

PEKING REVIEW

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**Supreme Command of Thai People's
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Heroes' Blood and Renegades' Fears

Article by the Soviet revolutionary organization "Fighters
Committee for the Re-establishment of a Marxist-Leninist
Party in the Soviet Union"

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas.

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War has educated the people and it is the people who will win the war, win the peace and win progress.

On Coalition Government (April 24, 1945)

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The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome.

Introductory note to "The Party Secretary Takes the Lead and All the Party Members Help Run the Co-operatives" (1955)

5th Anniversary of Zanzibar Revolution Celebrated

Eliel Paul Mwaluko, Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to China, gave a reception in Peking on January 11 to mark the 5th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution.

Present on the occasion were Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading members of the government departments concerned and of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Mwaluko described the significance of the Zanzibar people's armed revolution and their achievements in construction after the victory of the revolution. The Ambassador warmly greeted the success of China's new hydrogen bomb test. He said: This great victory is a fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution being carried out under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. We rejoice over China's victories and achievements just as if they are our own.

Speaking of China's aid to his country, the Ambassador said: The sincere aid provided by China to Tanzania has increased our revolutionary courage and confidence. We are very grateful to Chairman Mao and the Chinese Government.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei, in his speech, paid tribute to the Zanzibar people who bravely took up arms and waged an armed struggle to oppose the reactionary rule of imperialism and its running dogs and finally won national independence. He also paid tribute to the Tanzanian people who, under the leadership of President Nyerere, have in the past five years scored one achievement after another in the struggle to safeguard national independence and in building their country.

Chi Peng-fei added: The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**The world revolution has entered a great new era.**" We are deeply convinced that, in this new year, the people of Tanzania and other countries in Africa

will win new victories in their anti-imperialist struggles, and that there will be a new development in the friendly relations between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples.

Reactionary Indian Government Cannot Evade Responsibility For Anti-China Outrage

The reactionary Indian Government has been condemned by the Indian people and just public opinion throughout the world for having instigated Indian ruffians and Tibetan traitor bandits to raid the Chinese Embassy in India on December 30 last year. While continuing to deny its responsibility, the reactionary Indian Government is now vainly trying to get away with it by spreading word that the matter is "closed."

Speaking to foreign and Indian reporters on January 6, a spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of the reactionary Indian Government alleged that the Indian Embassy in China had explained to the Chinese authorities the background to the incident and that "we now treat the matter closed." His statement was immediately followed up by a ballyhoo of the reactionary Indian press declaring that "the Chinese are satisfied with the explanation" and that "the Chinese do not look like pursuing the matter." This is sheer nonsense and a vain attempt to delude themselves and deceive others.

We want to tell the reactionary Indian Government plainly: You instigated ruffians and Tibetan traitor bandits to raid the Chinese Embassy, beat up and injure embassy working personnel and damage embassy buildings. It was a grave provocation against the Chinese people. But you are now trying to get off by turning a big issue into a small one and then glossing over it completely. This will never do! The Chinese Foreign Ministry in its note of protest to the Indian Embassy in China on January 3 solemnly demanded that the Indian Government abide by the principles governing international relations, punish the culprits, compensate for the losses, effectively guarantee the

security of the Chinese Embassy and stop all anti-Chinese activities. So far, you have failed to carry out any of these demands or even to make any explanation about the matter. How can it be considered "closed"?

The anti-China outrage in New Delhi on last December 30 was committed under the instigation and support of the reactionary Indian Government. The evidence is there for all to see. The reactionary Indian Government can never deny it! We should like to ask: Since the culprits had openly announced in the press the plan of their anti-China action beforehand, why did the Indian Government do nothing to stop it? Why is it that the Indian ruffians and Tibetan traitor bandits could so easily break into the Chinese Embassy which was encircled by large numbers of Indian policemen and secret agents? Why is it that the Indian policemen even handed over their lathis to the rampaging bandits and ruffians? What other anti-China activities does the reactionary Indian Government have in mind in making use of the large number of Tibetan traitor bandits it has fostered and trained all the time? . . . The reactionary Indian Government must give explicit replies to these questions. It was not the first time that the reactionary Indian Government instigated ruffians to raid the Chinese Embassy in India. Having so outrageously trampled upon the principles governing international relations, the reactionary Indian Government is now trying to absolve itself from all responsibility with a mere "regret." This absolutely will not do!

The fact that the reactionary Indian Government has tried in great haste to "close" the matter by such a poor gesture not only fully reveals that it is apprehensive of its own crime but shows that it is obdurate and crafty. The Indian Government must make a satisfactory reply with concrete action to the solemn demands put forward by the Chinese Foreign Ministry in its note of protest on January 3. The Indian Government can never get off, try as it might!

A Co-operative Medical Service Greatly Welcomed By Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

China's great proletarian cultural revolution is now in the midst of a high tide in the mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation. Struggle-criticism-transformation means taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide to thoroughly transform all parts of the superstructure which do not conform to the socialist economic base, so as to bring about the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure. The transformation of the medical and health system is an important part of the transformation of the superstructure.

Under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, a series of measures to ensure medical care and hygiene to the people were taken in the countryside after the founding of New China. The health of the working people was greatly improved. But the big renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi pushed a revisionist line in medical and health work and put the stress on the cities in this work. Manpower and material were not concentrated on the most essential problems for the working masses, and the lack of medical facilities in the rural areas, a historical heritage, was not fundamentally overcome for a long time.

The co-operative medical service is a new medical system created by China's poor and lower-middle peasants in accordance with the socialist orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao. This system embodies the communist spirit of mutual concern and mutual aid. It conforms to the socialist orientation, and to the level of economic development in China's countryside. The establishment of this system will swiftly and fundamentally change the state of inadequate medical facilities in the countryside. Since being reported in the press early last December, this system has been welcomed by poor and lower-middle peasants everywhere and enthusiastic discussions on it are being held across the land.

The following article describes the co-operative medical service of the Chunhsing Production Brigade in Chuchiang County, Kwangtung Province, which has been in operation for 11 years. In a comparatively systematic and comprehensive way, it tells of the contents of this system, its superiority and the process of its birth and development. It will help our readers get some idea of what this system is.

—“Peking Review” Editor

THE co-operative medical service of the Changshih People's Commune's Chunhsing Production Brigade in Chuchiang County, Kwangtung Province, was started in 1957, when the peasants in that locality had formed an advanced agricultural producers' co-operative. In the 11 years since then, guided by the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, this medical system has steadily developed and become increasingly consolidated in the struggle between the two lines.

Co-operative Medical Service: Created by The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

In Chuchiang County, the area of the Chunhsing Brigade was a place which had a greater incidence of schistosomiasis and epidemics such as typhoid fever, malaria and dysentery. Before liberation, when schistosomiasis was rampant here, it took a toll of many poor and lower-middle peasants' lives. Once stricken, many poor and lower-middle peasants, unable to afford treatment, lost their power to work and could only await

death. Others who tried to get some money for treatment had to beg, or sell their children with the result that their homes were broken up. The whole population died off in some villages. After liberation, with the solicitude and under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, a number of measures to prevent and cure disease were taken before the co-operative medical service was instituted in 1957, and the health of the masses greatly improved. However, because the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the backward state of the masses lacking medical care saw no radical change. The area of the present brigade then had a total population of 2,916, which included a labour force of 1,139. About 2 per cent of the population were hospitalized annually because of serious illnesses, while some 10 per cent had various common diseases. Since there were no medical facilities in the locality, once the poor and lower-middle peasants got sick, even with a cold or the flu, they had to walk all

the way to the township clinic. There and back often took all day. They not only could not get timely treatment, but they felt the added financial burden. If they were ill and were hospitalized, the burden was felt even more keenly.

In his illustrious work *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, our great leader Chairman Mao issued a great call to the peasants throughout the country: **"The only way for the majority of the peasants to shake off poverty, improve their livelihood and fight natural calamities is to unite and go forward along the high road of socialism."** This call has pointed out the road of advance for the hundreds of millions of peasants in China. In the high tide of agricultural co-operation in 1957, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chunhsing Advanced Agricultural Producers' Co-operative (the present Chunhsing brigade) set up the co-operative medical service in order to completely overcome the lack in medical facilities.

The Chunhsing co-operative medical service roughly went through two stages. From 1957 (during the period of the advanced agricultural producers' co-operative) to 1964 (when the brigade was the basic accounting unit), the brigade paid for all its members' fees for treatment and medicine. The patient only paid the registration fee. In this way, the brigade spent around 8,000 yuan annually for medical expenses. From 1965 (when the production team became the basic accounting unit) up to now, medical expenses are shared at three different levels — by the brigade, the team and the commune members themselves. The medical fund is jointly contributed to by all three at the time of distribution of income every year. The amount to go into the fund and the proportion of contribution between the three are decided after discussion by the poor and lower-middle peasants' representative conference. This proportion is rationally readjusted each year according to the medical needs of the brigade and its financial condition. The practice in recent years is that each commune member pays one yuan a year, the production team pays one yuan per capita annually from its welfare fund, and the production brigade pays around 2,000 yuan from its side-line occupation income. These add up to some 8,000 yuan. Experience shows that this method of medical expenses being shared at three different levels embodies the communist spirit as taught by Chairman Mao — that all people in the revolutionary ranks **"must care for each other, must love and help each other."** It conforms to the general orientation of socialism and to the present rural economic base — the three-level ownership of the means of production [i.e., ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team], and the level of economic development in China's countryside.

Under this service, the commune members get timely treatment for minor ailments from the production team's health worker and are treated for more serious maladies at the brigade's medical station. As for difficult cases which this station is unable to cope with, it sends patients to the people's hospital in the county or

special administrative region, with which the brigade has a contract. Medical expenses incurred by these patients are paid annually to the hospital by the brigade. This co-operative medical service is greatly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They say with feeling: "Chairman Mao is our saviour. He has also solved the problem of getting medical treatment for us. A big load has been taken off our minds and we are rid of a centuries-old worry."

Superiority of Co-operative Medical Service

The Chunhsing brigade's co-operative medical service has great vitality, and has shown much superiority in the past 11 years.

1. It has greatly deepened the proletarian feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants for our great leader Chairman Mao. One woman commune member, a poor peasant, had serious injuries after giving birth. Because of her critical condition, she had to be treated in the big cities. The service paid all her medical expenses. Whenever she talks about this, she is moved to tears. She says: "Chairman Mao and the Communist Party gave me a new life. As long as I live, I will live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and work hard for socialism!"

Poor peasant Lai Shih-ying once had a serious case of schistosomiasis, but could not afford treatment. After joining the co-operative medical service, his disease was cured. With great emotion, he said: "Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! If your revolutionary line in health work hadn't saved me, I would be unable to work for the socialist revolution and socialist construction any more. I'll never forget what I owe to you. I'll never depart from your proletarian revolutionary line." These words express the sincere feelings the poor and lower-middle peasants have for our great leader Chairman Mao.

2. It has developed the class love among the poor and lower-middle peasants. Guided by the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants have profound class love for each other, which finds better expression in the co-operative medical service. Last September, poor-peasant commune member Tseng Tsao-chiao of the Hungwei Production Team was bitten by a poisonous snake one day while cutting grass in the hills. The poison spread swiftly through her body and her whole body turned black. The poor and lower-middle peasants of her team immediately sent her to the city. The effects of the poison caused her to lose a great deal of blood, and she urgently needed a transfusion. When her team's poor and lower-middle peasants heard this, more than a dozen of them immediately volunteered to donate their blood. They said: "In the vicious old society, when a class brother got sick, we couldn't even help if we wanted to. Now that our country is liberated, and we have a co-operative medical service, everybody pitches in to help when anyone is sick; class feelings between us have become even deeper."

3. The co-operative medical service has promoted production and consolidated and developed the collective economy. Most of the production teams of the Chunhsing brigade are about 10 li away from the commune clinic. The furthest is 18 li. Without this service, the commune members would have to leave their brigade to get treatment. Nearly 6,000 workdays would be taken up by these trips every year in the brigade as a whole. After the service was established, the commune members could see the health worker for such minor ailments as colds and flu right in the production team and be treated at the brigade medical station for common diseases. Thus, about 95 per cent of the 6,000 workdays can be saved annually for production work to develop the collective economy. (Only some 5 per cent of the 6,000 workdays are taken up by patients who need to go out of the brigade for treatment.) On the other hand, with the establishment of the service, those poor and lower-middle peasants who lost their power to do manual work due to schistosomiasis or other diseases have been given thorough treatment and many of them have regained their health and their ability to work. This helps to further consolidate and develop the collective economy. The total labour power of the brigade's Hsinghsing Production Team increased by more than 14 per cent over the last 11 years because those people who used to be sick have become well through the co-operative medical service. This shows that the establishment of this system has not only greatly relieved the suffering of the poor and lower-middle peasants, but has also enabled the socialist collective economy to be steadily consolidated and developed.

4. It helps implement the policy of **putting prevention first**. After the co-operative medical service was put into effect, propaganda and education in the prevention of disease have been frequently carried out and the masses are mobilized to look after health and hygiene. Timely inoculations against epidemics and early treatment have greatly reduced the incidence of disease and its chances of spreading. The Chunhsing brigade had a "Thousand-Household Village" which embraced six adjoining villages having some 800 families. There used to be a greater incidence of schistosomiasis here. Before liberation, this was like the place where, as Chairman Mao described in a poem, "**Thousands of households dwindled, phantoms sang with glee.**" Under the care and leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the introduction of the co-operative medical service and timely prevention work on a mass scale have basically wiped out schistosomiasis. The working people here are fit and strong. The poor and lower-middle peasants have nothing but gratitude for the happiness brought to them by the Communist Party

and Chairman Mao and praise for the co-operative medical service. They say: "Now, those who are well can guard against disease. Those with minor ailments can get early treatment. Those who are seriously ill are cured by collective efforts. Our health is well guaranteed."

Co-operative Medical Service Consolidated and Developed in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

A sharp struggle between the two lines took place throughout the course of adopting the co-operative medical service in the Chunhsing brigade. This struggle was focused on whom the medical and health work should serve. Always holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants have firmly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They have waged resolute and consistent struggles against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents, opposed the sabotage and harassment of the co-operative medical service by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party and the class enemies in the countryside, and ceaselessly consolidated and developed this service in the course of struggle. In the past 11 years they engaged in several rounds of big struggle.

The first round took place in 1957. Less than a year after this medical system was put into effect, Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the public health departments, pushing the revisionist line in medical and health work, ordered a drastic reduction in rural health workers, virtually paralysing medical and health work at the grass-root level in the countryside. At that time, some people in the Chunhsing brigade also sprang up, saying: "By spending several thousand yuan a year, the co-operative medical service weakens the collective economy." Advocating that "those who get sick should pay their own medical fees," they wanted to chop down the service. The poor and lower-middle peasants held that this service reflected their interests and demands and ensured their health, and that upholding or opposing it involved a question of the struggle between the two lines. Firmly sticking to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party branch of the brigade thwarted this revisionist adverse current and resolutely kept on with the co-operative medical service.

The second round happened in 1961, when China's economy met with temporary difficulties. The handful of capitalist roaders headed by Liu Shao-chi vigorously fanned up the evil wind of "*san zi yi bao*" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility

for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household), "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise), and "individuals paying medical expenses." They did this in an attempt to break up the collective economy and thereby remove the basic guarantee for co-operative medical expenses. In order to resist this evil wind, the Party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants in recalling the past and comparing it with the present. The latter used their personal experience to accuse the vicious old society. This stimulated their class feelings and raised their level of consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. When Chu Ju-hua recalled his past sufferings and contrasted them with the present happiness, this poor-peasant member said indignantly: "I grew up in a family of 12 children, including myself. Because we had neither sufficient food nor adequate clothing and could not afford to pay for medical fees in the old society, nine of my brothers and sisters died one by one. After liberation, Chairman Mao guided us to take the road of co-operation and there is no worry about food and clothing. Since the adoption of the co-operative medical service, we have stopped worrying about medical care. I had typhoid fever in 1958 and stayed in the hospital more than a month. The next year my wife and child were seriously ill. Altogether, my family used over 970 yuan of the co-operative medical fund in being cured. If we had been in the old society, my whole family would have died." With tears in his eyes, Chu Ju-hua said with great emotion: "Chairman Mao gave my whole family a second life. I must firmly follow Chairman Mao to take the socialist road and will never retreat." His words express the poor and lower-middle peasants' bitterest hatred for the evil old society, their boundless love for their saviour Chairman Mao, and their determination to take the socialist road. The poor and lower-middle peasants not only resisted the sinister wind of "san zi yi bao" and "four freedoms," but also rejected the revisionist trash of "individuals paying medical expenses," thereby upholding the co-operative medical service.

The third round came in 1964. Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the locality pushed a bourgeois reactionary line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, and compelled the brigade to transfer half its enterprises to its production teams. They threatened: "If these enterprises are not transferred down to the teams, the brigade cadres evidently want to engage in corruption." This is the way they pushed their vain efforts to destroy the co-operative medical service. Should this medical system be upheld or not under these circumstances? The brigade's Party branch called

a meeting of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants to discuss the matter. The poor and lower-middle peasants listed a host of facts to explain the advantages and necessity of the service. They said: "Chairman Mao teaches us to take the road of mutual aid and co-operation and we should take the same road on the medical and health question. We cannot fold our arms when our class brothers are in difficulty because they are sick." It was decided after discussions by the poor and lower-middle peasants that, instead of the brigade paying all the medical expenses, these expenses would be shared by the brigade, the production teams and the members. Once again they defeated the sabotage attempts by the revisionist line.

The fourth round took place in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Frantically, a handful of class enemies leapt out to sabotage the brigade's collective economy and force the brigade to hand over bamboo groves and wooded areas to production teams. They ranted: "Give us the bamboo groves and then the brigade need not pay the co-operative medical expenses." Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants saw that this was the class enemies' attempt to rebel against socialism, and they firmly opposed them. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants smashed the sabotage scheme of the class enemies. They dragged out the handful of bad elements, refuted and overthrew them, and thereby consolidated the collective economy and upheld the co-operative medical service. Recently, in the movement to study the history of the struggle between the two lines, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chunhsing brigade made further efforts to thoroughly repudiate Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in medical and health work. Many of them said: "Now we have raised our level of consciousness about the struggle between the two lines. Our brigade's co-operative medical service must be upheld under all conditions and we will not permit the class enemies to destroy it."

In the course of carrying out this service, there has always been the struggle between the ideas of self-interest and public interest. Some cadres regarded the adoption of this service as "seeking trouble for one's self." Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and dealing with such living ideas in the minds of these cadres, the brigade's Party branch educated them in the struggle between the two lines through deep-going and careful ideological and educational work. Taking the "three constantly read articles" as the criterion, they examined themselves: Whether or not they had

the idea of wholehearted service to the people, whether or not they took the stand of the poor and lower-middle peasants and showed concern for the well-being of the masses, whether or not they had the class feelings of being concerned about what the poor and lower-middle peasants were concerned about and hated what the poor and lower-middle peasants hated. By deepening revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, fighting self-interest and repudiating revisionism, and other methods, the Party branch has constantly raised the masses' awareness of the struggle between the two lines, so that the masses love the co-operative medical service still more and give it still stronger support. Physically strong and relatively well-off in his family income, a member of the May 1 Production Team had misgivings about the co-operative medical service, thinking that it "brings benefits to others and some losses to myself." In 1967 he was seriously sick twice and was cured by the hospital of the special administrative region. This cost 200 yuan for medicine alone. After leaving the hospital, he said: "I used to think it was unfair for those who were not sick all year and those who suffered from all-year round diseases to pay the same dues to the co-operative medical fund. Though I wasn't sick, I had to pay the medical fee. Thus, I felt I suffered a loss while the others made a gain. However, from my experience in being cured, I realized that the co-operative medical service is fine. It not only cured me physically but ideologically, overcoming my lack of collective spirit."

The Orientation of Medical and Health Work As Seen From the Chunhsing Brigade's Co-operative Medical Service

Chairman Mao teaches: **"In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."** Practical experience in adopting the co-operative medical service in the Chunhsing brigade over the past 11 years proves that it is necessary to tackle well the following questions in order to uphold the fundamental orientation in medical and health work as taught by Chairman Mao.

1. Only by putting the leadership of the brigade's medical and health work firmly in the hands of the proletariat and putting the work under the supervision of the poor and lower-middle peasants can Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work be carried out in the rural areas and better service be given to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Practice by the Chunhsing brigade in the past 11 years proves: Only by establishing the "three-in-one" leading group of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and medical personnel under the leadership of the Party, calling regular meetings of the representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and receiving the supervision of

the poor and lower-middle peasants can it be guaranteed that the leadership in medical and health work is firmly held by the proletariat. The poor and lower-middle peasants, the most reliable ally of the working class, must manage rural medical and health work. Only then can the so-called top to bottom "perpendicular leadership" in the old public health system be discarded and the domination of rural medical and health work by bourgeois intellectuals be ended.

2. It is necessary to train a group of medical and health workers who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and wholeheartedly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past 11 years, the brigade has trained five "barefoot doctors," and 32 health workers who are not divorced from production. Together with the original six country doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, they form a medical and health network. Fearing neither hard work and fatigue nor dirt, these medical personnel serve the people wholeheartedly and are warmly welcomed by the masses. To help consolidate and develop the co-operative medical service and expand the medical ranks, they are now preparing to further organize the "country doctors." Medical and health workers in the county and the people's commune will also go to the countryside and the basic units by groups at different stages, take the road of the "barefoot doctors," receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and better serve the latter.

3. It is necessary to vigorously carry out the policy of **putting prevention first**. Only by implementing this policy can the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members be brought into full play and disease be prevented, discovered and cured at an early stage. Thus, the incidence of disease can be reduced and medical expenses cut. This will consolidate the co-operative medical service, and consolidate and develop the collective economy.

4. It is necessary to take the road of **self-reliance**. The Chunhsing brigade is making use of the rich resources of local medicinal herbs and mobilizing the masses to collect them; popularizing folk and empirical prescriptions that have proved effective; popularizing economical and effective methods of treatment, such as acupuncture, cauterization, cupping; mobilizing the masses to treat minor diseases and injuries by simple methods so as to save on co-operative medical expenses and support the class brothers who get serious diseases and injuries. This helps solve the problem of drugs, promote the integration of Western and traditional Chinese medicine, and lighten the commune members' financial burden.

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Albania Marches Forward

On the Road of Revolutionization

UNDER the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian people achieved tremendous new successes in 1968 in broadening and deepening the mass movement for further revolutionizing the Party, the government and all aspects of state life by bringing into full play the proletarian spirit of uninterrupted revolution. Great progress has been made in the revolutionization of the people's thinking and in the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Absorb Fresh Blood to Strengthen Party Building

The Albanian Party of Labour further strengthened the work of Party building in 1968. Having been tempered in the revolutionization movement, the Party organizations at all levels have been further consolidated and the political consciousness of the masses of Party members has been further heightened. Advanced workers and members of agricultural co-operatives who gave an excellent account of themselves in the revolutionization movement have been admitted into the Party, instilling fresh blood into it. Several hundred workers who are politically conscious and vocationally competent have been promoted to leading posts at various levels in the Party, the government and mass organizations.

Party and government organs at all levels have carried on the struggle against bureaucracy. A system of rotating jobs among the cadres has been instituted. A good number of cadres who used to work in central or regional organizations have been sent to work and temper themselves at the grass-roots levels, in the countryside and mountainous areas. Greater progress has been made in cadres' participation in productive labour than in 1967.

Usher in High Tide of Working-Class Supervision

In the beginning of 1968, Comrade Enver Hoxha in a report on "Working-Class Supervision" called on "the working class and the Party to exercise all-round, systematic and decisive leadership and supervision over everything and everybody, over cadres, leading organs, administrative institutions and various commissions." Immediately afterwards, Party and trade union organizations in industrial and mining enterprises and in government and other institutions throughout the country convened meetings to conscientiously study and discuss the report. After the discussions, the broad masses of workers further raised their proletarian socialist

consciousness and came to understand more deeply the role of the working class as the leading class in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and established more firmly in their minds the idea that they are the masters of their country. They carried out working-class supervision in various ways. Under the leadership of Party organizations, the masses of workers combated bureaucracy and examined how the mass line was carried out. They reviewed the fulfilment of state plans, looked into attitudes towards collective and individual interests, inspected the work of protecting public property, the working and living conditions of the labouring masses and saw to it that proletarian ethics were observed in social, individual and family lives. Since last November, the masses of workers, following Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, have extended working-class supervision from their own units to many outside units. In Tirana, Elbasan and other cities, hundreds of supervision groups composed of thousands of outstanding workers have been sent to inspect the work of several hundred establishments of commerce, medical service and public health and other service trades. Recently, workers' supervision groups have begun to inspect the work of a number of schools and Party and government institutions.

For enforcing supervision by the Party and working class more successfully, the Party and trade union organizations, following Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, regard the raising of the political-ideological level of the working class as one of their main tasks. The first two volumes of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works and the history of the Albanian Party of Labour were published and put on sale in 1968, according to decisions of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour. The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour also made a decision on the study of the Party's history. Last year, under the leadership of Party organizations, trade unions at all levels organized, in a more extensive, systematic and uninterrupted manner, mass studies of Party documents and Comrade Enver Hoxha's works. Discussions were conducted in the light of the actual situation so as to strengthen the political-ideological education of the workers.

Students and Teachers Leave Classrooms to Plunge Into Revolutionary Struggle

Great efforts were made in the past year to further revolutionize the schools throughout the country.

On March 7, Comrade Hoxha made a report on **"The Further Revolutionization of the Schools in Our Country."** He pointed out in the report that **"education is a great undertaking of the Party, the government and the entire people."** At the proposal of Comrade Hoxha, a national education commission directly under the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour was set up to lead the work of revolutionizing the schools. The commission is headed by Comrade Mehmet Shehu and includes representatives of people of all walks of life. After studying Comrade Hoxha's report, the broad masses of workers, members of agricultural co-operatives, fighters of the People's Army, educational workers, students, Party and government cadres, scientific and technical workers, cultural and art workers and the parents of students all went into action and enthusiastically and repeatedly discussed it through newspapers and magazines and various kinds of meetings. Many regions and organizations held discussions on the further revolutionization of schools and at the same time they began to carry out reforms.

In his report on **"The Further Revolutionization of the Schools in Our Country,"** Comrade Hoxha said: **"Our intellectuals, students and teachers in particular, should acquire a world outlook of genuine materialism. In studying the theories of Marxism-Leninism, they should be given education in Marxist-Leninist philosophy simultaneously through several different channels."** During the last summer vacation, great numbers of teachers studied dialectical materialism and historical materialism under the guidance of the Party organizations. Party documents and Comrade Hoxha's works are studied in all the schools. In many schools, students and teachers are persuaded and organized to go out of their classrooms and laboratories and plunge themselves into the vigorous nationwide revolutionization movement. Many students and teachers of universities, colleges and middle schools have participated in medical and public health work and electrification projects in rural and mountainous areas. Many teachers in the south and in the plains volunteered to work in the mountainous areas in the north. The campaign to "learn from the working class" initiated recently by the Scanderbeg Middle School in Durres city has won wide response from students and teachers. Students of this and other schools and those of the Tirana University go to factories and mines regularly every week to work and learn from the working class the proletarian revolutionary spirit and selflessness in socialist labour. They also invite veteran workers to speak about their sufferings in the old society and their heroic struggles against the capitalists and foreign aggressors.

During the movement for further revolutionization in the schools in 1968, greater attention was paid to the strengthening of studies, manual labour and military training. Tens of thousands of students took part in the construction of the Rrogozhine-Fieri Railway and other voluntary labour. After the Albanian Government took the revolutionary action of denouncing and

withdrawing from the Warsaw Treaty Organization controlled by Soviet modern revisionism, the broad masses of students were even more high spirited and showed greater militancy. With book or pick in one hand and rifle in the other, they have maintained a high degree of revolutionary vigilance against all enemies who dare to invade their socialist motherland. Students and young teachers in the universities and colleges in Tirana and Shkodra set up the first and second youth combat brigades. Time was allotted during school terms for day and night military training.

Comrade Enver Hoxha said: **"Our school should not aim at creating an intelligentsia as a stratum which is consistently detached from the masses. Instead, it should endeavour to create a large army of the educated comprising in the first place workers and peasants and to make the intellectuals in this army integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In this army, workers and members of agricultural co-operatives who attain culture today or tomorrow will occupy the first place."** To let more workers and peasants attend school and prepare themselves for the tasks of the current and prospective economic, technical and cultural development of their country in accordance with the teachings of the Party and Comrade Hoxha, many universities, colleges and middle schools have lately begun to run evening schools or correspondence courses for workers and peasants, and universities and colleges have opened subsidiary branches in industrial enterprises. Many industrial and mining enterprises, state farms and bigger agricultural co-operatives have set up elementary and middle spare-time technical schools.

Rural Revolutionization Movement Developed in Depth

In 1968, the revolutionization movement continued to develop in depth in the vast areas of the countryside. Under the leadership of Party organizations, the broad masses of agricultural co-operative members plunged into the struggle and made great efforts to foster collectivism, do away with religious superstitions, emancipate women completely and expand Party organizations in the countryside. Spurred by the revolutionization movement, socialist economy in the countryside has been further consolidated and developed.

Inspired by the slogan **"Strengthen the worker-peasant alliance,"** many workers, cadres, youth and women in the cities of Kukes, Puke, Korca, Elbasan and other regions continued to go to mountainous areas and other rural areas to work and participate in the revolutionization movement there and raise their own political-ideological consciousness.

The vigorous revolutionization movement has effectively promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking and brought about changes in their mental outlook. As a result, a great number of heroic collectives and individuals have emerged in all parts of the country.

The Soviet revolutionary organization "Fighters Committee for the Re-establishment of a Marxist-Leninist Party in the Soviet Union" has issued an article which sharply condemns the crimes of the Soviet revisionist clique of renegades in betraying proletarian internationalism and calls on the Soviet working class to raise its iron fist to clear away these renegades. Title and text follow:

Heroes' Blood and Renegades' Fears

(How the Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegades have tried to erase from people's memory the meritorious services of Chinese volunteer heroes who fell in battle in defence of Soviet power during the Civil War years.)

CHINESE volunteers numbered at one time 40,000 to 50,000 in the ranks of the Red Army. They were mostly workers recruited by the tsarist government during World War I to do backbreaking work in industry, road-building and construction of defence works. They deeply understood the objective and significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and their volunteering to defend the fruits of the revolution from being encroached upon by the enemy was an outstanding expression of the proletarian internationalism of the Chinese working people.

Rising bravely and resolutely in defence of the fruits of the Great October Revolution as early as 1917, advanced representatives of the Chinese workers joined the ranks of the Red Guard in Petrograd, Moscow, Perm, Vladikavkaz, Petrozavodsk and many other cities throughout the country. Chinese units began to be set up in various parts of the country in the first months of 1918. The first Chinese battalion came into being in Tiraspol on the bank of the Dniester River. The young Chinese revolutionary and Communist Sun Fu-yuan was the organizer of this battalion.

On May 9, 1918, *Pravda* carried an appeal "To All Revolutionary Chinese Socialists" signed by Sun Fu-yuan, calling on them to join the Red Army.

The Russian Communist Party and the Soviet Government endorsed his activities, and V.I. Lenin paid great attention to the setting up of Chinese detachments. S.I. Aralov, Chief of the Operations Department of the People's Commissariat of the Army and Navy, recollected: "I can well remember how attentively V.I. Lenin listened to the reports given him on the organizing of Chinese international detachments."

Recalling the glorious heroic exploits of the Chinese volunteers of the Tiraspol detachment, N.I. Podvoiski, Chairman of the All-Russian Organization Commission of the Red Army, declared that the Chinese "fought like lions in battle."

On the Northern Front, many Chinese served in units under Civil War hero Khagzhi-Murat Dzarakhkhov in the Shenkursk-Kholmogory-Arkhangelsk Region. Remembering the Chinese volunteers' valour and self-sacrifice in battles against the White Guards and British and American armies of intervention, this hero said about one of them: "Jan Wen-chi was an exceptionally honest and brave fighter. In the most arduous moments of battle, he was always in the front ranks encouraging his comrades." Application was made to confer the Order of the Red Banner on him for his valour.

A Chinese volunteers' detachment was set up in Perm in the spring of 1918. Together with the Russian Red Guards, it formed a special detachment which was sent to put down the rebellion of the White Guards—the Socialist-Revolutionaries in the Votkinsk district. The mission involved a hard-fought battle. In taking Babka village alone, more than 140 Chinese fighters lost their lives, among them Kuo Fu-chen, head of the detachment, who was the first to storm the enemy position. In the fierce fighting near Barda, the Chinese detachment lost its respected Political Commissar Ko Wang-ching, who was captured by the White Guards after being wounded. He was cruelly tortured and hacked to pieces after being murdered.

The Chinese fighters' combat effectiveness won high praise from their comrades-in-arms—the fighters and commanders of the Russian Red Army. Writing in his field diary in autumn 1918, a commanding officer of the 29th Infantry Division said: "Our fighters always talked about the Chinese comrades. We all knew they treasured their weapons and always kept them within sight. They particularly cherished the 'little machines,' as they fondly called their machine-guns. They kept intact and retained more bayonets than we did. They paid attention to military appearance and discipline. They wore their red bands. I found that they were very well-disciplined. They not only unconditionally carried out battalion and company commanders' orders

but also those of platoon and squad leaders. The Red Army fighters maintained strict discipline. The Chinese comrades treated us like brothers. They always had a smile for people they happened to meet, and would pat them on the back and shake hands with them."

Reporting on the stubborn battle spirit of the Chinese internationalists of the 21st Moscow Regiment, the Information-Liaison Division of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Southern Front said: "There is a battalion composed of 500 Chinese internationalists in this regiment. The Chinese are well-disciplined, can stand hardships and are unyielding in battle. By their example, they have inspired new fighters of the Red Army arriving at the front for the first time to be steadfast and courageous, and thus have played a very big role. The Chinese have a very good influence on the Red Army fighters. Even when they are wounded a number of times they go on fighting after dressing their wounds."

Those were years when Chinese workers in many other cities, including Petrograd, Voronezh, Tagil and Zlatoust, set up international detachments to fight the White Guards. A model Chinese regiment was formed in Nizhni Novgorod in 1918.

A Chinese detachment was formed in Vladikavkaz in the spring of 1918 under the leadership of S.M. Kirov. Presenting it with a red flag, Kirov said: "You are fighting for the victory of the Russian revolution and at the same time for the freedom of oppressed China." The commander of the Chinese battalion and member of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Pao Chi-san, spoke in reply at the presentation ceremony. On behalf of the Chinese volunteers, he said: "Revolutionary Russia has become our second homeland. We pledge ourselves to be her loyal fighters and to be soldiers of the revolution." The Chinese battalion was often sent where the fighting was fiercest and the struggle most important. The courage of the Chinese detachment and the gallantry of its commander were reflected in the citation to Pao Chi-san in 1921: "The Chinese detachment commanded by Comrade Pao Chi-san has never complained, although it fought far from home, with no assurance of supplies, lacking uniforms and sometimes going hungry. It had to fight small groups of bandits as well as organized and well-equipped troops under counter-revolutionaries in the North Caucasus Mountains. It fully carried out many combat missions and became real examples of internationalism and models of true defenders of the rights of the working people." Kirov presented his own Mauser to Pao Chi-san in recognition of the latter's gallantry. G. Elikoev, who took part in putting down the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Vladikavkaz, wrote: "Pao Chi-san's Chinese detachment fought shoulder to shoulder with the Russian, Ossetian, Georgian and other units for seven days and nights and courageously repulsed the attacks by a superior enemy force. Many Chinese comrades heroically gave their lives in this

battle and were buried in the Tomb of the War Dead. . . . With respect, people cherish the memory of their Chinese comrades — heroes of the Civil War."

A monument was erected in Ordjonikidze city (formerly Vladikavkaz) in 1960. The inscription on the monument reads:

**In Memory of the Chinese Comrades
Who Laid Down Their Lives
For the North Ossetian Soviet Power
In the Years of the Civil War**

The Working People of the North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic

Khrushchov came across this monument while visiting North Ossetia in spring 1964. Acting on his orders, his lackeys obliterated the word "Chinese" from the monument. (A photograph of the monument taken in 1968 clearly shows the obliteration).

No words are adequate to describe this action.

What can one call this pack of two-legged animals in the Soviet Union who trample underfoot the honour and exploits of the Chinese heroes whose lives were dedicated to the Russian proletarian cause under Lenin's red banner?

What can one call these types who bellowed in 1966 that monuments to Soviet-Chinese friendship were destroyed in the cultural revolution when as far back as 1964 they had besmirched the monument to the Chinese heroes who shed their last drop of blood for Russian worker-peasant power?

What can one call these types who in 1965 supplied the weapons for murdering half a million of true Communists in Indonesia, these types who, while aiding and abetting the enemy of the Indonesian people, slandered the fine sons and daughters of the Indonesian people fighting, guns in hand, for the happiness and freedom of their country?

What can one call this Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique which embraces the renegade Tito and helps his American master bathe the proletarian cause in blood and strangle the world revolution?

There is no need to waste time or to comb through various languages for words to brand these two-legged hyenas.

What they fear is the time when they must account to the peoples for the blood shed by the fighters who fought for Lenin's cause. When Brezhnev and Kosygin sent troops to occupy Czechoslovakia they trembled with fear because, with the disintegration of the "community" of hyenas, the time to settle accounts with them was drawing nearer and nearer.

They have betrayed the cause of the workers and peasants, and trial by the workers and peasants awaits them. It will be a summary trial. They have betrayed the cause of Lenin and Stalin, and trial by the Bolsheviks awaits them. The verdict is not hard to predict.

Raise the iron fist of the working class, and clear away those creatures who dyed the red banner of revolution the black colour of betrayal!

The monument stands in the city square in Ordjonikidze, which the masses refer to as China Square. The common people cherish the memory of those who shed

their blood and gave their lives in the struggle for their cause. No one can erase the memory of these heroes. People remember them, and will hand out due punishment to those who futilely try to tarnish the brilliant images of these heroes. That day will come. It is not far off!

**Fighters Committee for the
Re-establishment of a
Marxist-Leninist Party
in the Soviet Union**

(From "Hongqi," No. 1, 1969)

China's Successful New H-Bomb Test Acclaimed

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand

IN a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand declared:

On behalf of all Party members, fighters in the people's armed force and the revolutionary people throughout the country, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand expresses the greatest joy and congratulations on the new, tremendous achievement by the Chinese people in conducting a hydrogen bomb test on December 27.

This new achievement is a victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and a result of the triumphant great proletarian cultural revolution. It shows the fresh progress China has made in developing nuclear weapons.

This new achievement has greatly inspired and supported the people of the world fighting against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. It has fortified China, the bastion of the world revolution. It is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique who are ganging up to carry out nuclear blackmail against the people of the world.

The success of this hydrogen bomb test is a very great support and encouragement to the people of Thailand who are struggling against the U.S.-Thanom clique and for independence and democracy. Our Party will hold still higher the great red banner of

Mao Tse-tung's thought and lead the people in resolute armed struggle till final victory is won.

Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma

IN a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma said:

The members of the Communist Party of Burma, the fighters in the People's Army of Burma and the working people of Burma are extremely happy and inspired on learning that the People's Republic of China conducted a successful new hydrogen bomb test on December 27, 1968. We hereby extend our warm greetings to the workers, fighters in the People's Liberation Army, scientists and engineering and technical personnel who contributed their efforts to the success of this test.

This success fully demonstrates the growing strength of the People's Republic of China — the rear area of world revolution. This is a victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, for Chairman Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary line, for China's great proletarian cultural revolution, for the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao Tse-tung as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, for the Chinese working people and for the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This great victory is a tremendous inspiration to the working people of Burma who are engaged in armed struggle and to the oppressed people and nations of the world in their struggle for liberation; it is a heavy

blow to imperialism headed by the United States, to modern revisionism headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and to all reaction.

This victory is another blow at the U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist nuclear monopoly and at their intrigues to threaten the revolutionary people of the world with nuclear weapons. Although the People's Republic of China possesses such powerful modern weapons, she has declared to the whole world that she will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is a very serious, resolute and correct action, and it once again fully shows the people of the whole world that China sincerely loves genuine peace in the world.

At a time when the world revolutionary forces are stronger than ever and the world revolution is entering a new stage, the working people of Burma and the fighters in the People's Army of Burma, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Burma, will follow the line of "winning the war, seizing political power," hold aloft the great red banner of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and carry the revolutionary armed struggle to final victory.

Indonesian C.P. Central Committee Delegation

IN a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, **Jusuf Adjitorop**, head of the **Delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee**, declared:

At a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution is winning all-round victory, the revolutionary people of the world most enthusiastically hail the important news that China exploded another hydrogen bomb on December 27, 1968. This inspiring event crushed the numerous rumours and despicable slanders which the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists, the modern revisionists led by the Soviet modern revisionist renegade clique and the reactionaries of all countries had spread against the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Socialist China's successful new hydrogen bomb explosion and its brilliant achievements in industry, technology, agriculture and other fields in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution have convincingly proved that the great proletarian cultural revolution has fundamentally and profoundly promoted Chinese people's ideological revolutionization, thus ensuring greater, faster, better and more economical results in all work. This has testified to the superiority and correctness of Mao Tse-tung's thought and proved that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great impetus and motive force for the development of social productive forces in socialist China.

China's successful new hydrogen bomb explosion is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and a victory for the Enlarged 12th Plenary

Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. It is a heartening significant gift to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China which will be held in 1969.

This new achievement is a great victory not only for the 700 million Chinese people, but for the revolutionary people of all countries who are struggling for liberation. It is a mighty inspiration and support to them and greatly increases their combat strength. On the other hand, it makes the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, the modern revisionists with the Soviet modern revisionist renegade clique as their centre and all the reactionaries tremble with greater fear.

China's new hydrogen bomb explosion also gives great inspiration and impetus to the Indonesian Communists and other revolutionary people in Indonesia who are waging revolutionary armed struggle under the leadership of the Indonesian Communist Party. It is a great inspiration and support to the Indonesian people in their fierce struggle to overthrow the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime. The revolutionary people of Indonesia are glad that the People's Republic of China has further strengthened its national defence, because this shows that the defence capabilities of this strong bulwark of world revolution have been strengthened.

The success of this new hydrogen bomb test has further smashed the conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet modern revisionists to monopolize nuclear weapons and to frantically pursue the policy of nuclear blackmail, and also their vicious scheme to redivide the world and obtain world hegemony. This new hydrogen bomb explosion conducted by China has dealt the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet modern revisionists a devastating blow.

In the name of the Communists and other revolutionary people in Indonesia, the Delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee sincerely extends the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the workers, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, engineers, technicians and scientists and all others who are engaged in the successful research, manufacture and testing of Chinese nuclear weapons. This success is a brilliant achievement for Mao Tse-tung's thought in defeating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents. It marks their complete bankruptcy.

Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya

IN a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya** declared:

While the great proletarian cultural revolution is drawing closer and closer to its all-round victory, China

has exploded another hydrogen bomb, thereby successfully conducting a new thermonuclear test. This marks a new leap forward in China's development of nuclear weapons. With boundless joy, we, on behalf of the entire membership of our Party, the commanders and fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army as well as the Malayan people, extend to you our warm congratulations.

The success of this hydrogen bomb test is another great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, another great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and another brilliant achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The success of this hydrogen bomb test is another great contribution made by the Chinese people to the cause of world revolution. It has dealt another blow to the policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail pursued by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and to the colonialist conspiracy of U.S.-Soviet collusion in a vain attempt to redivide the world. It is an enormous inspiration and tremendous support to the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples throughout the world.

We sincerely wish the Chinese people new and still greater achievements in their advance to the all-round victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution under the wise leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader.

The Japanese "Society for Studies of Mao Tse-tung's Thought"

IN a statement, the Japanese "Society for Studies of Mao Tse-tung's Thought" declared:

China's successful new hydrogen bomb test is a brilliant victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and a significant gift to the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

This success is a great inspiration and support to the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles.

The year 1968 witnessed a tremendous development of the Japanese people's great patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and against revisionism, a struggle which will make still greater progress in the coming year. The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a tremendous inspiration and support to the great and large-scale patriotic struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and against revisionism.

January 17, 1969

The success of this new test has dealt U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism a still heavier blow than before.

The development of nuclear weapons by China, as the Chinese Government has declared, is "entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons," and that "at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons." We wholeheartedly welcome and support this statement of the Chinese Government.

Executive Secretariat of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau

THE Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau declared in a statement:

The successful thermonuclear explosion test is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is an invaluable encouragement and support for all the revolutionary peoples who are struggling for liberation and progress and against oppression and exploitation by imperialism, headed by the United States, Soviet modern revisionism and all reaction.

The imperialists and the revisionists must realize, once for all, that the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the illustrious leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is steadily building China into a more solid and more reliable bastion for peoples' liberation and genuine peace of the world.

The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau congratulates the people of China on their remarkable and historic achievement and wishes them final and complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

On this happy occasion, the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau wishes a long life, a long, long life to Chairman Mao, the most respected and beloved teacher of all the revolutionary peoples of the world.

A.A.J.A. Secretariat

THE Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association declared in a statement:

The successful nuclear test is another great victory achieved in China's great proletarian cultural revolution, another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The revolutionary peoples in Africa, Asia and the world over look upon the success of the new Chinese thermonuclear test as an encouraging signal in the march to greater victory over their common enemy in

the great new era in which the revolutionary movement of the people of all countries is developing vigorously, while the imperialists, headed by the United States, and the modern revisionists, headed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, riddled with contradictions and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, are disintegrating.

The success of China's new thermonuclear test is the result of technical development achieved in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching to "break away from conventions and do our utmost to adopt advanced techniques." It has proved anew that the thought of Mao Tse-tung, once grasped by the masses, can be turned into a vast material force.

Inspired and encouraged by the victorious achievement of their brothers in China, the Afro-Asian peoples, holding high the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will redouble their efforts to make the year 1969 their year of greater victory.

Permanent Secretariat of Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference

Wijanto, Member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference, said in Conakry in an interview with Hsinhua:

The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a new and great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and another fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The grand success of the great Chinese people is an encouragement and a powerful support for the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and especially for the peoples of Southeast Asia who are engaged in armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Not long ago, U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism painstakingly concocted a so-called "nuclear non-proliferation treaty" in an attempt to maintain their nuclear monopoly, which is already broken, and to push nuclear colonialism in the world. China's successful new hydrogen bomb test has thoroughly smashed the counter-revolutionary scheme hatched by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and has once again dealt their policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail a mortal blow.

The Afro-Asian lawyers hold that nuclear weapons in the hands of the 700 million Chinese people, who are armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, are an inestimable and reliable support for the struggle of the revolutionary peoples in the Asian and African countries and the oppressed people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Japanese Friends

Kenzo Nakajima, Director General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, said that the success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a tremendous victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao.

He said that U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism have tried in vain to monopolize nuclear weapons and impose the so-called "nuclear non-proliferation treaty" on the whole world. To smash this plot and in firm opposition to imperialist aggression, China has developed nuclear weapons for the purpose of defence. This is a tremendous inspiration to the people of Japan and other countries.

Nakajima stressed: China once again declared after the recent test that she will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. For this, we express our sincere respect.

Seimin Miyazaki, Director General of the National Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), said that China's nuclear weapons are the only nuclear weapons in the world today which are really in the hands of the people and serve the people. The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test is a tremendous inspiration to the people of the world who oppose aggression, intervention, oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

Miyazaki said that every time China conducts a nuclear test, she declares that her development of nuclear weapons is entirely for the purpose of defence and that in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. Therefore, those who felt that China's development of nuclear weapons is a threat to them are merely confessing that they are hostile to socialist China.

He stressed: We Japanese people have long ago seen through the swindle of U.S. imperialism's "nuclear umbrella." It attempts to turn Japan into a nuclear base through the Japan-U.S. "security system." We are determined to struggle in order to smash this "system" and to fight for the further strengthening of friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Chairman of the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, said that China's successful new hydrogen bomb test is another fruitful result of China's great proletarian cultural revolution personally led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

This victory, Sakamoto added, tremendously encourages the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries in the world.

He stressed: We must work still harder in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and struggle vigorously to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

Chairman Mao's Statement Is Tremendous Inspiration to the Revolutionary Struggle Of the World's People

—Latin American friends warmly greet fifth anniversary of publication of
Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting the Panamanian People's Just Patriot-
ic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

A NUMBER of Latin American friends have enthusiastically hailed the fifth anniversary of the publication of our great leader Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting the Panamanian People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism.

One friend said: On January 12, 1964, Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued a historic statement expressing the full support of the 700 million Chinese people for the patriotic struggle of the Panamanian people against the U.S. aggressors and for recovering their sovereign rights over the Panama Canal Zone. Today, five years after its publication, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call to the people of all countries to unite against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of all mankind, has gained still greater power and practical significance. Chairman Mao pointed out in the statement: **"The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories."** The prediction by Chairman Mao, the respected and beloved leader of the heroic Chinese people, is a tremendous encouragement not only to the Panamanian people but also to all the people in Latin America and the whole world in their life-and-death struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and against its agents and accomplices in all countries.

A Panamanian friend said: Chairman Mao's statement represents the powerful and militant solidarity of the Chinese people with the world's people in their revolutionary cause. He said: With Marxist-Leninist analysis, Chairman Mao Tse-tung expounded in the statement the correct strategy and tactics the people of all countries should adopt in their bitter struggle to throw off the imperialist yoke and to win complete liberation.

The Panamanian revolutionary people are resolved to follow the path of revolution because they realize that they have the internationalist support of the Chinese revolution and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and of all genuine revolutionary movements.

He concluded by extending his best wishes to Chairman Mao and wishing the Chinese people still greater successes in carrying the revolution forward.

A south American friend said: The revolutionary people in the world, especially those in Asia, Africa and Latin America, firmly support Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement. They are applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to specific practice in their own countries and have thus made great achievements in their revolutionary struggle. Every instruction in Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement will always be warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people of the world. The instructions of Chairman Mao Tse-tung are wise and correct; they are Marxism-Leninism developed to a completely new stage. He said: The Latin American people are determined to study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought so as to wage revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism.

Another friend from South America said: Chairman Mao's statement is an inspiration and encouragement to all Latin American people and to the people all over the world who are opposed to imperialism. The Chinese people are our reliable comrades-in-arms. We Latin American people know that the Chinese people are determined to give resolute support to the struggle of all the peoples. He concluded by shouting: "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!"

A Cuban friend said: Chairman Mao's statement is an important document of historic significance and

the revolutionaries of all countries should study it conscientiously. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world." At present, U.S. imperialism is carrying out wanton aggression and plunder in Asia, Africa and Latin America in a futile attempt to obstruct the development of the national-liberation movements in these areas. Chairman Mao also teaches us: "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."

These teachings of Chairman Mao's have pointed out the correct direction for the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

The Cuban friend pointed out: For the world's people, the victory of the Chinese revolution has created a valuable experience in seizing political power from the hands of the reactionaries; the current great proletarian cultural revolution in China has also provided valuable experience for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Resolutely Carry Out People's War to Oust U.S. Imperialism and Overthrow the Traitorous Clique

— Statement of the Communist Party of Thailand on Present Policy

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand has recently issued a "Statement of the Communist Party of Thailand on Present Policy." The statement calls on the people of Thailand to resolutely carry out people's war so as to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of Thailand and overthrow the traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique which brings calamity to the people and the country.

The statement cites numerous facts to expose the heinous crimes of the traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique in willingly serving as a docile flunkey of U.S. imperialism, selling out the country to U.S. imperialism and oppressing and massacring the people of Thailand. It says that where there is oppression there is resistance. The people of Thailand, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, have taken up arms to fight resolutely against the U.S.-Thanom clique.

The statement says: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the whole world, has taught us that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' and that 'the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution.' Our

Party has a particularly profound understanding of these truths through the experience of our own struggle.

"More than three years have passed since our Party began to lead the people to form patriotic armed forces and fight courageously and unswervingly against the enemy. From the very beginning of the establishment of the people's patriotic armed forces, the U.S.-Thanom clique has shown intense hatred for them and become greatly alarmed. It has resorted to frantic 'mopping-up' operations and suppression against the people's patriotic armed forces. However, under our Party's correct leadership, the people's patriotic armed forces have bravely attacked and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, while they themselves have developed and grown in strength through fierce battles, with the result that the sparks kindled in the northeastern part of the country have become a prairie fire raging through the southern, central and northern parts of the country. The victories and growth of the people's patriotic armed forces have made the U.S.-Thanom clique more frightened. It has mobilized the police, army and air force and, with the participation of U.S. troops, used all kinds of modern weapons to carry out cruel suppres-

sion. However, thanks to the correct leadership of our Party, the exemplary role played by the Party members, the revolutionary spirit displayed by our fighters in daring to struggle, make sacrifices and win victory, and the wholehearted support of the people, particularly the peasants in the vast rural areas, we have again and again defeated the enemy, and the people's patriotic armed forces have scored one victory after another.

"The existence, victories and growth in strength of the people's patriotic armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand in the past three years or more have promoted the development of the situation in our country and brought about its unprecedentedly great changes. This has dealt U.S. imperialism and the Thanom clique a heavy blow politically, militarily and economically, utterly exposed their true features of a paper tiger before the people and shaken their reactionary rule. At the same time, the people's patriotic armed forces have become an example for the people of the whole country to follow in their struggle, greatly inspired their fighting will and become their guarantee and hope in winning victory."

"The Communist Party of Thailand," the statement says, "has been waging a heroic struggle for 26 years. Our Party makes the great Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the guidance in all our work. At present, our Party is the important mainstay of the political forces fighting against the U.S.-Thanom clique. Our Party has developed and grown in strength; it enjoys support from the broad masses of the people, and its prestige is rising day by day. Having led the people in armed struggle against the U.S.-Thanom clique for more than three years, our Party has become stronger and more powerful than ever before. The political consciousness of our people is now being raised rapidly; units after units of the people's armed forces have been formed, and they have won repeated victories in fighting. Although for the time being the U.S.-Thanom clique is stronger than we and is in a superior position, we are the progressive forces and our cause is just and our future is bright. On the contrary, the enemy is reactionary and unjust. It is decaying and declining with each passing day. Therefore, we firmly believe we can certainly become stronger than the enemy and win final victory through persistent and unyielding struggle."

The statement says: "To meet the present situation in our country, the Communist Party of Thailand hereby proclaims to our compatriots its present policy as follows:

"1. Resolutely carry out people's war, drive U.S. imperialism out of Thailand, and overthrow the fascist dictatorial and traitorous government of the Thanom clique which brings ruin to the people and to the country. Establish a people's government which consists of representatives of the working class, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie and of the

patriotic and democratic personages and which genuinely carries out an independent and democratic policy.

"2. Abolish all laws, notices, orders and regulations detrimental to the people and the country. The people have the rights of freedom of speech, writing, publication, holding meetings, organizing associations, holding demonstrations, of security of employment, maintaining religious belief, and preserving their customs and habits and livelihood which are not harmful to the people and the country.

"3. Confiscate all property and land of the U.S. imperialists, the Thanom clique, counter-revolutionaries and tyrannical landlords, and distribute them for the benefit of the people and the nation. Resolutely punish counter-revolutionaries and reactionaries who have done evil deeds to the people according to the seriousness of their crimes; the opportunity to turn over a new leaf will be given to those who have done evil deeds and admitted them and are willing to repent.

"4. Abolish all traitorous and unjust agreements and treaties; unite with all the countries which support the Thai people's revolution; together with the world's revolutionary people, oppose imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction; support the just struggle of the oppressed peoples and nations the world over; promote friendly relations with various countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"5. The various nationalities shall enjoy the right of autonomy within the big family of Thailand; they shall enjoy equal rights, respect each other, support and help each other; religions, languages, culture as well as customs and habits which are not harmful to the people shall be respected; oppose national oppression and racial discrimination; economy, culture, education and public health shall be developed generally in the areas of all the nationalities.

"6. Abolish the feudal system of exploitation step by step; reduce rents and interest; abolish all unjust debts; the agrarian revolution shall be carried out according to the conditions of various places, so that peasants shall be given land to earn a livelihood. Develop irrigation, improve production, raise the standard of living, and bring the role of the peasants into full play in the revolutionary movement.

"7. Promote and develop state industrial and commercial enterprises; protect private industrial and commercial enterprises which are not detrimental to the national economy; assist handicraft and small commercial enterprises which are still beneficial to the people.

"8. Ensure the worker's employment, wages and security; workers doing the same kind of work and with the same productivity shall get the same wages without distinction of sex, age and nationality; bring the role

of the working class into full play in the revolutionary movement.

"9. Women shall enjoy equal rights as men in the political, economic, cultural, educational and vocational fields; bring the role of women into full play in the revolutionary movement and production; promote fully welfare work among women and children; ensure education and work to the youth; foster the youth to love the motherland, democracy, the people and labour, to actively participate in revolution and to have the spirit of sacrifice for the collective.

"10. Weed out the reactionary and corrosive U.S. imperialist and feudal culture which poisons the spirit of the people; promote and develop revolutionary culture; inherit critically the cultural heritage of the nationalities of Thailand and of other countries; promote and develop education which is patriotic, democratic, scientific and of a mass character; promote and develop public health, especially in the entire countryside."

"The present policy of our Party," the statement says, "represents the urgent demand of the people of the whole country and the common objectives of their current struggle. On the basis of this present policy, our Party is ready to co-operate with all forces which are patriotic and cherish democracy in carrying on the struggle for independence and democracy through to the end. Our Party is fully confident that the proclamation of our current policy will rally the patriotic and democratic forces in a resolute fight against the enemy, thus promoting the development of the situation in our country in a direction more favourable to the victory of the revolution."

The statement continues: "The current international situation is most favourable to the revolutionary struggle in our country. In China, the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung has won decisive victory. The Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has made tremendous achievements and successes by smashing the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-chi and expelling the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi from the Party once for all. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, a great victory for Chairman Mao Tse-tung's proletarian revolutionary line and a victory for the great Chinese people as well as all revolutionary people throughout the world. It has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and guaranteed that socialist China will never change its political colour and will become a stronger bulwark for world revolution. At the same time, this victory is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegades, and has smashed the scheme of imperialism and modern revisionism to restore capitalism in China. It is a most powerful support for the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

"Albania, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, has also won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The courageous Albanian people, who persist in a resolute struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries, have become an example for the revolutionary people of the world. Heroic people's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe.

"In Vietnam, the Vietnamese people are waging a heroic struggle for national salvation against U.S. imperialism. We firmly believe that so long as the Vietnamese people unswervingly carry the war through to the end, they will be able to win final victory."

The statement then points out the excellent situation in the people's revolutionary struggles in other countries of Asia and elsewhere in the world, as well as the plight of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism which are riddled with crises. It says, "The situation at home and abroad is just as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: **'The world revolution has entered a great new era' and 'The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.'** The revolutionary movement of the people of all countries is rapidly growing in scope. We are full of confidence in our victory. At the same time, we must realize that the closer the enemy approaches its doom, the more desperate its struggle. Therefore, we should maintain high vigilance against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous dictatorial Thanom clique. Our struggle is still acute, complicated and protracted. So long as we hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unite with all the patriotic and democratic forces of the country, persist in armed struggle, resolutely overthrow the rule of the U.S.-Thanom clique, closely unite with the genuine Marxist-Leninists of all countries and the revolutionary people the world over, and thoroughly oppose imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction, final victory will surely belong to our people.

"Drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of Thailand!

"Overthrow the traitorous, fascist dictatorial Thanom clique which brings calamity to the people and the country!

"Long live the unity of the people of all nationalities of Thailand!

"Long live the Thai people's armed forces!

"Long live the Communist Party of Thailand!

"Long live the great Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

"Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world! A long, long life to him!"

Supreme Command of Thai People's Liberation Army Set Up

Proclamation and order published on January 1 call on commanders and fighters to study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, develop people's war extensively and fight to the end to eliminate U.S.-Thai reactionaries.

THE Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army on New Year's Day published a proclamation and issued an order to all commanders and fighters in the army.

The proclamation says that more than three years have passed since the founding on November 19, 1965 of the first combat unit of the people's armed forces to fight oppression and aggression. In this period, the people's armed forces have steadily grown in strength through fighting the enemy. They fought over 1,000 battles and wiped out large numbers of enemy troops, repeatedly defeating the latter's "mopping-up" and suppression operations and performing many nationally known heroic deeds in their valiant fighting.

It says that since the people's armed forces are fighting in various parts of the country and guerrilla activities are widely scattered across the land, the scale and intensity of the fighting will increase daily. In these circumstances, the setting up of the Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army is hereby proclaimed so that it may exercise unified and effective command of the fighting.

The proclamation points out that the Thai People's Liberation Army, which is led by the Communist Party of Thailand and is growing in strength through struggle and which comes from the masses and enjoys their support, is an army of fighters with a high level of revolutionary consciousness, a true army of the sons of the people and an army which serves the people wholeheartedly, is closely linked with them, has a high sense of discipline and maintains unity between officers and men.

The Thai People's Liberation Army, it says, has three major tasks: fighting, mass work and production. It is our important political task that we must do propaganda work among the masses, organize them, arm them and help them to establish revolutionary political power. This army acts in accordance with the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and is under the absolute leadership of its founder, the Communist Party of Thailand. Therefore, it can be said with certainty that this army will grow from small to big, from weak to strong, and march from victory to victory.

The proclamation says that the Thai People's Liberation Army is ready to co-operate with people in various fields who oppose U.S. imperialist aggression against Thailand and oppose the fascist dictatorial rule

of the traitorous Thanom clique, a running dog of U.S. imperialism in Thailand. The Thai People's Liberation Army will resolutely eliminate the U.S. imperialist forces of intervention and aggression and the reactionary armed forces of the traitorous Thanom clique as well as the handful of persons who collaborate with the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs.

At present, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Thanom clique have collaborated and completely destroyed Thailand's national independence and people's democracy. They ruthlessly oppress and exploit the people and brutally suppress and massacre them, and have thus roused the wrath of the patriotic people. The U.S.-Thanom clique is bound to perish in the gunfire of people's war, the proclamation says.

The Thai People's Liberation Army fighters are now courageously fulfilling the glorious task entrusted to them by history and the nation and they have pledged to persist to the end in fulfilling this glorious task. Although the enemy of the nation and of the people still appears strong at present, it is only a passing phenomenon. Although there are still many obstacles and difficulties in the path of advance, they, too, are temporary. The Thai People's Liberation Army is resolved to seize victory by sparing no sacrifice in the fight to restore national independence and people's democracy. We have faith in the Party and in the strength of the masses. We are firmly convinced that people's war will triumph, the proclamation declares.

The order of the Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army to all commanders and fighters points out that all units of the army must carry out the following tasks: study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought; establish strong political work in the army; serve the people wholeheartedly and maintain close unity and contact with the masses; develop people's war extensively; take more initiative to attack the enemy in a planned way; persist in smashing the enemy's "mopping-up" and suppression operations; raise the tactical and technical level of fighting; do away with liberalism and the slackening in vigilance and always be vigilant.

The order also stipulates the discipline which must be strictly observed in order to successfully accomplish these tasks.

In conclusion, it calls upon all commanders and fighters in the army to "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

Thai People's Armed Forces March From Victory to Victory

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE situation in the Thai people's armed struggle is excellent and is becoming more so daily. Through more than three years of arduous and bitter fighting, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand have won great victories and created an entirely new situation. The Thai People's Liberation Army was founded and its Supreme Command set up on January 1, 1969. On that day the Supreme Command issued an order to all commanders and fighters of the Thai People's Liberation Army, calling on them to intensify the fighting to win new victories. This marks the growth of the Thai people's armed forces and a new stage in the development of the Thai people's revolutionary war.

At present, the Thai people's armed forces are manoeuvring over the length and breadth of Thailand. Time and again, they have smashed the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" military campaigns of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries, expanded the areas of operations, made constant attacks on the enemy and wiped out large numbers of his effectives. These brilliant victories of the Thai people's armed forces have greatly accelerated the development of the revolutionary situation in the country.

The great victories of the Thai people's armed struggle are the result of the fact that the Communist Party of Thailand has integrated Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the concrete revolutionary practice in its own country and persevered in its correct political and military lines.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "Without a people's army the people have nothing." This is a universal truth of Marxism-Leninism. To win their liberation, the oppressed peoples must seize power through revolutionary armed struggle; to wage revolutionary armed struggle, there must be a new type of people's army. This army is formed by the masses who wholeheartedly support the revolution; it fights entirely for the interests of the people; it has a high sense of discipline and is fired with revolutionary heroism; and it is under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party. Such an army is immeasurably powerful and invincible. The Thai People's Liberation Army led by the Communist Party of Thailand is an army of this type.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by

mobilizing the masses and relying on them." The people's army led by the Communist Party of Thailand has cemented flesh and blood ties with the broad masses of revolutionary people, especially the peasant masses, in Thailand and enjoys their wholehearted backing and active support. The Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army stressed in its proclamation on New Year's Day: "It is our important political task that we must do propaganda work among the masses, organize them, arm them and help them to establish revolutionary political power." It is precisely because the Communist Party of Thailand and the armed forces it leads have gone deep into the extensive rural areas to arouse, organize and arm the peasant masses, that they have been able not only to persist in protracted armed struggle but also to grow from small and weak to big and strong.

The other reason the Thai people's armed forces are able to grow from strength to strength and defeat the enemy again and again is that it has employed the strategy and tactics of people's war. This people's army utilizes its own strong points against the enemy's weak points. It annihilates enemy effectives by mounting mobile and flexible attacks. Because it has brought into play the power of people's war, the enemy can only find himself in the passive position of receiving blows in spite of his superiority in numerical strength and in technical equipment. The initiative in the war is in the hands of the people's army.

Thailand is an important strategic area of the U.S. imperialists who have stationed heavy forces and built a wide network of bases there. The U.S.-Thai reactionaries have tried by every means to stamp out the Thai people's revolution. But the result is just the opposite. The flames of the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle are raging ever more fiercely. This fact again proves that people's war is the most effective magic weapon with which all oppressed nations and peoples can defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The victorious development of the Thai people's armed struggle has tremendously inspired the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their revolutionary struggle. It has set yet another brilliant example for the people of all countries who are fighting for liberation.

The Chinese people consider the Thai people's just struggle and victory as their own. We firmly support the Thai people's liberation struggle. We are convinced

that after the setting up of the Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army, the Thai people's armed struggle will surely register even greater developments and victories. Persisting in their protracted and sustained armed struggle, the Thai people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand,

will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties in their path of advance and finally overthrow the criminal rule of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries and win complete liberation.

(January 8)

A Song of Triumph for Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

—Heroic Deeds of Chinese Workers in Building Nanking Yangtse River Bridge

INSPIRED by the warm concern of our great leader Chairman Mao, the worker builders of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge—working at the quickest possible speed—successfully completed the highway section, which is of the best possible quality, on December 29, 1968. Thus, the entire Nanking Yangtse River Bridge, the biggest modern bridge project designed and built by China's own efforts, has been successfully completed and opened to traffic.

Building the Nanking Bridge at High Speed

The railway section of the magnificent Nanking Yangtse River Bridge was completed while the whole country was jubilantly celebrating National Day on Oct. 1, 1968. The bridge workers were immediately confronted by the task of building the highway section.

Four and a half kilometres long and with four-lane motor vehicle road, the highway bridge calling for a huge amount of high quality construction work had been scheduled for completion on July 1, 1969. But, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the working class displayed the proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and decided to finish the highway project by New Year's Day 1969, thus completing the whole project ahead of schedule. A handful of class enemies spread all kinds of rumours and chattered: "Opening to traffic on New Year's Day is a daydream." The conservative-minded figured out the work period and the amount of work and thought that opening to traffic on New Year's Day was inconceivable.

Having taken over the leadership in the building project, the working class held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and gave the handful of class enemies head-on blows. They boldly said: "Since we have Chairman Mao's leadership we can surmount difficulties, however great, and work every sort of wonder." With boundless loyalty to Chairman

Mao and a keen sense of proletarian responsibility, the workers took on the work with great courage.

When bridge building reached a crucial stage, workers' representatives from all parts of the country were invited to take part in the National Day celebrations in Peking with the approval of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. Representing the bridge builders, Chen Chin-shui and three other workers from the construction site had the honour of being cordially received by our great leader Chairman Mao in Peking. Hearing this extraordinarily good news, workers said with boundlessly deep feeling: "In the old society the capitalists treated us like weeds and trod on us as they pleased. The big scab Liu Shao-chi regarded us as 'living tools,' and persecuted us at will. Chairman Mao has the greatest faith in the working class and instructs it to exercise leadership in everything. Chairman Mao backs the working class and we must live up to Chairman Mao's expectations!"

They meant what they said, and they devoted all their energy to grasping revolution and promoting production. In the course of lifting the pre-stressed reinforced concrete beams for the approaches of the highway bridge, the required gantry crane, over 50 metres high and weighing more than 100 tons, had to be taken across the Chinchuan River running through the construction site. The bourgeois technical "authorities" had never imagined that this could be done in less than a day. But the workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought took only ten and a half hours to get the crane across the trestle safely by propping it up with huge I beams and consolidating it with stone slabs and sleepers on both ends. Wonders like this at the construction site were too numerous to enumerate.

The publication of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee on November 1, 1968, greatly encouraged

the bridge builders. They started a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production on a broader scale. Despite strong winds and cold waves in early winter, they succeeded in carrying out the task of erecting the piers after several weeks' efforts.

Defending Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

"The working class must exercise leadership in everything," one of our great leader Chairman Mao's latest instructions, was made public. With this latest instruction of Chairman Mao's, the heroic builders went into the designing department on whose door was the notice "No admittance except on business." Using the method of class analysis, they did a lot of investigating and studying. They used a host of facts to show how this technical "forbidden area" had been separated from proletarian politics, from the reality of production, and from the masses of workers. This effectively repudiates the big scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enter-

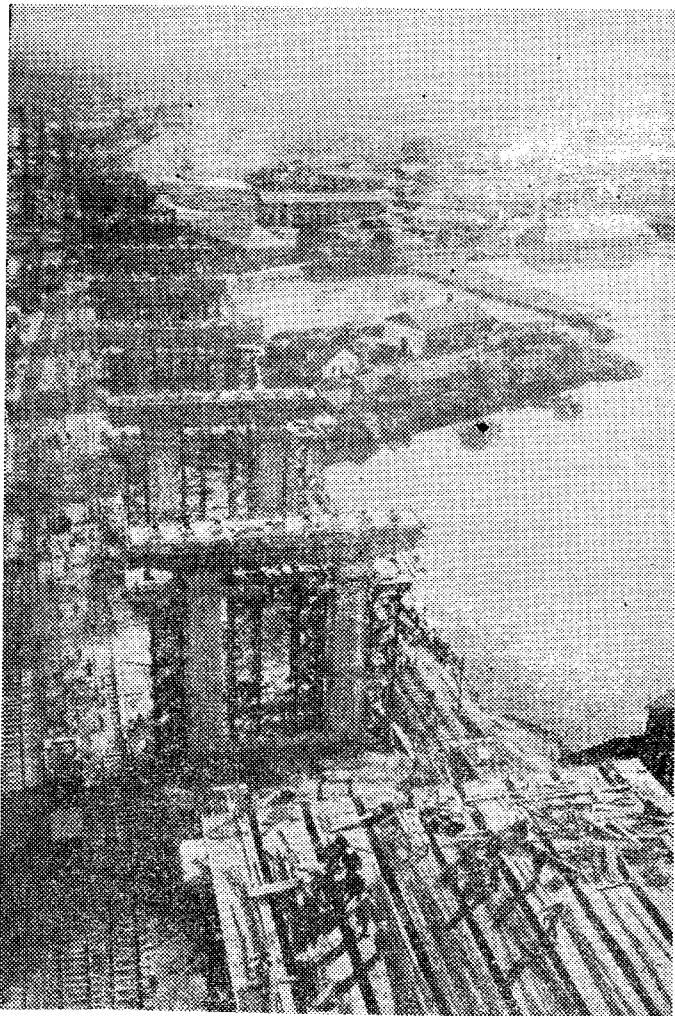


Photo shows workers busy on the approaches to the highway section of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge. Increasing their speed eight- to nine-fold, they completed erecting the piers of the approaches in a month and more.

prises. At the same time, they discussed the rules and regulations of all sections of the engineering department of the project and put forward many rationalization proposals and revolutionization measures. This set off a mass drive for struggle-criticism-transformation and greatly speeded up the building of the bridge.

However, a sharp struggle between the two lines runs through every process in the transformation led by the working class.

Discussing the designing of the highway bridge approaches, the bridge builders and the revolutionary technical personnel armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought boldly proposed using prefabricated arch ribs with arched top flanges, a new form of design in the Chinese national style. They held that this could reduce building costs, use less material and hold a greater load, and it was attractive. This had unparalleled advantages in building the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The bourgeois technical "authorities," however, rejected this proposal, saying this was a new thing and there was no previous experience to draw upon, and that it was unreliable to adopt a design like this for such a first-class bridge. They came up with a plan to pile up big earthen slopes to replace long sections of the highway bridge approaches. Besides being ugly, the slopes would have taken much labour and time to build, blocked city traffic and taken over large tracts of farmland.

The builders clearly saw that a sharp struggle between the two lines was involved. They resolutely refuted the claims of the bourgeois technical "authorities" and made a clear-cut decision: "Whether this proposal of ours is adopted or not is a major question of whether the bridge is built in China's own way and in accordance with the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. We must support new-born things!" The revolutionary proposal by the working class won the full support of the People's Liberation Army men helping the Left.

There were many difficulties in building the highway bridge approaches according to this design. The curved, multi-span approaches carry a big load and cross the railway section. In addition, the bourgeois technical "authorities" kept the technical data from the bridge builders.

But the latter were not deterred. They said: "With Mao Tse-tung's thought, we can surmount every difficulty." Since they lacked experience in building arch bridges, they first built a two-arch experimental bridge to get experience step by step. In the course of experimenting, the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" revised the proportions of concrete more than 100 times, but still they got nowhere. Inspired by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers decided to do the job themselves. Drawing on their rich practical experience, they soon worked out the proper proportions of concrete and raised output 11-fold. Quality was also better than the original design called for.

When power over production was in the hands of the bourgeois technical "authorities," only 38 tubular piles were completed a year, and 12 of them were rejects. When the workers held power in their hands, they produced 12 tubular piles a day. Three days' output equalled what took a year to produce in the past. By giving prominence to proletarian politics and launching vigorous mass campaigns, the bridge workers in 69 days completed the construction of the approaches which have 22 arches.

Extensive Communist Co-ordination

Completion of the entire Nanking Yangtse River Bridge ahead of schedule is not only due to the efforts of the bridge builders. It is also an outstanding result of extensive co-ordination by the nation's working class.

"We are not coming here to give support, but are taking part in building our own Yangtse River bridge!" These words, though spoken by building workers from other places, expressed the heartfelt feelings of revolutionary workers and staff all over the country.

When the pile driving team from the Shanghai Foundation Company arrived at the work sites of the approaches, there was no machinery available to unload and assemble their equipment.

They dismantled the parts of their pile drivers on railway waggons and assembled them one by one at the work sites. They then started work immediately. Because of the complex geological formations on the river banks, they ran into many big difficulties. By creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works, they overcame a great many difficulties in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. Thanks to improved operations and increased work efficiency, they gained time needed for the next work process.

The Shanhaikuan Bridge Works shouldered the task of supplying the building material for the bridge. When

partial changes in the design of the highway section called for welding special rolled steel into beams, a so-called "expert in electric welding" dogmatically announced that this kind of rolled steel could not be welded. Workers from the Shanhaikuan Bridge Works said: "Why can't it be welded! These beams are needed for the Yangtse River bridge, we'll weld them together even if they are made of rock!" By introducing technical innovations and making bold experiments, they welded the beams on time and thus ensured the needs of the bridge.

The battle to construct the entire Nanking Yangtse River Bridge ahead of schedule also inspired workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, government cadres and young Red Guard fighters of the Kiangsu area and the city of Nanking. They did their best to contribute voluntary labour at the work site. People arriving to do voluntary labour numbered several thousand daily. It was almost midnight one time when a group of young Red Guard girl fighters between 16 and 17 volunteered for the work site. They arrived from Nanking after walking more than 10 kilometres. In a state of excitement, they said: "We have all signed up to help build the border regions. Please let us contribute our bit to the Yangtse River bridge before we go off!" Displaying great labour enthusiasm, they worked until the next morning.

The great victory of completing the entire Nanking Yangtse River Bridge ahead of schedule was achieved by the industrious labour and political loyalty of numerous workers, peasants, soldiers and young Red Guard fighters like these who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and boundlessly love socialist construction of the motherland. They have written glorious poems to socialist construction of the great motherland, created a great wonder in bridge building and fully demonstrated the inexhaustible creativeness of China's working people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Renegade to Socialism; Lackey of Imperialism, Revisionism and Reaction

—Repudiating Reactionary Film: Liu Shao-chi's "Visit to Indonesia"

TAKING advantage of his visit to Indonesia in April 1963, Liu Shao-chi resorted to a number of despicable tricks to make himself a man of high standing and reputation. He energetically peddled Khrushchov's counter-revolutionary line of "capitulating to imperialism, revisionism and reaction and stamping out the flames of revolution," desperately advocated the "parlia-

mentary road" and feverishly carried out his criminal activities of opposing the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. To raise his prestige, he not only emerged as a director and actor, but asked his wife Wang to supervise the production of a poisonous weed — the film *Visit to Indonesia*. This reactionary film is living evidence of the big renegade Liu Shao-chi's be-

trayal of the Party and the country and a record of his crimes of servile surrender to U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and Indonesian reaction.

Openly Disparaging Our Great Leader Chairman Mao

Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Like revolutionary people in all the other regions of the world, the revolutionary people of Indonesia cherish boundless love for Chairman Mao and socialist China. But during his entire visit, Liu Shao-chi tried in vain to minimize Chairman Mao's high prestige. From beginning to end, he made no mention of Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, yet at the same time, he deliberately worked to elevate himself to a higher status. As the film shows, wherever Liu Shao-chi went, there was a row of portraits six feet high and four feet wide. Liu Shao-chi's portrait was on the left, that of his wife Wang was on the right and the portrait of the top person of Indonesia's big bourgeoisie was in the middle. When he saw these portraits and heard shouts of "Long life" to him he accepted them readily and joyfully. He attended every meeting in "his own name" or in "the name of his wife" and always put himself in a prominent position.

Liu Shao-chi shamelessly ordered journalists to report in detail news and photos concerning his visit in order to accumulate political capital. He complained that radio news items were "too brief" and ordered the personnel concerned to immediately make "improvement."

Advocating Indonesian Revolution Take Revisionist Road of "Peaceful Transition"

During his visit, Liu Shao-chi did everything he could to sell class capitulationism and advocated that the Indonesian revolution take the revisionist road of "peaceful transition."

Our great leader Chairman Mao had long before pointed out: "The national bourgeoisie is a class with a dual character," and "certain elements among the national bourgeoisie are often past masters at deceiving the people."

Liu Shao-chi, however, completely departed from Chairman Mao's teachings during his visit to Indonesia. He praised the Indonesian bourgeoisie's top person to the skies, referring to him as a "national hero of Indonesia," "the world's great fighter against colonialism," "leader of Afro-Asian solidarity," and to his "wise leadership," etc. This was truly sickening!

The Indonesian bourgeoisie gave ministerial posts in the cabinet to one or two leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party as window-dressing for the bourgeois dictatorship to deceive the people and benumb the Indonesian Communist Party. Liu Shao-chi greatly appreciated this. Elatedly, he said: "For Indonesian Communists to serve as ministers in the cabinet is fine. This is the way they can accumulate experience in managing the state." This was pure rubbish!

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all . . . and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph." But when he, was in Indonesia, Liu Shao-chi came out with the theory of "structural reform" preached by the old and new revisionists to oppose Chairman Mao's famous thesis "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.**" Liu Shao-chi used this trick to hold back the Indonesian proletariat from smashing the old state machine by violent revolution and setting up a dictatorship of the proletariat, which is a completely new thing. By so doing, he wanted the Indonesian revolution to take the reformist road, which ultimately leads to failure.

Right after China's victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, Liu Shao-chi ranted about the arrival of a "new stage of peace and democracy." He looked at seats in parliament and official posts in the Kuomintang government and his mouth watered. He went so far as to urge our cadres to run for office, and openly demanded that our Party hand over its military power and our Party members become officials in the Kuomintang government. Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line of "peaceful transition" was smashed by the practice of the Chinese revolution. Although he had been badly battered in China, he did not give up. In Indonesia he went around vigorously peddling his revisionist wares and wanted Indonesian Communist Party members to become ministers in the government and "accumulate experience in managing the state." To put it plainly, he wanted the Indonesian Communists to become officials in the bourgeois regime, to "accumulate experience" in the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and capitulate to it. His aim was a thoroughly vicious one!

Wildly Peddling Counter-Revolutionary Line of "Capitulating to Imperialism, Revisionism and Reaction and Stamping Out the Flames Of Revolution"

Class struggle in the international arena is very sharp. With the Marxist-Leninist forces of China and Albania and other countries as their centre, the revolutionary people of the world have been waging fierce struggles against and winning constant victories over the world's reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. In these circumstances, the Chinese people's sacred task is to continue raising high the banner of opposing imperialism and defending world peace, to unite all peace-loving countries and peoples so as to form the broadest united front against the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists and their lackeys in various countries, and to hold aloft the banner of revolution and actively support the peoples' liberation struggles, especially those of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to win and safeguard national independence.

Acting in direct contravention to this, Liu Shao-chi, however, openly peddled the counter-revolutionary line of "capitulating to imperialism, revisionism and reaction and stamping out the flames of revolution." He

tried in vain to quench the raging flames of the struggle against imperialism by the Indonesian people and the people of the whole world, thus playing the shameless role of political broker and "red comprador" for the U.S. imperialists.

In Indonesia, Liu Shao-chi bowed before and fawned on U.S. imperialism in every possible way. He never touched on the need to oppose U.S. imperialism in any of his speeches. He never condemned the U.S. imperialist crimes of war and aggression when he referred to U.S. imperialist forcible occupation of China's sacred territory of Taiwan, or to the issues over south Korea, south Vietnam, North Kalimantan, the Congo, Angola, the Cameroons. By parroting Khrushchov, he revealed his ugly features as one who voiced sham opposition to imperialism but engaged in real capitulation to the United States and thus won the loud applause of the imperialists and the bourgeois propaganda machines in the West. They showered him with praise for "making no mention of the United States, to which the Chinese leaders frequently refer," "avoiding any direct attack on the United States," and "even not accusing the U.S. of conducting aggression against China."

In collaboration with British imperialism, U.S. imperialism was at that time creating "Malaysia," a neo-colonialist product. A tool for the U.S. and British imperialists to re-enslave the people of Malaya, Singapore and North Kalimantan, this was a serious menace to the security of the people of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. The people of this region strongly opposed it, and the Chinese people firmly supported them in their just struggle. But Liu Shao-chi did not in the slightest condemn U.S. and British imperialism and "Malaysia" when he was in Indonesia.

Liu Shao-chi's visit came at a time when the U.S. imperialists themselves were trying to knock together "Maphilindo" (Malaya, the Philippines and Indonesia) to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the people of this region, tighten the anti-China military encirclement and fasten Indonesia to the U.S. aggressive war chariot. The people in Indonesia and the region as a whole firmly opposed this plot. But this faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, instead of exposing the criminal motives of U.S. imperialism, served it by dishing out his rubbish about a "world of universal harmony." In talks with top members of the Indonesian bourgeoisie, Liu Shao-chi advocated: "You are all of the same race and should unite" and "in future, the world is bound to arrive at universal harmony." What outrageous logic! His "unity" and "world of universal harmony" meant his counter-revolutionary theory of "class conciliation" and "class collaboration." If this is followed, the world will "unite" around U.S. imperialism and "arrive at universal harmony" under its rule!

Frantic Attack on China's Domestic and Foreign Policies

Under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, China has made brilliant achievements

in socialist revolution and socialist construction. This was warmly acclaimed and praised by the revolutionary people throughout the world. Above all, overcoming the difficulties created by the three consecutive years of serious natural calamities and by the Khrushchov revisionist clique has even more obviously demonstrated the great power of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the revolutionary spirit of the industrious and courageous Chinese people in their ability to surmount every difficulty. But Liu Shao-chi, out of his anti-Party and anti-popular ulterior motives, did not mention any of these remarkable achievements of the Chinese people led by their great leader Chairman Mao, who had raised high the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes. He did not mention the Chinese people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in overcoming difficulties in the national economy during the three consecutive years, and their rich experience in achieving this success. On the contrary, he sang the same tune as imperialism, revisionism and reaction, viciously attacking the three red banners and painted a pitch-dark picture of our domestic situation. He drivelled: "Our main problem is that there are disproportions in our national economy and we have made a great effort to readjust it, but since we had undertaken too many construction projects on too many fronts, we have now slashed many of them," and so forth.

Hearing Liu Shao-chi's reactionary propaganda, the Indonesian national bourgeoisie's representatives were doubtful about the achievements in China's construction; the Indonesian Rightist officials were beside themselves with joy, thinking that they had gathered in anti-China, anti-Communist capital and, using this as a pretext, they became even more unbridled in pushing the reactionary economic policy to bleed the Indonesian people.

From such talk the Indonesian Rightist officials came to see that Liu Shao-chi was after all a scoundrel wedded to themselves. Thus, they made use of the so-called question of "China's population" to repeatedly raise many provocative questions in a vain effort to slander China's foreign policy. Instead of refuting them with Chairman Mao's great teaching "**It is a very good thing that China has a big population. Even if China's population multiplies many times, she is fully capable of finding a solution; the solution is production,**" Liu Shao-chi babbled: "Having a big population is a problem of course, but you need not be afraid; we still have large areas to be opened up and so we won't commit aggression against foreign countries." Parroting the reactionary scholar Malthus, he made an extremely vicious attack on our great country and our great people. According to his topsy-turvy logic, hadn't he said that China's having a big population was indeed a problem? Thus, when there were no more places to be opened up, wouldn't China commit aggression against foreign countries?

Liu Shao-chi did a great deal of evil during his visit to Indonesia. This once again exposed that he was on the side of the imperialists, the revisionists and all reactionaries and sang the same tune they did, and exposed his criminal attempt to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and the people of the whole world. But no force can hold back the wheel of

history. The big renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's criminal conspiracy has been completely frustrated by the current great proletarian cultural revolution. The great struggle waged by the Chinese people and the people of the whole world against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction of all countries will certainly win final victory.

"RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTARIES

U.S. Imperialism Heading for Grave More Quickly

U.S. imperialism is intensifying fascistisation at home. Tightening the machinery of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with redoubled efforts, it is subjecting the American people to a reign of terror and bloody suppression that is worse than before and has turned the United States into a huge prison.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in 1949: **"The governments of Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo, Franco and Chiang Kai-shek discarded the veil of democracy for the bourgeoisie or never used it because the class struggle in their countries was extremely intense and they found it advantageous to discard, or not to use, this veil lest the people too should make use of it."** Chairman Mao also predicted at the time that U.S. imperialism would inevitably follow the same road.

Events have turned out exactly this way!

Since the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism has been playing the role of "international gendarme" in frantically suppressing the people of many countries. But inside the United States it has tried hard to put on an air of respectability by hiding its ruthless rule behind a veil of "democracy." However, with the daily sharpening of the class struggle in the country, this veil has long been torn to shreds by U.S. ruling circles themselves. U.S. imperialism is now stepping up its fascistisation and making savage onslaughts on the people. This completely reveals its ferocious features.

The intensified fascistisation by U.S. ruling circles reflects the rapid exacerbation of the political-economic crisis of U.S. imperialism, the inevitable result of the rapid and vigorous development of the American people's revolutionary struggle. Like roaring waves, the struggle of the Afro-Americans against racial oppression, the workers' movement and the student movement have violently pounded the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalists in recent years. Since deception and trickery have failed to stop the tempestuous torrents, U.S. ruling circles are banking on the bayonet to maintain their rule. Thus the intensified fascist dictatorship at home by U.S. imperialism is by no means a sign of strength. It only betrays its weakness. It is a sign of U.S. imperialism nearing the end of its rope.

Fascism is itself the product of the imperialist system in decline. Once fascism is introduced it inevitably accelerates the collapse of this system. Outright violence under the savage rule of the U.S. imperialists will only disabuse the masses of much of their illusions about bourgeois democracy and help bring about a greater awakening of the American people. It will help them see more clearly that only by using revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence can genuine emancipation be achieved. Fascist dictatorship, far from destroying the revolutionary movement of the American people, will only create powerful grave-diggers of U.S. imperialism. Fascism did not save Hitler from destruction. Neither can it save U.S. imperialism from its final doom!

Not Even by Fascist Tyranny Can Soviet Revisionists Save Themselves

In a recent joint decision on strengthening police rule, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers called for the "adoption of a series of measures" to "further strengthen the militia [the police]." Other parts of the state machine — the army, prisons, courts and so on — were being beefed up at the same time to accelerate the suppression of the revolutionary people in the Soviet Union. This fact exposes in all its nakedness the fiendishness of the Soviet revisionists as social-fascists.

For some time the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been parading the Soviet Union as a "state of the whole people" and the C.P.S.U. as a "party of the entire people." That's only a fig-leaf. With the stepping up of the suppression of the revolutionary people as a result of the sharpening class struggle in the Soviet Union, this fig-leaf has shrunk to a point where practically nothing is left. By blatantly proclaiming rigorous police rule, this clique, now still more flagrantly brandishing its blood-stained bayonet, is bent on instituting a brutal fascist regime without disguise. This gang of renegades who ride roughshod over the Soviet people has been doing its utmost to negate class struggle. Its aim is to cover up the onslaught on the proletariat by the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us: **"To protect the masses or to repress them — here is the**

basic distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

The frenzied suppression of the masses of the people by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique reflects the further sharpening of the class contradictions and class struggle in the Soviet Union. It reflects the alarm of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which is sitting on a volcano. This gang of renegades has in an all-round way restored capitalism at home. Externally, ganging up with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries, it betrays the interests of revolution of the people of the world and practises social-imperialism. All this has increasingly aroused the resistance of broad sections of the revolutionary people in the Soviet Union. To maintain its reactionary regime, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is bound to become more fascistic at home. What this clique practises in the Soviet Union today is out-and-out tyranny of tsars of a new type.

Yet such rabid suppression of the people does not indicate strength. It only reveals weakness as a paper tiger and that the clique is torn by difficulties at home and abroad. Far from being a life-saver, the fascist tyranny practised by the Soviet revisionist clique can only reveal still more clearly its reactionary class nature to the Soviet people. It will arouse them to stiffer resistance.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long."** The masses of the Soviet people will definitely not tolerate for long this gang of revisionist renegades sitting on their backs. Revolutionary leaflets issued recently by the "Stalin Group" in the Soviet Union sounded the call to battle to the Soviet people: **"Down with the dictatorship of the bourgeois degenerates' clique! Plunge into the battle to re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union!"** We are deeply convinced that the Soviet people will rise and fight heroically to overthrow the fascist tyranny of the Soviet revisionists and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union.

Barefaced Hypocrisy

In a vociferous, hypocritical editorial, *Pravda*, organ of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, recently called for strengthening the Soviet people's "education in internationalism." This barefaced hypocrisy is most revolting. It reminds one of a cut-throat sporting a rosary, or a woman of easy virtue pining for an arch of honour to be erected to her chastity.

What is meant by internationalism? The great Lenin wrote: **"There is one, and only one, kind of real internationalism, and that is — working wholeheartedly for the development of the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary struggle in one's own country, and supporting (by propaganda, sympathy, and material aid) this struggle, this, and only this, line, in every country without exception."**

Having usurped political power in the Soviet Union and destroyed the achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique goes in for counter-revolutionary activities in a big way and has restored capitalism in all spheres of endeavour. These renegades are a gang of dyed-in-the-wool bourgeois elements. What right have they to talk about proletarian internationalism?

In foreign policy, this revisionist clique consistently follows a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. From withholding support for the revolutionary movements of the people of the world, it proceeds to selling out and even suppressing their revolutionary movements. From enforcing big-nation chauvinism and national egotism, it goes further in practising undisguised social-imperialism and neo-colonialism. This clique and U.S. imperialism collaborate with each other in futile efforts to redivide the world between themselves. These Kremlin renegades are the public enemy of the people the world over. What insolence for them to talk about proletarian internationalism!

These shameless revisionist traitors sabotage the people's revolution in many countries. The pretext is "fulfilment of proletarian internationalist obligations." Economically and militarily, they infiltrate Asian, African and Latin American countries. The pretext is "fulfilment of proletarian internationalist obligations." They control and plunder countries in Eastern Europe. Again, the pretext is "fulfilment of proletarian internationalist obligations." And this same pretext was used for their flagrant armed invasion and military occupation of Czechoslovakia. Isn't it all too clear just what kind of shoddy goods these Soviet revisionists peddle when they mouth "internationalism"?

This renegade clique is harping on "internationalism" at this juncture because, since its ugly face of social-imperialism has been widely exposed, it has not only been condemned by revolutionary people in all countries but has also aroused increasing discontent and resistance among masses of people in the Soviet Union as well. The clumsy tactics of glibly talking about "internationalism" are simply a fig-leaf to hide its infamy and to deceive others. That is all there is to it!

Taught by Lenin and Stalin, the people of the Soviet Union know what genuine proletarian internationalism is, and what the betrayal of proletarian internationalism is. They also know how to punish traitors guilty of defiling proletarian internationalism. The sweet "reasonableness" of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique cannot fool the revolutionary people of the Soviet Union. It will only stir them to greater indignation.

ROUND THE WORLD

PALESTINE

Fourth Anniversary of "Assifa" Commandos' Armed Struggle

January first was the fourth anniversary of the armed struggle of the "Al Assifa" forces led by "Al Fatah" (the Palestine National Liberation Movement). In Baghdad, a parade and mass rally took place in a revolutionary and militant atmosphere to observe this occasion. Iraqis at the rally shouted over and over: "Revolution, revolution till final victory!" Meanwhile, at their fighting posts, the "Al Assifa" commandos used victories over the Israeli aggressors to greet this day. From December 30 to January 1, they mounted more than ten attacks everyday on the enemy. Many important Israeli military positions were destroyed and large numbers of Israeli aggressors killed or wounded.

"Al Fatah" started its armed struggle against Israeli Zionism and for the liberation of Palestine on January 1, 1965, when its commando unit "Al Assifa" was established and fought the first battle on that day at Laboune reservoir near the town of Tiberias in the northern part of occupied Palestine. "Al Assifa" had only fifteen commandos with one machine-gun and thirty hand grenades in that battle. But hundreds of engagements during the last four years have enabled its forces to become ever stronger. Their operations now extend to every part of occupied Palestine.

"Al Fatah" released a statistical report in Cairo on January 1. It said that in the past four years' operations a total of 3,650 Israeli soldiers and 44 officers were killed by "Al Assifa" commando forces. "Al Assifa" forces also destroyed 658 Israeli military vehicles, 57 motor-cars, 40 oil installations, 40 ammunition depots, 74 troop centres, 23 power installa-

tions, two factories, four military trains, 16 planes, 70 outposts, three wireless stations and 59 water installations.

Marking the fourth anniversary of the armed struggle of the "Al Assifa" forces, the Iraqi paper *Alnur* said in a commentary that "the Palestinian people had found the correct road which will lead them to victory. 'Al Fatah' pioneered this road, the road of armed struggle which brooks no false solutions, does not recognize the so-called peaceful solution and knows only the gun as the sole means to achieve victory."

ITALY

Reactionary Monopoly Capitalist Rule Combated

Workers and students in many Italian cities demonstrated around New Year's Day in angry protest against the bourgeoisie's squandering money ruthlessly extracted from the workers, and against decadent bourgeois culture and the arts.

In Rome, workers clogged the entrances to plush places of merrymaking and shouted "shame" at the bourgeois pleasure-seekers on New Year's Day.

In Viareggio, several hundred students and workers demonstrated in front of a nightclub on New Year's eve. When the reactionary authorities called out a large police force to suppress them, the young demonstrators erected street barricades and bravely fought the police with rocks and sticks. The fight lasted until early next morning. The reactionary police made wanton arrests of more than 50 demonstrators and fired at the masses, seriously wounding a 16-year-old student.

The reactionary authorities' new fascist outrage aroused enormous indignation among the Italian people. Protest demonstrations rapidly swept through a number of Italian cities.

In addition, over 3,000 students and workers took part in an impressive demonstration on December 26 at the opening performance of the winter season at the "Reggio" Theatre in Parma. The demonstrators distributed leaflets denouncing the Italian bourgeoisie for putting on a "shameful show" and displaying their ill-gotten wealth while people were starving.

Demonstrating students and workers angrily shouted at the bourgeoisie: "The price of the fur coat you wear is more than a worker's yearly earnings!" "One can build a public housing project with your jewels!" and "The price of two seats equals a worker's monthly pension!"

The students and workers besieged the theatre and sang revolutionary songs, which drowned out the corrupting music in the theatre. They also flung rotten eggs at municipal government officials and other blood-suckers who attended the performance, and stormed the theatre, battling large contingents of police.

The ever fiercer raging flames of the Italian people's movement is the inevitable outcome of the deepening of Italy's political-economic crisis and the intensification of the class contradictions in the country.

With the malignant development of the financial crisis in the capitalist world and the approach of an over-production crisis, the tempo of Italian industrial growth has greatly slowed down. The rate of growth in the first seven months of 1968 was less than half that of the corresponding period in 1967. Production in a number of major light industrial departments has dropped drastically. Faced with the threat of cut-throat international competition, Italy's foreign trade is also deteriorating.

To keep grabbing huge profits and increase competitive power, the Italian monopoly capitalist class is redoubling its efforts to intensify exploitation of the working people. The army of unemployed and semi-unemployed has passed the 3,000,000 mark. Large numbers of workers, especially in the economically backward sections of south Italy, have had an extremely miserable life for a long time. Farm labourers are subjected to ever more ruthless exploitation and oppression by big landlords and monopolists. Many farm workers have lost their jobs and large numbers of medium and small land-holders have gone bankrupt. Many students in this decaying capitalist society face the gloomy prospect of unemployment after graduation.

The intense struggle in Italy is educating a growing number of students,

workers and farmers. Gradually, they have come to understand that the decadent capitalist system is the root of all evil and that to end oppression and exploitation, it is imperative for them to wage a resolute struggle against the monopoly capitalist class which guards and defends this criminal system. Consequently, while fighting for their vital interests, they have begun to spearhead their struggle against the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class and have courageously challenged the "law and order" of the bourgeoisie.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening." The unprecedented upsurge of the Italian people's movement and its entire new look once again have confirmed this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's.

CORRECTION

In the article "Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Open Up a 'Forbidden Zone' — Curing Deaf-Mutes" in our issue No. 46, 1968, the figures of "1 to 1.6 cms.," "3.3 cms.," "5 cms.," and "nearly 7 cms." reported for the depth of needle insertion in the acupuncture treatment of deaf-mutes should read "3 to 5 *fen*," "1 *cun*," "1.5 *cun*" and "over 2 *cun*" respectively.

In acupuncture, the depth to which the needle is inserted varies according to person. *Cun* and *fen* are used to denote it. When the patient forms a ring by joining his middle finger to his thumb, the distance obtained between the ends of the two lines on the lateral side of the second row of the middle finger is one *cun*. One *cun* equals ten *fen*.

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Absorb Proletarian Fresh Blood

—An Important Question in Party Consolidation

China's great proletarian cultural revolution is an open Party consolidation movement carried out on an unprecedented scale by revolutionary methods. As this revolution reaches the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation, now in its high tide, the tasks of Party consolidation and Party building have become highly important. Chairman Mao has issued in good time his latest directive on Party consolidation and Party building. The directive elucidates the dialectic law of development of the proletarian revolutionary Party in a most profound way and points out the basic orientation for building the Party and revolutionary committees. In booklet form, this important *Hongqi* editorial "Absorb Proletarian Fresh Blood" explains the directive in an all-round way. It expounds Chairman Mao's line on Party building and his theory on the continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and thoroughly criticizes and repudiates the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building pushed by China's Khrushchov Liu Shao-chi.

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