

PEKING REVIEW

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**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman
Lin Piao Receive P.L.A. Men**

**Men Ho—Good Cadre Boundlessly
Loyal to Chairman Mao's
Revolutionary Line**

**Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee
Victoriously Founded**

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S

LATEST DIRECTIVE

To protect or to suppress the broad masses of the people—this is a fundamental distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.



Our great leader and great supreme commander Chairman Mao, in high spirits and with warmth and affection, met revolutionary fighters on June 3.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive P.L.A. Men

OUR most respected and beloved great leader and great supreme commander Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsieh Fu-chih, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun and Wang Tung-hsing on June 3 received more than 20,000 comrades who are attending the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for cadres of the units of ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the Nanking and Shenyang Commands, the study classes of Mao Tse-tung's thought sponsored by the general departments, various services and branches of the P.L.A., and a number of conferences being held in Peking.

Our great leader and great supreme commander Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received these P.L.A. commanders and fighters at a time when armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions are advancing from victory to victory in an excellent situation and striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This was an expression of Chairman Mao's and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's greatest concern for the armymen and civilians throughout the country and gave them the greatest inspiration.

In excellent health and in high spirits, Chairman Mao walked into the reception hall and, with warmth and affection, met the revolutionary fight-



Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao warmly greet the revolutionary fighters.

ers who had performed deeds of merit for the Party and people in the long years of fighting and in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao walked up to the edge of the rostrum and, extremely happy, he heartily clapped his hands and warmly waved to all those present.

He shook hands with the P.L.A. leading comrades present.

Present on the occasion were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: Li Fu-chun, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Yeh Chien-ying;

Comrade Hsu Shih-yu and Comrade Chen Hsien-lien, Commanders of the P.L.A. units under the Nanking and Shenyang Commands respectively;

Leading comrades of the general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and other departments concerned of the P.L.A.: Su Yu, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Liu Hsien-chuan, Wang Shu-sheng, Li Tien-yu, Wang Hsin-ting, Wen Yu-cheng, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Tien-yun, Nieh Chi-feng, Hsiao Li, Lo Shun-chu, Liu Hua-ching and Tsai Shun-li;

Leading comrades of the various services and branches of the P.L.A.: Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wang Hung-kun, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Wang Hui-chiu, Tsao Li-huai, Chang Chien-kun, Chen Jen-chi, Wu Lieh, Huang Chih-yung, Chen Shih-chu, Lo Hua-sheng, Chiang Wen, Huang Wen-ming and Li Chen;

Leading comrades of revolutionary committees (or preparatory groups for revolutionary committees) of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, various military area commands and P.L.A. units: Liu Ke-ping, Chang Jih-ching, Chen Hsien-

jiu, Huang Tso-chen, Wu Chung, Yang Chun-sheng, Tseng Shao-shan, Mao Yuan-hsin, Tseng Szu-yu, Liu Feng, Wei Kuo-ching, Wei Yu-chu, Chiao Hung-kuang, Han Hsien-chu, Tan Fu-chen, Chen Kang, Wang En-mao, Saifudin, Kuo Peng, Jen Jung and Chen Ming-yi;

And Comrade Yu Chiu-li.

At this most glorious moment, the young and veteran revolutionary fighters, who have been nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, were overjoyed. With the deepest proletarian feelings for the great teacher Chairman Mao, they waved their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

They shouted: "We think of Chairman Mao every day!" "Obey Chairman Mao under all circumstances and closely follow him at all times!" "Follow the example of Comrade Men Ho and be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" "Carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" "Long live the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

They pledged to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, continue to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a crea-



Boundlessly excited, the revolutionary fighters cheer: "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

tive way, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, carry out Chairman Mao's latest instructions in an all-round way and perform new deeds of merit for the people in the great struggle to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

After the reception, the revolutionary fighters were still in great happiness. Again and again, they cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao, a long, long life to him!" and sang *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* and *We Wish Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life*.

Malian Military Delegation Arrives on Visit to China

A Malian military delegation led by Mamadou Diakite, Minister Delegate for Defence and Security to the Presidency of the Republic of Mali, arrived in Peking by plane on June 1 on a friendly visit to China. The Malian guests were given a rousing welcome at the airport by Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and more than 1,000 people, including commanders and fighters of the three services of the P.L.A., militiamen and young Red Guards in the capital.

The Ministry of National Defence gave a banquet in honour of the delegation that evening. Speaking at the banquet, Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Huang Yung-sheng said: We are very happy that the Malian military delegation has come on a visit to our country at a time when China's great proletarian cultural revolution is winning victory after victory. On behalf of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of our great leader Chairman Mao, and in the name of the Ministry of National Defence and all P.L.A. commanders and fighters, I extend my warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Mali.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng praised the Malian people's glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism and their positive contributions to the cause of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity against imperialism. He sincerely wished that the Malian people, under the leadership of President Modibo

Keita, would continuously win new victories along the road of advance.

Speaking of the excellent situation prevailing in the armed struggle by the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, he said: Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow." In their great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the heroic Vietnamese people have severely battered U.S. imperialism and landed it in an impasse. While intensifying the war of aggression against Vietnam, the Johnson Administration has recently stepped up its "peace talks" fraud in close collaboration with modern revisionism, in an attempt to gain at the negotiation table what it could not gain on the battlefield. But all this is futile and can never save it from complete defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam. No force on earth can stop the heroic Vietnamese people and the masses of Asian, African and Latin American people in their victorious march forward.

Huang Yung-sheng added: A gigantic and great revolutionary storm is now rising in the United States and Europe, striking manifestations of which are the Afro-American struggle against violent repression and the revolutionary struggles of the French workers and students. This is an important indication of the growing intensifying conflict in the capitalist world, and has plunged

U.S.-led imperialism, ringed in by crises and confronted by increasing setbacks at home and abroad, into an extremely difficult position. In his statement supporting the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, our great leader Chairman Mao said: "It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."

Our country's great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, is advancing rapidly towards all-round victory, Huang Yung-sheng continued. The people of Mali and the rest of Africa and the revolutionary people of the whole world have given it enthusiastic support and encouragement, while its resounding victories have in turn given great support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

He added: We will hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. Tempered in this great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people will surely give still more effective support to the revolutionary struggles of the people throughout the world and to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, thereby fulfilling our internationalist duty still better.

(Continued on p. 32.)

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Approve An Order Conferring Posthumously A Title of Honour on Comrade Men Ho

OUR most respected and beloved great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have approved an order which, issued jointly by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee, conferred posthumously on Comrade Men Ho the title of honour of "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line" and called on commanders and fighters of the entire army to learn from Comrade Men Ho.

The order said that, resolutely responding to Chairman Mao's great call to "**grasp revolution and promote production,**" Comrade Men Ho, deputy political instructor of the 2nd battalion of the 4th regiment of a unit under the Chinghai Provincial Military Area Command, on September 5, 1967, in carrying out the task of supporting the Left on the Bacang State Farm, joined the revolutionary masses in installing local-made rockets for dispersing clouds and preventing hailstorms in order to protect the crops. The charge exploded accidentally while they were installing the rockets. To protect the lives of 27 class brothers who were present, Comrade Men Ho dived to cover the exploding charge with his body and died a glorious death.

The order said that Comrade Men Ho was from a poor peasant family. From the time he joined the revolution 20 years ago, he had always been loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He studied Chairman Mao's works eagerly, persevered in studying and applying them in a creative way and combined study with application. In the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads, he always stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, resolutely countered the wild attacks of the Rightists, courageously exposed China's Khrushchov's conspiracy to restore capitalism by peddling the "*san zi yi bao*" [meaning the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output

quotas based on the household], and strongly resisted the bourgeois military line pushed by Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and made outstanding contributions in resolutely supporting the revolutionary Left. He always maintained close ties with the masses, showed boundless affection for the people and, on several occasions, braved dangers and risked his own safety to save others, and fully displayed a lofty communist spirit. By his glorious life, Comrade Men Ho carried out his own pledge: Think always of Chairman Mao, obey him under all circumstances, closely follow him at all times and do everything for his sake.

The order said that to commend Comrade Men Ho's lofty quality of boundless loyalty to the people, to the Party, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it was decided to confer posthumously on Comrade Men Ho the title of honour of "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line," and to call on all commanders and fighters of the army to learn from him: — his lofty quality of boundless loyalty to the people, to the Party, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; his revolutionary spirit of implementing resolutely and safeguarding with his life Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; his fine style of studying Chairman Mao's works eagerly and persevering in the creative study and application of them and in combining study with application; his communist style of "**utter devotion to others without any thought of self**"; his close ties with the masses and consistent maintenance of the style of hard work and plain living characteristic of the working people. The order called on all the comrades in the army to hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, carry out his latest instructions in an all-round way and make new contributions for the people in the great fight for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Men Ho — Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line



boundlessly loyal to the Party, to the people, to Chairman Mao and to his revolutionary line.

He Heroically Laid Down His Life For the Revolution

In the autumn of 1967, at a time when an excellent situation prevailed on the Chinghai Plateau in China's northwest, the Chinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee was born amidst the tempest of class struggle. Men Ho was helping the masses of the Left on the Bacang Farm in Kweinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous *Chou*.

The weather on the highlands was capricious and there was a constant threat of hail. For several days on end, Comrade Men Ho together with the revolutionary masses worked hard to experiment with the making of indigenous rockets to disperse the clouds and prevent hailstorms.

On the morning of September 5, the weather suddenly changed and it began to drizzle. After studying the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*], Men Ho went with the revolutionary masses to the site where the homemade rockets were being set up. On the way, he recited Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" Having gone through long years of war, Men Ho was well aware that the setting up of such rockets was a dangerous job. As the work began, he took a tool from a comrade and personally undertook the most hazardous job of charging the rockets with explosives. "This is dangerous. Let me do it!" he said.

One by one the rockets were readied for launching. While they were intent on their work, a charge exploded accidentally. Men Ho, the selfless and fearless hero armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, dived forward and threw himself on it.

The earth rocked! A huge column of dust and smoke rose into the sky and the site was engulfed in flames. A powerful blast of air threw his body upwards. . . .

Men Ho gave his life to save his 27 class brothers who were there. In a true communist spirit of sacrificing himself for the sake of others, he made his heroic

COMRADE Men Ho was deputy political instructor of the 2nd battalion of the 4th regiment of an army unit under the Chinghai Provincial Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In the 18 years following the founding of the People's Republic of China, he always stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and on many occasions waged a life-and-death struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party. Resolutely answering Chairman Mao's call, he helped the revolutionary Left and led the revolutionary masses to fight against the class enemy during the great proletarian cultural revolution. To protect his comrades, he heroically laid down his life in an accident at work.

Comrade Men Ho was worthy of the name of a good cadre of the Party who carried on the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He was an outstanding example of New China's innumerable revolutionary cadres who are

death a resounding song of victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When his comrades dashed into the suffocating smoke and flames and found him, he had already breathed his last.

Though Comrade Men Ho is no more, the people will never forget how, on many occasions, he heroically took great risks to save others. At one time, Men Ho was an orderly. On one occasion, he was riding a motor-cycle when, making a sharp turn, he suddenly caught sight of a worker cycling in his way. He determinedly swerved aside but fell to the ground. As a result, he was injured, but the worker was safe. When he became a platoon leader, he used his body to fill in a breach in a dyke threatened by floodwaters, thus saving nearby highways, villages and croplands. When he was a company political instructor, during a hand-grenade drill, a fighter threw a grenade which accidentally landed only five metres from himself. At this critical moment, Men Ho valiantly threw himself over the fighter to protect him.

In the course of the great cultural revolution, Men Ho brought the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung to the Bacang grasslands. He, together with the revolutionary masses, closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, held firm to the general orientation of the struggle and advanced from victory to victory.

September 5 is a memorable day. On that day 23 years ago, Comrade Chang Szu-teh—the communist fighter to whom Chairman Mao paid high tribute in

his brilliant work *Serve the People*—laid down his life for the people. On this day 23 years later, when the great proletarian cultural revolution is winning one victory after another, Men Ho, who followed the example of Comrade Chang Szu-teh and was nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, became another great communist fighter whose lofty image towers before us.

Unswervingly Helping the Left

Early in 1967, the struggle by the proletarian revolutionaries to seize power from the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party swept the Chinghai Plateau. Men Ho was then working in a P.L.A. company.

Late at night on January 23, the proletarian revolutionaries of the "August 18" organization of the revolutionary masses at Bacang Farm rang up Comrade Men Ho, telling him that they had seized power and urgently needed army support because the class enemy was organizing a counter-offensive. Hardly had he laid down the ear-phone than the battalion command told him to send someone early next morning to get an urgent document containing Chairman Mao's instructions to the army to help the Left.

Men Ho was so excited that he could not sleep. All through the night, he waited for the great leader Chairman Mao's order like a fighter waiting in the trenches to storm an enemy position.

Ever since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Men Ho had eagerly studied the theory, line, principles, methods and policies concerning the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat put forward by Chairman Mao, as well as his brilliant works such as *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*. Chairman Mao's great teachings and the practice of the struggles between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line since the founding of the People's Republic greatly strengthened Men Ho's understanding of the struggle between the two lines. Men Ho said to his comrades: "The basic question of the great cultural revolution is that of political power. We must never allow a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party to seize the political power of the proletariat. This is a major issue of prime importance concerning whether or not China will change its political colour, one that concerns the world revolution."

At dawn, the messenger brought the document. The great leader Chairman Mao's clarion call "The Peo-



A rocket charge accidentally exploded. Armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the selfless and fearless hero Men Ho, defying death, threw himself on it. . . .

ple's Liberation Army should help the broad masses of the Left" gave Men Ho inexhaustible strength. He told the cadres and fighters of the company: "Chairman Mao's instructions give us the orientation for the revolution. We must carry them out resolutely and without delay!"

In his seven years of work in Bacang, Men Ho cherished profound feelings for the local people. Thoroughgoing investigations had made him see clearly that the "August 18" was an organization of the proletarian revolutionaries which was born in the storm and stress of struggle. Its merits lay in the fact that it stood rock-firm on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and rebelled against the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. Men Ho declared: "We should unswervingly help the 'August 18'!"

Men Ho hurried to the farm where, on behalf of the army unit, he extended congratulations to the "August 18" on its successful seizure of power. The capitalist roaders and a few bad elements at the farm yelled at him: "The seizure of power by the 'August 18' counts for nothing. We will seize power!" Men Ho rebuked them without mincing words: "Power has been seized by the proletarian revolutionaries. You want to seize power, do you? That won't do!" "We resolutely support the Left," he said. Tightly grasping Men Ho's hands, the "August 18" revolutionary fighters said with great emotion: "Comrade Men! With Chairman Mao's army backing us, no difficulty can scare us! We are determined to take the road opened up by Chairman Mao."

Shortly afterwards, the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party in Chinghai Province launched a frenzied counter-attack on the proletarian revolutionaries. The "August 18" revolutionaries were branded as "counter-revolutionaries" and brutally suppressed. During those difficult days when dark clouds gathered, Men Ho studied Chairman Mao's great teachings harder than ever. He was confident that "the darkness would soon pass and the sun break through." Wherever he went, he defended the revolutionary stand of the "August 18."

Some people said: "The 'August 18' are monsters and demons." Men Ho retorted: "Their general orientation has always been correct!" To those who put out the slander that "the 'August 18' are counter-revolutionaries," he replied: "The 'August 18' follow Chairman Mao's teachings most closely."

The great leader Chairman Mao in good time discovered what was going on in Chinghai and smashed the counter-revolutionary adverse current there. Deeply moved, Men Ho stood for a long time in front of a statue of Chairman Mao and sang out the song *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. With raised fist, he cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" That very night, he went into the midst of the masses at the farm and made propaganda, taking Chairman Mao's voice to the people on the grasslands. Standing in front of the statue, Men

Ho made this vow: "To prevent our country from changing colour, I will make revolution and help the Left all my life!"

Closely Following Chairman Mao's Instructions

"Study Chairman Mao's instructions diligently and earnestly, propagate them without let-up, implement them thoroughly and defend them unswervingly." In helping the Left, Men Ho fulfilled this guide to action which he had prescribed for himself.

In May 1967, the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team led by Men Ho came to the Bacang Farm to help the Left. He told his comrades: "Of all support, the greatest support is to arm the Left with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Of all the important things, the most important is to help the Left carry out Chairman Mao's instructions."

The first thing he did after his arrival at the farm was to help the revolutionary masses establish an inviolable daily system of studying Chairman Mao's works and exchanging the results of study. He took upon himself the task of working out a study plan for the revolutionary mass organizations, preparing reference materials for study and guiding the masses to place the study of Chairman Mao's works and instructions above everything else.

Soon after he reached the farm, Men Ho noticed signs of a split in the "August 18" organization. Some of the leading members wanted to pull out their followers and form another organization. This adversely affected revolutionary mass criticism and interfered with the general orientation of the struggle. Just at this moment, Chairman Mao gave the instruction: "We must be good at guiding those people in our ranks with petty bourgeois ideas on to the path of the proletarian revolution." Men Ho got the members of the "August 18" together to study this instruction and they used the "three constantly read articles" as their weapon to resolve their contradictions, avert a split and strengthen their unity, thereby forcefully promoting revolutionary mass criticism.

Men Ho always felt that he was near to Chairman Mao. In the dead of each night, he used to listen to the radio and write down word by word Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the calls to battle issued from the proletarian headquarters, so that he could promptly and resolutely propagate and carry them out.

Late one night in August, he heard from the radio Chairman Mao's great call to "support the army and cherish the people." When day broke, he organized the armymen to draw up a "Cherish the People" pledge and carry out a series of other such activities. He also personally helped the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the company rehearse theatrical items for propagating Chairman Mao's great instructions among the masses. As a result, an upsurge in the cam-

The Nation's Army and People Start Big Campaign To Emulate Comrade Men Ho

ARMYMEN and civilians throughout the country are greatly inspired by the news that Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have approved an order which, issued jointly by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee, conferred posthumously on Comrade Men Ho the glorious title of "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line."

A mass movement to actively publicize and emulate Comrade Men Ho is in full swing all over the country. Proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary masses, revolutionary cadres and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army have organized rallies and discussions to learn from the glorious deeds of Comrade Men Ho. They all agreed that Comrade Men Ho was a communist fighter who had matured, reared on Mao Tse-tung's thought, that he was a brilliant example

of a Party cadre carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a hero of our times who was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They pledged that they would follow Comrade Men Ho's example in always thinking of Chairman Mao, obeying him under all circumstances, closely following him at all times and doing everything for his sake. In the struggles between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines, they are determined to always follow Chairman Mao in making revolution.

The revolutionary committees, preparatory groups for revolutionary committees and other leading organs in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the Party committees of the general departments and various services, branches and units of the People's Liberation Army have adopted decisions or issued circulars, pointing out that this is a big event in the political life of the whole Party, the entire army and all the revolutionary people of the country. At this key

campaign to support the army and cherish the people was soon started among the army units stationed on the farm and among the masses. He translated Chairman Mao's great call "Support the army and cherish the people" into action and wrote with his own blood and life a new chapter in helping the Left and cherishing the people.

Fired with the spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," Men Ho and the revolutionary masses closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and resolutely carried out each and every one of Chairman Mao's instructions. Thus victory was won in both revolution and production on the farm.

Defending Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

Comrade Men Ho spoke these glowing words: "Always do patrol and guard duty well and fight well for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

In the 18 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Men Ho firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's great teachings, "after the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns" and "under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance." He always paid close attention to the way the class struggle was going. In the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines he, as in the years of war, showed himself a highly vigilant and staunch proletarian fighter.

Taking advantage of our Party's rectification campaign, the bourgeois Rightists in 1957 launched a ferocious attack against the dictatorship of the proletariat. One day, Men Ho saw in the newspaper that the Rightists were clamouring that they wanted to "rule in turn" with the Communist Party. Boiling with anger, he immediately assembled all the fighters in his platoon. He took them to the Tientsin airport where they did guard duty, and standing before a pillbox left over from the days of the Kuomintang bandits' retreat, in a denunciation of the towering crimes the Kuomintang reactionaries had committed, he described the history of blood and tears of the three generations in his family. He declared firmly: "Either the Communist Party or the Kuomintang rules! There is no such thing as ruling in turn! Who dares contend with the Communist Party for political power, let him open his eyes and see whether the guns in our hands will let him!"

Later, when he saw the *Renmin Ribao* editorial — "Why Is This?" — which gave the signal to counter-attack, he jumped up in excitement. Under the leadership of the Party branch he enthusiastically organized the fighters to launch a fierce counter-attack in discussions and articles against the bourgeois Rightists.

In 1961, China's Khrushchov vigorously stirred up in the rural areas the evil wind of "san zi yi bao" (the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of the household).

moment of winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they say, the movement to learn from the example of Comrade Men Ho, which is deepening and broadening, will surely push the nationwide mass movement for the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought forward to a new stage; it will immeasurably increase the people's understanding of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and train millions of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat — successors like Comrade Men Ho who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is of tremendous significance in guaranteeing that for all generations to come our country under the dictatorship of the proletariat will not change its political colour.

Rallies attended by tens to hundreds of thousands of people have been held in a number of provinces and autonomous regions. The meeting at which Comrade Men Ho was honoured posthumously as a "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line," in accor-

dance with the order of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee took place in Lanchow. An imposing rally with more than 130,000 people attending was held in the Sining area, Chinghai Province, where the unit in which Comrade Men Ho served is stationed. This was followed by a parade. Together with 180,000 revolutionary people in Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units under the Lanchow Command gathered to actively propagate and emulate Comrade Men Ho. In Laiyuan County, Hopei Province, where Comrade Men Ho was born, a 10,000-strong rally was held, warmly celebrating the posthumous honouring of Comrade Men Ho. Celebration meetings also took place in cities and regions of Hopei Province.

Renmin Ribao published its Commentator's article "Closely Follow Chairman Mao at All Times — Learn From Comrade Men Ho," and *Jiefangjun Bao* carried an editorial under the heading "Defending Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Is the Sacred Duty of All Revolutionary Cadres."

Men Ho was then the political instructor of a company. A fighter from Anhwei Province who had just returned from a visit to his family said one day that in his native place fields had been allocated to each household for farming. Men Ho was shocked by the news. His high political consciousness immediately told him that a serious struggle between the two roads in the rural areas was imminent. The army did not live in isolation. Was this struggle only restricted to Anhwei? How would it influence the fighters? He had a whole string of problems in mind. That night, Men Ho went from one sentry post to another to find out how the men viewed this matter.

On his return, Men Ho called a meeting of the cadres. Basing himself on his investigation, he resolutely decided to conduct a socialist education campaign in the company to counter-attack the "*san zi yi bao*." Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the company debated "Which is better, the people's commune or individual farming?" He took the lead at the company's mass meeting to recall the bitterness of the past and review the evils of individual farming. He said: "The road of individual farming is a blood-stained road and it will lead us back to the man-eating society of the past. Some people are once again stirring up the pernicious idea of individual farming. We must beat this back! Chairman Mao teaches us: 'After the basic victory of the socialist revolution in our country, there are still

a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system.' We must heighten our vigilance!"

Men Ho's words deeply stirred the fighters. They recalled their past miseries and spoke of their present happiness, denounced the "*san zi yi bao*" and listed the advantages of the people's communes. Men Ho summed up the mass discussions in ten points showing the superiority of the people's communes and eight points exposing the harmful effects of individual farming and explained these points wherever he went. In addition, at a battalion Party committee meeting he proposed that on a battalion-wide scale everyone should send "a letter home" to help the members of their families and their relatives to see things clearly, resist the sinister "*san zi yi bao*" and defend the socialist collective economy. Thus, bundles of revolutionary letters went out to all parts of the country.

Crossing mountains and braving wind and snow, Men Ho and his fighters at that time took along several hundred copies of Chairman Mao's writings and a donation of over 1,000 yuan from the men in the company and visited the nearby people's communes. They also carried to the people of the Tibetan nationality on the grasslands Chairman Mao's great call, "the people's communes are fine," and the P.L.A.'s determination to support the people's communes.

The fierce class struggle helped Men Ho gain a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's great theory on

class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat — that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production **“the class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute.”**

At the time when old plays on feudal and capitalist themes were flooding the stage, Men Ho's company went to attend a get-together in a locality. After the fighters had performed items on revolutionary themes, the local capitalist roaders ordered their troupes to present old plays about scholars and beauties. When the show started and the actors appeared on stage, Men Ho ordered his men to file out. Someone asked him: “Why don't you see the play?” He replied angrily: “Why should we see poisonous plays! We would rather go back to the company and spend the time reading about Lei Feng. [A P.L.A. hero and Chairman Mao's good fighter who served the people wholeheartedly.]”

Men Ho was determined to use plays on contemporary revolutionary themes to fight back against and squeeze out the poisonous ones, and turn the stage into a red bastion for spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought. He not only wrote plays and other items, but took part himself in performances. He prepared for this task with the same energy as if he were organizing a major battle.

One fighter in the performing group of Men Ho's company was not very active in singing and acting because he thought that as a soldier he should concentrate on “military skills.”

Men Ho in a comradely way told him that Comrade Chiang Ching herself had guided the work in preparing plays on contemporary revolutionary themes in order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, drive the emperors, ministers, scholars and beauties off the stage and prevent the class enemy from restoring capitalism. “It is true we are engaged in ‘military skills,’ but we should never look down upon literature and art! We should grasp not only guns but pens too.” Men Ho then took a copy of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* out of his pocket and studied it with this fighter.

In this way Comrade Men Ho took the initiative to launch counter-attacks against the enemy resolutely wherever they attacked Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

“Let No One Dare Tamper With Chairman Mao's Principle of Army Building!”

Chairman Mao teaches: **“He who is not afraid of death by a thousand cuts dares to unhorse the emperor”**

— this is the indomitable spirit needed in our struggle to build socialism and communism.”

With a fearless proletarian revolutionary spirit, Men Ho resolutely resisted the bourgeois military line pushed by the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching. He proved himself a man of unyielding integrity in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In 1956, when Men Ho was still a platoon leader, he disliked the foreign stereotypes pushed by big careerist Peng Teh-huai who had usurped a leading post in the army and opposed the Party. Men Ho said indignantly: “Which of these conforms to Chairman Mao's teachings? These foreign stereotypes will make us discard all the glorious traditions of our people's army!” He bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: **“The army must become one with the people so that they see it as their own army. Such an army will be invincible.”**

He thought that the system of military ranks which called for wearing shoulder epaulets would estrange officers from the masses. So he often took off his jacket with its epaulets, rolled up his sleeves and carried water, swept the ground and cleaned the latrines along with the fighters, helped the workers in the building of Tientsin's New Harbour and harvested and sowed along with the peasants. In the eyes of the masses he was always a good son of the working people.

In the summer of 1957, at a cadres' training class run by his regiment, Men Ho cited many facts to denounce the “foreign stereotypes” which undermined our principle of army building and the glorious traditions of the P.L.A. Hitting the nail square on the head, he said: “Chairman Mao teaches us to maintain the glorious traditions of the Red Army and the Eighth Route Army. Why on earth should we copy foreign dogmas?!” His speech won wide support.

The Lushan Meeting of the Party in 1959 at which Chairman Mao personally presided declared the complete bankruptcy of the schemes of big careerist Peng Teh-huai to usurp army leadership and oppose the Party. Our respected and beloved deputy supreme commander Vice-Chairman Lin Piao took charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee. The Resolution on Strengthening the Army's Political and Ideological Work, which is of great historic significance, was formulated under the personal direction of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and carried forward the glorious traditions of the Kutien Congress. It set forth the “four firsts,”* indicated the orien-

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

tation of the political work and building of our army and issued the great call to "truly grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought." This was a new milestone in the history of the building of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. On hearing this resolution, Men Ho was greatly inspired. He said to everyone he met: "What a wise and great man Chairman Mao is! Our greatest happiness is that we have such a wise and great leader as Chairman Mao!"

At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, the great leader Chairman Mao gave the instruction to the whole Party: "Never forget class struggle." This brilliant teaching of Chairman Mao's enhanced Men Ho's awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and gave him invincible strength in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In 1964, the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching started up an adverse current of organizing demonstrations of and competitions in military skill. By so giving prominence to purely military skill as opposed to giving prominence to proletarian politics, he tried to give a wrong orientation in army building and to realize his schemes to usurp army leadership and oppose the Party. At this critical juncture, Men Ho repeatedly turned for guidance to Chairman Mao's work *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*. He studied Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and restudied the Resolution on Strengthening the Army's Political and Ideological Work. Through these studies, he saw clearly that what Lo Jui-ching advocated was diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's line in army building. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that **"erroneous leadership, which brings harm to the revolution, should not be accepted unconditionally but should be resisted resolutely,"** Men Ho declared with spirit: "If anyone wants to put military affairs in first place and squeeze out proletarian politics from this company, they'll have to dismiss me first! As long as I am political instructor, I will insist on carrying out the 'four firsts.'"

In Men Ho's company, a certain third squad was known for its military skill and was named the "crack fighters' squad." In the first lesson Men Ho gave there, he dealt neither with military affairs nor with military skills and techniques, but, together with the men, studied *Serve the People*. He said: "Drilling soldiers means primarily drilling them in the ideology and working style of serving the people." He often went to the squads to tell the men stories of combat heroes. He told them: "Many heroes came forward in former years of war. Which of them ever became a hero because he was good at climbing poles or houses? Did Tung Tsun-jui ever practise how to hold up a pack of dynamite? Did Huang Chi-kuang ever practise throwing himself against a machine-gun slit? But when the people needed it, they rose to the occasion, and made history. We must never forget Vice-Chairman

Lin Piao's brilliant instruction that the greatest combat strength is people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought."

When the "crack fighters' squad" left to take part in a big demonstration of military skill, Men Ho asked them what they thought. Someone said: "We're out to bring back the championship!" Men Ho took out the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and read to them this passage: **"Soldiers are the foundation of an army; 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 achieve genuine unity between officers and men, impossible to arouse their enthusiasm for the War of Resistance to the full, and impossible to provide an excellent basis for the most effective use of all our technical equipment and tactics."** He repeatedly expounded Chairman Mao's principle of army building to the fighters and advised them: "We should strive to be first in politics and ideology, not in purely military skills." Under his leadership, the company never ceased to study Chairman Mao's works, politics and current affairs. He said firmly: "Let no one dare tamper with Chairman Mao's principle of army building!"

In early 1965, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao issued a directive on giving prominence to proletarian politics. Men Ho was elated. He declared again and again: "Vice-Chairman Lin Piao stands high, sees far and holds highest the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. His every word goes to our hearts." Soon, in the company, there was an upsurge of activities to carry out the directive. Men Ho and the fighters sewed a red flag with the inscription "Hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and bravely advance!" and kept it flying high over the company.

In the sharp struggle to defend Chairman Mao's line in army building and in the practice of implementing Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's directive, Men Ho drew up a summary of ten principles for building up the company, and the very first one was to persevere in studying Chairman Mao's works. Because Men Ho had effectively resisted the bourgeois military line of the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching, the companies led by him advanced with big strides along Chairman Mao's line in army building.

Boundless Love for Chairman Mao

Men Ho had the greatest love for Chairman Mao. He often said: "Without Chairman Mao, I wouldn't be alive today. Without Chairman Mao, there would be no emancipation for all the working people!"

Men Ho was born in a mountainous area in Laiyuan County, Hopei Province, in the winter of 1928. His starving mother could not nurse him and went begging. Men Ho grew up practically on wild herbs;



At night, when the fighters were asleep, a light always burnt in Men Ho's tent. Under a small kerosene lamp, he diligently studied Chairman Mao's works.

when he was only eight years old, together with his father he began to toil for a landlord. When the place was flooded in 1940 and the harvest was ruined, the evil landlord kicked Men Ho and his father out. With no way to turn, Men Ho's parents had to sell Men Ho's younger brother and sister in exchange for a few dozen *jin* of maize and sorghum. Twelve-year-old Men Ho cried until his eyes were swollen. Then the family went begging.

In Hsuanhua, Men Ho's father found work in a mine controlled by the Japanese aggressors. Led by the Communist Party personally founded by Chairman Mao, and enlightened by Mao Tse-tung's thought, Men Ho's father took an active part in revolutionary work and fought against the class enemy. Small as he was, Men Ho began to understand that Chairman Mao was the great saviour of the poor and their great leader in fighting for emancipation. From that time on he followed Chairman Mao and joined in the revolutionary struggle. Barefooted and in rags, he courageously delivered letters and information for the Party. In 1946, Men Ho's family returned to Laiyuan, which had been liberated. The next year, during the great agrarian reform movement, 19-year-old Men Ho received the glorious honour of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. He joined the People's Liberation Army in 1948.

For more than 20 years, wherever Men Ho went, the first thing he did was to hang up a portrait of Chairman Mao. In all his diaries and notebooks, por-

traits of Chairman Mao occupied the first page. When his children began to learn to speak, the first sentence he taught them was "Long live Chairman Mao!" Whenever new soldiers came, the first lesson he taught them was *Serve the People*, and the first request he made of them was to strive to become "Chairman Mao's good fighters."

Men Ho considered the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works as the first need in life. He often said: "Whether one studies Chairman Mao's works or not is a question of one's revolutionary stand, revolutionary will and revolutionary orientation." At night, when his comrades were asleep, Men Ho stayed up to study Chairman Mao's works under a small kerosene lamp. Whether in the militant life of the company or out on a task elsewhere, Men Ho never left off studying them diligently. He said: "We must study Chairman Mao's works every day. If we miss one day, problems will pile up. Let two days

pass, and we start slipping backwards. Three days makes it impossible to live."

"In studying Chairman Mao's works, we should apply what we have studied point by point. If we don't, it is like ploughing without sowing." Men Ho always used Mao Tse-tung's thought to remould himself. He firmly kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "**This change in world outlook is something fundamental,**" and conscientiously fought self-interest and fostered devotion to the public interest. Comrades say of him: Men Ho was a man who could not tolerate the least selfishness.

The hero—Men Ho—radiates the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He fought valiantly in past years of war. In the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, he was stopped by no difficulty and put all his heart into his work. He had the greatest love for the people and the greatest hatred for the enemy. He never forgot the suffering under class oppression and exploitation in the old society. He never forgot the exploited and oppressed class brothers throughout the world. On the holster of his pistol which he always carried, he inscribed his life's wish:

"Follow Chairman Mao,
Always make revolution.
Follow Chairman Mao,
The world will glow red."

Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Triumphantly Set Up

In their joint editorial hailing the establishment of the Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, *Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* stressed: "Chairman Mao has recently pointed out that **'To protect or to suppress the broad masses of the people — this is a fundamental distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.'**

"This instruction of Chairman Mao's penetratingly reveals the counter-revolutionary essence of all forms of bourgeois dictatorship and that of the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov. It brings home to us the tremendous historic significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

UNDER the brilliant light of the great leader Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions, heart-warming tidings came from the southwest of the motherland: The Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee was born in the tempest of class struggle. This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Szechuan Province, with a population of 70 million revolutionary people, is the rear area of our great socialist motherland. It occupies a very important strategic position. Before liberation, Szechuan was an important place under the bloody rule of the feudal warlords, U.S. imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Since liberation, the people of Szechuan have closely followed the great leader Chairman Mao and achieved great successes in both socialist revolution and socialist construction. Representing the interests of the Kuomintang reactionaries, of imperialism and revisionism, of the bourgeoisie, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, the handful of top Party capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov and their agents in southwest China and Szechuan, Li Ching-chuan, Liao Chih-kao, Jen Pai-ko, Huang Hsin-ting and company, did all they could to resist Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a futile attempt to turn Szechuan Province into an independent kingdom for restoring capitalism. During the great cultural revolution, in collusion with the dregs and scum left by the Kuomintang reactionaries, they brutally suppressed the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses. In this way, they vainly hoped to avert their inevitable doom.

The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have all along shown deep concern for the great proletarian cultural revolution in Szechuan. When the struggle of Szechuan's proletarian revolutionaries was still in great difficulties, Chairman Mao pointed out with deep insight: **"Szechuan shows great promise."** His warm solicitude and great teachings gave the 70 million revolutionary people there enormous inspiration and inexhaustible strength. With profound proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, young revolutionary Red Guard fighters and revolutionary cadres of the province carried forward the revolutionary spirit of **"It is right to rebel against the reactionaries"** and launched a fierce offensive against the handful of top Party capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov and their agents in the southwest area and Szechuan. As a result, they have won the decisive victory in the province's great cultural revolution.

The establishment of the Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee is a major event in China's great proletarian cultural revolution. It marks the passage of Szechuan's great cultural revolution into a completely new stage and deals a telling blow at the class enemy at home and abroad.

An unprecedentedly excellent situation now prevails in both revolution and production in the province. The enthusiasm of the masses of the people in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works has soared to a new high and Mao Tse-tung's thought has been widely popularized as never before. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has

penetrated deeper into the hearts of the people and his latest series of instructions have been implemented still more effectively. With soaring spirits and militant will, the 70 million people of the province have started a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production.

On May 31, Chengtu, the provincial capital, was in festive mood. Five hundred thousand people—the proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses from all fronts of the province and the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army—gathered to celebrate the successful establishment of the Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Chang Kuo-hua, Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, addressing the celebration rally, said: The establishment of the revolutionary committee means not the end of class struggle but a starting point for new battles. We must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, take firm hold of the struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, boldly arouse the masses and unite all forces that can be united with, so that a mighty revolutionary army is formed to launch sustained and fierce attacks on the enemies of the proletariat and hit hard and squarely at the class enemy. It is imperative to thoroughly expose and repudiate and completely discredit the handful of top Party capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov and their agents in southwest China and Szechuan and to ferret out the handful of hidden renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries, so as to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He declared: We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings to strengthen the building of the revolutionary committee and build it into a compact and powerful

fighting headquarters which puts proletarian politics to the fore, is filled with revolutionary enthusiasm and is able to take prompt and resolute action. Of all the things that must be done after its establishment, the most fundamental one is to lead the 70 million revolutionary people of the province to make bigger efforts in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and to carry this great mass movement to a new crest.

In conclusion, Comrade Chang Kuo-hua pointed out: Szechuan is a very important strategic position of China. It shoulders glorious and arduous tasks. The armymen and civilians of the province must carry out Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," carry on further activities in the campaign to "support the army and cherish the people," implement Chairman Mao's latest series of instructions in an all-round way and do a still better job of revolution, of industrial and agricultural production and other work, so as to seize all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and turn Szechuan Province into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Also speaking at the rally were Liang Hsing-chu, a responsible comrade of the P.L.A. units under the Chengtu Military Area Command and Vice-Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Li Ta-chang, Vice-Chairman of the revolutionary committee, and others.

Amidst thunderous cheers and applause, the rally adopted a message of salute to our great leader Chairman Mao.

After the rally, a mammoth parade was staged in celebration of the occasion.

May 16, 1966 Circular Inspires World's People In Revolutionary Struggle

ON the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the revolutionary people of the world have warmly acclaimed the great historical significance of this document and China's great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. They pointed out that this document has greatly inspired the revolutionary militancy of the people of the world in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

Great Cultural Revolution Has Immeasurable Impact on World Revolution as Well as Japanese Revolution

Masayoshi Fukuda, a leading member of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Communist Party of Japan, said: The Circular has pointed out that the principal contradiction under the conditions of socialism is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The main targets of the revolution are the representatives of the bourgeoisie who have wormed their way into the apparatus of the proletarian dictator-

ship, the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Guided by the Circular, the Chinese people have waged resolute struggles against them and have scored great victories.

Fukuda noted that the Circular had sharply pointed out to the proletariat and all revolutionary people in the world that the most fundamental question of the revolution is the question of political power. With political power the proletariat will have everything and without political power, it will lose everything. Once the proletariat has seized political power it must go all out to consolidate it. This is most fundamental of all. China's great proletarian cultural revolution has greatly consolidated the political power of the proletarian dictatorship. Therefore it is a great political revolution.

Fukuda said: Today Peking has become the centre of the world proletarian revolution. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, China, which has one quarter of the world's population, has become a firm bulwark of the world's revolutionary people. China's great proletarian cultural revolution not only concerns the future of China but also that of the world proletariat. The enormous impact of this great revolution on the world revolution as well as the Japanese revolution is immeasurable. The great victory of this revolution has strengthened the Japanese people's confidence in fighting imperialism and revisionism. Under the influence of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, Mao Tse-tung's thought has been further disseminated in Japan. The new type of youth armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought is rapidly growing and developing in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Reizo Nakano, a representative of the Fukuoka Prefectural Committee (Left) of the Japanese Communist Party, said: The Circular drawn up under the personal guidance of the greatest Marxist-Leninist in the present era, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is the programmatic document of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is a great historic document. He pointed out that the great and brilliant Chairman Mao Tse-tung has summarized the historical experience of the proletarian dictatorship in the world, incisively and explicitly pointed out that classes and class struggle still exist in socialist society, and solved the question of how to carry on revolution under the conditions of socialism. This is a vital question concerning the future of socialism and world revolution.

He said that Chairman Mao is the outstanding great leader who has creatively and comprehensively inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism.

He said: Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era and the guiding thought for the world revolution. We are resolved to strive together with the Japanese working class to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with full confidence to accomplish the Japanese revolution and the world revolution. We

must always arm ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era, and carry the struggle to the very end.

Chairman Mao Has Made a Great Contribution to the World Proletariat

Kenzo Nakajima, Director General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, pointed out: Chairman Mao has creatively and comprehensively developed Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung's thought has now become the great theory guiding the world revolution in the present era.

He said: The Japanese people are rejoicing at the victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. They are convinced that the Chinese people will assuredly march forward from victory to victory and win all-round victory in the great cultural revolution. More and more people have come to see the great significance of this revolution and are therefore encouraged by it.

Bon Shiraishi, Chairman of the Japanese Liaison Committee of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference, said: The Circular is not only a programmatic document to guide the great proletarian cultural revolution in China but also a historic document of guiding significance for the world revolution. This is a new development of Marxism-Leninism by Chairman Mao and a great contribution to the world proletariat, he stressed.

He pointed out that it is an extremely important task for the revolutionary people to really grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Noted Japanese philosopher Kazuto Matsumura said: In the Circular, Chairman Mao has taught us that under the socialist system, those persons in authority taking the capitalist road, who have wormed their way into the Party, once the opportunity arises, will attempt to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, as the Khrushchov clique did in the Soviet Union. It tells us how to use Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, as the weapon to correctly and sharply criticize and repudiate those revisionists who disguised themselves as Marxists, and how to arouse the people to tear off these renegades' masks. The Circular is a brilliant example of making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The only way to guarantee a bright future for the Japanese people, he said, is to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry out a scientific investigation and study of the present state of affairs in Japan, and creatively apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in practice in the Japanese revolution.

Minoru Takano, noted Japanese labour movement leader, pointed out that the Circular is a great historic document guiding China's great proletarian cultural revolution. It has ensured the certain victory of this revolution.

He said that China and the Chinese people are the world revolution's most reliable and strongest bulwark and pillar. "We should arm ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought and struggle for the emancipation of the Japanese people," he added.

Masao Shimizu, Director of the Matsuyama Ballet Troupe, said that the Circular, which is a document of great historic significance, is a manifesto of the great struggle in which Chairman Mao led the 700 million Chinese people in launching a general offensive against "those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture." Acting according to Chairman Mao's directives, the Chinese people are persevering in a struggle against the class enemies and are continuing to carry out revolution under the conditions of socialism. This is a guarantee that socialist China will never change its political colour. The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered the pipe-dream of imperialism, revisionism and world reaction to bring about a capitalist restoration in China.

He continued: The efforts by the revolutionary Chinese literary and art workers in this revolution to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the literary and art fields and smash the sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist line in them have served as a source of great inspiration to progressive literary and art workers in Japan. He paid warm tribute to the revolutionary Chinese literary and art workers for producing fine revolutionary model works of art under the direct guidance of Comrade Chiang Ching.

The Japanese revolutionary "Hagurumaza" Theatre held a celebration meeting in Yamaguchi City on May 15 to greet the 2nd anniversary of the publication of the Circular. **Yosihisa Higasa, Director of the Theatre**, said at the meeting that the magnificent practice in the great proletarian cultural revolution in the last two years has fully testified to the correctness of the theses put forward by Chairman Mao in the Circular. Guided by the Circular, the Chinese people have pulled out a handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, thoroughly repudiated and completely discredited them, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He stressed that the world's people all warmly acclaim the publication of the Circular. The Japanese revolutionary Left has obtained courage from it and has waged a firm and valiant struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the Miyamoto group of the Japanese Communist Party.

With deep feelings for Chairman Mao, literary and artistic workers of "Hagurumaza" performed the revolutionary number *The Red Sun Shines in Our Hearts*, a moving scene depicting the reception given them by the great leader Chairman Mao last October, and *Chairman Mao's Works Radiate Golden Light*. The meeting came to a close with all participants locking

arms and singing *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Third Milestone In the History of the Development of Marxism

A Laotian friend said that the Circular is a great and valuable historic document. He pointed out: "Chairman Mao has developed Marxism-Leninism and solved a series of important problems on safeguarding and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. This is the third milestone in the history of the development of Marxism."

He said: "The modern revisionists are trumpeting the 'party of the entire people' and the 'state of the whole people,' and spreading the nonsense that there are no longer classes and class struggle under the conditions of socialism. This is an out-and-out fraud to deceive themselves and others. The emergence of the Khrushchov revisionist clique in the Soviet Union and the fierce class struggles in China's great proletarian cultural revolution have exploded this revisionist nonsense. If we want to make revolution, we must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, acquaint ourselves with the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, never forget class struggle, and never lower our vigilance."

The theory advanced by Chairman Mao for continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, this Laotian friend stressed, is of tremendous, universal significance. He said: "The revolutionary ideas embodied in the Circular drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao have elevated the theory of the revolutionary struggle of the world's revolutionary people, inspired their fighting will and enabled them to have a broader and more long-range perspective. More and more people have come to realize that to make revolution it is necessary to study Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way. Mao Tse-tung's thought is developed Marxism-Leninism. We can be certain that the day when the people of the world are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought will be the day imperialism, revisionism and reaction meet their doom."

A member of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Rawalpindi said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution has given new vitality to the world revolutionary people's struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. Inspired by this revolution, the armed struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialist domination and aggression is surging forward. In the Western capitalist countries, the struggle of the exploited classes against oppression and exploitation has developed on an unprecedented scale. The heroic struggle of the Afro-American people against violent repression is dealing the decadent forces of U.S. imperialism telling blows.

Ahmed Al-Ogheeni, an officer in the Yemeni armed forces, told his Chinese friends that the revolutionary spirit displayed in China's great proletarian cultural revolution has quickly spread far and wide among the people of the world. It is a beacon-light which illumines the way of advance for the oppressed peoples fighting for their liberation. It is a source of tremendous inspiration and strength to the revolutionary peoples engaged in armed struggle.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought—Guiding Light for The World's Revolutionary People

David M. Sibeko, Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Director of Publicity and Information of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa), said in a statement issued in Dar-es-Salaam on May 21 that the Circular, an epoch-making document drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, "ushered in a completely new era of revolution" in China.

"China's great cultural revolution has struck fear into all reactionaries and exposed their paper-tiger nature for all to see. This revolution has hastened the doom of imperialism," he said.

He noted that the second anniversary of the publication of the Circular coincides with the great upsurge in the movement of students and workers in Europe and North America who are following the example of the Chinese Red Guards by challenging the monopoly capitalists of their own countries. He stressed that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the "guiding light for all the revolutionary people of the world."

In conclusion, he exclaimed, "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!" and "Long live the struggle for the overthrow of the monopoly capitalists in Europe and North America!"

A responsible member of the Western Front Political Commission of the Patriotic Armed Forces of the Congo (K) has warmly praised the May 16, 1966 Circular as a brilliant Marxist-Leninist document of our time.

In a statement, he said that the Circular is a great programmatic document for China's great proletarian cultural revolution. Hailing the great victory of this revolution, he said that this great revolution launched under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao, the red sun that shines in our hearts, has greatly encouraged the revolutionary fighters of the world to fight heroically against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and modern revisionism.

In conclusion, he said: We highly praise the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Our epoch is the new epoch of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung is an invincible weapon and it is correctly

guiding the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. If the revolutionary people of the world correctly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in accordance with the specific conditions of struggle in their own countries, they will certainly win final victory.

A Great Revolutionary Weapon for the World Proletariat

A Tanzanian friend working in the cultural field said that this great historic document "has once again taught us that even in a socialist society class struggle never ceases. It has completely smashed those fallacies spread by the Khrushchovite revisionists that class contradictions cease to exist in a socialist society."

He stressed, "It is Chairman Mao who has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism and solved in theory and practice a series of questions on how to carry on revolution and prevent the restoration of capitalism under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

This great historic document, he said, is inspiring the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America to fight still more resolutely against imperialism headed by the United States.

A friend from Zanzibar acclaimed the Circular as "a great revolutionary weapon given to the world proletariat by the great teacher Chairman Mao," and "another gem contributed by Chairman Mao to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism."

He said that this historic document drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao has mobilized hundreds of millions of revolutionary people in China to take part in the world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution which is unprecedented in world history.

Referring to the historic mission of the revolutionary people of the world to combat modern revisionism, he emphasized that "Chairman Mao is our great teacher and great leader who always shows us the correct revolutionary road at every important turning point in history."

He declared, "The modern revisionists are very much afraid of the great proletarian cultural revolution launched by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They know that once the masses in their countries grasp the revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, the rule of modern revisionism will not last for long. Hence they desperately attack the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great Chairman Mao who is leading it."

Praising China's great proletarian cultural revolution, a veteran worker in Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania, said that this revolution initiated and led

personally by Chairman Mao is a great event unprecedented in history. It has made the imperialists, the Soviet modern revisionists and all reactionaries tremble with fear. However, all genuine Marxists and honest people in the world hail this revolution. He warmly wished the Chinese people more successes under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Great Cultural Revolution Sets Brilliant Example for World's Revolutionary People

A Mali worker said: The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the whole world. At present, the world revolution is in excellent shape. The struggle of the Afro-Americans, the struggles of students and workers in Europe, and the struggle of the Asian and African people for national liberation are developing vigorously. This indicates that China's great proletarian cultural revolution has had a great influence on world revolution.

A veteran Algerian worker said enthusiastically: "China's great cultural revolution is excellent! The 700 million Chinese people have been aroused; they are all studying Chairman Mao's works; and they are taking part in repudiating China's Khrushchov and his capitalist road. This is an unparalleled movement, and a serious blow for the revisionist renegades."

He went on to say: "Our hearts are all turned towards China, towards Mao Tse-tung. Mao Tse-tung's

works have been spread to the whole world and the revolutionary situation in the world is becoming better and better every day."

A veteran Algerian fighter in the war of resistance against French imperialist aggression, who has been persistently studying Chairman Mao's works, said: "This great revolution led by Chairman Mao has profound educational significance for us revolutionaries in Africa; it is bound to exercise a far-reaching influence on the African revolution." He stressed that China's great cultural revolution inspires their struggle.

A Botswana friend said that this great Marxist-Leninist document had sounded the clarion call for the advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. As a result of this great revolution personally initiated by Chairman Mao, he continued, the oppressed people of the world have come to see clearly that Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the great Marxist-Leninist of our time, who has defended and developed Marxism-Leninism.

This African friend then pointed out that China's cultural revolution has greatly contributed to the common struggle by the people of many countries against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism — and all their running dogs. China's great proletarian cultural revolution has given immense encouragement to the revolutionary people of the whole world who are fighting U.S.-led imperialism and its accomplices.

Concluding, he shouted: "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister Bista Concludes Visit to China

KIRTI NIDHI BISTA, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his party left Shanghai for home via Kwangchow on June 1 after concluding their friendly visit to China. Among those seeing the guests off at the airport were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nienlung and leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Accompanied by Han Nienlung and Nepalese Ambassador to China Ranadhir Subba, the Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister left Peking on May 29 to visit other parts of China. Before departing from the capital, he gave a farewell banquet which was attended by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

Farewell Banquet

Speaking at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship, Deputy Prime Minister Bista said: Although our sojourn to China has not been a

long one, it has nevertheless afforded us a new valued opportunity to meet with the leaders of the People's Republic of China and discuss with them matters of mutual interest and current world problems. Our visit to this great neighbouring country will result in the further fostering of mutual goodwill and co-operation.

The Deputy Prime Minister continued: This visit has enabled us to have a better understanding of this great country and see for ourselves the great and steady progress made in China in the cultural, economic and social fields under the dynamic and inspiring leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

He added: Nepal has an age-old friendship with China. This has been further reinforced and developed by the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. Relations between Nepal and China are based on the foundations of good neighbourliness, mutual respect, non-interference and peaceful coexistence. It has pleased us to find in the course of our talks with the Chinese leaders the same common de-

sire and determination to maintain and develop friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: We have held friendly talks with Deputy Prime Minister Bista, during which we had a sincere and full exchange of views on the further development of the friendly relations between our two countries and on international questions of common interest, and achieved satisfactory results. Deputy Prime Minister Bista's current visit has strengthened our mutual understanding and trust, enhanced the friendship between our two peoples and promoted the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Nepal.

The Vice-Premier added: Relations between China and Nepal have all along been very friendly; we both strictly abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and trust, help and support each other. The friendship and co-operation between China and Nepal conform to the interests of our two peoples as well as to those of the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. Prospects are bright for friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

Through the present visit, Vice-Premier Chen Yi continued, the Deputy Prime Minister and the other Nepalese friends can see the decisive victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao, the new mental outlook of the Chinese people who are fired with still greater enthusiasm and imbued with a still more militant spirit, and the new developments and achievements on the industrial, agricultural and other fronts.

He added: Our country is becoming even more consolidated and powerful through the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Chinese people will be able to fight still better together with the people of Asia and Africa against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in strengthening Afro-Asian solidarity against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

On behalf of Premier Chou En-lai and in his own name, Vice-Premier Chen Yi asked Deputy Prime Minister Bista and the other Nepalese friends to convey the cordial greetings of the Chinese leaders and people to King Mahendra and the fraternal Nepalese people.

Nepalese Ambassador to China Ranadhir Subba and other officials of the Nepalese Embassy were at the banquet.

Joint Communiqué

A joint communiqué was issued on June 1 after the conclusion of the friendly visit to China by Deputy Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista. The full text follows:

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Kirti Nidhi Bista, Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal,

paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from May 23 to June 1, 1968. He was accorded a warm welcome and hospitable reception by the Chinese Government and people.

His Excellency Kirti Nidhi Bista toured Peking, Shanghai, Nanking and Tsinan and visited factories, a people's commune, construction projects, an institute, places of historical interest, etc. The Deputy Prime Minister was greatly impressed by the tremendous achievements of the Chinese people in all fields.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received Deputy Prime Minister Bista and his entourage and had a friendly and cordial conversation with them. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met and had a conversation with the Deputy Prime Minister and his entourage.

Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Deputy Prime Minister Bista held talks in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

The two sides reviewed the relations between the two countries and expressed their satisfaction at the continued fruitful development of the friendly relations between the two countries in recent years. These relations are based on mutual respect and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The two sides indicated that they would make joint efforts to further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

The two sides agreed that the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries was a positive contribution to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship.

The two sides held talks on the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. The Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal expressed his sincere gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China for their generous help and assistance in the development of Nepal. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of a trade agreement to further promote trade and commerce between the two countries. The two sides agreed that the economic co-operation between China and Nepal should be strengthened and developed constantly. The Chinese side expressed its readiness to provide, through consultation, continued and increased assistance, both material and technical, in the economic development of Nepal.

The two sides had a full exchange of views on international questions of common interest.

His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Bista extended a most cordial invitation to Vice-Premier Chen Yi to visit Nepal at a time convenient to him. The Chinese Government has accepted the invitation.

Joint Communiqué of the Governments of China, Guinea and Mali

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Joint Guinean-Malian Friendship Delegation led by His Excellency Foreign Minister Ousman Ba and His Excellency Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from May 18 to 25, 1968.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with His Excellency Foreign Minister Ousman Ba, His Excellency Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui and all the other members of the delegation. The delegation conveyed to Chairman Mao the profound sentiments of friendship of President Ahmed Sekou Toure and President Modibo Keita. Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China met and had conversations with the Guinean Foreign Minister and the Malian Foreign Minister and all the other members of the delegation.

Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien of the State Council of the People's Republic of China held talks with His Excellency Foreign Minister Ousman Ba and His Excellency Foreign Minister Lansana Beavogui in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship.

The three parties reviewed with satisfaction the relations of fruitful co-operation between their countries in the political, economic and cultural fields and had a comprehensive exchange of views on the further strengthening and development of these relations.

The Governments of China, Guinea and Mali announce that the Agreement on the Construction of the Guinea-Mali Railway signed by the three Governments on May 24, 1968 constitutes a new and important milestone in the development of their relations of friendship and co-operation.

The Chinese Government warmly praises the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Mali for the successes they have scored in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and for the contributions they have made in supporting the national-liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Chinese Government highly appraises the important role played by the two fraternal countries of Guinea and Mali in the African people's cause of solidarity against imperialism by further strengthening their unity and co-operation. The Chinese Government firmly supports the peoples of Guinea and Mali in their just struggle.

The three parties have had an extensive exchange of views on the international situation and on questions of common interest. It is their unanimous view that at present, the world revolution has entered a great new

era. The movement of national-democratic revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people in Europe and North America are converging and dealing decisive blows at the system of imperialism and colonialism.

The three Governments reiterate that the peoples of their three countries firmly support the Vietnamese people in their war against imperialist aggression and for national salvation. U.S. troops and other aggressor troops must withdraw from southern Vietnam completely, and the Vietnam question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The three parties note with satisfaction that the anti-imperialist struggles of the Arab people and the people of Africa are developing in greater breadth and depth. The three Governments reaffirm their resolute support for the Arab people in their struggle against imperialism and its tool of aggression Israel and their resolute support for the struggle for national independence of the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, South-West Africa, Swaziland, the Somali Coast and other African territories still under colonialist rule.

The Foreign Ministers of Guinea and Mali highly appraise Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement of April 16, 1968 in support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. Chairman Mao Tse-tung reiterated in this statement that **"the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people."**

The Foreign Ministers of Guinea and Mali warmly praise the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the great achievements of the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The three Governments hold that the present visit by the Joint Guinean-Malian Friendship Delegation to China has further consolidated and strengthened the friendship between the three peoples and the relations of friendship and co-operation between the three countries and has made positive contributions to the Afro-Asian people's cause of solidarity against imperialism.

Peking, May 25, 1968

(signed) Chen Yi
Foreign Minister of
the People's Republic of China
(signed) Lansana Beavogui
Foreign Minister of
the Republic of Guinea
(signed) Ousman Ba
Foreign Minister of
the Republic of Mali

French Revisionists Again Unmasked As Dirty Scabs

AS May came to an end, the wave of politico-economic strikes by 10-million-strong French workers rolled on with unabated force, with the strikers entering the third week of struggle full of fight. The storm of the revolutionary struggle, on a scale never seen before, has scared the ruling circles of the French monopoly capitalist class out of their wits. The stormy worker and student movement not only badly shook the reactionary rule of the money-bags but also paralysed France's economic life.

According to estimates by Western economic experts, the nationwide general strike in merely two weeks' time, ending May 31, cost the French capitalists more than 10,000 million francs. Faced with the revolutionary storm of the French people, the capitalists have been getting rid of large amounts of French francs on the major foreign exchange markets in the capitalist world. As quotations on the franc steadily dropped, the several thousand banking houses in Western Europe as a whole, apprehensive of a franc devaluation, refused to accept French currency as of May 30. The franc is now in a shaky position.

Enter Trumpeters for the French Ruling Clique

The great teacher of the proletariat Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union, the Tito clique of Yugoslavia and all the other cliques of renegades and scabs of various shades . . . they are flunkies and accomplices of imperialism before which they prostrate themselves. . . ."

In this stirring and sweeping struggle unfolding in France, the French revisionist clique headed by Waldeck Rochet has catered to and slaved for the French ruling circles, and it has played a most despicable role, once again revealing its vicious features as a scab.

As the workers' strike movement merged with the student movement, the French revisionist clique and the bosses of the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.) under its control became terrified, and they attacked and maligned the revolutionary actions of the masses. One moment they slandered the progressive students as "anarchists" and an "ultra-Left splinter group," the next they urged the workers and students not to raise what they called "adventurous slogans."

They also warned the workers not to go beyond the limitations and instructions laid down by the C.G.T.; otherwise they would lose their "allies" and court suppression by government authorities.

When the progressive students began going to factories and taking joint action with striking workers, the C.G.T. bosses shouted orders to the strikers not to support the student movement. The C.G.T. "appeal" did its best to divide the progressive students and the striking workers and bedevil their relationship, mouthing such rubbish as "the working class needs no guardian," and that the trade unions are opposed to "lessons coming from outside the workers' movement." When the waves of strikes rose higher, Georges Seguy, the C.G.T. General Secretary, spread the word that "if the government takes our demands into consideration, we will go back and tell our trade union members to consider whether it would not be profitable to return to work." So faithful were the French revisionists in their services to the ruling classes that even the British bourgeois journal the *Financial Times* described the French revisionist clique as the "natural ally" of the French monopoly capitalist class in its May 21 editorial.

Return-to-Work "Agreement" Trampled On

This "natural ally" of course proved equal to the expectations of its friends. While the students in Paris shouted "Revolution! Revolution!" and "De Gaulle's bludgeons cannot destroy this movement," while the nationwide general strike was entering its second week — in other words, while the French ruling clique was practically reduced to impotence in the great storm — the scab union bosses controlled by the French revisionists were enthusiastically closeted on May 25 and 26 for two straight days and nights with Premier Pompidou and the representatives of the capitalists to discuss measures for breaking the heroic struggle of the workers and students. In return for services rendered in wrecking worker-student solidarity and sapping the workers' fighting mood, the French monopoly capitalists agreed to some small concessions such as something like a 10 per cent wage increase to lure the strikers back to work. The result was a so-called back-to-work "agreement" which Pompidou contrived with the as-

Statement by the Central Committee of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party

The Central Committee of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party issued a statement on May 23 sternly denouncing the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.) of France, which is under the control of the French revisionist group, for undermining the French workers' and student movement.

The statement said that the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party sternly condemns the treasonous communique of the confederal bureau of the C.G.T., which states that the demonstration of May 22 was of "a provocative character."

It noted that the revisionist chiefs of the C.G.T. have gone farther and farther down the line of class collaboration which is playing the game of the monopoly regime. Instead of direct-

ing all their blows at the government of the bank manager Pompidou, they are aiming them against the students.

It further pointed out that by working hard to confine the workers' movement to purely social and economic demands the French revisionist union chiefs try to turn the workers against the students. They therefore stand exposed clearly as agents of the bourgeoisie who have infiltrated into the workers' movement.

The statement condemned the C.G.T. as traitors to the French working class. By its actual collusion with the government, the C.G.T. has lost the right to speak in the name of the French working class and labouring people, the statement said.

sistance of the Rochets, Seguys and other scabs and which the French Premier announced with such satisfaction at daybreak on May 27.

This was immediately followed up the same day with the hasty visit by two members of the "political bureau" of the French revisionist renegade group, Georges Seguy, General Secretary, and Benoit Frachon, President, of the C.G.T., to France's biggest enterprise, the Renault Motor Works' plant in Boulogne-Billancourt in the Paris suburbs, where the two tried to peddle this "agreement" which betrayed the interests of the workers, and to cajole the workers to return to work. Thousands of workers occupying the plant were

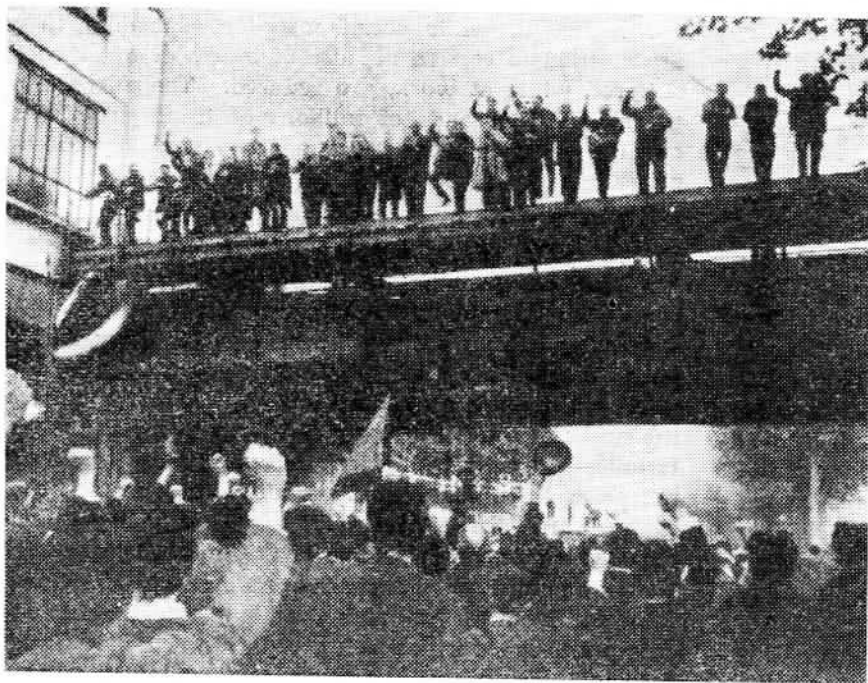
infuriated by the treachery of these two scabs. They booed and hissed them to their faces. Trying the same thing at other factories and enterprises, other revisionists and scab union bosses were given the same treatment.

Apart from Renault, the workers in other major industrial enterprises—the Citroen Motor Works, the Berliet Truck Plant, the Sud-Aviation aircraft factory and the Rhodiaceta-Vaise Chemicals—have decided at rallies to continue their strikes and occupation of the plants. Workers on the railways and at airports and harbours also remained on strike. Power workers in Paris who had already occupied their plant staggered the power supply as a warning and protest.

But this was not all. Large numbers of workers from important factories and enterprises joined the strikers' ranks following the announcement of the return-to-work "agreement" thrown together by the French revisionists and capitalists. For instance, the workers and staff at the nuclear plant in Pierrelatte, the centre of the French atomic industry which produces essential materials for the manufacture of atom and hydrogen bombs, struck for an indefinite period on May 29. *Le Monde*, which speaks for the French bourgeoisie, was alarmed over the situation. The workers' refusal to return to work, it said, would plunge the country "from a national crisis into a revolutionary situation."



Progressive students in Paris march through Latin Quarter to protest against savage repression of the student movement by police and troops.



French students at a Renault auto factory. Workers and students support and encourage each other.

Fifty years ago Lenin wrote in his famous *Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky* that workers must do away with the traitors and scabs and rise to make revolution themselves. It is necessary, he said, "to push aside such 'leaders', to free themselves from

their stultifying and debasing propaganda, to rise in revolt in spite of them, without them, and march over their heads towards revolution!" The French working people have kicked aside these self-styled "Marxist-Leninists," the French revisionists who are simply scabs, to carry their struggle forward. Proving themselves worthy of the martyrs of the Paris Commune, the French workers are experiencing a new awakening. For some time the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, in company with the French revisionist renegade group, has been letting its propaganda machine go full blast, vilifying the demonstrating French students as "wild men," "hooligans," etc., and imploring the workers to keep "calm" and show "restraint" and all that. But it has failed in its efforts to help the French ruling clique undermine the just struggle of the French people. The

flames of the revolutionary struggle of the French people cannot be quenched, no matter how hard the French revisionists or Soviet revisionists try in their chicanery and wrecking activities. Nor does it matter how French ruling circles resort to brute force.

Aggravation of Economic Crisis and Intensification Of Class Contradictions in France

RECENTLY, the seething wave of the people's mass struggle has swept the main capitalist countries in Europe and North America. This is especially so in France where the student movement and workers' strikes have engulfed the whole country to an extent never witnessed before and dealt a crippling blow to the French monopoly capitalist class and its reactionary rule. This is a striking manifestation of the growing aggravation of the political and economic crises in France and of the unprecedented intensification of class struggle in the country.

In recent years, as the capitalist world has faced a new serious economic crisis, France's economy likewise deteriorated steadily. To ease the economic crisis and safeguard the interests of the French monopoly capitalist class, the French ruling circles have stepped up their attack on the French people, reducing the broad masses of the French working people to even greater poverty. This has aroused the French people to stronger and stronger discontent and opposition.

In 1964 and 1965, the French economy declined and showed a fall in its rate of growth. In 1966, the growth

rate of France's industrial production was 6.7 per cent. But in 1967 it was in a position of stagnation with a growth rate of only 2.5 per cent and experienced its worst year since 1959 when an economic crisis struck all Western Europe. Compared to 1966, in 1967 the production of steel ingots rose only 0.4 per cent and of pig iron only 0.8 per cent. In the automobile industry, production dropped about 2 per cent, in the chemical and rubber industries it rose to only half of the estimated increases, and in the textile industry and the clothing industry it dropped 5 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. This year, unprecedentedly grave monetary and economic crises have broken out in the capitalist world and the French economic situation is also a sorry one. The reasons for the deterioration of the French economy are of course the extremely sharp struggle for world markets between the imperialist countries and the unfavourable competitive position of the French monopoly enterprises in regard to technique, management and products. However, more important is the steady drop in the French people's living standards and the shrinking of purchasing power. All this is the evil result of the French ruling

authorities' reactionary policy of actively safeguarding the interests of monopoly capital and intensifying the exploitation of the French people.

To strengthen French monopoly capital, the French Government adopted such measures as increasing government investments and easing credits for stimulating production. This has resulted in inflation. In the first three quarters of 1967, the amount of paper currency in circulation and bank loans had increased by 40 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1966. At the same time, this brought about an enormous deficit in the government financial budget. The financial deficit in 1967 reached 7,000 million francs. The French Government this year has continued its inflationary policy, and after a tax increase of 10,000 million francs was imposed, it is estimated that there will be still a deficit of about 1,800 million francs. To increase taxes to make up for the deficit while at the same time restricting imports and increasing exports, the French Government has since January this year adopted an "Add-Value Tax" system. This kind of tax covers agriculture, the service trade and retail trade, and taxation starts with a tax on raw materials, a higher tax on half-finished products and a still higher tax on finished products. The result of this is that the French working people shoulder even heavier tax burdens.

The French ruling circles have given every encouragement to French monopoly capital to swallow up the medium-sized and small enterprises as a means of strengthening its power. It is estimated that 1,500 mergers of enterprises took place last year. With the intensified competition on the world market, this amalgamation process is being quickened. As a result of the mergers, large numbers of management personnel, technicians and workers have been dismissed. According to French press reports, during the two years from early 1965 to early 1967, industrial production increased 10 per cent while the number of those employed in industry dropped 0.6 per cent. This indicates that monopoly capital has greatly strengthened its exploitation of the workers.

To increase the competitive capabilities of French farm products on the world market and preserve the interests of monopoly capital in agriculture, the French ruling group has energetically encouraged the big farms to swallow up the medium-sized and small ones. The result is that great numbers of peasants have lost their land and 100,000 of the labour force leave the countryside for the cities each year. This process has again been accelerated recently. Even French official quarters have to admit that "the peasants have abandoned their land at a faster rate than was planned."

Moreover, in order to protect the interests of monopoly capital, the French rulers have taken steps to restrict wage increase for the workers. They have also changed the social insurance system so that the contributions paid by the workers and staff members

are increased, while social insurance subsidies they are entitled to receive because of illness or of injuries suffered while at work, are reduced. The purpose is to rake in thousands of millions of francs from this and use the money for investment in monopoly enterprises.

This series of reactionary policies taken by the French ruling clique has added to the number of unemployed as never before. Early this year, the number of the unemployed in France had reached 450,000, something unknown since World War II. Now it has been further increased to nearly 500,000. Unemployment in France is characterized by the fact that among the ranks of the unemployed there are more and more technical workers, technicians and management personnel as well as large numbers of young people who cannot find jobs after graduating from colleges and universities. And this portion of the unemployed youth is not included in the official unemployment figures released. Even for the workers in employment, because enterprises are working below capacity, actual working time has been generally reduced and their wages have fallen drastically.

At the same time, monetary inflation and tax increases have brought on a sharp rise in commodity prices. Even according to the figures released by French official quarters, prices went up 3.5 per cent in 1967. Following the introduction of the "Add-Value Tax" at the beginning of this year, commodity prices shot up in an all-round way, a 10 per cent increase was registered in some cases.

In these circumstances, the broad sections of the French labouring people are becoming increasingly impoverished and the domestic consumer demand is weakened. This, in turn, has brought about a further reduction in industrial production and unemployment for even greater numbers of people. In this vicious circle, the domestic class contradictions have become unprecedentedly acute. In the last few years, strikes by the French workers have followed one another, and they are gaining greater momentum with each passing day. Faced with the threat that graduation means immediate unemployment, the French students are increasingly discontented with the moribund bourgeois educational and social systems. As the French economy further deteriorates and the French ruling clique intensifies its attack on the French people this year, the French working class and students, under the impact of the ever-thriving revolutionary situation of the world and China's great proletarian cultural revolution, have heroically launched powerful struggles and pushed the people's revolutionary movement to a new upsurge. The mass struggles by the French workers and students not only deal heavy blows at the French ruling clique but will inevitably influence all Western Europe, forcefully push forward the further development of the people's movement in this region, and accelerate the all-round collapse of the imperialist system.

A Grave Step Taken by U.S. Imperialism in Speeding Up Revival of West German Militarism

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

IN defiance of the strong opposition of the broad masses of the West German people, the West German parliament has flagrantly adopted the so-called "emergency laws." This is a manifestation of the growing rampage of the West German militarist forces under the wing of U.S. imperialism. It is also a last-ditch struggle put up by the West German monopoly capitalist class in a vain attempt to strengthen the fascist dictatorship and preserve its reactionary rule at a time when the class contradictions are sharpening in the country and the mass movement is rising vigorously.

Under these "emergency laws," the West German government can step up its arms expansion and war preparation any time on the pretext of a "state of emergency" at home and abroad; it can further intensify its fascist rule, revive militarism, arbitrarily deprive the West German working people of their minimum political rights, and even deploy troops for the armed suppression of the people. All this completely runs counter to the international agreements on the eradication of German militarism and fascism. But the United States, in league with Britain and France, has declared in a note to the West German government that the "emergency laws" are "acceptable," thus greatly facilitating the passing of the laws at the West German parliament. This clearly shows that the West German parliament has adopted the "emergency laws" at the instigation and with the connivance of U.S. imperialism. These developments constitute a grave step taken by the U.S. imperialists, haunted by difficulties at home and abroad, to speed up the revival of West German militarism in order to stabilize their foothold in Europe.

At present, the political and economic crisis in West Germany is becoming increasingly grave and the class struggle in the country is becoming more acute. The struggle of the West German people against the reactionary home and foreign policies of the West German ruling circles and against the militarist and fascist forces is developing in depth and threatening the counter-revolutionary rule of the West German monopoly capitalist class. In these circumstances, the West German parliament has hastily adopted the "emergency laws" with a view to enabling the West German government to carry out bloody, fascist suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the West German people at any moment and to paving the way for the all-round revival of West German militarism.

The struggle of the West German people is an important component part of the great storm of people's struggle now sweeping France, and other European countries, as well as North America. This great storm

of people's struggle is shaking the entire capitalist world and striking heavy blows at imperialism headed by the United States. Under the powerful blows of the revolutionary mass movement, the U.S. and European monopoly capitalist class is panic-stricken and is further stepping up the repression of the people's movement in the European countries. The adoption of the so-called "emergency laws" by the West German parliament is by no means an isolated phenomenon. It is a reflection of the desperate struggle of the reactionary ruling cliques in the United States and Europe.

In the course of adopting the reactionary "emergency laws" in the parliament, West German social-democrats supported them from beginning to end, thus playing a most notorious role in facilitating their adoption. This is not all. The West German social-democrats have also done their best to suppress the West German workers, forbidding them to take part in the mass struggle against the "emergency laws." The counter-revolutionary actions of the West German social-democrats show that they are out-and-out tools in the pay of the monopoly capitalist class.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has not taken any steps throughout to express opposition and prevent the West German government from imposing the "emergency laws." Instead, it colluded with U.S. imperialism in discussing with West Germany the conclusion of a treaty on the so-called "renunciation of force" so as to benumb the vigilance of the European people against the West German militarist forces. This shows that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a co-plotter and accomplice of U.S. imperialism in stepping up the revival of the West German militarist forces.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces." The so-called "emergency laws" dished up by the ruling clique of West Germany at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists cannot in the least show that the imperialists are powerful. On the contrary, this only indicates that they are extremely weak and are nearing their end.

At present, defying the brutal suppression by the reactionary troops and police, the workers, students and the broad masses of the people in West Germany have unfolded a heroic fight against the "emergency laws" and the reactionary rule of the West German monopoly capitalist class. Their struggle has effectively exposed the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the West German militarist forces, greatly raised

the political consciousness of the West German people and dealt telling blows at the reactionary ruling clique of West Germany. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people firmly side with the West German people and resolutely support their just struggle. We are deeply convinced that the further upsurge of the West German people's movement can

never be checked by imperialism headed by the United States, the reactionary ruling clique of West Germany, the West German revisionists, or the old and new opportunists of every description. The West German militarists want to follow the old path of Hitler. This will only hasten their destruction.

(June 4)

W. Germany and W. Berlin

New Heights in People's Anti-Fascist Struggle

STRIKES, boycotts of classes, occupation of universities and school buildings, demonstrations and rallies. These and a whole series of protest actions involving hundreds of thousands of people, first of all students and workers, have taken place since May 27 in 40 West German cities and West Berlin in a powerful counter-blow to the provocations of the reactionary ruling circles which have accelerated the process of fascistization by cooking up their so-called "emergency legislation." An anti-fascist struggle is under way and rolling on.

In Bonn, 2,500 students staged a militant demonstration on May 30 as the Bundestag (Lower House) passed these fascist laws. The night before when West German President Luebke attended a meeting at Bonn's Beethoven Hall, 300 youth demonstrated in front of the building, booing him and demanding to debate with him. Scared stiff, Luebke under police protection slipped out by the back door and hurriedly escaped in a police car.

On May 30, students who had occupied Frankfurt University for four days put up a fierce fight against the police who tried to suppress them. Twenty students were arrested. On May 27, 15,000 students and residents of Frankfurt held a mass protest rally.

On May 28, more than 10,000 youth and residents carrying red flags marched on the Hamburg city hall in defiance of the police who tried to force them back with high-pressure hoses. Some climbed up to the top of the building and, to the great applause of the masses, hoisted a red flag. Youth also occupied the city theatre on May 30.

In Munich, several hundred youth and students held a rally on May 27. They painted the swastika, symbol of Hitler's fascist rule, on a huge poster and wrote "No repetition of 1933 (the year Hitler came to power)!" On the evening of May 28, over 10,000 youth and residents held a protest rally in the city. For the next two days, several thousand students and workers took to the streets and held up the traffic. On May 30 some of the students went to the railway station and stopped many trains from leaving.

In Stuttgart, 6,000 residents held a protest rally on May 28. On the same day, 3,000 students and

workers in Cologne held a joint demonstration. In Hanover, Bochum, Goettingen and other West German cities, thousands of students and workers protested and marched together in the streets.

Students and workers also held demonstrations in West Berlin on May 29 and 30.

Meanwhile, the students of nearly all the universities in West Germany and West Berlin have held strikes and many middle schools have had to stop classes because of student participation in the protest struggle. Frankfurt University students occupied the university on May 26 and declared a strike. They put up on a 11-storeyed building the huge slogan: "The university belongs to the people!" They renamed it "Karl Marx University." None of Frankfurt's 17 middle schools could hold classes on May 29. In Giessen the students also occupied the university and declared that it would be renamed.

In West Berlin, university students held a three-day strike beginning May 27. In protest against the "emergency laws," students also occupied the universities. They blocked the doors of the lecture rooms with furniture, hoisted red banners on the buildings, covered the walls with the red paint of revolutionary slogans and played *The Internationale* over the loud-speakers.

Throughout West Germany and West Berlin, university and middle school students have organized themselves into propaganda teams to explain to the workers and the masses of people the criminal aims of the "emergency laws." On the evening of May 28, more than 2,000 West Berlin students who went to a city theatre to carry out propaganda among the spectators were brutally attacked by the police. Undaunted, the students hit back valiantly with stones and indignantly condemned the policemen as Nazis. The infuriated demonstrators tore up a West German national flag.

The West Berlin students have gone to Bonn and many other West German cities to perform skits opposing U.S. imperialism, West German monopoly capital and the "emergency laws." These have been warmly received by the spectators. Waving red flags and defying police repression, the youth and students of Munich, Hamburg, Bochum, Aachen and other cities

have entered theatres and cinema houses to carry on agitation.

Stirred by the just action of the youth and students, the broad masses of West German workers have defied every threat and obstruction by scab union bosses and held meetings and strikes in co-ordination with the student struggle. Two hundred workers of the Mannheim Iron Smelting Plant, 300 metal workers in Duisburg, all bus drivers in Muenster, 200 printing workers of Stuttgart and the municipal administration workers in Giessen walked out on May 28 and 29 in protest against the "emergency laws." On May 28, 3,000 Mannheim workers held a protest rally. They shouted:

"For a general strike!" On May 28, 2,000 workers in Hanover held a meeting calling for a general strike.

A number of West German and West Berlin professors and writers recently sent joint messages to the West German parliament opposing the "emergency laws." During a performance in a West Berlin theatre on May 28, the actors and staff of a Munich theatrical group read out to the audience a strong letter of protest. After the performance, they held a long discussion with the audience and the students who came to the theatre to make propaganda. As the struggle against the "emergency laws" goes on, it is enlisting the active support of writers, actors and people of all strata in West Germany and West Berlin.

Fascization of Reactionary Rule in West Germany

THE West German ruling clique is intensifying its militarist and fascist rule at a time when the general crisis in the capitalist world is sharpening, when class contradictions at home are daily becoming more acute and when the people's movement is surging ahead.

In pursuit of its policies of aggression and war throughout the world, U.S. imperialism after World War II turned West Germany into a tool for its aggression in Europe. Attaching great value to the militarist and fascist forces there, it has vigorously fostered them and encouraged them to stage a come-back. This has made these West German elements increasingly arrogant. They are stepping up nuclear armament, eagerly expanding other armaments and preparing for war in an attempt to annex the German Democratic Republic and build up the German Empire Hitler dreamt of. At the same time, they are intensifying their attack on the people and imposing out-and-out fascist rule on them.

The adoption of the "emergency laws" by the West German parliament is a vital step for the imposition of all-round fascist rule by the West German monopoly capitalist class. It will make it possible for the ruling clique to deprive the people of their freedom of speech, assembly and movement under the pretext of a "state of emergency." In West Germany today where the workers' and student movements are surging powerfully, this ruling clique has hurriedly trotted out these fascist "laws" in an attempt to conceal under the cloak of "legality" its stepped-up, sanguinary suppression of the people.

It is no surprise that the West German ruling clique should openly follow in the footsteps of the Nazi fascists. Many of its members are themselves old Nazis, Hitlerites or fascist remnants. It has been revealed that West German President Luebke and Chancellor Kiesinger are both former Nazis, and that many former Nazi officials are now holding key posts in the West German government ministries—for example, foreign affairs, interior, defence, economics and justice—and in educational institutions, the police and the armed forces.

To get into power still more Nazis who worked under Hitler, the West German government publicly announced in November 1964 that, from May 8, 1965—20 years after

the surrender of Hitlerite Germany—no more Nazi war criminals would be prosecuted. That is, after that date, all Nazi war criminals would be allowed to remain at large and be free from punishment by the people no matter how heinous their crimes might have been. This decision was too brazen and it aroused vehement protests and denunciations both at home and abroad. The West German authorities were finally compelled to extend the time. This, however, has not prevented the West German monopoly capitalist class from increasing its cultivation of fascist Nazi forces.

Fascist and revanchist organizations have been revived with the connivance and protection of the West German government. They are multiplying and becoming ever more active. Even according to incomplete statistics, there are now over 100 such organizations. Their existence being legalized, they openly publish journals and often hold public meetings which the West German authorities send police to protect. What is more, to show their backing for these Nazi organizations, top government officials and leading figures of political parties often take part in their meetings and deliver speeches from their platforms.

What warrants special attention is that in recent years the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party has grown rapidly in West Germany. Since it was founded in 1964, the party has recruited 38,000 members. It has established itself in seven of the ten state parliaments. Adolf von Thadden, president of the party who is an old Nazi hand, claimed gleefully some time ago that in the "general elections" next year the party will enter the Bundestag.

The great teacher Chairman Mao tells us: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." To cater to the needs of the monopoly capitalists, the West German ruling clique has taken over Hitler's mantle and has daily intensified its fascist rule. This has aroused great dissatisfaction and opposition among the broad masses of the West German people. Their current struggle which is surging ahead wave upon wave is convincing proof of this.

(Continued from p. 7.)

In his speech, Mamadou Diakite extended the friendly regards and salute of the Malian people headed by President Modibo Keita to the great Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

He said: We are closely following the unprecedented event in the history of revolution that is taking place in your great country, namely the

great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and being led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself.

Mamadou Diakite pointed out that the great proletarian cultural revolution had received favourable reaction from the world's revolutionary people and was winning greater and greater victories every day. We rejoice at being here at this moment to see for ourselves this great cultural revolution. He thanked the Chinese

people for their warm welcome which was filled with revolutionary enthusiasm.

Mamadou Diakite wished the Chinese People's Liberation Army, under the direct command of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, ever greater successes.

Before the banquet, Huang Yung-sheng received all the members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK	3	May 16, 1966 Circular Inspires World's People in Revolutionary Struggle	18
Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive P.L.A. Men		Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister Bista Concludes Visit to China	22
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS		Joint Communique of the Governments of China, Guinea and Mali	24
Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Approve an Order Conferring Posthumously a Title of Honour on Comrade Men Ho	8	French Revisionists Again Unmasked as Dirty Scabs	25
Men Ho — Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line	9	Statement by the Central Committee of the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party	26
The Nation's Army and People Start Big Campaign to Emulate Comrade Men Ho	12	Aggravation of Economic Crisis and Intensification of Class Contradictions in France	27
Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Triumphantly Set Up	17	A Grave Step Taken by U.S. Imperialism in Speeding Up Revival of West German Militarism — Renmin Ribao Commentator	29
		W. Germany and W. Berlin: New Heights in People's Anti-Fascist Struggle	30
		Fascization of Reactionary Rule in West Germany	31