

PEKING REVIEW

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July 19, 1968

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A Splendid Work of Art Born of The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

— The Large Oil Painting "Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan"

The Chinese and Albanian Peoples and Armies Will Fight Side by Side For Ever

"Jiefangjun Bao" Editorial Greeting the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the
Albanian People's Army.

Struggle Between Two Lines on Transforming Capitalist Industry and Commerce

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

[Our purpose is] to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind.

*Talks at the Yen-an Forum on
Literature and Art (May 1942)*

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Revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology. The revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line.

*Speech at the Chinese Communist
Party's National Conference on
Propaganda Work (March 1957)*

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Let the Parties and peoples of China and Albania unite, let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country! A new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation is certain to be built.

*Message of Greetings to the Fifth
Congress of the Albanian Party of
Labour (October 1966)*

Albanian Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception

Avni Hakani, Military Attache of the Albanian Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on the evening of July 10 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army. Among those attending the reception were Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Hsieh Fu-chih, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and Vice-Premier; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; and Vice Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien.

The reception was marked by an atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and between the armed forces of the two countries. Comrade Meleq Babani, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Albanian Embassy, and Comrade Kang Sheng proposed toasts to the health of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Hakani and Comrade Huang Yung-sheng spoke at the reception. In his speech, Comrade Hakani said: The Albanian people are rallying round the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha more closely than ever in celebrating this year's Army Day (July 10) in the midst of an excellent situation. The cardinal task of forming and organizing the People's Army and unceasingly promoting its revolutionization has been successfully accomplished by our Party and its founder, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Albanian People's Army, he continued, is a new-type armed force steeled in the revolutionary thinking of Marxism-Leninism and imbued

with political consciousness. Our army's victory over Italian and German fascism once again testified to the correctness of the brilliant Marxist-Leninist thesis that victory depends not on weapons, military technique or the number of troops, but primarily on the heightened class consciousness and revolutionary resolve of the men who are fighting for a just cause and national liberation, to oppose social oppression, eliminate the reactionary ruling classes and establish a new world without exploitation of man by man.

Comrade Hakani exposed modern revisionism with the Soviet Communist Party leading clique as its centre for betraying the revolutionary cause and working completely for imperialism headed by the United States in carrying out all sorts of crimes. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, he said, is on the one hand doing its best to make the freedom-loving people of all countries renounce their just struggle against colonial and feudal enslavement. On the other hand, it is apologizing for its collaboration with U.S. imperialism to dominate the world and divide it into spheres of influence. It has signed a number of treaties directed against China in an attempt to isolate it. But the fond dreams of imperialism and revisionism will never come true. The glorious People's China has never been as powerful as it is today. It enjoys high international prestige, possesses an invincible armed force and has a developed economy and modern science. China has true friends all over the world. Under the firm leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Chairman Mao, the 700 million Chinese people have won resounding victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution. People's China will always remain a clear red. Marching with high spirits in the forefront of the revolution, it has struck great

fear in the hearts of the imperialists and modern revisionists and it is the reliable mainstay for all peace-loving people in the world.

The Albanian Military Attache added: The fraternal friendship between the two peoples and armed forces of Albania and China is based on the lofty principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This friendship will continue to be consolidated. The heroic Parties of our two countries headed by our respected and beloved leaders, Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Enver Hoxha, provide a reliable guarantee for this friendship. Our two Parties are tempering this friendship in the flames of revolutionary battle against imperialism and revisionism and in the building of socialism in both countries.

Comrade Hakani spoke of the attempts by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and by modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre to attack Albania. He said: The people of Albania, men and women, old and young, are standing by the People's Army. With pick in one hand and rifle in the other, they are daily increasing their revolutionary vigilance and stepping up the building of socialism. The Albanian people and army will never let down their guard in the face of the enemy. Any act of adventurism by the enemy, wherever it comes from and whatever its scope, will surely meet with ignominious failure.

In his speech, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng warmly congratulated the fraternal Albanian People's Army on its notable victories in the struggles against imperialism and revisionism and in strengthening its own revolutionization.

The heroic Albanian People's Army, he said, is a people's army founded and fostered by the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha. As Comrade Hoxha has pointed out, the Albanian People's Army "is one of the most important weapons of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the beloved army

of the workers and peasants and all the working masses of our country." We sincerely wish the fraternal Albanian People's Army new and still greater successes in defending and building its socialist motherland and in strengthening its own revolutionization.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng added: "We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The world's Marxist-Leninist forces are growing stronger daily, and the revolutionary consciousness of the people of all countries has been raised to an all-time high. The revolutionary armed struggles against imperialism and colonialism by the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing continuously. The volcano under U.S. imperialism's feet is erupting. The modern revisionist clique with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre has been disintegrating more and more. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **'People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices! It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the com-**

plete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off.'"

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and being led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng continued, has won decisive victory. We will hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, advance from victory to victory and win all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng declared: The two Parties, two peoples and two armies of China and Albania are the closest comrades and comrades-in-arms. Our object of struggle is identical. Our hearts are closely linked. Our great friendship and militant unity are built on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and are well-tempered in the great struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. **"Come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."**

On July 9, the Chinese Ministry of National Defence held a meeting, in which a report was given, to warmly celebrate the anniversary.

national salvation once again proves the great might of people's war. As our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **'A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war.'**"

He added: "The doom of the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam is not far off. **'However, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles.'** U.S. imperialism will not reconcile itself to its defeat. It is on the one hand increasing its military budget, continuing to send reinforcements to south Vietnam, stepping up the bombing of north Vietnam and intensifying its war of aggression. On the other hand, it is vigorously pushing the 'peace talks' plot with the help and co-operation of Soviet modern revisionism, in an attempt to gain at the conference table what it cannot get on the battlefield. This crafty U.S. imperialist plot will never succeed."

"Two years ago," the Vice-Premier continued, "President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, issued a militant call to the Vietnamese people. He said: **'The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated!'** Recently, President Ho Chi Minh again called on the Vietnamese people to **'brave all hardships and sacrifices, fight continuously and on all battlefields, in order to win still bigger victories.'** This is the iron pledge of the Vietnamese people to defeat U.S. imperialism, and it embodies the firm will of the 31 million Vietnamese people to fight in unity. We are convinced that, under the wise leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and persevering in protracted war, the heroic Vietnamese people will surely overcome all difficulties in their march forward and win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, drive the U.S. aggressors out of Vietnam and achieve national liberation and the unification of their motherland."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien Fetes Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation

A government economic delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, led by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, arrived in Peking by plane on the morning of July 9 on a friendly visit to China. It received a warm welcome at the airport from Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and more than 1,000 revolutionary people in the capital.

The next evening, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. Both Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi spoke at the banquet. They hailed the growing militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and proposed

toasts wishing President Ho Chi Minh and Chairman Mao good health and a long life.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien warmly congratulated the heroic Vietnamese people who, under the leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh, had continually scored inspiring victories in their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thereby setting a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the entire world in their struggle for liberation. He said: "The Vietnamese people's resounding victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien added: "The Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation, led by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, is visiting China at a time when our great proletarian cultural revolution has entered the stage of seizing all-round victory and an excellent situation prevails throughout the land. The comrades of the delegation will be able to see clearly during their visit that this great proletarian cultural revolution, which is unprecedented in history, has made socialist China stronger and more consolidated than ever before. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people will develop the internationalist spirit still better and give more effective support to the revolutionary struggles of the fraternal Vietnamese people and the people of the whole world. The Chinese people will firmly follow the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao and make their contributions in supporting the fraternal Vietnamese people to thoroughly defeat U.S. imperialism. In face of the great unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, all attempts to sow discord between China and Vietnam and undermine their friendship will definitely fail."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi recounted the splendid victories the Vietnamese people had won in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said: "The main feature of the current situation is that defeat for U.S. imperialism is very obvious. We, the Vietnamese people, are bound to win and the U.S. imperialist aggressors are bound to be defeated."

The Vietnamese Vice-Premier condemned U.S. imperialism which, while talking much about peace, is stepping up its bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, sending reinforcement to south Vietnam, increasing war expenditures and reorganizing the puppet troops in an attempt to intensify its war of aggression against Vietnam.

"The 31 million Vietnamese people," he said, "are of one mind in responding to President Ho Chi Minh's sacred call to save the country. They are determined to overcome every difficulty in waging a

resolute fight against U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of mankind, and win the nation's most fundamental rights: independence, freedom, unification and territorial integrity. Wherever there are U.S. aggressor bandits on Vietnamese soil, every Vietnamese has the right to go there and drive them away."

He pointed out: "The close fraternal ties between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples have been further strengthened in the present fight against the most dangerous common enemy, U.S. imperialism. Just as our President Ho Chi Minh has said: **'Profound is the friendship between Vietnam and China, who are both comrades and brothers.'**"

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi quoted Chairman Mao's statement on December 19, 1967 in greeting the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation: **"We firmly support you. We are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. Our two peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe. The fraternal south Vietnamese people and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people can rest assured that your struggle is our struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** Le Thanh Nghi said: "These words make us Vietnamese people feel very grateful and we shall always remember them. On behalf of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, I express my heartfelt and deep gratitude for the firm support and tremendous and valuable aid given us by the Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people."

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi went on to say that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the great People's Republic of China had become ever more prosperous and powerful. For the past two years, the Chinese people had vigorously carried out in a

deep-going and extensive way the great proletarian cultural revolution which had now entered the stage of seizing all-round victory. The Vietnamese Vice-Premier wished it still greater, more splendid and all-round victory.

He said in conclusion: "All the great victories the Chinese people have won in the past or are winning at present are victories for Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought; they are victories won under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The achievements of the fraternal Chinese people are an immense encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle. The Vietnamese people give their all-out support to the Chinese people in all their endeavours to promote the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and the great proletarian cultural revolution."

New U.S. Imperialist Aggression Against Cambodia Strongly Condemned

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on July 10, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for its new crime of aggression against Cambodia on June 29 and resolutely supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia's just stand. The statement reads:

On July 3, 1968, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement condemning U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese puppets for their unprecedented, barbarous crime of killing and wounding 18 inhabitants as a result of strafing by their aircraft which intruded into Cambodia's air space over Prey Veng Province on June 29. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its crime of aggression.

While expanding its war of aggression against Vietnam, U.S. imperialism and its vassals — the Thai and south Vietnamese puppets — have incessantly carried out armed provoca-

tions and aggression against Cambodia, slaughtering its people, violating its sovereignty and menacing its security. The monstrous crime committed by U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese lackey on June 29 against the Cambodian people once again shows that U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, is the implacable enemy of the people of Cambodia and the other countries in Indo-China and the rest of the world.

The Royal Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian people have dealt the barbarous aggression by U.S. imperialism firm counter-blows. The Cambodian people are by no means alone in their just struggle against aggression; the people of the whole world are on their side. The Chinese Government reaffirms that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. The Chinese Government and people are deeply convinced that so long as the people of Cambodia and the other countries in Indo-China and the rest of the world unite and persevere in struggle, the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war are bound to fail.

Palestinian National Council Meeting Greeted

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity on July 10 sent a message of warm greetings to the meeting of the Palestinian National Council. The message reads:

On the occasion of the meeting of the Palestinian National Council, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity extends warm greetings to the broad masses of the Palestinian people who are heroically fighting against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Israeli aggressors, and wishes the Palestinian people continuous new victories in resisting the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and the meeting success in its objective of strengthening armed struggle and unity against imperialism.

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the 700 million Chinese people have consistently given the Palestinian

people and the people of other Arab countries firm support in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression and resolutely supported the Palestinian people's just struggle for returning to their homeland. After a period of arduous quest, the heroic Palestinian people have found armed struggle to be the main form of struggle for liberation. This is a most valuable experience. Without armed struggle, the people will have no standing at all, and the struggle against imperialism cannot triumph. At present, U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are carrying out a series of plots in a vain attempt to sabotage the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab people. But their plots will surely meet with ignominious failure.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: **"The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history."** We firmly believe that so long as the Palestinian people and other Arab people hold high the banner of armed struggle, persevere in making progress, strengthen unity and dare to fight and fear no difficulty, they will certainly win final victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tool for aggression, Israel.

Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Denounces "Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons"

The Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, in a statement issued on July 4, exposed and denounced the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" approved by the U.N. General Assembly on June 12, describing it as a fraud and another big conspiracy against the people of all countries.

The statement pointed out: The "treaty," which was engineered by the United States and the Soviet Union, is intended to serve the U.S. imperialists' and Soviet revisionists' close collaboration for world domination. It is an attempt to consolidate their "nuclear monopoly" and turn the non-nuclear countries into their "protectorates," thus developing a new type of colonialism — nuclear

colonialism. This is yet another instance in which the Soviet modern revisionist leading clique has collaborated with the U.S.-British imperialists in their attempt to intimidate the people's anti-imperialist revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

The statement added: The so-called "treaty" itself is an unequal treaty. It does not prohibit the U.S.-British imperialists and Soviet modern revisionists from further developing their own nuclear weapons. Nor does it restrict their stockpiling and even their use of nuclear weapons in war, whereas it binds the other signatories hand and foot, denying them the right to develop their own nuclear weapons for self-defence. Furthermore, it protects the nuclear-equipped aggressive U.S. war bases which have been established in many countries around the world.

The most vicious scheme behind this "treaty," the statement continued, is the formation of a counter-revolutionary nuclear alliance between the U.S.-British imperialists and the Soviet modern revisionist leading clique against China which has smashed their nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail and promoted the cause of the world's people in opposing imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionist leading clique and all reaction and in safeguarding national independence, people's democracy and socialism.

The statement declared: Chairman Mao, the greatest revolutionary leader of the world, has pointed out: **"Those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists."** The statement called on all the writers and people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world to expose and denounce the "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" which has been hatched by the U.S.-British imperialists in collaboration with the Soviet modern revisionists and which tries to stop the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

A Splendid Work of Art Born of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

— The Large Oil Painting "Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan"

THE large oil painting, *Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan*, was successfully created under the guidance of Chairman Mao's concept of "making foreign things serve China and weeding through the old to bring forth the new." It was born at a time when the revolutionary people throughout China were carrying criticism and repudiation of China's Khrushchov to a new high.

The painting vividly portrays our great teacher Chairman Mao as he went to Anyuan 47 years ago to kindle the flames of the proletarian revolutionary movement there. It successfully presents the brilliant image of Chairman Mao. It is, at the same time, a telling exposure of and a heavy blow against China's Khrushchov.

The painting was finished on the eve of National Day, 1967 — the 18th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic. Leading comrades of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee highly appraised this outstanding work as soon as they saw it.

It was also extremely well received by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They hailed the birth of this revolutionary oil painting as a rich fruit of the efforts of revolutionary art workers in implementing the great leader Chairman Mao's policy of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, of literature and art serving proletarian politics, as well as a fine product of the unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution.

They considered it a fine painting because it portrayed the brilliant image of the great leader in his youth when he went among the workers and peasants to carry on his great revolutionary work, and reflected his boundless concern for the working class. It was fine because it embodied their infinite love for and loyalty to Chairman Mao. It was fine because it presented true history and put right history which had been reversed by China's Khrushchov. They pointed out that the birth of this revolutionary work was a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When they saw the painting, workers at the Anyuan Coal Mine said: "We Anyuan workers feel par-

ticularly close to it; we are proud of it." They described it as a magnificent revolutionary epic, a testimony to history.

In view of all this, on July 1 this year, when the nation commemorated the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, *Renmin Ribao*, *Jiefangjun Bao* and a number of local papers presented coloured reproductions of it to their readers.

Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan is a collective work by a number of Red Guard fighters and young revolutionary teachers and students of Peking universities and colleges. Comrade Liu Chun-hua did the actual painting. Many of them never participated in painting before. Twenty-four-year-old Liu Chun-hua himself, a student of the decorative arts department of Peking's Central Institute of Applied Arts, had never before specially studied oil painting. The composition, from first conception to finished work, took something over two months; its execution on canvas took only a little more than a month. That these young people were able to create such a splendid work of proletarian art in so short a time reflects the truth that the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself has brought into fullest play the revolutionary energy and wisdom of the Chinese people. It shows that, once the revolutionary people grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, they can create miracles.

The large oil painting *Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan* carries us back to the autumn of 1921. At that time, the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism lay like a dead weight on the Chinese people. The state was rotten to the core and society was in an abyss of darkness. Like a clap of thunder, the Communist Party of China came into being in 1921! In the autumn of that year, with the grand and heroic ideal of emancipating the whole of mankind, Chairman Mao traversed mountains and crossed rivers to go to Anyuan — a colliery in the western part of Kiangsi Province. In Anyuan, Chairman Mao sowed the seeds of revolution and opened another new magnificent chapter in the history of the Chinese revolution. He personally initiated and led the general strike of more than 17,000 Anyuan railway men and coal miners, which ended in a great victory for the workers. It was in Anyuan that Chairman Mao personally planned the historically important Autumn



Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan

In the autumn of 1921, our great teacher Chairman Mao went to Anyuan and personally lit the flames of revolution there.

A collective work by students of Peking universities and colleges. Painted by Liu Chun-hua and others.



Peking university and college students hail the publication of reproductions of the revolutionary oil painting "Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan."

Harvest Uprising (1927) and organized the Anyuan workers to take part in this great armed struggle. It was also Chairman Mao who taught the Anyuan workers to take the revolutionary road of seizing political power by armed force.

After our great leader Chairman Mao had made Anyuan a cradle for the Chinese workers' revolutionary movement, China's Khrushchov, a speculator in revolution, wormed his way into the Anyuan mining area in September 1922. He did all he could to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and committed a series of counter-revolutionary crimes. But for many years this arch-renegade and big scab grabbed others' merits and advertised them as his own successes. He boasted that he was the "leader of the Anyuan workers' movement" and encouraged counter-revolutionary revisionists in the literary and art fields to glorify him in various literary and art media, so as to secure him a place in history. The oil painting depicting China's Khrushchov in Anyuan was thus created.

It is absolutely impermissible for China's Khrushchov to arbitrarily tamper with the revolutionary history of Anyuan!

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, hundreds of millions of the nation's armymen and people are repudiating China's Khrushchov during the great cultural revolution. This group of young Red Guard fighters of Peking universities and colleges and the young revolutionary teachers and students in these institutions took the paint brush as their weapon and plunged themselves into the move-

ment of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. They made up their mind to restore the original and true history of the Chinese workers' movement. Starting in July 1967, these young revolutionary path-breakers began their collective creation of the large oil painting *Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan*.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "China's revolutionary writers and artists, writers and artists of promise, must go among the masses; they must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle, . . ." these young fighters went to Anyuan in early July. They made a penetrating study of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice there and grasped the Anyuan workers' proletarian feelings of boundless

love for Chairman Mao. Recalling the events of the past, old workers described to them how Chairman Mao walked to Anyuan clad in an old blue gown, carrying an umbrella and wearing cloth shoes. As soon as he arrived, he visited their mat-shed hovels and went down the pits to chat with the workers and taught them to rise in revolution, smash the chains of the old society and build a new world in which the workers would be the masters. As they listened to these stories, the young fighters' love and esteem for the great leader Chairman Mao surged still higher.

In order to make a success of this creative work, the young fighters diligently studied Chairman Mao's works, collected data about Chairman Mao's early revolutionary activities, and read his poems written during his youth. In this way the spirited image of Chairman Mao in his youth appeared in all its impressiveness before them. How eagerly they wanted to present in painting that image of the great leader!

The process of creation of *Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan* was by no means all plain sailing.

Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, literature and art suffered under the dictatorial rule of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists in literary and art circles were taken up with feudal, bourgeois and revisionist trash. They would not allow the revolutionary art workers to really go into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and they put obstacles

in the way of their creating works extolling Chairman Mao, still less would they permit such a group of unknown "nobodies" to portray the brilliant image of Chairman Mao.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, however, ardently desire the revolutionary fine arts workers to produce works presenting the glorious image of Chairman Mao. While this painting was being created, they supported and encouraged these path-breakers on the fine arts front. They gave many valuable suggestions. This was especially so as regards the old workers who had taken part in the general strike of the Anyuan railway men and coal miners. They took the initiative in acting as advisors to this creative work.

The handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists and "authorities," however, turned a jaundiced eye on all these endeavours, saying that "you have never done any oil painting and your technique is too poor," "this painting has no proper chromatic scheme," "this is meaningless," and so on and so forth. The young fighters once again studied Chairman Mao's teaching that **"all our literature and art are for the masses of the people."** They thought: Why is it that the great leader Chairman Mao teaches us so patiently and the workers, peasants and soldiers encourage us so warmly, while these fellows disparage our efforts in such a manner? They came to understand that a struggle was on between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line centring around the basic question of whom literature and art are for. Refusing to be intimidated by any "technique," they set their mind on portraying the glorious image of Chairman Mao, loving what the masses love, painting what the masses need and serving the people wholeheartedly.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching to create works in the **"Chinese style and spirit which the common people of China love,"** the young fighters took the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers as their yardstick and strove to combine the rich expressive power of oil painting with the fine, detailed brushwork in traditional Chinese painting. After repeated and searching discussions, they finally settled on the composition and chromatic scheme seen in the finished work. What impresses people is the clear-cut treatment of the subject matter, the simplicity of its composition, the bold relief of its central figure and its clear, bright colouring.

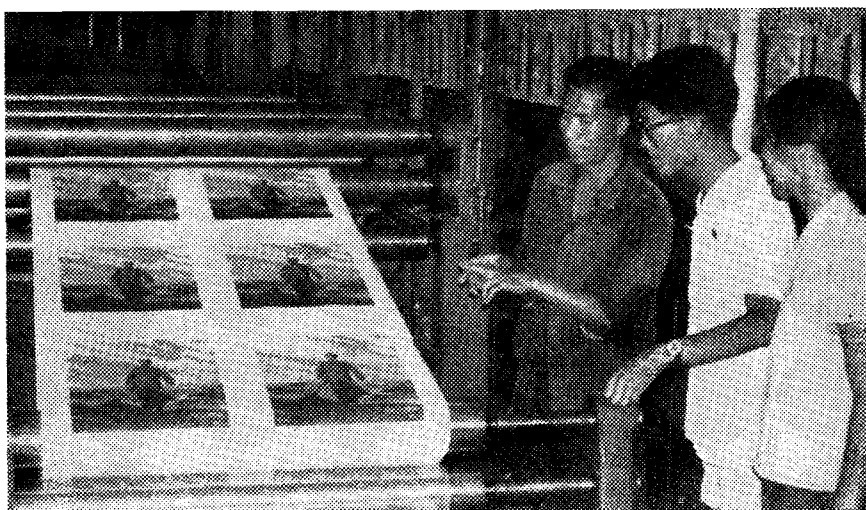
Liu Chun-hua, who did the actual painting, wrote in an article: "As regards the composition of the painting, we place Chairman Mao in the forefront, walking towards us, like the shining morning sun rising before us and bringing great hope to the people. Chairman Mao's slightly raised, slightly turned head shows his revolutionary

spirit of fearing no hardship or brutal force. Chairman Mao's clenched left fist shows his determination and spirit that cannot be deterred in fulfilling his lofty aspirations for the complete emancipation of the whole of China and mankind and his firm confidence in victory. The old umbrella under his right arm shows his hard working style of shirking no hardship for the revolution and travelling everywhere in all weathers. Walking with firm steps over the rugged terrain, Chairman Mao is seen breaking through all obstacles, blazing the trail for our march and leading us forward victoriously. His long hair, uncut because of the press of work, is blown by the autumn wind which sets his gown too a-fluttering; this gives the impression of an unusual moment, a moment on the eve of a revolutionary storm.

"Take again the clouds which pile one upon another in the painting. They indicate that Chairman Mao is arriving at Anyuan at a moment of fierce class struggle — yet how tranquil, composed and confident he is! They also foretell that Chairman Mao's arrival will give rise to a new storm of class struggle.

"In a word, everything painted, the hills, sky, trees and clouds, must convey some idea and become the language of art. They must play their part in evoking the great image of the red sun in our hearts."

Comrade Liu Chun-hua is the son of a poor peasant. Since childhood, he has cherished a deep love for Chairman Mao. He has a big collection of photos of Chairman Mao and he looks at and sketches from them every day. The more he draws, the greater is his love for Chairman Mao. Thus, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, he and his comrades-in-arms finally succeeded in creating the large oil painting *Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan*.



At Peking's Hsinhua Printing Press where reproductions of the painting were printed. A worker tells the painter Liu Chun-hua (centre) how this is done.

The Chinese and Albanian Peoples and Armies Will Fight Side by Side For Ever

TODAY, with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who are winning all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution warmly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army, their close comrades-in-arms.

The Albanian People's Army is a heroic army of the people, founded and educated by the glorious and long-tested Albanian Party of Labour and the great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Enver Hoxha. In the past 25 years, this heroic army has traversed a glorious path of struggle and has made immortal contributions to the motherland and to the people.

Closely united, the Albanian People's Army and the Albanian people defeated the Italian and German fascist occupationists by means of revolutionary war and liberated their own country. They thus made important contributions to the anti-fascist war of the people of the world.

Holding high the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism and giving full play to the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, the Albanian People's Army, together with the Albanian people, firmly stands at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. It has crushed the subversive and disruptive activities of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, of the Tito renegade clique and of the Soviet modern revisionist renegade clique, safeguarded the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland and constantly consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Albanian People's Army upholds the proletarian line in army building and incessantly intensifies its own revolutionization. During the past few years, in the course of the great mass movement of revolutionization vigorously launched by the Albanian people, the Albanian People's Army has resolutely carried out the many important instructions of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha; it has carried out a series of revolutionization measures including the restoration of the Party committee system, re-establishment of commissars, abolition of military ranks, energetic strengthening of political and ideological work, launching of "model company" campaigns and effective strengthening of militia work. It has further strength-

ened leadership by the Party, given prominence to proletarian politics, brought about closer ties between officers and men and between the army and the people, preserved and developed the glorious traditions of the People's Army and achieved great successes.

Albania, the great beacon of socialism in Europe, is shining with ever greater radiance. This is a tremendous encouragement to the Chinese people who are successfully carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army warmly congratulate the Albanian people and the People's Army on their brilliant successes! We are infinitely proud of having such a heroic revolutionary people and revolutionary army as our close comrades-in-arms! We shall always abide by the great teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao that **we must be good at learning from the peoples the world over**, and conscientiously learn from the heroic Albanian people and the People's Army.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"We are now in a great new era of world revolution. . . . The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off."**

The great leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has also pointed out: **"The history of mankind has now entered the epoch of the victory of socialist revolution on a world scale and of the upset of the sanguinary, oppressive and enslaving system of capitalism."**

At present, the situation of the people's anti-imperialist revolution throughout the world is excellent. Side by side with the vigorous development of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the great storm of the revolutionary mass movement is rising in Europe, North America and Oceania. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are finding the going tougher and tougher. They have been intensifying their counter-revolutionary collusion on a global scale and are frenziedly engaged in criminal activities against China, against Albania, against communism, against the people and against revolution. The "treaty on the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons," jointly cooked up and signed by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism is another grave step to accelerate their forma-

tion of a counter-revolutionary nuclear military alliance and is also a new big exposure of the renegade features of the Soviet revisionists who are increasingly pushing ahead with their line of betrayal and capitulation and serving U.S. imperialism as its No. 1 accomplice. But however closely U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism may collude with each other in their dirty tricks, they can neither stem the revolutionary currents which are rolling forward, nor save themselves from their inevitable doom.

"China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." The friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples, forged personally by our great leader Chairman Mao and the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, has stood the test of violent storms of the international class struggle and therefore is the greatest

and most valuable friendship in the world. The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line will certainly follow the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, stand closely with the Albanian people and the People's Army, with the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world, and with the world's revolutionary people, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and advance together in overthrowing imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries and in building a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without exploitation of man by man.

("Jiefangjun Bao" editorial, July 10)

Albanian People's Army Advances Courageously Along Road of Revolutionization

UNDER the brilliant leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian People's Army has put proletarian politics to the fore, strengthened political and ideological education, and is advancing vigorously along the road of revolutionization.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and the builder of the Albanian People's Army, pointed out at the 5th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour: "Our People's Army is one of the most important weapons of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the beloved army of the workers and peasants, of all the working masses of our country."

He added, "We should also in the future have a strong army, closely linked with the working people, an army led by the Party, politically and ideologically tempered, fully armed with Marxist-Leninist military science, an army equipped with modern weapons, always ready to meet any enemy. This is the fundamental task of the Party organizations, of the cadres and men of the whole army."

July 10, 1968, is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army. Ever since it was born in the flames of the war of national liberation 25 years ago, the Albanian People's Army, under the direct leadership of Comrade Hoxha, has waged extremely arduous struggles, defeated class enemies both domestic and foreign, and achieved one brilliant victory after another.

In the past two years, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the army, together with the

people of the whole country, have gone all out for the revolutionization of state life and people's ideology. They have scored outstanding achievements in further revolutionizing the army, in reinforcing the Party leadership, in strengthening political and ideological education, in carrying out the mass line and in persisting in cadres' participation in physical labour.

In March 1966, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania issued an order restoring the system of political commissars in all army units and military organizations and abolishing the system of military ranks. This important measure has further raised the political and ideological levels and the revolutionary consciousness of all commanders and fighters, enlivened the political atmosphere in the army units, established closer ties between the cadres and fighters and between the army and the people and aroused still greater enthusiasm in military training.

To reinforce the revolutionization of the army, the broad sections of commanders and fighters are paying ever greater attention to arming themselves ideologically. In the past few years, under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels, the army units have been studying hard the Party history, the works of Comrade Hoxha and the history of the national liberation war, combining their theoretical study with the life of the army and the actual ideas in the minds of the commanders and fighters. In their study, veteran fighters often tell young soldiers stories about valiant struggles against the aggressors in the national liberation war, and heroic deeds in smashing the enemy's

armed provocations and the special agents' conspiracies during socialist construction.

Through these activities, the commanders and fighters have come to know better the glorious history of the Party and the army. They have raised their political consciousness and, acquiring a better understanding of the great political significance of Comrade Hoxha's teaching: "We must keep our gunpowder dry and sharpen our revolutionary vigilance," have consistently maintained their strong combat morale.

Thanks to the fact that the Party organizations at all levels have strengthened the ideological education of the commanders and fighters, the political and ideological levels of the army have been further raised. Last year the number of companies honoured with the glorious title of "model company" more than trebled that of 1966. This year, the whole army has unfolded emulation drives on a large scale, determined to greet the glorious 25th anniversary of its founding by turning out still more "model companies."

With ardent political enthusiasm, the commanders and fighters of the People's Army are throwing themselves into military training and preparations against war. In the last few years, various army units have put forward many constructive proposals, such as the proposal to do training and manoeuvres in bad weather or under other difficult conditions.

Following the instructions of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Hoxha, the cadres of the army have actively applied the mass line. They go deep among the masses of soldiers, take good care of them, participate in their military exercises, construction work and other activities. While carrying out political and ideological work, the cadres actively rely on the soldiers' creative power and revolutionary zeal, and at the same time influence and guide them by their own exemplary conduct. The relationship between cadres and soldiers has thus become closer than ever before.

The Albanian People's Army, as a powerful weapon of the proletarian dictatorship, has ties of flesh and blood with the broad masses of the people. In the course of the victorious campaign of revolutionization throughout the country, many model units and model fighters who cherish deep love for the people have emerged in the People's Army.

When an earthquake occurred in the Dibra and Librashdi areas in December last year, the army units stationed there were the first to go to the rescue. On hearing the news, the armed forces stationed in Tirana and elsewhere sped to the earthquake-stricken areas for rescue work. To repair the earthquake damage, many commanders and fighters fought day and night together with the masses of the people in the stricken areas, displaying their outstanding spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. The glorious death of the frontier guard Agron Elezi at his post when the earthquake took place has inspired the people ever since.

Not long ago, S. Mece and M. Kreshpa, pilots of the People's Air Force, valiantly flew a helicopter in very bad weather to rescue two truck drivers who got stuck in a suddenly rising river.

A navy unit, when a flour mill was struck by lightning, immediately helped to put out the fire, at the same time taking care not to neglect its patrol duties.

Seeing that an oil workers' dormitory was on fire, fighter Q. Meta rushed with other fighters to the scene without any hesitation and bravely rescued the workers' families and their belongings.

Spiro Peta, a cadre of the People's Army, Demir Shehu, an army doctor, and others braved a snowstorm to rescue a herdsman who was found lying unconscious and half frozen on a mountain-side because he had used his fur coat to cover his lambs.

The lofty communist spirit and exemplary actions of such heroes, who have emerged in big numbers in the People's Army, have set fine examples for the people throughout the country.

With rifle in one hand and pick in the other, the broad ranks of the commanders and fighters of the People's Army reclaim waste land and breed animals in frontier and mountainous areas. They are energetically unfolding a production drive for self-sufficiency in food grain, meat and vegetables so as to lighten the burden on the state and the people. Since the beginning of this year, the armed forces have opened up more than 5,000 hectares of waste land and have sown them to various crops. The total acreage under potatoes this year is 2,500 hectares greater than last year. Some units have cultivated high-yielding and experimental plots. In the first few months of this year, the People's Army turned out 75 per cent more meat and 100 per cent more milk than in the same period last year.

The Albanian People's Army regards support to industrial and agricultural production as a glorious task. The army units not only often help agricultural co-operatives in their farm work but also make their contribution to the struggle in the countryside to destroy the old and foster the new, break down feudal superstitions, combat the remnant ideas of the exploiting classes and thoroughly emancipate women. In addition, the fighters also help young labour volunteers and students in military training, so as to improve their military skill and prepare them to destroy all enemy invaders.

In the course of the mounting movement of revolutionization, amateur recreational activities in the army units have also prospered as never before. Many artistic items have been composed and performed by commanders and fighters to praise the Party, the motherland and Comrade Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and to reflect day-to-day life in the army.

The Chinese Communist Party — Glorious Revolutionary Leader of the Great Chinese People

—Article in the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* warmly greeting the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* published on July 3 an article entitled "The Chinese Communist Party — Glorious Revolutionary Leader of the Great Chinese People," warmly greeting the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Excerpts from the article follow:

The fraternal Chinese people are celebrating an event of great importance in their history — the 47th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Communist Party of China. This glorious Party was born and built up on the principles of a new-type Party placing all its revolutionary activities on the foundation of the all-conquering teachings of Marxism-Leninism. Its militant programme has reflected the best aspirations of the working class, the labouring peasantry and the broad masses of the Chinese people for real national independence and social progress, against the feudal-bourgeois ruthless oppression and exploitation, against the intervention of imperialist powers.

During the first three decades of its existence, the Chinese Communist Party led the heroic armed struggle of the great Chinese people for the overthrow of the old oppressing power, for the smashing of imperialist occupation and the domestic traitorous cliques and reaped the greatest victory in the thousands of years of China's history: it established the people's power, it created the great and powerful socialist state, the People's Republic of China.

The militant road full of battles and brilliant victories traversed by the Communist Party of China is closely and directly connected with the name and historic role of the great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Resolutely fighting all deviationists and enemies of Marxism-Leninism in China, the Communist Party of China has been tempered and strengthened as a reliable leader of the people in their revolutionary liberation struggle, in the important world historic victory of socialist revolution in China, the heart of Asia.

A fierce struggle has taken place within the Communist Party of China between the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, represented by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the reactionary bourgeois line, represented by China's Khrushchov. A great and fundamental ques-

tion has been the object of this struggle: on what road should China advance, on the capitalist or the socialist road? The Party's enemies, headed by China's Khrushchov, have striven to deny the proletariat the right to lead the Chinese revolution. They were practising bourgeois reformism and after 1949, by their line and activity, they were opposing socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They pursued the capitalist and revisionist road.

The fraternal Chinese people are celebrating the anniversary of the founding of their Communist Party in the atmosphere of the victorious unfolding of the great proletarian cultural revolution which was initiated and is being led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in person. This revolution is being successfully carried out in all fields — ideological, political, organizational, and economic. The hundreds of millions of the Chinese masses, in the unprecedented vigour of this revolution, are further tempering their powerful revolutionary unity around the Communist Party of China. They fully embrace and support the proletarian revolutionary line. The workers, peasants, Red Guards, soldiers, students and revolutionary intellectuals, armed and enlightened by these ideas, are smashing throughout the country the bourgeois revisionist line of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov.

In the great battle for the complete triumph of the proletarian revolutionary line, the ranks of the Communist Party of China are being purified, forged and tempered; the Communist Party of China is the leading and indispensable force to carry through to the end the cause of revolution and socialism in China, to bar all the roads once and for all to the emergence of revisionism and restoration of capitalism, so that great socialist China will never change her red colour. At a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution in China has entered a new decisive stage, a stage of all-round victory, the great programme for the rectification of the Party organizations and the strengthening of Party building is being successfully carried out according to Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions. The revolutionary masses, the revolutionary cadres, the broad masses of the Communists faithful to the Party

and to the Marxist-Leninist ideas and who strive to put them into practice, are now successfully discharging the great task of rectifying the Party organizations. They resolutely criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov, exposing and definitely smashing his counter-revolutionary plans to make the Party degenerate, to usurp its leadership and then to realize the criminal imperialist-revisionist plot of restoring capitalism in China.

Two years have elapsed since the day when the great proletarian cultural revolution broke out in the People's Republic of China. During this period, great successes have been achieved and a lethal blow has been dealt at all the rottenness of the old world, at the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes. A handful of revisionists and bourgeois elements who were aiming to repeat in China that tragedy which happened in the Soviet Union after the advent to power of the Khrushchov revisionist clique have been exposed, hit and smashed from their foundation. Comrade Enver Hoxha said in his speech delivered before the young builders of the Rrogozhine-Fier Railway: "Under the leadership of their glorious Party headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million strong Chinese people are registering magnificent successes. Under the direct leadership and according to the teachings of Mao Tse-tung, there is being successfully carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution which, by its powerful revolutionary blows, completely frustrated the efforts and hopes of the representatives of the bourgeoisie and of the revisionist elements who were seeking to turn China back and to restore capitalism. In this great and unprecedented revolution claimed distinction for their courage and revolutionary spirit the Chinese youth, students and Red Guards who are courageously fighting to put into practice the Party directive, the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to lead the revolution forward uninterrupted, to ever more strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism."

Based on the great, powerful three-in-one combination of mass revolutionary organizations, the units of the People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary leading cadres of the Party and state organs, in recent months new revolutionary committees have been created in many provinces and cities of the People's Republic of China. The creation of these committees testifies to the triumphant march of the great proletarian cultural revolution in breadth and depth.

The great proletarian cultural revolution, by revolutionizing the thinking of the hundreds of millions of working masses, by raising high their political consciousness and their revolutionary spirit, has led to a further and vigorous development of the productive forces, of the economy and the people's culture. By putting into practice the directive of the Communist Party of China "grasp revolution and promote production" and the great principle of relying on one's own efforts and of putting proletarian politics in command, the broad Chinese working masses have successfully carried out the

campaign of the three great revolutionary movements — the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — and have attained magnificent successes on all the fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Communist Party of China plays a decisive role in the struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism. People's China and her Communist Party are today the impregnable fortress of socialism, a powerful base of revolution, undaunted fighters against U.S.-led imperialism and modern revisionism with the traitorous ruling clique of the Soviet Union as its centre.

The fraternal Chinese people have turned the People's Republic of China into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry, advanced agriculture, a proletarian culture, with science and technology that have reached the high peaks of world level and with a tremendous defensive might which has scared to death the imperialists, modern revisionists and world reaction. The level reached by the science, technology and industry of People's China has found its most concentrated expression in the nuclear tests, in the test of guided missiles equipped with nuclear warheads and in the hydrogen bomb test.

The triumph of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line of the Communist Party of China during the victorious unfolding of the great proletarian cultural revolution is of world historic importance. The successful development of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China is a great encouragement and an inspiring example to the workers, youth and all the revolutionary forces in various countries of the world to rise up in revolution, to overthrow the capitalist and revisionist ruling cliques, to build up their new life by themselves.

The Albanian Communists and our entire people wholeheartedly rejoice at the brilliant victories of the fraternal Chinese people scored under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tse-tung. In the struggle for revolution and socialism, the Albanian people are proud and honoured of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Communist Party of China against imperialism, Khrushchovite and Titoite modern revisionism, and reaction. We shall preserve and ever more strengthen the great friendship and militant unity, a friendship and unity forged by our Marxist-Leninist Parties and Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mao Tse-tung. On the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Communist Party of China, the Albanian Communists and the whole of the Albanian people wish their comrades-in-arms, the Chinese Communists and the whole fraternal Chinese people, new and still greater victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, of the cause of revolution and socialism.

May the militant friendship between the Parties and peoples of Albania and China, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, live for centuries.

President Ho Chi Minh Commends South Vietnamese Armed Forces and People for Outstanding Victory at Khe Sanh

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH on July 13 sent a message of greetings to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the other members of the N.F.L. Central Committee and the Command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces, warmly praising the south Vietnamese armed forces and people for their outstanding victory at Khe Sanh.

The message reads in full as follows:

President Nguyen Huu Tho,
Other Members of the Central Committee of the N.F.L.,
Command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation
Armed Forces,

Closely united and fighting valiantly, the armed forces and people in Quang Tri-Thua Thien-Hue have won resounding victory, forcing some 10,000 U.S. crack troops to flee from Khe Sanh with very heavy losses. This is a serious defeat for the United States and a big victory for us.

The victory at Khe Sanh has clearly shown the resourcefulness and the invincible strength of our armed forces, people and cadres. It has made a worthy con-

tribution to the big victories in the whole of south Vietnam since early spring. Together with the victories on other battlefields, it has paved the way for still bigger ones. As for north Vietnam, which has just achieved the exploit of downing 3,000 aircraft of the U.S. aggressors, the brilliant Khe Sanh victory has greatly stimulated the north Vietnamese armed forces and people to make greater efforts and shoot down still more U.S. pirate aircraft. Despite their defeats, the U.S. aggressors remain very obdurate. Our people, fighters and cadres, therefore, should constantly sharpen their vigilance and fight continuously with vigour and success.

Let the south and the north be of one mind and make all-out efforts to fight the aggressors.

Final victory is sure to be ours.

May I request you to convey to the people, fighters and cadres across south Vietnam, particularly those at the Khe Sanh front, my warmest congratulations.

With cordial greetings of determination to win,

Ho Chi Minh

Hanoi, July 13, 1968

New High in Revolutionary Mass Movements in Latin America

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

RECENTLY, there has been a vigorous upsurge of revolutionary mass movements in Latin America. Students and workers in a number of countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela have launched powerful waves of struggle against U.S. imperialism and local dictatorships. Wave on wave, they have gone on strike and held demonstrations, attacked U.S. offices and fought police repression. All this indicates a new awakening of the peoples on the continent.

Latin America is not only monopolized by U.S. imperialism as its "backyard." It is also one of the strategic areas most important to it. In order to carry out its counter-revolutionary global strategy, it has done everything possible to strengthen its domination of the

continent. However, things always run counter to its wishes. The flames of revolution against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship are burning with ever greater fierceness in this vast continent. Merging with the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world, the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples is dealing U.S. imperialism telling blows.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao pointed out as far back as 20 years ago: "The peoples of Latin America are not slaves obedient to U.S. imperialism."

The Latin American peoples have suffered acutely from U.S. imperialist aggression for the past century. Life has been made unbearable under the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the U.S. monopoly capital-

ist groups and their agents. The contradictions between the Latin American peoples and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are irreconcilable. They can be resolved only by the Latin American peoples overthrowing the criminal rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and achieving complete national liberation through national-democratic revolutionary struggles. These contradictions have now become more acute than ever before as a result of the further intensification of U.S. imperialism's control and plunder of Latin America and the continued heightening of the political consciousness of the Latin American peoples. That revolutionary movements should develop vigorously is therefore inevitable.

U.S. imperialism, which is the root cause of the suffering of the more than 200 million people in Latin America, maintains its colonial rule through the puppet regimes it has suckled in the various countries. All struggles are therefore naturally directed against U.S. imperialism, whether they be the struggle of the Brazilian students for democratic rights or that of the Chilean workers for improvements in their living standard, whether they be the struggle of the Argentine people against the domestic dictatorial regime or the demonstrations of the Peruvian revolutionary masses protesting against the ruling circles' reactionary pro-U.S. economic policy. "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with the dictatorship!" These slogans, which are resounding through the cities and towns of many Latin American countries, are the common cry of the workers, peasants, patriotic intellectuals and the broad masses of

the revolutionary people. With the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys as their common aim, the Latin American peoples are bound to achieve ever broader unity and launch a vigorous and sustained offensive against their handful of enemies.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The enemy will not perish of himself. Neither the Chinese reactionaries nor the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism in China will step down from the stage of history of their own accord." Nor will the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Latin America. The national-democratic united front against U.S. imperialism and its vassals is becoming wider and wider in the Latin American countries. The broad masses are daily tightening their encirclement against the U.S. imperialists and their Latin American henchmen.

Lenin said: "Revolution unites rapidly and enlightens rapidly. Every step in its development rouses the masses. . . ." We are deeply convinced that, as the revolutionary movements grow in depth, the broad masses in the Latin American countries will be more awakened and they will be educated and tempered in the practice of revolutionary struggles. Their unity will be continuously strengthened and their ranks enlarged. The torrent of the revolutionary movements sweeping this continent is irresistible. The day of emancipation of the Latin American peoples is bound to come.

(July 12)

Latin America

Student Struggles Batter Yankee Imperialism

LIKE the roaring waves of the Atlantic Ocean, revolutionary student movements have been surging higher and higher and violently battering the reactionary rule of Yankee imperialism and its agents in Latin America, which it considers its "backyard."

To combat Yankee imperialist aggression, domestic reactionary rule and the decadent bourgeois educational system, youths and students in more than a dozen countries have launched tempestuous patriotic and just struggles. "Down with Yankee imperialism!" This angry roar resounds everywhere, from Brazil in South America to the Central American El Salvador, from Uruguay on the Atlantic to Peru in the Andes.

In Brazil, where in April there was a nationwide student movement against Yankee imperialism and the local dictatorship, students in early June started a general strike in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and other major cities. This was followed by widespread and

continuous student demonstrations and meetings all over the country protesting against Yankee imperialism and the domestic dictatorship. This round of struggle developed very vigorously and rapidly. Starting with a strike by more than 10,000 university students, it soon blossomed into a massive demonstration on the streets by 100,000 people, including teachers, artists, journalists and congressmen. It was the largest mass struggle since the reactionary military coup in 1964.

Patriotic student struggles have also gained momentum in Argentina in the last few months. On June 14, student strikes and demonstrations, the fiercest in the two years since the pro-U.S. dictator Ongania seized power, erupted in Buenos Aires, La Plata, Tucuman and other important cities. By June 28, the second anniversary of Ongania's regime, the campaign was pushed to a new high when students and workers held large-scale protest demonstrations and meetings in many cities.

In Chile, 8,000 students of the faculty of philosophy and education in the University of Chile went on indefinite strike on May 24. In the next few days, a wave of struggles on a scale rarely seen in recent years spread swiftly from the capital Santiago to the major port of Valparaiso and the important northern city of Antofagasta, bringing the number of striking students to over 30,000.

In Uruguay, student strikes and demonstrations for increased educational funds and against price rises have persisted since the end of May. Struggles involving thousands to tens of thousands of students also erupted in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, El Salvador, etc.

The mounting student movements in Latin America are aimed directly against Yankee imperialism, the common enemy of the world's peoples, against the reactionary domestic rule and the decaying bourgeois educational system. They show the Latin American peoples' deep hatred for vicious Yankee imperialism, their resistance to it and their determination to achieve national liberation and smash the shackles of colonialism.

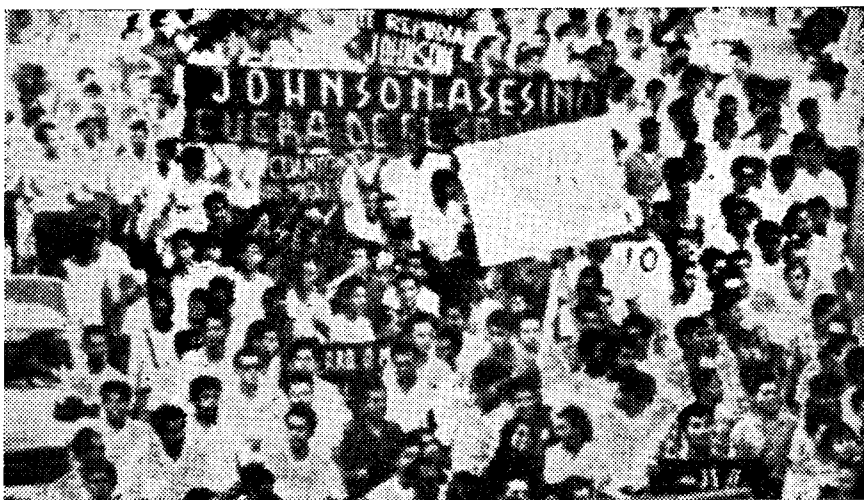
In almost all countries where they are fighting, students raised the slogan of struggle against Yankee imperialism and domestic reactionary rule. For a year or more, the patriotic, just struggle of the Brazilian students has been spearheaded against the so-called cultural "assistance" agreement signed between the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Brazilian Ministry of Culture and Education. Every time a demonstration took place, shouts of "Down with Yankee imperialism!" "Down with the dictatorship!" and "Down with the Brazil-U.S. agreement!" rose to the skies. The streets of El Salvador, Argentina and Bolivia have also been ringing with the students' thundering shouts "Yankees go home!" "Johnson stay out!" "Down with the pro-U.S. dictatorship!" and "Death to the gorillas (ultra-reactionary, pro-U.S. military officers)!" In many Latin American countries, demonstrators have stormed and attacked U.S. embassies and consulates and "peace corps" offices and burnt U.S. flags and Yankees in effigy. In Brazil, students on one occasion smashed 23 big glass door and window panes in the U.S. embassy. More recently, Salvadorian students threw eggs, tomatoes and bottles of paint at the U.S. imperialist ringleader Johnson when he arrived to plan more intrigues.

Giving full play to their glorious tradition of daring to struggle and daring to make revolution, the revolutionary students in their fight have turned more and more to fearless violence as a means to deal with the brutal repression of the reactionary authorities. Rocks and clubs are used as

weapons. Overturned cars and scaffolding are thrown up as barricades. Skyscrapers are used as vantage points from which to shower rocks, bottles and other objects on the police below. Sometimes home-made incendiary bombs and other explosives are used to strike back at the charging police and the mounted and armoured troops.

In many countries, notably Brazil and Argentina which are ruled by brutal military dictatorships, students fought stubborn, prolonged, pitched battles with fully armed police and troops of the reactionary regimes. What is worth noting is that in their recent patriotic anti-U.S. struggles, students in Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia and some other countries took such rebellious actions as seizing hostels and faculty buildings to press their demand for the abolition of the decadent educational system.

The momentous student movements have struck fear into the hearts of the ruling reactionaries. To suppress them, they have resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics by intensifying violent repression and engaging in political trickery. In Brazil, where the student struggle has been the fiercest and longest, the reactionary authorities "closed" and besieged the universities. They mobilized thousands of police and troops who carried out savage repression, using tear and other poisonous gases and fire-arms. At the same time, they hypocritically announced a phony order to the police not to interfere in the student demonstrations, and even appointed a "working team for educational reform" in a political swindle described as a "dialogue" to be held with the students. But the revolutionary students did not fall into the trap. They flatly rejected the proposed "dialogue" and called on the student masses "to take to the streets to combat the repression." They declared categorically that "only by meeting violence with violence can the Brazilian people win the struggle against imperialism."



Holding placards one of which reads "Assassin Johnson get out of El Salvador," students demonstrate on the streets of San Salvador.



Angry Brazilian students throw stones at the U.S. embassy where panic-stricken Yankees dared not appear.

In some other countries, the ruling reactionaries have tried to use the local revisionists to wreck the student movements. However, the revisionist stooges

ing student movement will inevitably promote the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the entire Latin American people. A more violent revolutionary storm is certain.

have been strongly rebuked by the students for their betrayal. As the students and youth are vigorously supported in their heroic struggles by the workers and other progressive social strata, the reactionaries have become ever more isolated.

The great leader Chairman Mao said: "The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement." The current Latin American student struggles have developed at a time when the general crisis of the capitalist world is deepening and when Yankee imperialism and the ruling circles in the Latin American countries are falling on harder and harder times. The flourishing

Raging Fire of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Sweeps Japan

THE mass movement against U.S. imperialism and the domestic reactionaries launched by Japanese workers, students and people from other social strata is gaining greater momentum each day. The tidal wave of the anti-U.S. struggle is moving ahead powerfully from Mount Fujiyama to the Pacific coast, from Tokyo to Kyushu, from Japan proper to Okinawa, which is under occupation by U.S. troops. The mass struggle which has broken out time and again in various parts of Japan is spearheaded mainly against U.S. military bases in Japan and the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty."

In January, the Japanese people all over the country waged a fierce struggle against the entry into a Japanese port by a U.S. nuclear powered aircraft carrier. In March, a mass movement was under way to oppose the building of a U.S. army hospital in the heart of Tokyo. In the last two months or so, struggles took place in Tokyo, Kyushu and other places, demanding the dismantling of the U.S. air force base in Itazuke, the removal of the U.S. munitions depot in Kitakyushu and opposing the transportation of munitions and aircraft fuel for U.S. troops. The mass struggle against the building of the "New International Airport" in Tokyo to serve U.S. armed forces, a struggle which started more than two years ago, has kept up, one wave after

another, up till now. All these mass struggles have hit U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Japanese reactionaries, hard.

The development of the mass struggle to oppose the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and demand the dismantling of U.S. military bases in Japan indicates that the contradictions between the broad sections of the Japanese people on the one hand and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the other, have sharpened steadily. It also shows that the oppression and control imposed by U.S. imperialism over the Japanese people, with the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" as its instrument, has met with increasingly violent resistance. The treaty, as is known, will expire in 1970. As this date draws near, the struggle which the various political forces in Japan are waging around the question of its continuation or abrogation will become ever more fiercer.

In the more than 20 postwar years, U.S. imperialism has always been Japan's overlord. Taking advantage of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," U.S. imperialism has, for a long time, put Japan under a state of semi-occupation, brought her into its strategic plan for aggression in Asia, and turned her into a war base for aggression against Vietnam, China, Korea and other

Asian countries. U.S. nuclear powered warships and other military vessels, which engage in brutal aggression against Vietnam, frequently enter and leave Japanese ports. U.S. B-52 bombers which have carried out attacks against Vietnam have also been stationed at the Okinawa base. Japan has been firmly bound to the U.S. imperialist war machine which commits aggression against Vietnam.

U.S. imperialism has taken a firm hold on Japan militarily, politically and economically, and trampled on her national sovereignty. U.S. imperialism, to this date, continues its unjustifiable occupation of Okinawa, which is Japanese territory, with a population of 800,000. This strip of Japanese territory is dotted with about 200 U.S. military bases and military installations.

According to Japanese press reports, the United States has set up as many as 72 military bases in Tokyo and its most populated neighbouring areas. U.S. military vehicles, warships and military planes brazenly intrude into the territory, territorial waters and air space of Japan, bringing countless calamities to the Japanese people. On June 2, a U.S. F-4C fighter-bomber from the Itazuke U.S. air force base crashed into a six storey building of Kyushu University in the city of Fukuoka. This is only the latest of many calamities brought on by the U.S. bases in Japan. From their own experience, the Japanese people have come to realize ever more clearly that U.S. imperialism, which exercises military, political and economic control over Japan, is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation, and that only by driving U.S. imperialism out of Japanese territory lock, stock and barrel, will it be possible to really bring about Japan's national independence, peace and democracy.

The Sato government represents the most pro-American and the most reactionary forces in Japan. It has willingly and obediently followed U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and blatantly sold out Japan's national interests to render service to U.S. imperialism. This reactionary government has frantically carried out expansion abroad and closely colluded with the running dogs of U.S. imperialism, such as the Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea, the Suharto fascist military regime in Indonesia, the puppet regime in south Vietnam and the Chiang Kai-shek gang, in putting down the national-liberation movement in various countries of Asia. At home, it has stepped up its efforts to revive militarism, incited war hysteria and rabidly suppressed the people. The chieftains of the Sato government clamoured in the last two years that they would like to see the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" continued even after 1970. They also have made great publicity about how the "security" of Japan depends on the "nuclear umbrella" of the United States and its nuclear bases in Japan. Placing itself in a position diametrically opposed to the interests of the Japanese nation, the reactionary pro-U.S. and traitorous Sato government can only meet with increasingly strong objection from Japan's broad masses. Under the ever more fierce

pounding of the anti-U.S. wave, the Japanese reactionaries are finding life tougher and tougher.

The mounting patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people shows that the political consciousness of the working class, the labouring peasants and the progressive intellectuals has been rapidly raised. The ugly features of the Miyamoto revisionist clique as sham anti-imperialist and pseudo-revolutionary have been seen through and exposed by more and more Japanese people. For a long time these renegades have only paid lip-service to opposing U.S. imperialism, but actually they dare not even touch U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries. On the contrary, every time the workers, peasants and patriotic students rise up to rebel against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, they unscrupulously sling mud and heap abuse on the broad revolutionary masses. Kenji Miyamoto and company are fond of saying that they advocate "abrogating" the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." However, they mortally fear the struggle waged by the revolutionary masses against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." Recently, Miyamoto and his kind have repeatedly spread the story that this treaty would naturally be "abrogated" when the so-called "united front government" of which they dream delivers a "notice" to the U.S. Government by 1970 announcing the "termination" of this treaty and the U.S. military bases all over Japanese soil would in this way also be dismantled. Clearly, their purpose in spreading these ridiculous ideas is to lull the Japanese people's vigilance and disrupt their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, thereby doing U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries a favour. For this reason, the Miyamoto clique's counter-revolutionary utterances and treacherous acts have recently been repeatedly approved and applauded by the Sato government chiefs. This is by no means accidental. Nevertheless, the more rabidly this bunch of revisionists betray and undermine the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people, the more clearly their renegade features will be exposed, and consequently they will be cast off by the revolutionary Japanese people.

At present, the situation in the Japanese and other Asian peoples' patriotic anti-U.S. struggle is excellent. On the Vietnamese battlefield, U.S. imperialism has been deeply bogged down in the ocean of people's war. The revolutionary storm of the Asian peoples against U.S. imperialism and its stooges is growing quickly and fiercely. It is becoming an irresistible trend. The flames of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people are raging with greater intensity.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The Japanese nation is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."**

The great Japanese people are awakening still more. They are taking action and tightening the noose around the neck of U.S. imperialism. The day the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Japan will certainly come.

How I Take the Tests in the Revolutionary Mass Movement

by Wang Chin-chung of the Yuzishan Production Brigade of the Shandongzhuang People's Commune in Pingku County, Peking

A Movement Led Personally by Chairman Mao

AT the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, I had a very poor understanding of this surging revolutionary mass movement. But in the firm confidence that it was initiated and is led by Chairman Mao himself, I was determined to act as he instructed. The Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution points out that "the outcome of this great cultural revolution will be determined by whether or not the Party leadership dares boldly to arouse the masses." As secretary of the general Party branch of a production brigade, what attitude should I take towards this mass movement? Thinking of Chairman Mao's teaching that "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them," I made up my mind to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, put daring above everything else and boldly arouse the masses, so that I could be tempered and tested in this revolutionary mass movement.

Having solved that ideological problem, I studied Chairman Mao's instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution together with the cadres and the masses at meetings of the brigade's cadres and of the commune members and we got to see more clearly the significance of the great cultural revolution. I told everyone that since I had been a cadre for many years, I must have many shortcomings and made many mistakes which, I hoped, would be exposed and criticized. And I pledged to make an effective self-criticism.

My attitude towards the mass movement, however, could not be solved overnight. With the masses mobilized, more and more big-character posters were put up to criticize me. Seeing these posters plastered on the walls inside and outside my room, I felt uneasy. I thought over how I had been born into a poor peasant family and since childhood had been a cowherd for the landlords; and it was Chairman Mao who liberated me. I had been a cadre for more than 20 years, and I had worked hard even if I hadn't made much of a contribution. Why then did the masses have so many criticisms of me? I was much upset especially when a few bad elements deliberately trumped up "charges" against me. At this moment, Chairman Mao's words rang in my ears: "We must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the Party. These are two

cardinal principles." After carefully reading the posters, I found that the overwhelming majority of them were written by young revolutionary fighters and commune members who were enthusiastic to help me, only a small number of them were not quite true to the facts because the masses did not know the whole situation. The rumours and slanders concocted by the bad elements accounted for only a few. Some poor and lower-middle peasants urged me to explain things a bit. However, I thought that the masses had just been aroused and given me some criticism; if at this time I explained this or that, how could the masses be further aroused? As I was born and brought up in Yuzishan, the masses knew me best. I was fully convinced that they could clarify the facts. The greater the number of big-character posters, the clearer the fact that the masses had been aroused. Chairman Mao gave us this call: "You must concern yourselves with state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" Everyone was acting on Chairman Mao's instructions and taking the initiative in concerning himself with state affairs. This was fine! With this understanding, I felt extremely happy and took a firmer grasp on my work.

Never Let the Class Enemy Take Advantage Of Any Loophole

After the great proletarian cultural revolution got going at Yuzishan, the class enemies vainly tried to use this opportunity to stir up trouble. They first cooked up some "charges" against me in the hope of inciting those who did not know the truth to discredit me. However, no sooner had their big-character posters been put up than the poor and lower-middle peasants saw through their trick and counter-attacked by pasting up their posters.

When one trick failed, the class enemies resorted to another. One day when I was carrying earth in a barrow to level the fields, a landlord, pretending concern for me, said hypocritically: "Better carry a smaller load. Don't tire yourself out!" My blood boiled when I heard this. It was quite obvious that he had his own axe to grind and was ill-intentioned. I recalled the pre-liberation days when I toiled as a cowherd for the landlords. Every day before daybreak, I had to bring in the water and at dawn I went out to graze the cattle. I climbed the hill barefoot with my feet scratched and bleeding, but still I had to carry water and do other back-breaking jobs. I worked from dawn till dusk, without being able to rest well even at night. I was

so sleepy that when I went out to relieve myself I fell to the ground. In that old, man-eat-man society, did any of you blood-sucking landlords ever show concern for me? I won't fall into your trap now! So I told him in no uncertain terms: "Behave yourself and shovel earth! However tired I am, I am not as tired as when I worked as a farmhand for you. Now I am working for socialism and for the people. However tired, I work willingly and happily."

This incident served as a reminder for me. I thought: In the past, our brigade kept a tight supervision over the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who had not reformed themselves, so they dared not make trouble lightly. Now, seeing that some cadres were no longer at their posts and the young revolutionary fighters lacked experience, they began to be stealthily active and even spoke in a different tone. This showed that the class enemies were trying to take advantage of the loopholes in our work. The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We can only practise democracy within the ranks of the people and must exercise dictatorship over the class enemies at all times. Only the proletarian revolutionaries are allowed to rebel; the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists must never be allowed to stage a come-back. On one occasion when we went out to work, I told them clearly: "You must behave yourselves while working and reform yourselves under the supervision of the people. We will never allow you class enemies to take advantage of the loopholes in our work!" Under the supervision of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and young revolutionary fighters, the class enemies dared not speak and act as they wished.

Resolutely Cherish the Revolutionary Spirit of the Masses

When the revolutionary mass organizations were formed in our brigade, following Chairman Mao's teachings, the young revolutionary fighters took an active part in the great cultural revolution. They smashed the "four olds" (old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of the exploiting classes) and fostered the "four news" (new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits of the proletariat) and exercised dictatorship over the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who had not reformed themselves. I warmly supported their revolutionary actions. At first I only thought that Chairman Mao had received the Red Guards and the revolutionary masses on many occasions since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and we must support what Chairman Mao supported.

Later on, in the course of my contacts with the young revolutionary fighters, I gradually realized that they had many merits which we veteran cadres did not have and we could learn many valuable things from them. One incident was a profound lesson for

me: At a meeting held to criticize me, the elder sister of a rich peasant mounted the platform. She lived in another village and had made a special trip to attend the meeting. In an attempt to reverse a correct decision, she brayed that I had wrongly differentiated the class status of her brother. Seeing through her scheme, the young revolutionary fighter presiding over the meeting immediately stopped her speech. Turning to the masses, he asked: "Is her brother's class status that of a rich peasant?" With one voice, the masses shouted: "Yes!" "Is she trying to reverse the correct verdict on a rich peasant?" the young fighter asked again. The answer was again: "Yes!" In this way, this woman who on behalf of a rich peasant wanted to reverse a correct decision was booed down and fled from the platform. The firm class stand of the young revolutionary fighters and their clear distinction between what they should love and what they should hate was a profound lesson for me and I was moved to tears.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**This movement is very large in scale and has really aroused the masses. It is very important for revolutionizing the ideology of the people throughout the country.**" The poor and lower-middle peasants and the young revolutionary fighters of our brigade have done a great deal in the great cultural revolution. Their general orientation has always been correct. For me, their revolutionary spirit is truly worth learning from. The most valuable fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution is this revolutionary spirit of the broad revolutionary masses. Only the class enemies and those with ulterior motives are mortally afraid of and bitterly hate the masses' revolutionary spirit and do all they can to suppress and attack it.

Do Whatever the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Need

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution.**" When the revolutionary masses examined my record, I thought: I am a Communist and a people's commune member. No matter how difficult conditions are, I must always work well and never let the interests of the revolution suffer. So I persisted in doing manual labour together with the commune members and gave my opinion whenever problems cropped up during work. When those who pulled the barrows for carrying earth had to queue up because the shovellers lagged in the work, I suggested that our manpower be rearranged. When I saw that the method of digging the frozen earth was unsuitable, I suggested we try another way. During breaks, I actively organized the members to study Chairman Mao's works.

During the time when I was being examined by the revolutionary masses, my wife was happy because originally she did not want me to be a cadre. Now she thought that I might not be a cadre any more. One day, she asked me: "Are you going to be a cadre in the

future?" I replied: "So long as the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants have faith in me, I will do whatever job they want me to do." My wife just couldn't understand this. So in order to enhance her class consciousness, I studied Chairman Mao's works together with her and recalled our past sufferings and today's happiness. I said: "Just think it over: But for Chairman Mao, how could we have been liberated to live a happy life? The masses elected me to be a cadre because they wanted me to maintain and exercise power for the poor and lower-middle peasants. If we poor and lower-middle peasants do not want to be cadres, could it be left to the landlords and rich peasants to wield power and become cadres?" In this way, my wife solved her ideological problem and no longer sought to prevent me from being a cadre.

My experience in this great surging proletarian cultural revolution over the past two years has enabled me to deeply realize: The revolutionary mass movement led personally by Chairman Mao is fine indeed! In this movement, guided by Chairman Mao's revolu-

tionary line, the broad revolutionary masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the young revolutionary fighters have dragged out the handful of Party capitalist roaders headed by China's Khrushchov, ferreted out the handful of renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries hidden in the revolutionary ranks, smashed their scheme to restore capitalism in China and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great and magnificent victory! Meanwhile, this movement is a severe test and education for every Party member and every cadre. It is a living political course in class struggle and the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. Having faced the great world and braved the mighty storm of this mass struggle, cadres like me have cleared our minds of dirt, overcome shortcomings and mistakes in our work and raised our level of consciousness in the socialist revolution. Only so can we, together with the many new young cadres, carry the socialist revolution through to the end and do our work better.

Repudiating China's Khrushchov

Struggle Between Two Lines on Transforming Capitalist Industry and Commerce

by Proletarian Revolutionaries in the Office in Charge of
Finance and Trade of the State Council

THE question of how to deal with the industry and commerce owned by the national bourgeoisie after China's proletariat seized power throughout the country was an extremely important and complicated question. Our great leader Chairman Mao solved this question with genius and has provided successful experience of world significance in the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, thus greatly enriching and developing Marxism-Leninism.

The socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in China was a sharp and complicated class struggle. This revolution not only met with resistance in various forms from the capitalists, but also desperate opposition from China's Khrushchov, chief representative of the bourgeoisie within the Chinese Communist Party. In fact two diametrically opposed lines on this question existed all along in the Party: one was the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, and the other was the bourgeois reactionary line represented by China's

Khrushchov. With the founding of New China, these two lines were locked in sharp struggle over the following three questions.

Should the Transformation of Capitalist Industry And Commerce Be Undertaken Or Not?

The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 signified that the Chinese revolution had advanced from the stage of the new democratic revolution to the stage of the socialist revolution.

Creatively applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, our great teacher Chairman Mao scientifically analysed the actual conditions in China and made a differentiation between bureaucrat-capital and national capital in China's capitalist economy. Bureaucrat-capital, which provided the economic foundation of reactionary rule, had to be confiscated and transformed into the socialist state-owned economy, the leading sector of the entire national economy. As for

Opportunism does not extend recognition of the class struggle to the cardinal point, to the period of transition from capitalism to communism, of the overthrow and the complete abolition of the bourgeoisie.

LENIN: *The State and Revolution*

national capital, the policy of utilization, restriction and transformation had to be adopted before it was finally eliminated. The reason for this was that China's national bourgeoisie has a dual character. In the period of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, it had both a revolutionary and a conciliationist side to its character. In the period of the socialist revolution, it can be made to accept socialist transformation but it still has the reactionary character of strongly wanting to develop capitalism. It was necessary, for a period after the founding of the People's Republic of China, to make use, within certain limits, of the positive qualities of urban and rural private capitalism in order to resist imperialist oppression and to achieve a quick restoration and development of industry and agriculture. But national capital had to be restricted and socialist transformation gradually enforced on it, that is, it had to be transformed into part of the socialist economy through the form of state capitalism. On the eve of the country-wide victory, in his *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* made on March 5, 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out with emphasis that, after the solution of the land problem, the basic internal contradiction was **"the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."** He also clearly pointed out that **"restriction versus opposition to restriction will be the main form of class struggle in the new-democratic state. It is entirely wrong to think that at present we need not restrict capitalism and can discard the slogan of 'regulation of capital'; that is a Right opportunist view."** Later, when the restoration of the national economy was brought to its final stage, Chairman Mao set forth the Party's general line for the transition period, that is, **"to bring about, step by step and over a fairly long period, the socialist industrialization of China and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce by the state."**

However, China's Khrushchov brazenly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He maintained that the policy of restriction should not be applied to national capital, and that the capitalists should be encouraged to exploit; he tried his utmost to create public opinion for the counter-revolutionary notion that capitalist "exploitation has its merits." Everywhere he loudly proclaimed that "socialism is something to be embarked upon several decades from now." He repeatedly called for "struggle to consolidate the new-democratic system." What he really wanted was to develop capitalism and establish the dictatorship

of the bourgeoisie in China and return China to the misery of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal status.

As early as 1949, in an article entitled "The Policy and Problems of New China's Economic Construction," China's Khrushchov advocated that in dealing with private enterprises "peaceful economic competition" should be undertaken "to determine who can run enterprises better under much the same conditions." In the same year, after the liberation of Peking and Tientsin, he further elaborated this reactionary view. He said, "there is vast room for private enterprises which can develop in parallel with state-owned enterprises," and "in the future maybe the production of privately-owned enterprises will surpass that of state-owned enterprises. But the government is not afraid of this. Our main purpose is to develop production, we are not against greater development by either kind of production."

In spreading these views, he was openly opposing the restriction and transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, and openly opposing Chairman Mao's instruction to make the state-owned economy the leading sector of the national economy. To put it plainly, this was actually meant to negate the socialist economy and develop a capitalist economy, to negate the dictatorship of the proletariat and establish the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. This reactionary line that China's Khrushchov put forward epitomized the reactionary character of the national bourgeoisie who strongly wanted to develop capitalism. How thoroughly he exposed himself as an agent of the bourgeoisie!

However, despite the desperate interference and obstruction by China's Khrushchov and the rest of the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, and despite repeated resistance and disruption by the national bourgeoisie, the movement for the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in China advanced and developed victoriously under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

To Really Transform Capitalist Industry and Commerce or Only Pretend to?

In July 1955, Chairman Mao delivered his report *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, a report of great historic significance. As a result of this, the socialist transformation of agriculture was rapidly realized. Chairman Mao then gave another great and timely call: **"If the needs of this expanding agriculture are to be met, the socialist transformation of China's**

handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce should also be speeded up. Revolutionary workers and staff responded enthusiastically. A nationwide upsurge of socialist transformation came into being to turn capitalist industrial and commercial enterprises into joint state-private enterprises by whole trades.

Knowing that it was impossible to openly stem the surging tide of socialist transformation, China's Khrushchov immediately changed his counter-revolutionary tactics. He abused the Party and state power which he had usurped, and made a vain attempt to divert this world-shaking revolutionary movement into the orbit of revisionism. On the one hand he deliberately negated the fact that this movement was a life-and-death class struggle and did his utmost to prettify the bourgeoisie, saying that it was the capitalists themselves who wanted to turn their enterprises into state-private enterprises by whole trades. On the other hand, he made desperate efforts to seize the leadership on behalf of the bourgeoisie and schemed to push through some superficial reforms which would enable the capitalists to retain their leadership in enterprises so as to preserve capitalism.

Soon after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, China's Khrushchov revealed to the capitalists in the following remarks how he intended to treat them: "Now you run only one factory. In the future, you can run two, three . . . eight factories. When the country makes the transition to socialism, you can hand the factories over to the state on the latter's order, or the state will buy them up . . . Then, the state will still entrust the running of the eight factories to you and you will remain the manager, . . . you will be given eight more factories, altogether you will be entrusted with 16 factories to run. Your salary will not be reduced but increased . . ." Thus, the bourgeoisie would "grow into socialism peacefully with smiling faces," gaining both fame and fortune. In the period of the upsurge of socialist transformation (1955-1956) China's Khrushchov continued to sing the same tune.

Were the facts like this? No!

China's socialist transformation of the capitalist ownership of the means of production was a grave, life-and-death class struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie. The national bourgeoisie was forced to take the road of socialist transformation because:

First. After 22 years of successive revolutionary wars, we overthrew the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries and established state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As Chairman Mao teaches in his work *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship* (June 30, 1949): "**The people have a powerful state apparatus in their hands—there is no need to fear rebellion by the national bourgeoisie.**"

Second. We confiscated bureaucrat capital which accounted for 80 per cent of the entire capitalist econ-

omy and established a powerful state-owned socialist economy. Thus the state held in its hands the lifelines of the national economy. This facilitated transformation of the remaining 20 per cent of the capitalist economy, which was in the hands of the national bourgeoisie, through a policy of peaceful redemption.

Third. We gradually brought about agricultural co-operation. This severed the ties between the national bourgeoisie and the rural areas and hemmed in the national bourgeoisie with the powerful worker-peasant alliance which had developed through protracted revolutionary struggle and on the basis of agricultural co-operation.

Fourth. We carried out repeated trials of strength with and struggles against the national bourgeoisie. For example, the struggle against profiteering and speculation and for stabilizing commodity prices in the early days of the Chinese People's Republic. We carried out large-scale mass campaigns against capitalist bribery of government workers, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information from government sources. As a result of these struggles the proletariat went from victory to victory.

Fifth. We controlled raw materials, credit and markets. This made it difficult for private enterprises to move even a single step in the whole process from production to sale independently of the state-owned economy. It thus made it possible for us to force the national bourgeoisie to take the road of socialist transformation step by step, through interlinked stages from the elementary form of state capitalism (the state placing orders with private enterprises to process and manufacture goods, state purchasing and marketing of all the products of private enterprises and using private enterprises as retail distributors or commission agents for the state) to state capitalism of an advanced form (from joint state-private management of individual capitalist enterprises to joint state-private management of whole trades of such enterprises).

On the other hand, we adopted the policy of buying-out in dealing with the national bourgeoisie. Economically, we first allocated a certain amount of profit to them, and later introduced the system of fixed-interest payments. We also gave them a vote and a job as guaranteed by the Constitution. This made them realize that it was more to their advantage to accept transformation than to resist it. Meanwhile, necessary political education was undertaken with them and their sons and daughters.

It was under these important conditions and through repeated struggles that we triumphantly carried out the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce.

China's Khrushchov attributed this great victory, which was won by the working class through serious and complicated class struggle, to the "enlightenment" and "progressiveness" of the capitalists. His aim was to continue to grab political capital for the bourgeoisie,

and to prepare public opinion for the bourgeoisie to bring about capitalist restoration through peaceful evolution.

Our conversion of private capitalist enterprises into state-private enterprises was, in essence, to eliminate capitalist ownership of the means of production basically and enable the proletariat to take over leadership of the enterprises.

But China's Khrushchov did his utmost to help the bourgeoisie retain their leadership over enterprises. In pursuance of his vicious purpose he defamed the Communists and revolutionary cadres working in the enterprises, and at the same time prettified and lavishly praised the bourgeois elements, advocating that the latter should be placed in important posts. He would brand anyone who did not accept this as "conservative" and "sectarian." China's Khrushchov did his utmost to denigrate the system and work-style of running socialist enterprises while praising the system and work-style of running capitalist enterprises. In addition, he strove to retain intact the organizational forms, systems and methods of capitalist enterprises. On the one hand, he talked such nonsense as "inflexibility and stupidity exist in socialist commerce," and, on the other, he publicized typical bourgeois business talk such as "do whatever brings the most profit." He even said, "socialism should work in the same way as capitalism."

But the surging tide of history cannot be stemmed. For as Chairman Mao says: **"Opportunists who want to stem the tide are to be found almost everywhere, but the tide can never be stemmed. Socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly, leaving all obstructions behind."**

To Carry the Socialist Revolution Through to the End or to Restore Capitalism?

Soon after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the call to carry the socialist revolution through to the end on both the political and ideological fronts. This is an important measure of great strategic significance for the final and complete elimination of the bourgeoisie and for ensuring that our country will never change its political colour. It is an important development of Marxism-Leninism by Chairman Mao.

The fact that capitalist industry and commerce has been converted by entire trades into joint state-private enterprises is a basic victory for the working class in transforming the capitalist system of ownership. But the bourgeoisie is not reconciled to this; it will seize every opportunity to engage in activities for the restoration of capitalism. Therefore the class struggle is not yet ended, the danger of capitalist restoration still exists and our task in socialist transformation has not yet been completed. It will take a fairly long period to decide the issue of who will win, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, in the struggle on the political and ideological fronts.

In his speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* made in 1957 Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Some people contend that the Chinese bourgeoisie no longer has two sides to its character, but only one side. Is this true? No." "Even when they stop receiving their fixed interest payments and the 'bourgeois' label is removed, they will still need ideological remoulding for quite some time."**

Therefore, after the setting up of joint state-private enterprises, we still have to take the enterprise as our base to make sustained and conscientious efforts in effecting the ideological remoulding of the capitalists under the supervision of the workers and to ceaselessly criticize the bourgeoisie so as finally to defeat and eliminate it completely and thoroughly on the political and ideological fronts. This is more arduous and will take much longer time than did the socialist transformation of the system of ownership.

In his attempt to restore capitalism and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, China's Khrushchov stubbornly opposed Chairman Mao's wise instructions. Soon after capitalist industry and commerce were converted by whole trades into joint state-private enterprises, he did his utmost in preaching the theory of "the dying out of class struggle." He declared: "Now the capitalists have become new-type capitalists in joint state-private enterprises," "over 90 per cent of them are reliable politically" and "the main contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has been solved." Driving home his point he said: "The Chinese bourgeoisie will still enjoy some regard for some time to come."

To glorify the bourgeoisie was actually to glorify capitalism in order to restore capitalism — that was the real reason why he peddled the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" so energetically.

After socialist transformation of the system of capitalist ownership of the means of production was in the main completed, the bourgeoisie launched three wild attacks on us — the first was launched in 1957 by the bourgeois Rightists, the second in 1959 through its agents in the Party and the third, the more unbridled one, between 1960 and 1962, when China had temporary difficulties with her national economy. China's Khrushchov was the chief behind-the-scenes boss in all these attacks. These hard facts clearly show that the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" was nothing but the smoke-screen he used to cover up the attacks of the enemy.

China's Khrushchov not only tried to protect the old bourgeois elements, he also intended to foster new ones. Working in co-ordination with domestic and foreign class enemies in their frenzied attacks on China in 1961 and 1962, China's Khrushchov blatantly advocated the extension of "free markets." He said, "We can consider allowing some private merchants to come forth, opening a number of free markets and giving these merchants legal status." He also declared, "It is also good for some others to run underground factories,"

(Continued on p. 28.)

ACROSS THE LAND

Brisk Peking Market

THE revolutionary situation in Peking's socialist market and that of its surrounding countryside is excellent. This has resulted from the active efforts by the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary workers and staff members of the capital's financial and trade departments. Following Chairman Mao's great policy to "**grasp revolution and promote production,**" they have done a fine job in purchasing, allocating, delivering and supplying goods.

Conditions in Peking's market have been getting better and better since the beginning of the year.

Purchases of manufactured goods for daily use and agricultural and rural side-line products have gone up month by month. The variety of these consumer goods has increased. They are being sent in increasing quantities to the countryside and other parts of the country, and greater stocks are being stored.

Compared to the beginning of the year, monthly purchases of such major consumer goods as cotton cloth, knitwear, matches, detergents, soaps, radios, aluminium cooking utensils and electric bulbs have climbed sharply. Large amounts of textile goods, stationery, modern and traditional medicinal items, and chemicals are being sent to other parts of the country.

From the big Peking Department Store, the Peking Foodstore and the Hsitan Market down to the supply and marketing co-operatives abounding in the villages, sales of manufactured goods, meat, eggs, vegetables and other non-staple foodstuffs are brisk.

The fine revolutionary situation on Peking's industrial front has pushed forward the steady development of industrial production. Closely related to the people's livelihood, the light and textile industries have been announcing increased output over the past few months. All this has

provided a solid material base for the flourishing market.

Shanghai Supplies Nation With More Consumer Goods

AMID the excellent situation of seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the purchase and supply of manufactured consumer goods by Shanghai's commercial departments have been rising steadily. The amount of manufactured goods for daily use supplied to different parts of the country in the second quarter of this year was more than 20 per cent higher than the first quarter, thereby supporting industrial production and making the urban and rural markets throughout the country brisker.

In the various purchasing and supply centres under the Shanghai No. 1 Bureau of Commerce, which shoulders the task of purchasing and supplying manufactured goods for daily use, total value of goods purchased has been increasing month after month this year. May saw a 16 per cent increase over April and there has been a continued rise by a big margin since the beginning of June. Of the 63 major products having a close bearing on industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood, 47 registered a higher rate of purchases in May than in April. The purchasing volume of cotton cloth, woollen fabrics, soaps, matches, electric bulbs, bicycles, wrist watches, fountain pens, streptomycin, nails and wire all surpassed that of the corresponding period last year. While quality has been constantly improved, varieties have met the needs of the labouring people better. On the basis of the big increase in purchasing, there is also a marked increase in the supply of consumer goods organized by Shanghai's commercial departments for all parts of the country.

The proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary workers and staff of the Shanghai No. 1 Bureau of Commerce have, in the campaign of

revolutionary mass criticism, vigorously repudiated the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as "putting production first," "putting profits in command" and "material incentives" spread by China's Khrushchov and his agents. Giving prominence to proletarian politics, they gave priority to the needs of industry and agriculture and of the working people, and made increased efforts to orientate their work on serving the countryside and serving the masses of the working people. For quite some time now, purchasing and supply centres have all sent personnel to carry out investigations in the countryside, propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and acquaint themselves with the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some brought samples of new products being trial-produced and trial-supplied to collect the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They reported these opinions to the factories concerned in good time, so as to enable the latter to produce new varieties of consumer goods which are cheap and durable and are welcomed by the labouring people everywhere.

Shangshe Supply and Marketing Co-op Wholeheartedly Serves The People

THE Shangshe Supply and Marketing Co-operative in Hsingkuo County, Kiangsi Province, is a propagandist of Mao Tse-tung's thought while rendering wholehearted service to collective production and to the people's livelihood. Local commune members warmly call its revolutionary workers and staff members "red propagandists," and unanimously praise the co-op as "a good rear service organization to collective production" and "a good housekeeper for us peasants."

This co-op takes care of sales and purchases for the Changgang People's Commune whose more than 4,000 households have a population of over 20,000. Since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Shangshe co-op's revolutionary workers and staff members have attained

a fuller grasp of the great significance of serving the people.

Every one of them, first and foremost, regards himself as a propagandist of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Standing behind the counter, they constantly disseminate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses, and when they carry goods on shoulder poles to the mountain areas or the villages they help the commune members study quotations from Chairman Mao.

They have had great success in supplying Chairman Mao's works. In 1967 they sold 31 times as many copies of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* as in 1966. In the same period, sales of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* increased 13-fold.

The Changgang People's Commune, site of the Shangshe co-op, is a half flat and half hilly region. Most of its farm tools, big and small, have to be bought in other places. But in the Shangshe's store, all kinds of farm tools are always available.

During the spring farming this year, when the co-op's staff learnt of the masses' urgent need for a wooden part in the waterwheel, they took axes, walked 15 kilometres to the forest to get timber and then made the part themselves. In the busy farming seasons, they set up their own repair shop for small farm tools which are used widely in great numbers. They take the trouble to do anything as long as it helps production and is convenient to the masses. "We would rather be troubled a thousand times than let the masses suffer the slightest inconvenience." This is their motto of serving the people.

Liu Man-hua and Liu Hsuan-fang, two of the Shangshe staff, once carried goods for sale around the villages. After they had finished selling in one production team, they found that they had made a mistake and used a four-ounce ladle instead of a five-ounce one in selling kerosene. What should they do? An ounce of kerosene is only worth a few cents and, moreover, they did not know the names of the commune

members who had already bought kerosene. It was raining. To retrace their steps to every village and buyer and make up the difference certainly would involve a great deal of bother. They were a bit undecided until they recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. Every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests, and if mistakes occur, they must be corrected." This teaching gave them a powerful impetus. Braving the rain, they went back along the route they had travelled, inquired at every household in the villages, made up the difference of kerosene and made a self-criticism to the commune members.

The jobs of workers and staff members in a supply and marketing co-op consist of selling goods to the masses and purchasing agricultural and rural sideline products. But the revolutionary workers and staff members of the Shangshe co-op do not just see things that way. They say: "There is no limit to serving the people!" Investigating the needs of production in the Xilingzi team of the Shangshe Production Brigade, Comrade Wang Chia-sheng by chance learnt that Chen Chang-chuan's household was short of coal. Further inquiries revealed that Chen was a poor peasant and a disabled demobilized P.L.A. man. His family lacked work hands and his wife was soon to give birth. Wang immediately went back to the co-op and with another comrade from the co-op carried 100 kilogrammes of coal to Chen's home.

Boy's Severed Arm Successfully Rejoined

ONE afternoon early this year, a 7-year-old boy Chen Ai-kuo, with a completely severed arm, was rushed to the Central Hospital of the Hsinwen Coal Mining Administration in Shantung Province.

The accident took place after lunch. Lively and lovable little "Ai-kuo" — meaning "Love the Motherland" — was playing around a coal conveyer with a whip. The whip got caught in a belt wheel. Little Ai-kuo put his arm out to disentangle his

plaything. In a second the unforeseen had happened — his left arm was cut off above the elbow. The severed limb fell to one side.

At the hospital, Drs. Chang Hsing-ti and Miao Ya-chiu made a detailed examination of the boy on the operating table. The colour had drained from his face; a cold sweat stood on his forehead. His severed arm was already cold and grey.

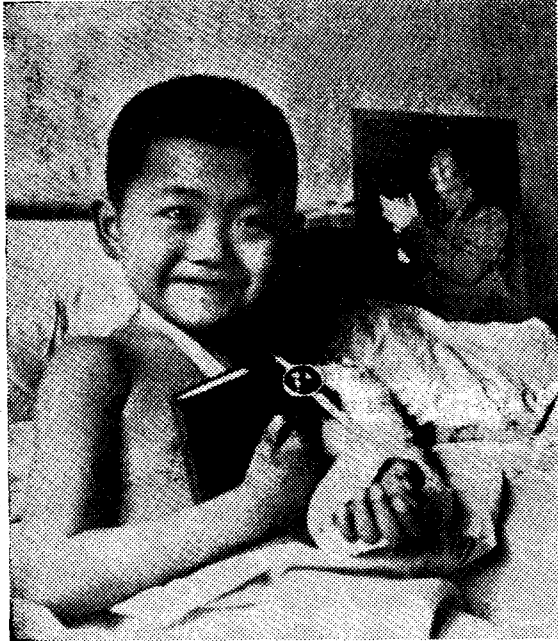
They hesitated for a moment. The operation would be a complex one; it posed many difficulties.

At this moment, Comrade Chu Hsueh-hua, an army doctor, brought them a directive from the Party Committee of the Military Control Committee in the Mining Administration. This said: "The Party committee urges you to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, regard the operation as a political battle, surmount all difficulties in rejoining the child's arm, and thus win further merit in the service of the people!"

The army doctor continued, speaking with great forcefulness: "Chairman Mao teaches us: 'Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people'; 'we should rid our ranks of all impotent thinking.' We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, hold ourselves responsible to the people, dare to break with old conventions and foreign stereotypes, and become path-breakers and conquerors of unscaled peaks!"

Chairman Mao's words and the Party committee's directive gave the medical personnel immense encouragement in their determination to overcome all difficulties and make the operation a success.

The operation swiftly got under way. The first problem was anaesthesia. The boy was in a state of shock. General anaesthesia held certain risks. The anaesthetist Li Ming-shui, conscious of his grave responsibility, called to mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "what really counts in the world is conscientiousness, and the Communist Party is most particular about being conscientious." He tackled his task with the greatest concentration. Soon the



Little Ai-kuo a month after the operation

a minute ago, began to turn pink again.

When the surgeons had finished rejoining the last vein, a new problem cropped up. The humeral artery had become clotted, and the newly rejoined arm began to grow cold again.

More than three hours had now elapsed since the start of the operation. According to medical theory, under normal temperatures, a severed limb is beyond saving if the blood flow has been interrupted for more than six hours.

On hearing the news, army doctor Chu Hsueh-hua hurried to the operating theatre. He encouraged the operating

boy had passed safely into a state of deep anaesthesia. This prepared the way for the next step.

The most difficult stage was to reunite the blood vessels. The main vessels on the distal cut surface were quickly found. But the surgeons had some trouble finding the main veins on the proximal cut surface. After a meticulous scrutiny, they finally succeeded. Then they began to rejoin the humeral artery.

After half an hour of concentrated effort, the ends of the first blood vessel were sutured. As the doctors loosened the clamps, blood pulsed once more in the empty blood vessel and the severed arm, cold and grey

team: "We have already achieved a success in rejoining the blood vessels. We mustn't lose heart, but keep calm and find out the reason for the clotting."

Having soon discovered the reason, they went immediately into action. They cut the rejoined section of the humeral artery and removed the blood clot, and then sutured the two ends together again. The cold arm began to get warm once more.

After this hard-fought battle of seven hours, little Ai-kuo had regained his arm.

But much work remained to be done to ensure the healthy growth

of the rejoined limb. The hospital formed a special group to look after the boy and fight new battles to meet any eventuality.

That same evening, what they feared happened. The arm began to swell. By the fourth day, the swelling had become serious. The boy's whole arm became puffed up. The special group decided to find a way of reducing the swelling without making any incisions, which would incur the risk of infection.

Finally, they worked out a way: that is, first of all to heighten their own sense of political responsibility, and tend the boy day and night, sterilize the ward every day and keep a close watch over any changes; to massage the arm lightly to promote blood circulation; to raise it to accelerate the return of the blood flow; and to remove tight stitches in the suture so as to reduce the pressure. All this proved effective. The swelling subsided. Then the surgeons successfully completed their work with skin grafting.

Now, little Ai-kuo's arm is healing well. It has gradually regained its normal functions. The bone is in the main knitted, and he can now move his wrist.

Upon rising every morning, little Ai-kuo joins the nurses in saluting Chairman Mao, wishing Chairman Mao "A long, long life!" and in singing: "Great as are the heavens and the earth, what we owe to the Party is greater; dear as are our father and mother, Chairman Mao is dearer!"

(Continued from p. 25.)

"don't be afraid that capitalism will flood in." He even openly called for "a new bourgeoisie to be brought into being." How brazen he was! Moreover, he schemed to turn socialist state-owned enterprises into capitalist enterprises. In wanton opposition to the teachings of Chairman Mao, he tried to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the state enterprises and foster new bourgeois elements there. All this shows that he was the bourgeoisie's biggest, incorrigible agent inside the Party.

The Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was triumphantly held in 1962 at the crucial moment when China's Khrushchov was most rabid in his evil attempt

to usurp Party and state leadership and to restore capitalism. At this session our great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call "never forget class struggle." Like a spring thunderbolt, this call thoroughly discredited the counter-revolutionary fallacy of "the dying out of class struggle" advocated by China's Khrushchov, and shattered his sinister plot to restore capitalism. Now the true colours of this long-time counter-revolutionary have been brought into the full light of day in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which was personally initiated and is being led by Chairman Mao. The clown who vainly tried to turn back the wheel of history has now become something filthy and contemptible, like dog's dung.

(Reprinted from "Renmin Ribao")

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE

Enemy Forces Being Cut Up

In the month of June, the army and people of south Vietnam, pressing on with powerful attacks, scored big successes and wiped out more than 50,000 enemy troops, among them 16,400 U.S. aggressor and satellite troops. The enemy losses included 14 battalions and 33 companies completely wiped out or seriously routed, 275 enemy aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground, more than 750 military vehicles wrecked, 61 vessels sunk or damaged, over 80 artillery pieces destroyed, 30 fuel or ammunition dumps set ablaze, 50 posts and strongholds demolished, and 20 bridges blasted.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) in and around the Saigon-Gia Dinh area kept up telling blows against the enemy. According to incomplete statistics, they annihilated in June 17,500 enemy troops, including 7,500 Americans, destroyed or shot down 40 enemy aircraft, destroyed or damaged 190 tanks or other armoured vehicles, sank or damaged 20 combat or transport vessels.

In the Quang Tri-Thua Thien-Hue war zone, the enemy was thrown into a still worse plight by the People's Liberation Armed Forces. In the Khe Sanh sector, in northern Quang Tri Province, the liberation army attacked the enemy relentlessly. On June 14 and 15, it wiped out 400 enemy troops in attacks near the stronghold at Ta Con and on Hill 832.

On June 10 and 11, the P.L.A.F. in Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces also attacked the enemy in Cua Viet, Quan Ngang, Ha Thanh and Doc Mieu, annihilating over 200 enemy troops.

In the mountainous area of Thua Thien Province, the P.L.A.F. and people of various nationalities made successive attacks on the enemy from May 30 to June 20, annihilating

over 2,000 enemy troops, including more than 1,500 Americans, shooting down 42 aircraft and capturing a quantity of weapons.

In co-ordination with operations elsewhere, the P.L.A.F. and people on the plains in central and southern Trung Bo also launched continuous and fierce attacks on the enemy. From June 1 to 7, the army and people of Quang Nam Province wiped out over 430 American troops and brought down 19 planes.

In Tay Nguyen area, the liberation army in a surprise attack on Duc Boi on June 20 wiped out two companies and one platoon of U.S. infantry and one battery and two troops of U.S. artillery, killing or wounding about 700 enemies.

In the central part of Nam Bo, the P.L.A.F. in My Tho and Ben Tre Provinces started fresh attacks on the enemy from June 16 to 21, finishing off or capturing more than 2,200 enemy troops.

Closely co-operating with the main and regional forces, the guerrillas throughout south Vietnam in this period hit hard at the enemy and inflicted heavy losses on them.

SOVIET UNION AND U.S. IN MIDDLE EAST

Stepping Up Counter-Revolutionary Collusion

To meet their need for counter-revolutionary global collusion, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists have been speeding up measures to clinch another dirty political deal on the question of "stopping the arms race" and "disarmament" in the Middle East. This follows their deal on the so-called "nuclear non-proliferation treaty" in mid June.

During his foul performance at the signing of the so-called "nuclear non-proliferation treaty" in Moscow on July 1, the chieftain of Soviet revisionism, Kosygin, came out with a proposal for "stopping the arms race and for disarmament" in the

Middle East, singling out this region as "a particularly pressing place to restrict the arms race." Earlier, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, Johnson, admitted that, during their secret talks at Glassboro last year, he had discussed with Kosygin "steps towards peace in the Middle East." The Soviet proposal is a concrete "step towards peace" as envisaged by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists for joint control of the region.

With "limiting armaments" as a signboard, the Soviet revisionists actually aim at nothing less than teaming up with the U.S. imperialists to obstruct and suppress the armed struggle of the Arab people. This is another criminal plot betraying the Arab people's interests.

The armed struggle of the Palestinian people has been growing vigorously since the outbreak of the U.S.-Israeli war of aggression against the Arab countries in June last year. They have been dealing heavy blows at the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. By putting forward the proposal for "stopping the arms race and for disarmament" at this very moment, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique intend to stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle, thus directly serving U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression, Israel.

In his speech at the Supreme Soviet on June 27, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko openly demanded that the Arab countries, the victims of the aggression, recognize the reactionary regime of Israeli Zionism — U.S. imperialism's tool of aggression — and "respect" the so-called "sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence" of Israel, thus attempting to give Israel's aggressive actions in seizing the territories of the Arab countries a semblance of legality.

To push through their counter-revolutionary collusion in the Middle East and their "political settlement" fraud, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists are using the U.N. and that political broker, U.N. "special envoy" Gunnar Jarring, as their tool and sales agent. U.S. Secretary of State

Rusk trumpeted once again at his press conference on June 21 that "we fully support the efforts of Ambassador Jarring to make some progress in his contacts with the two sides." Acting on the instructions of his masters, Jarring carried "proposals for a new Middle East peace formula" to the Hague where he conferred with Israeli Foreign Minister Eban on June 26. After that he flew to Moscow, and there talked with Kosygin and Gromyko for a full seven hours on his "efforts for peace."

Seeing how the Soviet revisionists betray the Arab people, the reactionary Israeli authorities who have all along had U.S. support, have incessantly carried out military provocations and threats of war against the Arab countries. They have declared again and again that they would never return to the "boundaries" before the war of aggression launched in June last year. With U.S. and Soviet support and connivance, Israel is planning by threats of war to force the Arab countries to accept its "peace" terms and recognize the consequences of its aggression.

But no matter what new tricks the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists may try and no matter how the Israeli aggressors may bluster, the Arab people will never be intimidated nor deceived.

GANGING UP WITH BONN MILITARISM

Soviet Revisionists Make Secret Deals

While stepping up its counter-revolutionary collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique recently publicly allowed Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, a leading light in the West German government, to cross illegally from West Berlin in a Soviet embassy car into the capital of the German Democratic Republic for clandestine negotiations with the Soviet revisionist clique's ambassador to the G.D.R. The two discussed "new plans for Berlin" and "improving" relations between the two countries. This move has once again exposed the renegade face of the ruling Soviet

revisionist clique, which is selling out the interests of the German people as well as the interests of the people of the whole world.

It is common knowledge that West Berlin, which lies within the territory of the G.D.R., has never been part of West Germany. But under the protection and at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the West German ruling clique, taking advantage of the conveniences of U.S. imperialist control of West Berlin, has sent large numbers of secret agents and spies into the territory of the G.D.R. to carry out subversion and sabotage against that country. Moreover, it has resorted to all kinds of schemes in a vain attempt to take over West Berlin. In these circumstances, the G.D.R. decided on June 11 that West Germans or West Berliners entering or leaving the G.D.R. must go through the process of getting passports and visas. This was aimed at strengthening control.

But on June 18, seven days after the announcement of this decision by the G.D.R., the ruling Soviet revisionist clique, which gave lip service to the decision, allowed Brandt to speed arrogantly into the G.D.R. capital without passport or visa and then return to West Berlin in the same Soviet embassy car after eight hours of secret talks with Soviet Ambassador Abrasimov. This undisguised betrayal by the Soviet revisionists boosted the arrogance of the West German militarists.

With the guilty conscience of a thief, the Soviet revisionists instructed their official news agency TASS to report only briefly the contents of the secret talks between Abrasimov and Brandt, saying that the two sides had exchanged views on problems of mutual interest. It was the reactionary politician Brandt who cast aside discretion, and on his return to Bonn on June 19 disclosed that the secret talks "were decided long ago, but they have special realistic significance in view of the recent measures of the East Berlin government [the G.D.R.]." Brandt even said that after the talks with the Soviet ambassador he "did not have the impression that there will be another new Berlin crisis" and the

possibility of holding further talks "cannot be excluded."

As the collusion between the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists becomes closer, the collaboration between the Soviet revisionists and the West German militarists who are directly fostered by U.S. imperialism is becoming increasingly frequent. This was Abrasimov's sixth meeting with Brandt, and their contact is merely one of the numerous channels the Soviet revisionists have for making underhand political deals with West Germany. Now the two sides are bargaining over a series of questions such as "renouncing the use of force," "new plans for Berlin" and "improving" the relations between the two countries. In the final analysis, the ruling Soviet revisionist clique is vainly trying to prop up the counter-revolutionary rule of imperialism, capitalism and revisionism in Europe by further selling out the interests of the German and other European people. However, the march of history will completely shatter their fond dreams. The awakening European people will eventually wipe out U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and West German militarism.

PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Kicking Out "the God of Plague"

More than ten years ago, Yankee imperialism introduced a programme for intensifying the colonialization of the Central American states, its so-called "Central American Economic Integration." The scheme has no other purpose than to make further inroads into these countries, plundering and enslaving them. In 1961, Yankee imperialism, pushing the plan more vigorously, further lowered the prices for Central American products and continued dumping U.S. goods on their markets. As a result, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua suffered unfavourable balances of payments year after year and declining economies. As the working people waged struggles to keep body and soul together, the ruling cliques of these countries found themselves in increasing difficulties. In these cir-

cumstances, Johnson paid a personal visit on July 6 to San Salvador where he called a "Central American Presidents' Meeting" in an attempt to ward off the crisis besetting the "Central American Economic Integration" programme.

When Johnson arrived in San Salvador, several hundred students, breaking through tight cordons of the local reactionary police and troops and U.S. secret-service agents, angrily pelted the car carrying Johnson with bottles of paint, eggs and tomatoes.

This scared and confounded the chieftain of U.S. imperialism.

During Johnson's stay for the meeting and subsequent activities, anti-U.S. mass demonstrations broke out in several Central American countries. In El Salvador, the day the meeting opened the demonstrators shouted: "Yankee, go home!" "Johnson, keep out!" In Nicaragua, students of the National University, defying the brutal repression of the reactionary authorities, declared the day of Johnson's arrival a "Day of

National Disgrace." They made it abundantly plain that the scheme for a "Central American Common Market" cooked up in Washington is an instrument of U.S. imperialism for aggression. Nicaraguan patriots splashed the street walls with slogans denouncing Johnson.

As a scheme of neo-colonialism, Yankee imperialism's "Central American Economic Integration" is seen through by more and more people in Central America. Their opposition to it is growing fiercer all the time.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 11, No. 29
July 19, 1968

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

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

New Booklet

Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung,
Chairman of the Central Committee
Of the Communist Party of China,
In Support of the Afro-American
Struggle Against
Violent Repression

(April 16, 1968)

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

12.8 × 9 cm.

Pocket-size paper cover edition

Published by FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

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

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

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