leadership." "Other forms such as mass organization and mass struggle are also extremely important and indeed indispensable and in no circumstances to be overlooked, but their purpose is to serve the war . . . [they] are directly or indirectly co-ordinated with the war."

In these great teachings Chairman Mao points out that the general orientation and general task of the workers' movement are to organize and arouse the working class, directly or indirectly work in co-ordination with the peasants' revolutionary war led by the Party and struggle to encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize political power by armed struggle.

China's Khrushchov is the biggest counter-revolutionary economist in the workers' movement of China and of the world. At the crucial junctures of the revolution he came out again and again to advocate economism and economic struggle. He opposed political struggle; he opposed co-ordination of the workers' movement with armed struggle and the seizure of political power by encircling the cities from the countryside. As early as 1923, he echoed the renegade Chen Tu-hsiu in viciously slandering the Chinese working class as "immature," spreading such nonsense as saying that an "immature" proletariat could of course not "realize the seizure of power" immediately. He tried to lead the workers' movement on to the evil path of economism.

In the years of the Northern Expedition and the Agrarian Revolutionary War, he veered away from revolutionary war and the fundamental question of seizing political power and did his utmost to peddle economism and economic struggle. He prated that "to undertake all kinds of economic struggle should be the principle of the workers' movement. At no time can the workers be divorced from their economic interests. They are bound to strive for them." He thus put forward the formula that "development of economic struggle means development of the Chinese workers' movement" and opposed "putting forward political slogans and political demands in addition to economic demands." Chairman Mao gave a high appraisal to the world-shaking mass demonstration and strike staged by the Shanghai workers and students against imperialism on May 30, 1925. But what China's Khrushchov saw in this great strike was that it "won 75,000 yuan" and he was quite satisfied with this.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, he insisted that "the masses struggle for their economic demands." He said that "as an economic organization, the trade unions should always struggle to defend the workers' economic interests" and that they should not "simply conduct struggles around political tasks." In so doing he wanted the people to turn away from the acute national and class struggles of the time and concern themselves solely with "economic interests."

After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he went further to openly preach "legal mass struggle and parliamentary struggle."

In a nutshell, his whole line was "economic struggle is everything and everything for economic struggle." By advocating "economic struggle," he actually meant to confine the struggle solely to fighting for "legislation," giving the workers better conditions to sell their labour power, thus restricting the struggle to the scope permitted by the Kuomintang reactionaries without touching the Chiang Kai-shek regime one jot.

Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, never denies the necessity of economic struggle, but maintains that economic struggle must be integrated with political struggle, advanced to the level of political struggle and made to serve revolutionary war and be waged in co-ordination with the seizure of power by armed force. If the workers' movement is divorced from political struggle and the armed seizure of power and limited to economic struggle and legal struggle, it becomes impossible to overthrow the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which weighs down on the working class like three big mountains and put an end to the situation in which the working class is ruled over and enslaved, and it becomes absolutely impossible to solve "economic demands." The revisionist line — "economic struggle is everything and everything for economic struggle" — advocated by China's Khrushchov is out-and-out counter-revolutionary economism, the theory of begging for handouts. It caters fully to the needs of imperialism and its lackeys and serves to maintain their reactionary rule. What he peddled is simply what he inherited from Bernstein and Kautsky, the old revisionists, big scabs and big renegades, and the Russian tsarist agents — the "Economists" and their like.

The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the entry of the Chinese revolution into the stage of socialist revolution. At this new historical stage, should we persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry the socialist revolution through to the end, develop the socialist economy and strive to bring about communism or should we give up socialist revolution, concern ourselves solely with material production, give up the fundamental interests of consolidating the proletarian state power and lead the workers in seeking immediate economic advantages and thus open the way for a restoration of capitalism? This is one of the focal points of the struggle between Marxism-Leninism,

Mao Tse-tung's thought, and revisionism in the workers' movement after the seizure of power by the working class.

The report by our great leader Chairman Mao at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the eve of the nationwide victory, the Party's general line and general tasks for the transitional period put forward by the Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao after the founding of New China, and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work" and other epoch-making works of Chairman Mao's published after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production had in the main been completed, provide the general orientation and general line and the supreme principle for the whole Party and the whole country, as well as for the workers' movement in China.

With the aggressive design of usurping Party and state leadership, China's Khrushchov tried to grab hold of the workers' movement. Once again he produced the formula "development of economic struggle means development of the Chinese workers' movement," the formula which he had preached during the democratic revolution. But this time, to prevent trade union workers from engaging in revolutionary and political work, he polished it up by putting forward such slogans as "the drive for production is precisely the workers' movement" and "strive for the livelihood of the workers"; in an attempt to lead the workers' movement astray, he advocated that the trade unions concern themselves solely with production and welfare. This was indeed a new manifestation, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the counter-revolutionary economism consistently pursued by China's Khrushchov. It was part of his criminal scheme to oppose the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and to counter Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Shortly after liberation, he shamelessly wanted the workers to "make the capitalists feel at ease." He even ordered "the trade union cadres to try by every means to urge and persuade the workers" to co-operate with the capitalists.

After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed, this scab again clamoured endlessly that the task of the trade unions was "to struggle to raise labour productivity without cease through socialist emulation and the movement of advanced workers." This was just what Khrushchov preached when he said: "economic and production problems are the centre of the activity of Party organizations and take first place in all the work of the Party organization."

Their purpose was to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, to oppose carrying the socialist revolution through to the end on the political and ideological fronts.

Marxists do not oppose the development of production but stand for the active development of production. They always hold that development of the socialist economy is one of the basic tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, development of socialist production demands that proletarian politics be put in command and that the socialist revolution be taken as the motive force. In other words: **"take firm hold of the revolution and promote production."**

However, China's Khrushchov declared that the purpose of developing production was to "increase individual income, improve personal livelihood." He encouraged material incentives, advocated the fallacious slogan "grasp livelihood and stimulate production" and took "distribution" as the motive force. This means selling out the basic interests of the working class and destroying the revolutionary workers' movement.

II

Different political lines are invariably served by corresponding organizational lines. In order to meet his needs in pushing economism and syndicalism and in opposing the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, China's Khrushchov negated by every possible means the class nature of the trade unions, did his utmost to turn the trade unions into "economic organizations" having only "common economic demands" and into all-embracing "trade unions of the entire people."

Long before the Chinese revolution achieved nationwide victory, he had insisted that the trade unions were "economic organizations established on the basis of certain common economic demands" and that "all those who have common economic demands unite and get organized," "irrespective of their political beliefs."

He proposed that "no restrictive political conditions should be placed on those who join the trade unions." He thus entirely obliterated the class nature of the trade unions and denied the fact that the trade unions are an instrument for class struggle.

As early as the time of the Central Soviet Area Chairman Mao pointed out that it was necessary to build the trade unions into trade unions with a firm class stand.

Lenin also pointed out: **"Our principal and fundamental task is to facilitate the political development and the political organization of the working class."**

China's Khrushchov was bent on turning the trade unions into "economic organizations." This was precisely to serve his counter-revolutionary revisionist line of working only for economic reform and opposing political struggle and the seizure of political power by armed force.

Following the nationwide victory, Chairman Mao pointed out that **"the trade union is the mass organiza-**

tion of the working class" and "it is necessary to beware of political swindlers and guard against the infiltration of reactionary special agents into the trade unions."

But in order to facilitate the restoration of capitalism, China's Khrushchov, while obstinately trying to turn the trade unions into "economic organizations," even tried to turn them into "trade unions of the entire people."

In the early period after China's liberation, while proclaiming that "exploitation has its merits," he put forward the idea that members of the democratic parties representing the interests of the bourgeoisie should be permitted to join trade unions and "have the right to be elected to leading bodies of the trade unions."

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and private industry and commerce, his theory of "trade unions of the entire people" was vigorously developed. He went so far as to say: "Doesn't the capitalists' class status change after the fixed rate of interest is abolished? If such people join the trade unions, the superiority of red over black is still ten to one." "Landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who have sufficiently remoulded themselves may also join the trade unions." He said that "all our 600 million people will become workers" and "all will belong to the trade unions."

Obviously, all these statements are linked with his theory of the dying out of class struggle. They blur the distinctions between classes and completely nullify the class nature of trade unions.

The trade unions are a product of class struggle and an instrument for class struggle. So long as classes and class struggle exist it is impossible for the trade unions to be "of the entire people."

China's Khrushchov tried in a hundred and one ways to turn the trade unions into "trade unions of the entire people." His aim was to palm off those people who ought to be subjected to the dictatorship of the proletariat as members of the working class, turn the trade unions into protective umbrellas for landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and bourgeois elements and convert the trade unions into an instrument for his intrigues to usurp Party and state leadership and restore capitalism.

III

A fundamental difference between Marxism and revisionism in the workers' movement lies in the answer to the question of whether or not the trade unions should accept the leadership of the political party of the working class. An advocate of economism is invariably a syndicalist, and denies that the Party is the highest organizational form of the working class and opposes Party leadership over the trade unions. This also describes China's Khrushchov.

Chairman Mao teaches us that the Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class and its highest form of organization. It should lead all other organizations including the army, the government and the mass organizations. China's Khrushchov, however, went against the teachings of Chairman Mao by actively advocating syndicalism in the workers' movement.

As early as the period of the democratic revolution, he vainly tried to nullify Party leadership over the trade unions.

By fabricating the theory that "the trade union is the centre," he denied that the Party was the highest organizational form of the working class and that the Party was the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. He said that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions "has day by day become the core of leadership of the workers throughout the country" and "there is no reason to say that the workers' movement of China as a whole should not be put under the leadership of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions."

He stressed that the trade unions were "independent" and that "the Party and all free mass organizations should be placed on an equal footing."

Taking over the mantle of the social-democrats, he claimed that the trade unions "do not organizationally affiliate to any party or any side," otherwise "they would only be a tool or government-run."

He also attempted to direct the Party through the trade unions. He babbled that "be it the Party, the government, the army or any popular organization, when it carries out mass work, it should accept the leadership of the mass organizations."

During the 17 years after liberation, in order to make the trade unions a tool in his plot to usurp Party and state leadership, he clandestinely carried out syndicalism in an attempt to place the trade unions above the Party and government and to turn them into an "independent kingdom" so as to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He tampered with the history of the revolutionary trade unions in China which were set up under the leadership of the Party and alleged that "the trade unions were established before the Party."

In a vain attempt to lower the prestige of the Party, he stressed the building up of "trust" in the trade unions, saying, "the trade unions should build up trust in themselves, and the higher the better."

He dreamt of establishing a workers' Soviet that would place the trade unions above the Party and the government.

The poisonous influence of syndicalism spread by China's Khrushchov in the workers' movement goes very deep. In the 17 years after liberation, sharp struggles between the two roads and the two lines arose on two occasions in the trade unions. China's Khrush-

chov is the general boss behind the scenes of the erroneous line. In opposing the Party's leadership over the trade unions, he and his followers actually wanted to place the trade unions under the leadership of the bourgeois headquarters and use them as a tool in their attempt to restore capitalism.

IV

Acceptance by the trade unions of Party leadership means acceptance of the leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era, it is living Marxism-Leninism at its highest. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most powerful ideological weapon for fighting imperialism, and the most powerful ideological weapon for fighting revisionism and dogmatism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the fundamental guarantee for the victorious advance of the workers' movement as well as the fundamental guarantee for the working class' seizure and consolidation of state power.

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: ". . . unless they are imbued with a progressive political spirit, and unless such a spirit is fostered through progressive political work, it will be impossible . . . to arouse their enthusiasm for the War of Resistance to the full." Lenin also pointed out: "Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement," socialist ideology "could only be brought to them from without" and "the working class, exclusively by its own effort, is able to develop only trade union consciousness."

Advocates of economism and syndicalism, past and present, in China and abroad, are all worshippers of the theory of "spontaneity." Without exception, they oppose imbuing the workers with socialist ideology, with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. China's Khrushchov has all along been an adherent of this theory; but, more than that, he is also a sample of the worshipper of "spontaneity" on a world scale.

During the period of the democratic revolution, when the working class had as yet not won state power, China's Khrushchov introduced into China wholesale the advocacy of "spontaneity" as propounded by the British syndicalists, the Russian "Economists" and such old-line revisionists as Bernstein. He opposed using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the workers, to mobilize and organize them in the struggle to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism.

In the past 17 years, China's Khrushchov has looked on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as his greatest obstacle in trying to usurp leadership of the Party and the state and restore capitalism in China. He has always opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought and opposed the worker masses creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. Using all kinds of vicious talk, he has done his utmost to defame, slander and attack the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and to sabotage, oppose and prohibit the instilling of Mao Tse-tung's thought into the minds of workers.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the universal truth for the making of revolution by all the oppressed peoples and the fundamental guarantee for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the working class which has already seized political power. The fundamental task of the workers' movement is to imbue the workers with Mao Tse-tung's thought, arm the masses of the workers with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and build their ranks into a mighty industrial army that is highly proletarian, revolutionary and militant. We must give first place to this great task and make the trade unions a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(Written by a proletarian revolutionary mass organization in the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.)

(Continued from p. 22.)

in order to protect the interests of monopoly capital, many countries have devalued their currencies, frozen wages, increased taxation and stepped up their exploitation of the labouring people. Thus, the contradictions between the imperialists and all reactionaries on the one hand and the people of all countries on the other have become even more acute. All this will accelerate the decline of the imperialist system and hasten its total collapse.

Just when the pound had been devalued and British imperialism was struggling desperately to keep its head above water, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique did a yeoman's service to the British monopoly capitalists and threw them a lifebelt. The clique is now discussing with big monopoly capitalists of Britain in Moscow questions

of further developing their trade and "business cooperation," and the signing of long-term agreements in connection with the long-range economic plans of the two countries. In addition, the Soviet revisionist clique has long since turned its country into an outlet for the capital of the U.S., Italian and Japanese monopolies. In this way, the clique is opening the Soviet market to the imperialists, to ease the latter's daily deepening political and economic crisis.

But, the law of development of history is independent of man's will. Neither the imperialists' desperate struggle, nor the slavish service by the Soviet revisionist clique, can save the imperialist system from its inevitable doom.

(“Renmin Ribao” Commentator, December 3.)

C.P.S.U. Reduced to Instrument of Bourgeois Dictatorship in Name of "Party of Entire People"

FLAUNTING the evil banner of the "party of the entire people," the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has turned the Communist Party of the Soviet Union founded by Lenin into a bourgeois political party and an instrument of the privileged stratum to exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Anyone with an elementary knowledge of Marxism-Leninism will understand that, like the state, a political party is an instrument of class struggle. Every political party has a class character. Party spirit is the concentrated expression of class character. There never has been such a thing as a non-class or supra-class political party, nor has there been such a thing as a "party of the entire people" that does not represent the interests of a particular class. It is futile for the Soviet revisionist ruling clique to try to cover up its features as renegades and hide its crimes under the worn-out fig-leaf of the "party of the entire people."

Privileged Stratum Controls Party Leadership At All Levels

Ever since the Soviet revisionist ruling clique usurped the leadership of the Party and Government, it has brought about an all-round and thoroughgoing capitalist restoration in the domestic sphere, and, internationally, it is working hand in glove with U.S.-led imperialism and world reaction to stamp out the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations in order to maintain the domination of imperialism and colonialism. The C.P.S.U. is used to push forward such a revisionist, reactionary line.

In order to control the Party leadership, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has launched one big-scale purge after another in the whole Party to keep large numbers of Communists loyal to Marxism-Leninism out of the leading bodies of the Party at all levels, thus placing the leadership of the Party from the top down to the grass-roots level completely in the hands of the privileged bourgeois stratum.

It was reported that nearly 70 per cent of the members of the Central Committee elected at the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U. in 1952 were purged by the time of the 22nd Congress in 1961. Nearly 60 per cent of the Central Committee members elected at the 20th

Congress in 1956 were purged by the time of the 23rd Congress in 1966. The purge in local Party organizations at various levels reached an even higher percentage. In 1963 alone, over 50 per cent of the members of the central committees and the regional committees of the Party in the Union Republics were ousted through "re-elections" while more than three-quarters of the members of municipal Party committees and city district Party committees were newly elected.

For a long time, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has energetically promoted bourgeois intellectuals to leading posts while excluding large numbers of cadres of worker and peasant origin from the leadership on the pretext that they are "non-professionals." Soviet revisionist chieftains openly declared that posts of leadership must be filled by "experts with high professional skill." It was reported that in 1963, over 96 per cent of the secretaries of regional committees were college men, the majority of whom were bourgeois "experts." Two-thirds of the Party secretaries at grass-roots level in Leningrad are relieved of their posts each year. More and more engineers and designers have become secretaries of Party committees. Of the 39 members of the Party Committee of Moscow University, 30 are professors or associate professors.

Enforcing a Revisionist Organizational Line

For more than a decade, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has followed a revisionist organizational line, thus bringing about a conspicuous change in the class composition of the C.P.S.U.

Since the notorious 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U., there has been widespread opposition among the Party members to the outrageous actions of Khrushchov and his successors. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has carried out constant and wanton purges in Party organizations at the grass-roots level. Party members of worker and peasant origin and those genuine Communists who dare to oppose the rule of the revisionists have been dismissed wholesale. As the Soviet periodical *Party Life* disclosed in 1965, "in the course of three years, a total of 203,000 members were expelled from the Party." In 1966, another 62,000 Party members were expelled.

At the same time, the Soviet revisionist clique has been inflating Party membership completely in accord-

ance with the needs of the privileged bourgeois stratum. According to official statistics published by the clique, the C.P.S.U. had a membership of 7,216,000 in 1956 when the Party's 20th Congress was held; by January 1967, the membership rose to 12,684,000, a nearly two-fold increase. Bourgeois elements make up an ever larger percentage of the entire membership, while the percentage of members of worker and peasant origin keeps shrinking steadily. From 1961 to 1966 the percentage of members of worker and peasant background dropped by 9.3, while the percentage of those members classified as "office employees and others" rose by 9.3.

Of the "office employees" who have recently joined the Party, over three-quarters are "intellectuals in the engineering and technological fields and experts in the various branches of the national economy." The number of "experts" admitted into the Party totalled more than 847,000 in the last few years. At present, one-third of the membership of the C.P.S.U. are "experts." It was disclosed that in some factories in Kazakhstan, "not a single one of the common working people was among those admitted into the Party" in 1964. A decision passed by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. in 1965 admitted that "there are not enough people of worker origin among those admitted into the Party in a number of big production collectives."

What is more, the Soviet revisionist clique has recruited deserters and renegades, counter-revolutionary elements of all descriptions and the scum of society into the Party as its instruments to dominate and ride roughshod over the people. A regional Party committee in Lithuania once admitted into the Party a man who was a landlord owning 100 hectares of land before the revolution and who was a principal member of a reactionary religious society. He continued to maintain his contact with bourgeois nationalist brigands even after the German aggressors were thrown out of the country. This landlord and traitor was, however, taken in as a member of the Party and even appointed chairman of a collective farm. The director of a state farm in Kazakhstan, Avbaklov, was a liar and a drunkard and led a dissipated life. Yet the Party organization of the farm decided to take him into the Party. But in a short while he was once again charged with misconduct, even before the Party organization had time to issue him a membership card. A Party organization in Latvia recruited a man it knew very well was a deserter who during the Great Patriotic War had joined a gang of embezzlers and, to escape justice, had hid somewhere under an alias for 17 years.

To increase membership, the Party organizations at higher levels often exerted pressure on their subordinates to fulfil the target set for them. It was revealed that often some Party organizations approved the admission of a dozen persons or more into the Party without discussion at a single meeting. Sometimes people would suddenly apply for Party membership at a meeting, and the Party secretary would

appoint people then and there to recommend the applicant and then "approve" his admission at the same meeting. It sometimes happened that the Party members who attended the meeting knew nothing about the person to be admitted, and those who recommended him for membership knew not much more about him either. Some Party organizations even dragged persons into the Party who had not even filed a formal application for membership.

Thought-Control Stepped Up

To maintain its reactionary rule, the Soviet revisionist clique has been stressing the importance of giving Party members a "theoretical education." It has been practising ever tighter thought-control over the broad Party membership and carrying out deceptive propaganda among them in every form and by every means, through schools, report meetings, propaganda and agitation networks, newspapers, periodicals and radio stations, etc.

The Soviet revisionist clique employs every possible means to indoctrinate the broad masses of Party members with its revisionist lines and policies, disseminating among them the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and peddling the nonsense about peaceful coexistence, peaceful competition, peaceful transition, the Party of the entire people, and the state of the whole people. It tries to corrupt and poison the minds of the Party members with bourgeois ideology and turn them into docile tools at its disposal.

Inside the Party, this revisionist clique wildly attacks Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and viciously slanders the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship. Ever since our great leader Chairman Mao launched the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution in China, Brezhnev, Kosygin and company have been particularly frightened. The revisionist ringleaders have made anti-China circuits in various parts of the country. This is in addition to their repeated issuance of anti-China resolutions in the name of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the voluminous anti-China articles appearing in the papers and other publications. In January this year, all members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and other prominent figures from the Party, Government and army went to various places of the country to call "Party activists" meetings of regions, cities and territories and of military districts and the different services of the armed forces. At these meetings, the revisionist clique tried to incite anti-China feelings in a vain attempt to offset the tremendous influence of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung on the Party members and the Soviet people.

Enforcing Despotism Within the Party

The Soviet revisionist clique exercises a despotic rule within the C.P.S.U. The rank-and-file members of the Party are left with no democratic rights to speak

of, while a handful of chiefs dictate everything. *Pravda*, organ of the clique, disclosed in an article that "tens or sometimes hundreds of people sit at a meeting ready to fully discuss and settle the questions on the agenda, but in practice it is one or a few who dominate everything." A delegate to a Party congress revealed that the practice of advance application to speak at a congress is a fraud, because those who actually speak are, by pre-arrangement, the leaders themselves.

Members of the C.P.S.U. are not on an equal footing with each other. Those Party members who are "experts" enjoy privileges which are denied to the worker and peasant members. The Soviet magazine *Communist* once reported a violent quarrel between two Party members in the gas trust of the Region of Bryansk. One of the two disputants was Balyasnikov, a turner, and the other was Tretyakov, the chief engineer. "Comrade Tretyakov is the chief engineer while Balyasnikov is only a worker, so they can't be treated as equals," declared the Party secretary of the trust. The result was that Balyasnikov was given a reprimand.

A white terror reigns within the C.P.S.U. Whoever expresses dissatisfaction with the Party leadership is subject to persecution. The Soviet journal *Party Life* disclosed recently that Party organizations often accuse critics of "conducting malicious instigation," etc. A worker correspondent of the *Turkmen oil combine* in the city of Nebit-Dag wrote: "According to the Party constitution, Party members should develop criticism and self-criticism. . . . But when I made a criticism and reported the painful realities, I came to grief. Now somebody has advised me to live in this fashion: when you see anything, say you have seen nothing; when you learn anything, say you have learnt nothing." Balbashov, a Party member in a state farm of Saratov Region, spoke up at a meeting to oppose the nomination of the director of the farm, Petruk, as candidate for membership on the Party committee. Balbashov exposed certain facts about Petruk's misappropriation of fodder and fuel. Six days later, Balbashov was expelled from the Party. A woman Party member was arbitrarily expelled from the Party and sent to an "asylum" because she refused to endorse the revisionist clique's views betraying the revolution.

Revolutionary Storm Will Topple Reactionary Rule of Soviet Revisionism

Our great leader Chairman Mao says: "The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was founded by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by the revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and Party members and cadres are good, that they want revolution and that rule by revisionism will not last long."

For all its persecution and deceptive propaganda, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique can never suppress

the resistance of the broad masses of Party members. The genuine Communists of the Soviet Union are struggling against the renegade clique in a variety of ways. More and more people have withdrawn from the Party in protest against the clique's treachery. According to official figures released by the Soviet revisionists, more than 17,000 people withdrew from the Party in 1966 alone. Some veteran Bolsheviks refuse to admit that they are members of the Soviet revisionist party. They say: "In the past, it was an honour to be member of the C.P.S.U., but today it is a shame." A Soviet worker said: "Our Party has now become a Party of aristocrats." Another said: "The state of the whole people' and 'the party of the entire people' are revisionist trash used to take the place of Leninism." Many rank-and-file members of the C.P.S.U. describe the Soviet revisionist rulers as "agents of the bourgeoisie" and "bourgeois philistines." They indignantly condemn the revisionist rulers for betraying the cause of Lenin and turning the C.P.S.U., once a vanguard of the proletariat, into an instrument of the privileged bourgeois stratum.

In the Soviet Union today, more and more genuine Communists have come to realize that Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time and that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era and the most powerful ideological weapon against imperialism and modern revisionism.

A young Soviet worker, affectionately touching the Chairman Mao badge on the chest of a Chinese comrade, declared, "Mao Tse-tung is our Lenin!" A technician said, "We listen to Radio Peking every day. Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, and the great leader of the people of the whole world. We respect Mao Tse-tung just as we do Lenin and Stalin." An aged worker in Baku said, "I took part in revolutionary struggles in the past, but now we need a second revolution here. We know that Mao Tse-tung's thought will be of great help to us." A Soviet armyman said, "I got a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and have read it many times since. Chairman Mao has explained the revolutionary truth in the plainest and clearest language." He continued excitedly, "Brezhnev and Kosygin are the faithful followers of Khrushchov's line. They have been restoring capitalism under the signboard of Marxism-Leninism. The people of our country can no longer tolerate their criminal activities. We firmly believe that a second October Revolution will break out, and a great proletarian cultural revolution will come. We armyman are particularly aware that revolution has to be made at the cost of blood, but we are ready for it all the same."

A mighty storm of proletarian revolution that is sure to sweep the Soviet land some day will undoubtedly overthrow the Soviet revisionist renegades and tear to shreds their evil banner of "the party of the entire people."

ROUND THE WORLD

SOVIET TREACHERY IN MIDDLE EAST

Whitewash Makes It Uglier

THE DAC TO BATTLE

Hammer Blow for U.S. Aggressors

Battering the U.S. aggressors in the Dac To area of the Central Highlands, the south Vietnam people's liberation forces have scored a brilliant victory in the first round of the current dry season. In 20 days, they put out of action 3,500 enemy troops, including some 2,800 Americans, and shot down 32 U.S. aircraft.

Situated in the western part of Kon Tum Province, Dac To with its mountains and jungles is very favourable topographically for the operations of the liberation forces. Mounting a powerful offensive on November 4, they wiped out or badly mauled in eight days 12 enemy companies, 11 of them American. Enemy casualties totalled nearly 1,300. Frightened by the turn of events, the U.S. aggressors rushed a brigade of their 4th Infantry Division and the 173rd Airborne Brigade—6,000 men in all—and large numbers of puppet troops to reinforce the area. They also sent out large numbers of bombers to try and relieve the beleaguered troops. The air-dropped reinforcements fell into the ambushes which the liberation forces had laid for them. The enemy bombers were ineffective because the liberation forces were fighting at close quarters. Many of the bombs fell on the U.S. positions.

On November 15 and 16 the liberation forces bombarded the U.S. base at Dac To on which more than 10,000 U.S. and puppet troops depended for their supplies. The airfield runway and many installations, including ammunition and oil dumps and other war materiel, were destroyed. The fire caused by the shelling raged for 24 hours, burning to the ground the barracks of the U.S. and puppet guards there.

After this staggering blow, the U.S. aggressors hastily dispatched troops to search the neighbourhood.

Seizing this opportunity, the liberation forces hit the enemy again, putting out of action between November 16 and 19 more than 1,100 U.S. and puppet troops.

In the afternoon of November 19, the liberation forces besieged a battalion of U.S. aggressor forces in the mountains some 10 kilometres west of Dac To, killing or wounding many enemy troops caught in their withering fire. When the U.S. aggressors rushed several battalions under air cover to the rescue, they were successfully intercepted by the liberation forces who were hidden in tunnels and who took advantage of the favourable terrain.

On November 22, the liberation forces moved speedily away, having annihilated the encircled enemy in four days of fierce fighting. When the U.S. reinforcements finally arrived on the scene, they found the field strewn with American dead and wounded.

The Dac To victory is highly significant as it vividly reflects the profound changes which have taken place on the south Vietnam battlefield during the past year. When the dry season started last year, the U.S. aggressors were still in a position to launch their pincer attacks in the form of "search and destroy" and "pacification" operations. However, they were so badly mauled in the ensuing months of bitter fighting that they have since then been unable to launch any sustained offensive on a significant scale and have received one heavy blow after another.

The message of Dac To is clear. The south Vietnam people's liberation forces have the initiative on the battlefield firmly in their hands whereas the U.S. aggressors are completely passive and their position is vulnerable. This is so despite the fact that U.S. imperialism is pouring reinforcements into south Vietnam and stepping up its bombing of north Vietnam.

Soon after the U.N. Security Council passed its November 22 resolution on the Middle East (see P.R., No. 49, p. 32), the Soviet revisionist clique set its propaganda machine in motion to try and justify its own treacherous activities. Both *Pravda* and *Izvestia* issued commentaries claiming that a "common front" was "formed" by all parties in the Security Council during the discussions on the resolution, that its adoption would immediately compel Israel to withdraw its troops from Arab territories, thus upsetting the U.S.-Israeli plans, etc.

All this sounds very nice, but it is stuff and nonsense.

If the resolution in fact did what Moscow claimed, why did the United States vote for it, and even acclaim it as "consistent with the U.S. policy expressed by President Johnson"? And why did Israel welcome it with such satisfaction?

As a matter of fact, this resolution which imposes a whole set of humiliating conditions on the Arab countries contains no demand for an immediate and unconditional troop withdrawal by Israel. As Arab opinion has pointed out, the resolution is a big "reward" for the Israeli aggressor. No wonder the latter has blatantly declared that the Security Council resolution "does not mean that Israel must change its... policy of holding on to occupied territories," and that Israel has obtained U.N. "recognition" and "world acknowledgement" for its "right to remain on the June ceasefire lines until borders are demarcated" anew.

Just as the Soviet revisionist ruling clique was doing all it could to camouflage its contemptible betrayal of the Arab people, the U.S. magazine, *Newsweek*, in its December 4 issue, disclosed Kосygin's latest secret contacts with Johnson on the Middle East. Prior to the Security Council's adoption of the resolution, the magazine reported, Kосygin, in a secret letter written to Johnson "in

conciliatory language," had "indicated a desire to improve relations with the United States." He neither set the withdrawal of Israeli aggressor forces as a precondition (to a settlement), nor "demanded that Israel pay reparations to the Arabs," and he even "refrained from . . . referring to Israel as an aggressor." This shows that the Soviet revisionist clique's sudden move in the Security Council to withdraw its own motion in favour of the "British draft resolution," a move which led to the quick conclusion of the dirty deal, was the result of secret Soviet-U.S. hobnobbing. Thus, the so-called "common front" in the Security Council which the Soviet newspapers played up in their commentaries was but another disgusting counter-rev-

olutionary "united action" of Moscow and Washington.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: The reactionaries "need to deceive themselves and others. Otherwise they could not carry on."

The Soviet revisionist clique has painstakingly tried to cover up its treacherous machinations to betray the Arab people and whitewash its own renegade features. But in doing so, it only makes them more conspicuous and uglier than ever. Its acclaim of the Security Council resolution only helps the masses of the Arab people and the people of the world to see more clearly that the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is an out-and-out accomplice of U.S. imperialism.

Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.

— Mao Tse-tung

SOUTHERN YEMEN WINS INDEPENDENCE

Victory of Armed Struggle

On November 30, a new nation — the People's Republic of Southern Yemen — was founded on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula. For several days previously, tens of thousands of people had turned out in the streets of Aden to join in the celebrations while the last batch of British colonialist troops sullenly pulled out.

Southern Yemen won its independence because its people persevered in prolonged armed struggle and dealt the British imperialists very severe blows. Despite brutal suppression, numerous large-scale uprisings were staged in the past 120 years. The most famous was that at Rabi'j, Upper Aulaqi, which lasted from 1951 to 1954. In May 1959, too, thousands of tribesmen in this region went into the mountains to engage the British in bitter fighting.

In October 1963, the Southern Yemeni people launched an armed struggle in the Radfan mountain region. At first they had only 70 fighters and some rifles to face a 20,000-strong British colonial army. Yet in four years of struggle, the people's forces grew both in number

and strength. Paying attention to the study of Chairman Mao's great military thinking on guerrilla warfare, they smashed the British raids and blockade and using flexible tactics wiped out large numbers of the enemy.

In the last two years, the armed struggle developed tremendously and spread throughout the country. In August-September this year, the National Liberation Front declared that it had control over the greater part of the so-called "Federation of South Arabia." Then, shortly afterwards, it extended its sway to all sultanates in the "Eastern Aden Protectorate." In the region of Aden, the nationalists hit hard at the British colonial troops.

Meanwhile, the cities also witnessed a powerful mass movement. Dozens of large-scale strikes and mass demonstrations took place in Aden in 1961-1962. The Aden military base was crippled by a strike staged by more than 6,000 workers and staff members in November 1963. This year Aden was gripped by anti-imperialist strikes and demonstrations almost every month.

The Southern Yemeni people still face the arduous tasks of cleaning out

the imperialist and feudal forces. The British imperialists will not lightly give up their colonial interests. Working in cahoots with the reactionary forces, they will try to wreck the young republic's independence and disrupt its people's unity. The U.S. imperialists and Soviet modern revisionists too will attempt to get a foothold there. For the Southern Yemeni people, independence is not the end of their struggle, but a continuation of it in new conditions.

AFRICAN BRIEFS: RISING ARMED STRUGGLE

From September 7 to 30 the patriotic armed forces of Mozambique launched ten attacks against Portuguese colonialist troops in Cabo Delgado Province. Altogether the enemy suffered 75 casualties. Nine military vehicles were destroyed.

During the second half of August the enemy launched in the same province a so-called "combing operation" aimed at the "total liquidation of the guerrilla forces." The result: Fifty-two Portuguese soldiers killed, 19 military vehicles destroyed, and a Portuguese post at Muidumbe knocked out.

Guerrillas in Catur, Niassa Province, killed 42 Portuguese soldiers and wounded many others in three operations on August 17 and 28.

* * *

In September and October, the Angolan guerrillas launched fierce attacks against the Portuguese colonialists. They killed 123 enemy troops and wounded scores of others on the southeast and Cabinda fronts.

In the southeast, the guerrillas destroyed an enemy power plant near a military post at Lumbala and captured a large quantity of automatic arms and ammunition.

* * *

In September, the patriotic armed forces of "Portuguese" Guinea destroyed by mortar fire six Portuguese colonial army barracks.

From May 29 to July 12, they killed 103 Portuguese troops and wounded hundreds of others. They also rescued 79 patriots.

(Continued from p. 8.)

colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and continuously score new victories in this struggle.

"Our great leader Chairman Mao said: **The Chinese people regard the victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.**" The editorial declared that the just struggle of the people of Southern Yemen against imperialism headed by the United States and in defence of national independence would continue to enjoy the wholehearted support of the 700 million Chinese people.

Strong Protest Against Attack On Chinese Freighter by U.S. Aircraft

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a statement on December 2, strongly protested against the piratical attack on a Chinese freighter anchored at the port of Hong Gai in Vietnam by U.S. military aircraft. The statement reads:

"On November 25, U.S. military aircraft bombed and attacked the Chinese freighter *Hongqi No. 154* which was anchored at the port of Hong Gai in Vietnam, wounding eight crew members and seriously damaging the ship. This is a wild provocation by U.S. imperialism against the Chinese people. The Chinese Government and people strongly protest against this piratical act of U.S. imperialism.

"This is not the first time that U.S. aircraft bombed or strafed Chinese freighters. U.S. military aircraft have savagely attacked many times Chinese freighters sailing on the high seas or in Vietnamese territorial waters, inflicting heavy losses in lives and property on the Chinese people. This time U.S. imperialism has incurred another debt of blood to the Chinese people. U.S. imperialism imagines that by bombing and attacking Chinese freighters it can cow the Chinese people, prevent them

from aiding the Vietnamese people and sabotage normal trade between China and Vietnam, thus achieving its objective of blockading and isolating Vietnam. This is a sheer daydream. U.S. imperialism will never succeed in its criminal scheme.

"At present, an excellent situation prevails on the Vietnam battlefield. The Vietnamese people have shattered two "dry-season offensives" and incessant war "escalations" by U.S. imperialism and have launched an offensive, winning most brilliant victories. U.S. imperialism is in dire straits. To change this situation, it is trying hard to expand the war. It has not only put up a desperate struggle in south Vietnam and intensified its wanton bombings in the north, but also made fresh provocations against the Chinese people. This cannot but arouse the close attention of the Chinese people. We must warn U.S. imperialism that the Chinese people armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung are not to be cowed. No amount of threats can shake the Chinese people's determination to aid the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. You will certainly be punished for the crimes you have committed. The Chinese people are entitled to take all necessary measures to safeguard the security of Chinese freighters, and U.S. imperialism must be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

Comrades Hill and Gallagher Leave Peking for Home

Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and Comrade N.L. Gallagher left Peking for home by plane on November 29 after a visit to China.

During their stay, Comrade Hill and Comrade Gallagher visited factories, schools and people's communes in Peking and Shanghai and received a warm welcome from Chinese workers, students and commune members.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of

the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrade Liu Ning-I, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, saw the Australian comrades off at the airport.

Comrade Frank Johnson of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and his wife who are in Peking also saw them off at the airport.

Mauritania's National Day

Mauritanian Ambassador to China Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy gave a reception on November 27 to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the independence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien were among those who attended.

Ambassador Kharchy, in his speech at the reception, gave an account of the Mauritanian people's achievements in national construction in the past few years. He said that the recent visit of President Moktar Ould Daddah to China had enabled the leaders of Mauritania to understand by themselves the fulness of the achievements of the great Chinese revolution. They were able to be directly acquainted with the great proletarian cultural revolution directed by China's great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Ambassador paid tribute to the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people and said that they would certainly win final victory. He condemned the colonialists for still maintaining their rule over some African countries. He also denounced Israeli imperialism—the Zionist bandit gang—for refusing to withdraw from the Arab territories it had occupied.

Ambassador Kharchy praised the friendship between the Mauritanian and Chinese peoples. He expressed his thanks for the support and aid given to the Mauritanian people by the Chinese people.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, praised the Mauritanian people for their successes in consolidat-

ing their national independence and developing their national economy and culture. He also paid tribute to the Mauritanian Government for following a foreign policy of non-alignment, opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, firmly advocating the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and opposing all plots to create "two Chinas."

The Vice-Premier denounced the so-called resolution on the Middle East question passed by the Security Council of the United Nations. He said that it was a product of the secret talks at Glassboro between the chieftains of U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism. He stressed that the U.N. Security Council's resolution was not worth even half a penny in the eyes of the revolutionary people, but would only be thrown into the dust-bin of history. Suppression by imperialism and betrayal by modern revisionism could only arouse even stronger counter-attacks by the revolutionary people. He added: "The long-suffering people of Palestine have the right to protest. The Arab people, who are victims of aggression, have the right to protest. The revolutionary people of the whole world, who uphold justice, have the right to protest. Why is it that the aggressor may escape condemnation and punishment? Why is it that imperialism and modern revisionism have so flagrantly supported Israel and pressured the Arab states to accept humiliating terms?"

"The Arab people," Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien added, "are not alone in their struggle. The 700 million Chinese people stand firmly on their side and all the revolutionary people of the world opposing imperialism stand on their side. By persisting in their struggles, small and weak forces will grow large and strong. A single spark can start a prairie fire. No matter how tortuous the road of advance, we are convinced that the revolutionary Arab people will surely win final victory in the anti-imperialist struggle. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: **The world is progressing, the future is bright**

and no one can change this general trend of history.'"

Hongkong British Authorities Compelled to Accept Terms

The Hongkong British authorities have constantly created tension in the border area at Shumchun recently. In mid October, they threw up barbed wire entanglements on Chinese peasants' farmland and forcibly blocked the passage at the busy Man Kam To Bridge, thus seriously impairing normal traffic and order in the border area, obstructing production by the Chinese people living on this side of the border and infringing upon their proper rights and interests. The Chinese Foreign Ministry on October 20 lodged a serious protest with the British Government over this matter, demanding that London instruct the British authorities in Hongkong to immediately remove the obstacles and barbed wire, restore normal traffic and order on the border and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents.

Beginning on November 1, representatives of the Hongkong British authorities were sent to Shumchun to negotiate with the Chinese Border Defence Inspection Station. In the course of the negotiations, the Chinese representatives held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and waged a resolute struggle to safeguard the proper rights and interests of the Chinese inhabitants in the border area. The representatives of the Hongkong British authorities were finally compelled to accept on November 25 all the conditions laid down by the Chinese side.

The masses in the border area at Shumchun warmly hailed the victory at the negotiations as a new victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung in the border defence struggle. They also sternly warned the British authorities in Hongkong that they must completely carry out all the conditions they have accepted, and that they would be even more severely punished by the Chinese

people should they dare to continue to make trouble and provocations. The revolutionary masses in the border area also expressed their firm determination to support their patriotic fellow countrymen in Hongkong to carry the struggle against British outrages through to the end.

Protest Against Kenyan Government's Participation In "Two Chinas" Plot

The Chinese Embassy in Kenya handed a note on November 22 to the Kenyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, strongly protesting against the Kenyan Government for brazenly tailing after U.S. imperialism, participating in the sinister activities in creating "two Chinas" and grossly interfering in China's internal affairs.

J. Nyamweya, Minister of State in charge of foreign affairs in the Office of the President of Kenya, and two members of parliament arrived in Taiwan on November 3 for a four-day visit. During the visit, Nyamweya called on the so-called "vice-president" and the acting "foreign minister" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and held talks with them. In a press interview before leaving Taiwan, he praised the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan as a "Chinese government striving to uphold democracy and freedom," and so on, while at the same time Kenyan radio broadcasts and the *Daily Nation* referred to Taiwan as a "Chinese government" in their propaganda. The Kenyan Government's tailing after U.S. imperialism and participation in the activities of creating "two Chinas" in such a brazen manner constitutes a grave provocation against the Chinese Government and people, gross interference in China's internal affairs and another serious step calculated to further worsen and wreck relations between the two countries. The Chinese Embassy's note stressed: "Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China and an inalienable part of China's territory. The Chiang Kai-shek clique is a handful of traitors who, protected by U.S. imperialist warships, are dead against the Chinese people. U.S. imperialism has

been fostering the Chiang Kai-shek gang in order to carry out its scheme of aggression, namely, to perpetuate its forcible occupation of Taiwan and, as a further step, to attack the Chinese mainland and enslave the Chinese people. The Chinese Government has long since declared that any participation in the manoeuvres to create 'two Chinas' would constitute a hostile and provocative act against the Chinese people and would be resolutely opposed by the Chinese Government and people.

"The Republic of Kenya and the People's Republic of China establish-

ed formal diplomatic relations in December 1963 and exchanged ambassadors. The Kenyan Government has repeatedly and solemnly made it known that it only recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate Government of China. However, a number of Kenyan ministers and members of parliament have made several visits to Taiwan since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Kenya, and Yang Hsi-kun, the "vice-minister of foreign affairs" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, has also made several visits to Kenya.

The Chinese Government and the Chinese Embassy have on many occasions stated their solemn stand to the Kenyan Government on this matter. Now the Kenyan Government has gone further by sending its Minister of State in charge of foreign affairs in the Office of the President to visit Taiwan. The Chinese Government hereby reiterates that the Kenyan Government must immediately stop participating in the manoeuvres to create 'two Chinas,' otherwise it must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom."

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 10, No. 50
Dec. 8, 1967

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

IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

The Great Leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Revolutionary Fighters

Resolute Support for Armed Struggle Led by Communist Party of Thailand — C.P.C. Central Committee Greets Thailand C.P. on 25th Anniversary

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Inscription by Vice-Chairman Lin for First Congress of Activists in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works in the Navy

Combine the Study of Mao Tse-tung's Thought With Application So As to Get Quick Results — *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* editorial

The Nation Acclaims Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's Inscription

Great Cultural Revolution in Progress:

P.L.A. Air Force Party Committee in Full Session

How the Peking Teachers' University Worked Out Its Programme for Revolutionizing Education

5

Long Live Sino-Albanian Friendship Built by Chairman Mao and Comrade Hoxha

14

Albanian People Are Marching Triumphant Forward on Road of Revolutionization — *Renmin Ribao* editorial

19

China's Great Influence in the World Is Irresistible — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

20

A Sign of the Further Decline of Imperialism — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

21

2

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Lights the Whole World

23

9

Holding High the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought, the Thai People's Armed Forces Advance Courageously — Nita

25

10

Repudiating China's Khrushchov: "Leader of the Workers' Movement" Or No. 1 Scab?

27

11

C.P.S.U. Reduced to Instrument of Bourgeois Dictatorship in Name of "Party of Entire People"

32

ROUND THE WORLD

35

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

Vols. I—IV

In English

Vols. I-IV contains Comrade Mao Tse-tung's important works written in the different periods of the Chinese revolution, from 1924 to the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Volume I contains 17 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-27) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-37). 348 pp.

Volume II contains 40 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings covering the period from the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in July 1937 to the repulse of Chiang Kai-shek's second anti-Communist onslaught in May 1941. 472 pp.

Volume III contains 31 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the period from March 1941 to the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japan in August 1945. 344 pp.

Volume IV contains 70 of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings of the period from August 1945 to September 1949. 460 pp.

22.2 × 15.2 cm.

Cloth or pliable cardboard cover with dust-jacket

Published by: FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

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

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China